

# The Jersey Broadcaster

NEWSLETTER OF THE NEW JERSEY ANTIQUE RADIO CLUB

December 1999

Volume 5 Issue 12



## MEETING/ ACTIVITY NOTES

**Reported by Marsha Simkin  
and Marv Beeferman**

NJARC's annual holiday party took final form at the Camp Evans open house (see this month's *Broadcaster*) and promises to offer lots of food, friendship and fun. December 10th is the date and 7:00 PM is the time **but please try to avoid coming early...** it will give organizers a chance to set up without interference. The club will provide the basics - cold cut and cheese platters, shrimp, meatballs, sausage and peppers, ziti, vegetable lasagna, chicken fingers, bread and rolls, salads and beverages. Members are only asked to supply a hearty appetite and an appropriate sweet or desert (cake, cookies, fruit, nuts, etc.) or show off their favorite holiday creation (except for your editor's choice, a radio-shaped chopped liver mold).

Several events are planned for the evening's entertainment:

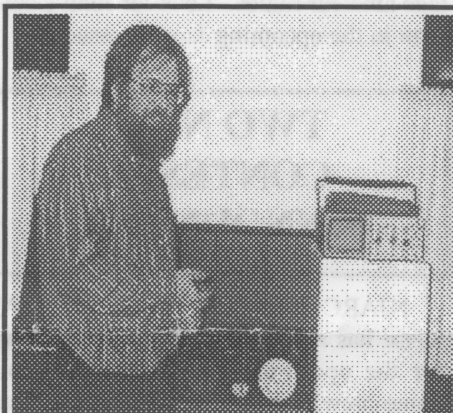
**MYSTERY GRAB BAG** - Wrap a radio-related item to conceal its actual shape (the sneakier, the better) that's worth about \$5 or whatever you care to contribute. Your package is your ticket to join the fun, although the club will be supplying additional items (some could be very desirable) for a \$5 donation. Each participant's name will be placed in a hat and drawn at random. The first name drawn will select the item of his choice and reveal it to all players. The second name drawn selects an item but does not open it until he has made the decision to either exchange it with the first player's item or keep it. If it is kept, it is unwrapped and the game continues with a third player. Play progresses with any new player having the opportunity to "steal" any unwrapped item. Depending on participation, a few unwrapped items



## MEETING NOTICE

The next meeting of the NJARC will take place on Friday, December 10th at 7:00 PM in the Grace Lutheran Church, corner of Route 33 and Main Street in Freehold. Contact Marv Beeferman at 609-693-9430 or Phil Vourtsis at 732-870-7104 for directions. Please join us for our annual holiday party; an appropriate sweet or desert is requested but not mandatory. **IF YOU PLAN TO PARTICIPATE IN THE EVENING'S ACTIVITIES, PLEASE READ THE MEETING/ACTIVITY NOTES SECTION TO SEE WHAT'S REQUIRED.**

may be left to make a final "deal." Of course, firearms must be surrendered to the Sergeant-at-Arms for safekeeping during the game.



**Technical Coordinator Al Klase demonstrates basic oscilloscope techniques at the November meeting.**

1. Smallest transistor radio.
2. Most unusual item that looks like a radio but isn't.
3. Dumbest radio advertisement.
4. Most unusual radio that doesn't look like a radio.
5. Most unusual holiday-related (all holidays included) radio item.
6. Strangest looking tube.
7. Most unusual radio-related children's item.
8. Most unusual radio service item.
9. Ugliest commercial radio.
10. Open category.

On a more serious note, December's meeting will also feature the first Tony Flanagan Memorial award named in honor of our founder and first president and will be presented by Kathleen Flanagan. The award honors an individual for outstanding contributions to the promotion of the antique radio hobby, the preservation of wireless and radio communication history through artifacts and documentation and the promotion of the public's awareness of radio development and history through books, articles and exhibitions. This will be a very special evening for those of us who knew and respected Tony. We can only think how our efforts at Camp Evans would have pleased him as he always expressed a deep interest in getting the club involved in a permanent exhibit or museum.

**RADIO SCAVENGER HUNT** - We're limiting our categories this year and asking members to compete in no more than two. Describe your entry and write its category number on the front of a 3 X 5 card (also available during the contest) and print your name on the back of the card. Winners will be chosen by our expert panel of judges. Here's the list so let the scavenging begin!

**THE JERSEY BROADCASTER**, published a minimum of ten times each year, is the newsletter of the New Jersey Antique Radio Club (NJARC) which is dedicated to preserving the history and enhancing the knowledge of radio and related disciplines with special emphasis on contributions made by the state of New Jersey. Dues are \$15 per year and meetings are held the second Friday of each month at the Grace Lutheran Church, corner of Route 33 and Main Street in Freehold N.J. The Editor or NJARC is not liable for any buying and selling transactions or for any other use of the contents of this publication.

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November's meeting brought more expressions of thanks to Al Klase and all the "instructors" who shared their expertise in launching the club's first repair workshop. Attendees were impressed by the cooperative spirit of the session and the satisfaction of getting a set up and running that had long been written off. A mini-auction of donated radios also provided a change of pace with a Stromberg Carlson, Philco, Westinghouse and Emerson adding \$165 to the club's treasury. Al Klase's technical talk provided members with the basics of oscilloscope operation and application covering standard controls, probes and probe compensation. Typical stage waveforms were demonstrated using a Sky Buddy.

Thanks to John Ruccolo who was able to obtain the donation of a Pentium computer running Windows 95 and a monitor from his employer, the club now has a platform for Riders manuals on compact disc. Although he is making no promises, he's also working on a laser printer. Finally, congratulations to John Dilks who will be authoring a QST column on vintage amateur radios. Look for John's column in the upcoming January issue.

## TWO NEW CONTESTS ANNOUNCED

NJARC Technical Coordinator Al Klase has announced two major contests for the upcoming year - one based on home-brew, one-tube radios and a repeat of this year's popular broadcast band DX contest.

**The Home-brew, One-Tube Radio Contest** will be held at the April 2000 meeting scheduled for Friday, April 14th, and is open to all NJARC members. The objective is to encourage set building for the 21st Century. Al will arrange some informal presentations prior to the event to stimulate interest.

#### Contest Rules:

1. Entries must have been recently constructed by the contestant and must be capable of receiving at least one station.
2. The signal path of the radio must use only one tube envelope. Multi-function

vacuum tubes are permitted.

3. A solid state diode may be used for detection as in a reflex circuit.
4. Transistors or integrated circuits may be used only in the power supply. Any convenient power supply may be used.
5. Contestants should be prepared to demonstrate their creations at the April 2000 meeting and say a few words about the design of the radio.
6. The membership will vote for the best entries based on a) craftsmanship b) creativity, and c) technical merit.

**The 2000 NJARC BCB DX Contest** will be held from February 18th to February 27th. Logs must be postmarked no later than midnight, March 6, 2000. See a full listing of contest rules on the following page.

Questions? Al can be reached at (908)-782-4829 (evenings) or via e-mail at [skywaves@bw.webex.net](mailto:skywaves@bw.webex.net).

## 1,000 PEOPLE TOUR HISTORIC CAMP EVANS

*The following article was adapted from a piece appearing in the "Asbury Park Press" for November 22, 1999 by Don Stine...Ed*

Telecommunications history from 1913, when the site was purchased by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. of America, to the first transmission of a radio signal off the moon in 1946 greeted visitors touring the former Camp Evans on Saturday, November 20th. About 1,000 people showed up to tour the 208-acre site - many more than originally expected.

"We are thrilled and overwhelmed with the turnout. People really seem interested in this site," said Fred Carl, director of Infoage Inc., a nonprofit corporation seeking to develop an "Information Age Learning Center" at the site. The hands-on science center would allow visitors to experience the excitement of electronic, communication, computer, radio, radar, satellite and telephone science and  
(Continued on page 4)



## The 2000 NJARC BCB DX Contest

In the 1920's and 1930's some radio listeners would compete with each other for the reception of the most distant stations using the same receivers that that we restore now. We can recapture some of the excitement that the early DXers experienced in our own contest.

### Official Contest Rules

**THE OBJECT:** To use vintage radios receivers to receive broadcast-band signals from the greatest possible distance. Performance will be judged by the total mileage for your ten best loggings during a 24-hour session. You will be competing against competitors using similar receivers.

**CONTEST PERIOD:** The contest period will be from 12:00 Noon, local time at receiving location, Friday, February 18 through 12:00 Noon, Sunday, February 27.

**SESSIONS:** Contestants may submit logs for any two 24-consecutive-hour sessions (noon to noon) during the contest period. You may use only one receiver during a session. That means you may not "bird dog" the simple radio with the more complex radio. You may submit logs for two different receivers. They need not be in the same category.

**FREQUENCIES:** The Broadcast Band, as defined for the contest, will be from 530 to 1600 kilocycles. No stations on the new extended band 1600 to 1710 kilocycles will be counted since many early radios did not cover those frequencies. Some radios may be limited to a much lower top frequency, but we'll try 1600 kc. for now.

### RECEIVER CATEGORIES:

- A - Crystal radios
- B - Primitive tube receivers (homebrew also) -1 to 2 tubes plus power supply
- C - 1920's Battery sets (homebrew also) -batteries or modern power supply is OK
- D - Receivers of up to 8 tubes (pre 1950)
- E - Open category-any other type radio built before 1950

**ANTENNAS:** Anything you like.

**LOGS:** Submit a log for each of your contest sessions (maximum of two). Each log header should include contestant's name, address, phone number, category, and description of receiver and antenna. Please include your listening address if it is different from your mailing address.

Make a log entry for each station you claim to have heard. Stations must be positively identified. (This is being done on the honor system, and is a somewhat variable concept. If you hear Boston weather on what you know is 1030KC, then go ahead and log WBZ. However, just because you heard a signal on 1160KHz doesn't mean you heard KSL in Salt Lake City.) The contest committee reserves the right to disallow what it feels are outrageous claims. Each entry should include time, frequency, call letters, location, and optional comments. Although we're only judging your ten most distant loggings, submit as complete a log as possible. The committee may make special awards for most stations, most interesting log, etc. as it sees fit.

A log sheet has been provided for convenience. You may reproduce it or generate a similar one of your own.

Logs must be postmarked not later than midnight March 6, 1999.

**DISTANCES:** Distances to stations will be calculated by the committee and will be based on great circle distances from Freehold, New Jersey for listening posts within a 100-mile radius of Freehold. We will calculate mileage for other entries based on actual listening location. In all cases, please indicate your ten best loggings to make our job easier.

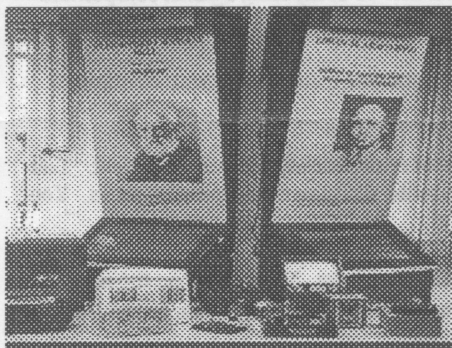
Submit logs to: Tom Provost, 19 Ivanhoe Dr., Robbinsville, NJ 08691

Questions: Al Klase 908-782-4829, Tom Provost 609-243-2508

*(Evans Tour continued...)*

technology while having fun. "The site should be saved on its historic merits alone...and it also represents a ready-made park for the area," he said.

For 86 years, until it was closed in 1993, Camp Evans served as one of the most important sites in the world for telecommunications research and development. The site was closed as part of the post-Cold War effort to streamline the military, and the Army has been cleaning up



**Bell and Armstrong look approvingly over one of the NJARC displays.**

the site for transfer to the public and educational use.

As most NJARC members know, Marconi set up one of his first major commercial enterprises on the site and the Marconi Hotel and Cottage were included on the tour. Also included were telecommunication facilities built by the military during both world wars.

"This place brings back a lot of memories," said Neptune resident Anne Jupiter, who worked at Camp Evans for 36 years. Jupiter said Camp Evans was always a multifaceted facility that was home to many great engineers and scientists. She said she is glad to see the site being used for recreation and education.

NJARC was well represented by Phil Vourtsis, Marv Beeferman, Al Klase, Jerry and Marsha Simkin, Dave Snellman, Sal Brisindi and Marty Friedman. Ray and Edith Chase were unable to attend but they loaned their award winning Marconi postcard exhibit for the occasion. The Simkins displayed their "Radio Pioneers on Stamps" exhibit which was viewed by Marconi's daughter at the 1995 AWA Conference. They also displayed a postcard of the Marconi Hotel that was sent by a Marconi employee to his family on November 20th,



**The Simkins' award-winning Radio Pioneers display**

1916...83 years to the day of the open house celebration. The display was rounded off by radios and artifacts contributed by Phil, Marv, Al, Dave and Marty that stimulated significant interest. A ham radio demonstration was also provided at the Marconi cottage by members of the Ocean-Monmouth Amateur Radio Club.

## SCOUTING THE AIRWAVES WITH TROOP 281

By Amy Yesunas  
(Age 10)



At a recent Girl Scout meeting of Beachwood Troop 281, Mr. Marvin P. Beeferman gave a talk about radios.

His speech included sound waves, different types of radios, and how people improved radios during the years.

He did a couple of activities with the girls. They broadcasted their own radio show. They also made their own crystal radio. They had their best time when they listened to the Lone Ranger on the radio and tried to picture in their minds what was going on.

All in all, everyone enjoyed it.



**Al Klase's primer on oscilloscope operation came in handy for this demonstration.**

## VACUUM TUBES' NEW IMAGE: TOO SMALL TO SEE

*The following was adapted from an article appearing in the November 6th issue of "Science News"...Ed*

In the Lilliputian realm of modern electronics, "old-style" vacuum tubes have all the charm of hulking Gullivers. However, researchers have recently been reducing these components to daintier proportions, hoping to exploit ways in which vacuum tubes outperform semiconductor devices. A team in England has now developed a vacuum tube whose size rivals that of transistors in today's microcircuits, occupying only about a billionth the volume of a grain of salt.

The team from the University of Cambridge has fabricated the prototype device from alternating layers of metals and insulators. The inventors expect the triode to operate under conditions of radiation or heat that would make standard semiconductor components fail.

Old-fashioned vacuum tubes initiate a current by boiling electrons off heated electrodes. By contrast, in the microscopic vacuum tubes, devices called field emitters shoot electrons from the most prominent tip of an array of tiny, unheated posts or pyramids. The electrons



are torn from the tip by an enormous voltage produced when an external electric field becomes concentrated there. Field-emission research has intensified in the past decade because emitters can be used in flat displays for computers and other items.

For tubes of the Cambridge type to play a role in digital circuits, however, their traits must improve. The maximum current is low - about 10 nanoamperes - and too irregular. It is estimated that the tube's roughly 10-volt operating voltage can probably be reduced to around 2 volts, a level at which some low-voltage semiconductor devices now function.

Vacuum tubes handle high-frequency signals better than semiconductor components do. Unlike electrons in a semiconductor, which are slowed by collisions with crystal-lattice atoms, electrons in a tube fly unobstructed through the vacuum. Consequently, arrays of nanotriodes may find use as amplifiers and oscillators for high-frequency, high-power signals, such as those in cellular phone systems or military radar. Other possible roles include pressure and acceleration sensors and satellite microthrusters.

## CAN ANYONE HEAR ME WEST OF STEUBENVILLE?

*In what is described as "a magnificent chronicle of the extraordinary twentieth century," Peter Jennings and Todd Brewster's recent book "The Century" walks us through the most eventful one hundred years in human history. What follows is one of many fascinating first-person accounts from the book as told by Albert Sindlinger whose long career in communications spanned some 75 years. What intrigued Sindlinger in radio's early years still holds the same power over many of us today. Our efforts to preserve this "spark" might be looked on as our club's small contribution to the next millennium...Ed*

When I was about seven years old, in 1915, my uncle gave me a couple of books

for Christmas. One was *The Boy's Life of Edison*, which I read three times on that day alone, and the other was a book by Marconi on how to build a wireless. To this day, I have both in my library. I was fascinated by Edison's life; inspired by it. And the Marconi book prompted me to build my first radio, which utilized a Ford motor. At that time, the Model T was the Ford car. And if you took the spark system out of an old Model T, you could build a wireless spark transmitter. I had a cousin about five miles away and we used to talk to each other by the spark radio.

A few years later, I read about the invention of the vacuum tube and discovered someone in Marion, Ohio, who had one he wanted to sell. I think the price was fifty-three dollars, which was a lot of money. But I had a newspaper route and had saved up. And so in the summer of 1920, my uncle drove me to Marion. I think it took us five hours to make the forty miles because there weren't any paved roads then. It happened that Warren Harding, the presidential candidate, was passing through Marion (his hometown) that day in a train heading for New York. So I got to meet him and Herbert Hoover, who was fascinated by my vacuum tube. The next day we drove back home. We had to wait overnight because car lights weren't powerful enough for true darkness then.

About four or five days after I had gotten the vacuum tube hooked up, I started to hear music coming across the wires. Music! And then, between the music, I could hear somebody talking. It took me five or six evenings to put together what was being said, but I finally determined that it was "I am Dr. Conrad. I am experimenting with radio station 8XK. If anybody can hear me beyond Steubenville, Ohio, to the west please call me long distance." And he gave his telephone number.

Now, there were only three telephones in our system. My father, as school superintendent, had one, the mayor had another, and the minister had the third. But none of us had ever called long-distance. So I ran across the street and knocked on the door of our local telephone operator and told her that I wanted to make a call to Pittsburgh, which was about a hundred miles away. It took her about forty-five

minutes to go through the manual and figure out how to make the long-distance call. But when we finally got through, I don't know who was more excited, Conrad or me. His signal was getting out a hundred miles! For the next three weeks, he would go on the air, and I would go on the telephone, and tell him whether the signal was better or worse.

Soon I got a letter from him, and he said that on the night of the presidential election of 1920, he was going to broadcast the election returns in what would be the first official radio broadcast and he wanted me to come celebrate the moment with him at the station. He did not have a call letter at that time, but this was the station that would soon be known as KDKA, the first radio station in the country. My family went to Pittsburgh with me and when he met my father, Conrad thought he was the guy he had been speaking to these many months, not some thirteen-year-old kid!

The transmitting station was at the top of a tall building and I went in and took an elevator to the top. It was my first elevator ride and I was impressed that there were so many elevators in the building. Then I found out that this was known as the K Building of the Westinghouse Company, where they tested elevators. So it was a building of elevators. And on the top floor, they had built this little shack, which was about twelve feet by sixteen feet. There were two men in there doing the transmitting and I was fascinated by their equipment. They had two microphones. One was held with rubber propped in front of the speaker of a Victrola. This was the mike they used to transmit music. And then the other microphone was used for voice.

That night, one of the gentlemen in the shack was on the phone. And he was being read election returns from the Pittsburgh Post Gazette which he would then broadcast over the airwaves to the hundred or so people who had the equipment to hear us. But this was Prohibition time and so the man doing the talking was also busy sipping out of a flask he had in his pocket. Before long, he was too drunk to continue and decided to go out and get some fresh air. As he did, he handed the mike to me and for the next forty-five minutes, I read the 1920 presidential elec-

tion returns to the nation.

Now by January of 1921, I had decided to build my own broadcast station. I built a hundred-watter and then applied for an experimental broadcast license. In March I got a letter saying: "One of my first official duties as Secretary of Commerce is to award you this license. Aren't you that young fellow I met back on the railroad platform in Marion, Ohio, with that vacuum tube? What's a fourteen-year-old kid going to do with a broadcast station? Signed Herbert Hoover."

## HEARD ON THE WEB: CONE REPAIR, WINTER CLEANUP AND DIGITAL CAMERAS

The AWA's web page found at [antiquewirelessassociation@egroups.com](mailto:antiquewirelessassociation@egroups.com) can be a useful resource for numerous aspects of the antique radio hobby. But have the delete key at the ready...a simple statement or question can breed like rabbits, with responses going on and on and on and...well, you get the picture. Here's a few items that might hold your interest.

Edward Swyner suggested a simple fix for minor speaker tears:

- Spread an ample amount of clear fingernail polish liberally all over and about the tear, on BOTH sides of the cone.
- Place a "bandage" of tissue paper (Kleenex, etc.) over the top of the polish while it is still wet (again, on both sides of the cone).
- Put a second light coat of nail polish over the top of this "bandage."

Ed says that he's been doing this for years, it's cheap and it works!

Robert Lozier suggested a two step method (assuming that the front side of the cone will not be visible). On the back side of the cone, he uses Scotch (3M) "Magic Tape" to hold the pieces of the tear together. Then, on the front side of the cone, he applies a thin film of wood glue along the tear. If the paper has lost strength over the years, he applies a strip of non-woven

polyester gauze over the wet glue, taking care to saturate the gauze so that there are no loose bits to rattle later on. Bob suggests keeping the patch small to reduce the chance of odd resonances in the cone.

Some speaker grill cloth is fine enough and has an open enough weave that it is possible to see a cone patch through the grill cloth. In this case, it's easy to paint the patch with a color similar to that of the cone. Just make sure its a dead flat color to avoid the shine showing through.

After the wood glue has completely dried, saturate the Magic Tape with spirits that will cause the adhesive to become jelly-like so that the tape will lift off without damaging the cone. With the right solvent, the adhesive will just ball up rather than dissolve and soak into the cone. The result is no sign of a repair when the "innards" of the set are inspected from the back (for those who find the inside of old sets to be far more interesting than the outside of the cabinet).

On another subject, Bob talks about a way to tide himself over the Y2K hump:

For me, one thing is to do every few years or so (whether it needs it or not) is do a good clean of my display rooms. Some mildew can be seen in corners where air circulation is poor...Time to get cracking! This time around will be a little different (I hope). Like a number of other folks, I've acquired a digital camera and have been thrilled with the results..

When I clean my stuff, I set up a card table in the room with an old box fan sitting along the back edge. I tape a furnace filter over the intake side and spray it with Pledge or Endust. I vacuum off the piece and then go at it with artist brushes...the dust gets picked up by the box fan. I also have a little squeeze bottle to blow air into crevices. If necessary, I'll do more elaborate cleaning with "GoJo,"

The new part of this process is as follows: I have a door in my tiny workshop to which I've rigged a folding shelf. I can flip up the shelf and then hang a neutral color dropcloth to cover the door and the shelf. This gives me a backdrop where I can place the items I've cleaned and then photograph them with the digital camera. My goal is not to make pretty pictures but

to help folks that may have something in need of restoration. So...I don't just take an external-frontal shot, but open the radio up and take shots from multiple angles. It only takes a few minutes.

My plan is to transfer the hundreds of photos (ultimately 3,000 to 5,000) to CDs. I'll have a record of my collection just in case the unspeakable happens. I also have 12 Meg. of web space that I have yet to do anything with. That's certainly not going to hold that many pictures but it will hold an index. So if folks want pictures for restoration, they can check the web site index and E-mail a request for photos. That could be a good service to the hobby.

Another thing I've learned that I can do with this little camera is to use it with a microscope. I've had great results in photographing the elements of vacuum tubes simply by holding the camera very close to the eyepiece. Alignment is very critical and I can see that I will want to make a bracket to hold the camera in place.

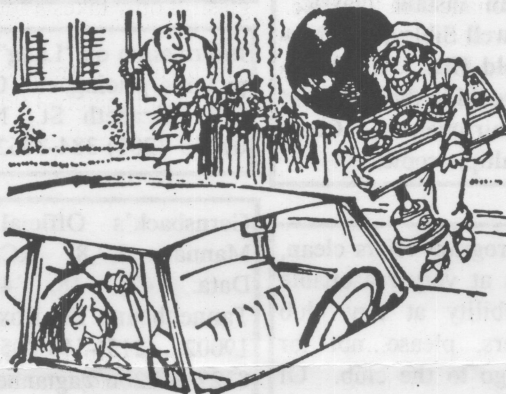
Inspection microscopes are not hard to find at hamfests. Mine is a stereo unit of 30 and 60 power and cost me 25 bucks. I rigged an 8" Circleline fluorescent tube to provide illumination. I'm going to keep my eye out for a 10 and 30 power unit with a zoom function; I think it would be better for the types of stuff we collect.

I think it would be great if other folks had photos available to aid in restorations. Even if I do get the 1K items in my collection photographed like this, it only scratches the surface of the zillion items out there in collections.

Thanks Ed and Bob, and all the other thoughtful collectors who take the time to make our fraternity the pleasant fellowship it is by sharing their discoveries and inspirations.

Think of any good tips lately?

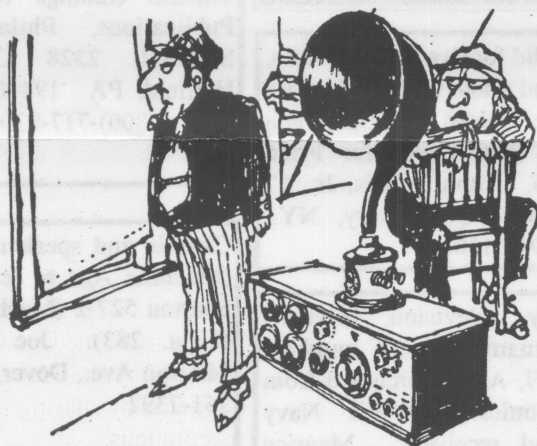




"Come on, folks—who'll make it 10 cents?"



"Yes, this is the party that advertised a 1922 radio for sale."



"What if we never do hear from the museum—who's gonna fence this piece of junk?"



"I'd like to contact the late Atwater Kent about a power-supply circuit."

## CONNECTIONS

Free exposure for buyers and sellers! Unless requested otherwise, each ad will run for two months in both the *Jersey Broadcaster* and the *Delaware Valley Oscillator*. All buying and selling transactions are the responsibility of the parties involved.

## FOR SALE

Check out NJARC's capacitor program for those most commonly needed replacements. Contact John Ruccolo at any club meeting or call him at home (609)-426-4568 to find out what's available. All proceeds go to the club.

7JP4 CRT, good filament, screen looks OK, make offer. Alton Dubois Jr., 67 Peggy Ann Road, Queensbury, NY 12804 (518)-792-3130.

Radio schematics and service data, \$2.50 plus #10 SASE (price is for 1 to 5 pages of data per model; over 5 pages, copy charge is 20 cents per page). US & Canadian models 1920s to 1960s. Questions/quotes answered with a SASE. Steve Rosenfeld, PO Box 387, Ocean Gate, NJ, 08740. Phone (732) 269-2022 Fax (732)-269-2897. srosenfeld@ems.att.com

Assorted: 3 homebrew amplifier chassis with UTC and Acrosound transformers - tubes-and meters (See: <http://www.netaxs.com/~am004d/equipment> for pictures), Amprobe RS3, AKG D109 mike, EV 660A mike, Sony VP2011 3/4U matic-NR, Simpson 371 AC voltmeter, Simpson 260 manual, RCA T2K radios (2), 12" Jensen speaker from floor console radio/with field coil, Triplet frequency counter Model 7000. Mike Muderick, (610)-449-6970 or Mike@Muderick.com

The ever-handly reference *Tube Lore* gives 186 pages of insightful scoop on about every North American tube there is. Reviewed by Eric Barbour in *Vacuum Tube Valley* as "an instant classic." Available from Ludwell Sibley, 102 McDonough Road, Gold Hill, OR 9725-9626 for \$19.95 postpaid in the U. S. and Canada, \$24.95 by air overseas. Clubs get a discount on multiple copies.

The NJARC tube program offers clean, tested, boxed tubes at very reasonable prices with availability at any club meeting (no dealers, please...not for resale). Proceeds go to the club. Of course, donations of radio-type tubes in any condition are welcome. See Gary D'Amico at the next meeting.

Parted out Stromberg Carlson 19-20 (AC). Power transformer appears OK; IF's are O.K. Electrodynamic speaker is electrically OK (needs cone repair). Make offer. Alton Dubois, Jr., 67 Peggy Ann Road, Queensbury, NY 12804. (518)-792-3130.

## WANTED

Cast aluminum lid for Eveready #2 radio, circa 1928. Good photo would help if lid is not available. Need two, four-inch black No. 488 dial knobs for Fried Eisemann NR-6. Alton Dubois, Jr., 67 Peggy Ann Road, Queensbury, NY., 12804. (518)-792-3130.

WWII military television receiver, camera and dynamotor with numbers CRV, AXT, ATJ, ATK, purchased from Denson Electronics. WWII Navy transmitters and receivers. Maurice Schechter, 590 Willis Ave., Williston Pk., NY 11596 Phone/fax: (516)-294-4416

Japanese tubes: UF134, UZ135, UF109A, UF111A, UY133A. Lewie Newhard (610)-262-3255

The May 1966 issue of *Electronics Illustrated*. Richard C. Yingling, 2 S. Locke Ave., Yeagertown, Pa. 17099 (717)-242-1882

Information on "Lang" radios: literature, pictures, pricing, etc. Charles J Dreitleio, 515 Elizabeth St., New Milford, NJ 07646 (201)-384-3862

Gernsback's Official Radio Service Manuals: 5,7,8. RCA Victor Service Data: '47, '48, '49, '51. Mike Tannenbaum, PO Box 386, Ambler PA 19002. (215)-540-8055 Fax (215)-540-8327 or k2bn@agtannenbaum.com

Emerson AU-190 chassis; FADA 659 dial glass; Chelsea ZR-4 audio transformer; Sentinel 400 Television; Plastic CRT cover (front) for 17" Philco Predicta; Pilot TV-37 tuning knob (wood). Frank Johnson, 530 Elford Rd., Fairless Hills, PA 19030-3624. (215)-943-8295

Sales literature, service manuals, and equipment for theatre sound/broadcast use by RCA Photophone, Century Sound, Motiograph, Altec, Western Electric, etc. Theatre catalogs by Jay Emmanuel Publications, Philadelphia. Scott Stillwell, 2328 Cambridge Circle, Hatfield, PA 19440. (215)-393-1833 Pager: (800)-717-9306

Chassis and speaker for Sparton 517B (Machine Age to Jet Age, pg. 187) or Sparton 527-2 (Machine Age to Jet Age II pg. 283). Joe Bentravato, 84 E. Munson Ave., Dover, NJ 07801. (973)-361-7392

Repairs wanted: Have wind-up floor model Victrola. Winds and turns but stops when needle is lowered to record. Mildred Coleman, 5038 Gainer Rd., Phila. 19131. 215-879-3047 Ans. Machine:215-477-8151