

Market place

Members wishing to advertise in this space should ensure that their ads reach the editor by the 20th of the month preceding the month of publication. Deadline for the next issue is 20th April 1986. Please write or print plainly and be sure to include your name, address and phone number. There is no charge for this service. No telephone ads will be accepted. The NZVRS is not responsible for any transactions.

WANTED

Cabinet for model 75 Columbus; any Columbus knobs

David Millet
3/23B Western Springs Rd
Auckland Ph 892.886

Driver units for Amplion horn speakers types AR111, AR114, AR19, AR65

Eddy Clement
6585 Viau
Montreal H1T 2Y8, Canada

Knobs for BC-348 wartime aircraft receiver used in U.S.Army aircraft. One, two or a set.

G.R.Gilbert Ph 252.834
3 Lyttleton St
Lincoln, Christchurch

Circuit or any other info for Weston tube tester model 771, also lid for above,

Arthur Williams
26 Center St
Invercargill

Valves, PX25, DA30 or similar directlyheated triodes
Will swap sets or other valves.

I.W.Sangster
846 West coast Road
Oratia R.D. Auckland. Ph8149.492

Dial scales, Courtenay model 36, Columbus model 27N, dial

and dial scale Philips 465.
D.Virtue
P.O.Box 18, Kingston
Southland

Stewart Warner model 9041A all-wave radio, going or not,
or wave band switch therefrom.

T.Jackson
36 Dudley Rd
Mission Bay, Auckland. 585-084

Driver unit for Amplion horn speaker AR114, buy or swap for Ferranti, Kellogg
or Brown H1 unit. Also cabinet for Kellogg Wavemaster 1925 vintage 5-v batt set.

M.Hall
802 Rolleston Street, Thames

Marconi V24 valve, any condition

D.Bardenheier
50A Park Rd, Titirangi, Auckland 7.

Dial scale for Ekco SW86. An RCA-HMV R28 radio at
a realistic price.

Fred Pond
Ph 404-6606 Auckland (collect)

Cabinet to suit Atwater Kent model 188 chassis

Phil McGechie, 14 Auckland Rd
Warkworth, Northland
Phone (0846) 8864 (collect)

Chassis and speaker for Majestic model 70B; chassis
for Raycophone 1933 having a 90 degree arc dial and four
controls spaced thus- ... ; Instructional manual for
Supreme tube tester c.1933

Ray Knowles, 507 Wellwood St
Hastings. Ph (070) 84338

Metal lid for 7-valve Crosley 'Gembox', measures approx
15 1/2 inches by 9 3/4 inches, or complete cabinet; also
Crosley 'Dynacone' speaker to suit above.

John Stokes Ph.656-615 (eve)
281-C Hillsborough Rd
Mt Roskill, Auckland,

MORE ADS ON PAGE 15

NZVRS

Vol.6 No.4 Feb.1986

BULLETIN

NEW ZEALAND
VINTAGE RADIO SOCIETY

An organisation devoted to the preservation and restoration of
early radio equipment, and collation of associated information

Radio
PRICE LIST
MARCH 1927.
Mystical Music
Johns LIMITED
JOHNS BUILDING,
Chancery Street,
Auckland, N.Z.
P.O. Box 471.

Telegrams:
"Clivic, Auckland."
Phone • 45-274.

NEW ZEALAND VINTAGE RADIO SOCIETY

Desk from on printer

President: Des Wright
1/8 Kincaid Place
Howick
Auckland Ph 535-8928

NZVRS

Treasurer: Eric Reynolds
13 Coronation St
Belmont
Auck. Ph 494-304

Secretary: Don Strange
10 Pendlebury St
Green Bay
Auck Ph 817-8611

Bulletin Editor: John Stokes
617 Dominion Rd
Balmoral
Auck. Ph 604-213

Editorial Notes

Although not of direct interest to the vintage radio fraternity, recent news of a forthcoming merger between two longtime American business rivals, RCA and GE, will recall to those who are familiar with the history of the two companies, the events which led to the formation of the so-called 'Radio Group' back in 1919.

At that time GE held a majority stock (share) holding in the new enterprise. Later, in 1931, the US government of the day came to regard the Group as a monopoly, the existence of which was not in the best interests of the country, and instituted an anti-trust action which, in 1932, forced the members to split up and compete with each other.

Now, more than half a century later, GE plans to acquire RCA, this time with the blessing of the government. Times change. Also circumstances. And these have brought about a change in attitude. Nowadays such a move is considered to be good for the country. The wheel has turned a full circle.

While the business of consumer electronics will apparently not be of prime importance in the new setup, it is nevertheless no secret that RCA has lost its former pre-eminent position in this area, largely as a result of Japanese competition. For example, at the present time all the video cassette recorders being sold by RCA are made in Japan. Whether or not the tide can be turned remains to be seen.

By coincidence, a recent issue of the New Zealand Herald carried an article written by a most outspoken (non Japanese) professor at a Tokyo university condemning the enormous Japanese trade imbalance and suggesting ways to remedy the situation.

J.W.S.

Letters to the Editor

With regard to the request for articles for our Bulletin. It was mentioned in the last issue that if no articles were forthcoming publication may more or less have to cease.

Is it not possible to reprint articles from early radio books in serial form? There is a wealth of interesting information available from a host of early books written, say, prior to 1920. I'm sure anyone interested enough to join the NZVRS would enjoy reading excerpts about early radio. Can it be put to members to come up with suitable excerpts from some of their rare and treasured manuals or books?

Bill Lambie
Lower Hutt.

Because Bill's letter is one of the few ever received which contained a suggestion as to the content of the Bulletin it is being published in the hope that it will evoke response from others.

Certainly it would be possible to publish material taken from old books or magazines, in fact nothing could be easier, but is this really what the majority of readers would like to see? If it is, just say so. Failing any such affirmative response the editor must exercise his own judgement on the matter.

Judging from correspondence received, and also from talking to people, it would seem that most members are interested in reading about and working on old radios. Comparatively few have much interest in events prior to 1920. This being the case, the content of the Bulletin has been related to the desires of the majority.

This does not mean to say that other material has been excluded. It is only necessary to look back through past issues to see that there have been articles dealing with pre-broadcasting days. However, this has not been just reprinted material.

For any publication such as ours to survive it is essential that there be a continuous reader response. Although there may be room for an occasional reprinted article from a sister publication or an early radio magazine the 'liveness' (if I may coin a word) depends on original material being used.

J.W.S.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS

While it is pleasing to report that the recent 'ultimatum' brought a gratifying response from readers it has, unfortunately, been necessary to look a gift horse in the mouth.. By this I mean that some contributions have been almost indecipherable. Without in any way wanting to dampen anyone's enthusiasm I ask that the following simple rules be observed:

1. Please write or print on one side of the page only
2. Double space the lines.
3. The subject matter should be directly related to some aspect of vintage radio.

Naturally it is preferable that letters be typed, but it is by no means essential provided rules 1. and 2. are observed. Don't let the absence of a typewriter deter you if you have a contribution to make. Here's hoping to hear from lots more people.

John Stokes
Editor.

A DIFFERENT SCOTT

by Jack Rhodes

Life batters away at the citadel of a man's spirit with unrelenting force throughout the years, until he is either broken or made. Yet, mark you, how often the noblest failures by some spark divine, rebuild the splintered, broken walls of their lives. They belong to the tribe of those who come back.

E.H.Scott.



E. H. SCOTT

ERNEST HUMPHREY SCOTT arrived at Victoria, British Columbia on Canada's West Coast on June 18th 1947, purchased a modest 10-room dwelling where he took up residence with his wife Gladys and a lively dog named Jill. Scarcely four years later he was dead, the victim of a heart attack, at the age of 64 years.

Scott had founded the radio manufacturing firm which bore his name in the early 1920s at Chicago, U.S.A.; but following a series of stock and corporate manoeuvres in the mid-1940s which he found untenable, he resigned from the firm which had been a source of accomplishment and pride to him. But this action merely allowed him the freedom to pursue another one of his important interests - motion picture photography. And so, he plunged into this work with considerable vigour; as it turned out, perhaps too much vigour.

Commencing in 1930 as a talented amateur, Scott was later to claim, in a not unusual show of bravado, professional status. In some 20 years he travelled twice around the world and visited 48 foreign countries. In the last five years of his life he was bent on recording on film the characteristics of various countries he had visited with a view to encouraging greater understanding between nations and people of the world. However, his efforts were not entirely humanitarian. Some films shown in four large centres in his native New Zealand played to packed houses and he came away with a tidy profit. Whether or not he had intended to try to create a large industry from humble beginnings, in the manner of his radio business many years earlier, is not certain.

A lower section of his Victoria residence was converted into a darkroom which also contained equipment for film editing, and a projection booth adjacent to which was a large screening studio. As many as 100 people crowded into this room at times to view and applaud Scott's work. Over a doorway which led into a driveway there was mounted a loudspeaker, and on one wall to the left of the doorway was hung a large 16 mm screen. Lining the walls of this studio were many autographed pictures and letters, all framed, from many of the world's well-known musical artists expressing their satisfaction and pleasure in owning a Scott radio.

Although Scott had done the camera work, the editing written the dialogue himself for the films, the dubbing of the sound and commentaries was carried out by Hollywood professionals.

Scott was not bashful in admitting that he was not born with a silver spoon in his mouth, and that hard work and early rising had helped him to succeed. Therefore, it does seem probable that after his humiliating retreat from Chicago he had been determined to carve out for himself another business career and a place of prominence in it. Unfortunately, time ran out too soon for him.

Every year I live I am more convinced that the waste of life lies in the love and service we have not given, the powers we have not used, the timid, selfish prudence that will risk nothing, and which, shirking burdens, misses happiness as well. Those who escape from great difficulties also escape from great triumphs.

E.H.Scott.

RANDOM THOUGHTS ON RANDOM SUBJECTS

From George Newlands

Referring to the Idle Reflections on p.7 of the Nov.1985 Bulletin, here are some of my own:

1. 2A3s sound better than 6A3s. Of course they do - they always did! But as for the reason, well I suggest that the heavier filament of the 2A3 is better able to supply the heavy current peaks involved in bass reproduction. Something to do with the reserve in the cathode material, maybe. Triodes sound better than ultra-linear pentodes too, but try proving that electronically.

2. What will happen to my collection when I'm gone? The question concerns more than just old timers. Some say - Why worry, I won't be caring, which is perfectly true of course. Personally I would like to have a say in what happens to my gear and to have the satisfaction of knowing that it will be appreciated and looked after.

Some years ago, in a fit of misguided benevolence, I donated a number of items to a well-known Auckland museum in the belief that they would be displayed and preserved. About a year later I returned to find the items lost, stolen, broken or displayed upside down. Never again will that organisation get anything from me. I'll put an axe through the stuff first!

To give museums their due, and I've had a lot to do with several, they do get snowed under with a lot of stuff of decidedly limited historical interest. No museum ever has enough or enough money, and this means that a vast amount of what they accumulate must be given away, dumped or stored, possibly to deteriorate beyond repair. It all adds up to a distinct possibility that your treasured collection, which gave you so much pleasure and interest, thus donated, might never see the light of day again.

I was recently given, by a member of the amateur fraternity's Old Timers Club, some early 1920s valves which he had used in his younger days. He gave me these on condition that my will should include a clause to the effect that on my demise they should be donated to some suitable organisation as display material. As the document in question was in need of revamping I was quite happy to do this and chose a suitable organisation as the intended recipient. Now there seems some doubt as to which will last the longest - me or it. Ho hum

I really think the best solution to it all is to find a bona fide collector whom you like and trust, preferably someone a lot younger than yourself, and give your stuff away before it is too late. That way you will know it is being looked after and even be able to view it from time to time. Or, you could resort to a well advertised public auction. Genuine collectors will generally outbid junk merchants, but it might be a good idea to stay away from the event just in case.

A VARIABLE D.C. SUPPLY FROM AN ELECTRIC BLANKET CONTROLLER

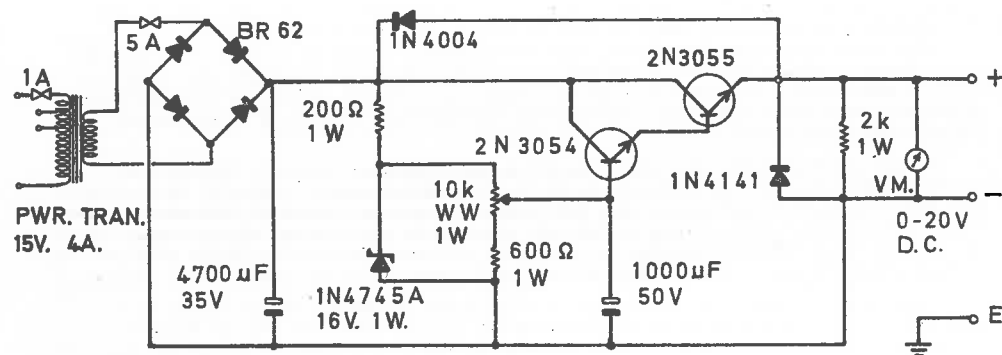
by R.J.HATTON

Many low-voltage electric blanket controllers have become surplus as the blankets wear out. In the 'Safasleep' and similar models the transformer can form the basis for the project. To make room for the extra components the transformer must be moved to one side of the case. Referring to the diagram, the two transistors are mounted on a piece of aluminium sheet bolted at right angles internally to the back panel to act as a heat sink. Extra ventilation holes should be provided in the back. It is better to keep the transistors inside the case as their cases are live.

Two safety diodes are included, one across the output and one across the transistors to prevent a reverse voltage flash from a fully-charged capacitor (being re-formed) or a back EMF from a drill motor in the event of a sudden power cut when in use.

The output negative terminal is insulated from ground for safety when used in conjunction with other supplies and in cases where the positive is grounded.

The DC output can be varied from 0-15 volts at 3 amps by means of a knob when the unit is used to drive a mini drill, electric trains etc, or when re-forming electrolytic capacitors. If used as an 'A' supply for old battery sets the control should be of the pre-set type as accidental movement of the knob could overload valuable valves. A 0-20 voltmeter is included for setting filament voltages but is not essential if the unit is used only for general purposes.



0-15 VOLT 3AMP D.C. VARIABLE POWER SUPPLY

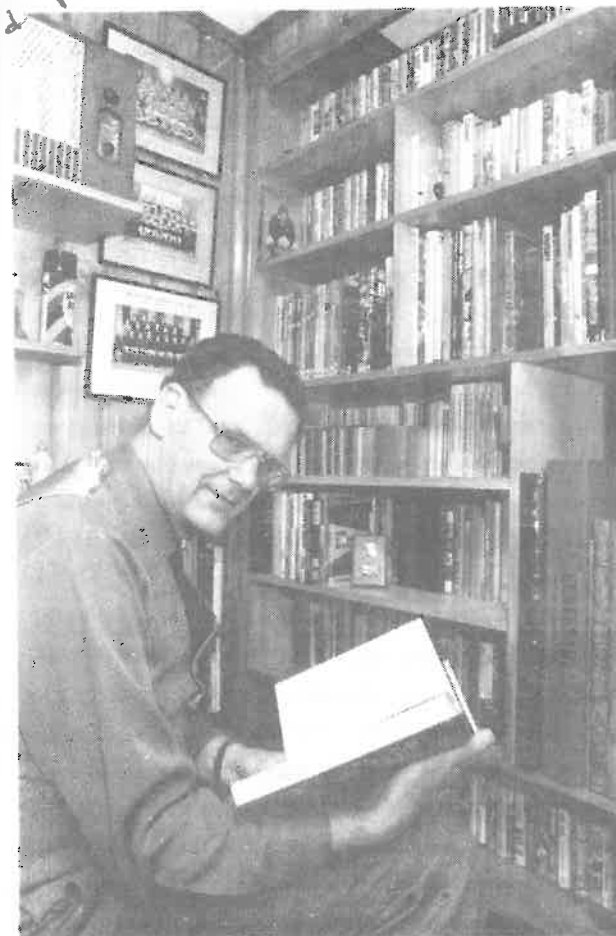


Photo courtesy Otago Daily Times

A BOOKWORM?

At first glance it might appear that the person depicted here is consulting a book on vintage radio. Not so! Dunedin member Dave McLaren is certainly a keen vintage radio man but his library consists of over 1000 books on, wait for it - rugby football.

Nevertheless, Dave is a man of many interests, perhaps enthusiasms would be a better word, for apart from having a lifelong passion for our national game he also has interests in archery and bridge. Now he has written a recently-published book entitled *A Handbook of Rugby Literature* which, as its name suggests, is a bibliography of publications dealing with rugby.

On top of all these activities Dave manages to collect and restore lots of old radios and, yes, he does own a few books on this subject too. Many of Dave's restored radios are displayed on shelves in his basement den and share pride of place with framed pictures of rugby teams. Quite likely a unique combination of interests.



Crosley Model 608 Gembox

RESTORING A CROSLLEY 'GEMBOX'

by Dave McLaren

In 1983 I acquired my first Crosley Gembox. Did I say Gembox? It might almost have been called Rust box. The lid was almost solid rust. The paint on the lower part of the case was lifting and rust was evident. The chassis was a mass of rust and the distinctive firegold paint on the coil cans and power transformer was lifting and disappearing. Not a very endearing prospect so it was confined to the junk shed and forgotten about.

In 1985, the second Gembox turned up complete with speaker. Now this acquisition was much better. Almost everything was there and it only needed the Mershon condenser from the first chassis to be complete. Hardly any rust and the cabinet was in very good condition. It was time to think about restoration.

The Gembox, Model 608 was manufactured by Crosley in 1928 and was their first model with a self contained power supply. It is, in fact, a very compact 'tin box' radio when compared with, say, the Atwater Kent 55 or 60. The circuit has two stages of neutralized RF amplification with type 26 tubes, a regenerative detector with a 27 tube, a transformer coupled first audio stage using a 26 tube and a transformer coupled output stage using a 71A tube. The rectifier tube is a conventional 80. The receiver is designed for use with a Crosley Type E Dynacone speaker.

Restoring the first receiver was relatively easy after the interstage transformers had been rewound and the interiors of the 'bathtub' condensers had been renewed with modern capacitors.

The major problem with both receivers was the drive system on the tuning gang and the regeneration control. All of these parts were made of 'pot' metal and were in the process of expanding their way into a heap of grey powder.

When restoring such radios it is handy to know a variety of people who can make small engineering items. My next door neighbour is a pattern maker who made a casting pattern for the regeneration unit and another acquaintance can actually make anything provided he has some sort of original to work on.

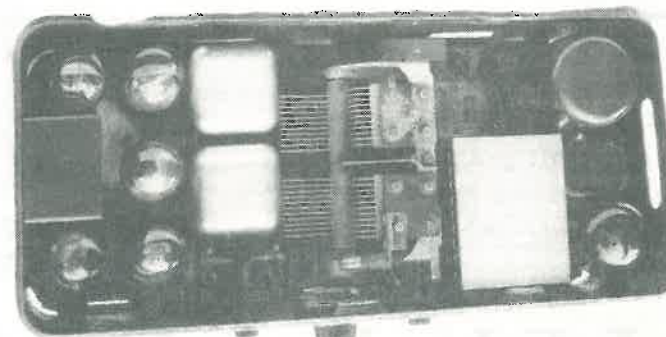
In this case he made new drive gears and dial support 'spiders' for both radios out of brass, finished off the brass regeneration units, fabricating at least one screwed shaft in the process, and, for the second set made knob inserts, shaft extensions, half a dozen threaded brackets to fasten the chassis onto the case and finally modified a series of copper tubes to come up with a pretty respectable facsimile of a Mershon Condenser. All of this cost me around \$150.00 which I consider money well spent.

The first set went together rapidly and its performance is quite astounding subsequent to neutralising and alignment of the single trimmer on the tuning gang. One clear night, using almost nil aerial, I was able to listen to Auckland at reasonable volume and there is a good variety of stations around the dial.

The main concern with the second set was the metal case, covered as it was in rust. Finally it all went into a stripping bath and, when relatively clean, under a glass bead blaster. When totally clean and dry it was taken straight to an auto painter who etched, primed and painted it - not original but who can produce that strange crackle finish today?

(unlike?)

Like a member reported by John Stokes in the Bulletin, who isn't really interested in battery sets I think I prefer sets of this type and era. Last week I was told of another "tin box" Crosley with speaker. Perhaps its a 'Bandbox' or a 'Showbox' this time but I'll still have a go at another Gembox if that is in fact what it is. After all, the regeneration unit is a cinch now and who can find OIA'S anyway.



Interior view of 608

(Lanigan)

The NEW Crosley 7-tube GEMBOX A-C ELECTRIC



Redesigned and improved without
increasing the price

Last year the radio industry acclaimed the Crosley GEMBOX. At \$65 it was the world's greatest value. Sales showed its popularity and its customer-getting ability.

Now, even this great value is enhanced. New features are added. Proven elements are retained. The price remains \$65 — incredible — astounding — unmatched.

New full Neutrodyne circuit especially designed in the Hazeltine laboratories for this set.

A new chassis layout — efficient — rugged — with switch on front of receiver.

A new volume control of exceptional smoothness. 3 tuning condensers and regeneration in the detector tube eliminated.

With these new features are retained the modern illuminated dial, the self contained power supply equipped with the famous Mershon self healing condenser and the high voltage power output tube in the last audio stage.

- 3 stages radio amplification
- 1 detector
- 2 stages audio amplification
- 1 rectifier — 7 tubes in all

A neutrodyne-all-
electric-self-con-
tained-power
speaker operating
radio of unusual
sensitivity and
selectivity.

\$65

WITHOUT TUBES

Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico and West prices slightly higher. Prices quoted do not include tubes.



The Crosley
Dynamic
DYNACONE

The Dynacone is the armature type dynamic speaker — a developed principle by Crosley that eliminates the resonant peaks of most dynamic speakers and reproduces every tone in true relation to every other.

The Dynacone is the fastest selling speaker on the market. It gives natural reproduction in satisfactory value for \$75, and ears that judge keenly consider no fancier priced equivalents.

Listen to it. Compare it with any speaker on the market. Tell if you can a \$10, \$15, or \$40 difference. Laboratory curves don't show them. Ears cannot hear them. \$25.

The Crosley Radio Corporation
Dept. 18, Cincinnati, Ohio
Powel Crosley, Jr., President
Owners of W L W — the Nation's Station

CROSLEY RADIO

and B1
P



Cyril Brandon in 1985

Feb 1986

78 YEARS LATER!

The two following excerpts were taken from the sources indicated below and serve as an introduction.

"Two pupils at Otago Boy's High School, Stanton Hicks and Rawson Stark, were experimenting at their homes in 1907. Hicks and Stark found Cyril Brandon, an electrical apprentice, and the three worked together, though each built his own transmitter and receiver".*

"..... on the evening of 10 September 1908, two of these 'stations' — their builders then 16 and 17 years old — were used for New Zealand's first public demonstration of wireless telegraphy. The three boys were engineers in charge but had enlisted Post Office telegraphists as operators. A special greeting was sent out "On behalf of the boys attending schools in the Dominion, the S.H.&B. Wireless Company send hearty good wishes to the Postmaster General and the Parliament of New Zealand". " #

Needless to say, the message could not be sent direct to Wellington, but it was sent part of the way by wireless — across Otago Harbour — and then forwarded to the Dunedin Telegraph Office for onward transmission by morse telegraph landline to the P.M.G.

The three members of the 'S.H. & B. Wireless Company' were none other than Stanton Hicks and Brandon, the last named, after completing his apprenticeship with Turnbull & Jones Ltd in Dunedin, moved with his family to Auckland.

Here he obtained a job with the old Electricity Department of the Auckland City Council. Following the formation of the Auckland Electric Power Board, Cyril Brandon transferred to that body where he spent the remainder of his working life.

The third member of the group, the 'B' in S.H. & B., was named Cyril Brandon. After completing an electrical apprenticeship in Dunedin he moved to Auckland and obtained a job in the Electrical Department of the Auckland City Council. Following the formation of the Auckland Electric Power Board, Cyril transferred to that body where he spent the remainder of his working life.

In 1952, at the age of 61, Cyril Brandon obtained his 'ham' ticket and was on the air for the next 10 years. After that he spent much of his retirement following a life-long interest in Esperanto.

To-day, a spry 94-year old, Cyril holds a current driver's license and can be seen at the wheel of his Austin 1100 in Auckland's busy Dominion Road. A long-time widower, he lives alone and looks after himself. Although owning a television set he prefers reading and listening to his collection of 78 rpm records to looking at the box.

* "The Turn of a Knob" by M.H. Holcroft, an article in New Zealand's Heritage Vol 6, Part 81.

The History of Broadcasting in New Zealand 1920-1954, by J.H. Hall

Published posthumously by the Broadcasting Corporation of New Zealand, May 1980.

see article on 'SHB' Wireless Co
S-H-H Feb. 1988

The N.Z. RADIO TIMES and TRADERS' DIGEST

RADIO LOG

Vol. 1, No. 2 May 1st, 1932

Vol. 1, No. 1 Wellington, July 20, 1931.

IN THIS ISSUE

Competition Results.
Steps on Stations.
America.
This.
American Stations.

EDITORIAL NOTES

THIS little magazine, originating in ideas from the d.x. pages of the "Radio Record," has been commenced to fill what appears to be a very real need.

That an increasingly large number of radio listeners are interested in the reception of distant stations, and are making this a hobby, is evidenced by the ever-growing mail to the "Record's" d.x. Editor. A class of these enthusiasts was formed, and it became evident that a paper was needed to give more scope to d.x. interests and at the same time to act as the club's official organ.

The Editor wants d.x.-ers to feel it is their paper, and will welcome all news and views from them. This issue is no more, and no less than a "first attempt."

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE N.Z. "D.X." CLUB

ISSUED EVERY SECOND SATURDAY

SPECIAL N.Z.R. SERIES OF RECEIVERS



Vol. 2 - No. 10 NEW ZEALAND Saturday, APRIL 7, 1932

Now Available--

WESTERN ELECTRIC

"KONE"

LOUD SPEAKERS

Price: £9 15s

If Your Dealer Cannot Supply Apply--

A. R. HARRIS COMPANY, LIMITED
200-202, Gloucester Street
CHRISTCHURCH

PRICE SIXPENCE



Vol. 3 No. 33 MAY 1927

CONTENTS

EDITORIAL
SOME NOVEL, LOUD SPEAKERS
THE AERIAL AND EARTH REGISTRATIONS
DO YOUR OWN SOLDERING
SHORT WAVE TESTS
HOW TO GET BEST RESULTS OUT OF A PHILIP'S LOUD SPEAKER
THE COMING OF TELEVISION
RADIO WAVES
FAULTS TO LOOK FOR

And again we say
REGISTER!

The ADVERTISERS have more to tell you!

FOURTH EDITION. NOVEMBER 1927

Scott's RADIO HANDBOOK

Edited by
Thornton Scott



PRICE: TWO SHILLINGS.

The Radio Log
← M3. →

N.Z. RADIO PERIODICALS

Arthur Williams

Radio enthusiasts in this country have had a variety of local publications catering for their interests over the years. These today are of interest to the radio historian as a record of the development of radio and broadcasting in New Zealand.

The earliest known periodical was *N.Z. Wireless and Broadcasting News* which first appeared in February, 1923. The first issue included details of the new Radio Regulations for Amateur, Experimental and Broadcasting stations. Much of the content consisted of reprinted articles from overseas publications.

The magazine *New Zealand Radio* was published fortnightly in Auckland from May, 1926. It had much more local content and included constructional articles and circuits of the 'N.Z.R.' series of locally designed receivers.

The first issue of the *Radio Record* appeared on July 22, 1927 and was mainly a programme vehicle for the newly established Radio Broadcasting Board. Over the years there were several changes in name style and format. Towards the end of 1929 the words (*Incorporating the Canterbury Radio Journal*) were added on the title page. In 1930 the full title became *The Radio Record and Electric Home Journal*, the addition to the title being an obvious attempt to attract advertising from electrical appliance merchants. However, shortly afterwards the name was changed again, this time to - *The N.Z. Radio Record and Home Journal*. Now that the unwelcome word "Electric" was removed from the title the Wellington Gas Company was prepared to continue advertising!

In March, 1935 the name was changed yet again, this time apparently as a result in the change in ownership to National Magazines Ltd, when it became and remained - *N.Z. Radio Record*. The first issue of the *New Zealand Listener* appeared on the 30th June, 1938 being subtitled - *Journal of the National Broadcasting Service*. A few issues later the words - *Incorporating N.Z. Radio Record* appeared and to-day these same words may be found at the *Listener's* masthead.

Originally the 'Record' devoted a considerable amount of space to technical articles and DX notes but by 1933 these had almost disappeared, reflecting the changed conditions whereby radio set owners had largely become just listeners as distinct from being enthusiasts and home constructors as well. Commencing in April, 1932 the publishers of the 'Record' launched a technical magazine - *N.Z. Radio Times* - which took over publication of the technical articles formerly appearing in the 'Record'. Like the 'Record', it too came under control of National Magazines Ltd until publication ceased in July 1938.

The only surviving publication to remain in its original form is the amateur (ham) journal *Break-In*, published by the N.Z. Association of Radio Transmitters (NZART).

LISTING OF N.Z. RADIO PERIODICALS

N.Z. Wireless and Broadcasting News	Feb. 1923	to and of 1926.
New Zealand Radio (fortnightly)	May 31, 1926	to end of 1931.
Canterbury Radio Journal	c. 1923	to Aug. 1929.
Radio Record (underwent several name changes)	July, 22, 1927	to June, 1939. ✓
Break-In	January, 1928	to date
N.Z. Radio News	April 1934	late 1932 to 1935 ✓
N.Z. Radiogram	May 1932	to c. 1948
N.Z. Radio Times	April 1932	to July 1938
Radio & Electronics (underwent name changes)	April 1946	to Sept 1975
Scott's Radio Handbook (annual)	Nov. 1923	to Nov. 1931

In addition, both the 'Record' and 'NZR' published annuals for varying lengths of time.

2M Broadcasters
The Microphone
full little

The New Zealand Engineer
The New Zealand Radio
vol 8, No 3
March 1931

SOME TIPS ON RESTORING PHILIPS RADIOS

Ross Paton

Some people, I'm led to believe, upon removing the back cover from a Philips radio of the mid to late 1930s and upon seeing the rat's nest of yellow rubber covered wires, mentally cringe. Well, you need not do so if you work on the chassis methodically.

Firstly, to deal with the rubber covered wire. The only practicable way is to do each wire one at a time, either putting in a new piece or by unsoldering one end, removing the insulation and slipping a piece of spaghetti sleeving over it. In cases where wires with spiral metal shielding are encountered the spiral strip can be unwound after unsoldering one end and then rewound on to the new length of wire. This is easier to do than it looks, though it is rather time consuming. Do not be tempted to use unshielded wire, even where it is used between output valve and output transformer, as instability will result.

I have found that it generally pays to replace all the tubular black pitch encased bypass and coupling capacitors if any of the originals remain. Most screen bypasses are 0.1 uF and AVC bypasses 0.05 uF. Coupling capacitors vary in size and it pays to have the schematic diagram for the particular model on hand.

Always check the filter capacitors before applying any power to the set. Most of the Philips sets of this era used electros of only 320-volts working, which doesn't leave much safety margin. The old cans can be emptied out and new capacitors put inside, or the old ones left on the chassis and disconnected underneath with new wired in separately. It is also essential to replace the 0.02 uF capacitor wired across one half of the high voltage secondary of the power transformer. The replacement must be able to handle 250-v RMS and should have a DC rating of 1500 volts or higher.

It also pays to replace the original power cord on these sets if it hasn't already been done, as the rubber insulation under the black cotton covering is usually badly perished.

Often the volume control potentiometer is badly worn and consequently very 'scratchy'. As the original controls are no longer available a replacement will entail adapting a standard pot and fitting a new mounting bracket where necessary. There is also the differences in shaft diameters to contend with.

Poor contacts between valve and socket is, regrettably, a common problem with the side contact series of valves. About all that can be done is to ensure that both the valve contacts and the socket contacts are clean and that there is adequate tension on the latter. It is also important that the connection between coating of any metal sprayed valves and the connecting wire is good, especially with valves in the IF stage.

Another thing to check is resistors used for voltage dropping purposes, e.g. in screen feed circuits.

If you own a 'Theatrette' and the dial cord breaks don't despair. The cord can fairly easily be replaced if you remove the screws that hold the bottom plate of the cabinet and then unsolder the wire strut that goes between power inlet plug bracket and the dial pointer bracket. The complete assembly should come away a few inches, though you may have to unsolder the odd wire or two. Then the celluloid light diffuser plate underneath the dial scale is removed by slackening off the two screws that secure it which will leave the dial cord path quite accessible.

There has been some speculation recently about how the Theatrette was put together. Well, in my opinion, all of the components and wiring were assembled in the form of a loom, just like the wiring for a car, and then dropped into the cabinet, joined up and fastened down. When one inspects a Theatrette closely there doesn't appear to be any other way of doing the job efficiently and easily, other than the method just described.

Market place

AVAILABLE

Valves, American battery types, unused and in original cartons, 1.4 and 2-volt filaments. Cheap to members, list on request.

G.R. Gilbert, 3 Lyttleton St
Lincoln, Christchurch
Ph 252.834

Free to a good home, Philips 355A radio, complete but not working; Mullard 'Westminster' (similar to Theatrette), very rough but cabinet OK; "Universal" brand aero dial scale.

David Millett
Ph Auckland 892.886

For Sale, RCA AR88LF, good cond, or will swap for early 1930s radio; ZC1 Mk2, complete with earphones and microphone.

E.J. (Ned) Matich
38 James Laurie St
Henderson Ph 836.440

Valves, 2.5-volt American types 24A, 35, 2A5, new in original cartons, all one price \$5 ea plus postage

John Stokes
281-C Hillsborough Rd
Mt Roskill, Auckland 4

Home battery box with antenna tuner for Radiola 26

Write: M. Hall
802 Rolleston St, Thames

Valves, number of 6L6 glass and 807

Doug Virtue, P.O. Box 18
Kingston, Southland

RF signal Generator, 26Mc to 550Kc; also signal tracer model T4, a matched pair by Heathkit, Canada, both in good order, offers wanted

K.D. McIlraith, 15A Edgeware Rd
Christchurch Ph 997-994

CORRECTION

In Paul MacDiarmid's article on knobs which appeared in the Nov. 1985 Bulletin there was an error on page 5, par. 3. The sentence beginning - "It is best to try" should read - "It is best not to attempt to work below 65 degrees F. as results can be unreliable".

QUIZ

The first one is especially for Australians.

Q. In 1930 which Philips speaker cabinet was advertised as being designed by a prominent Sydney architect?

A. Although the name of the architect was not stated (professional etiquette?) the cabinet was the 'Campanilla'. For those not possessing a dictionary the word can be translated as a bell tower alongside, but not attached to, a church.

The next one is for Americans.

Q. In the U.S. in the 1920s what other product bore the same name a radio?

A. A brand of Turkish-style cigarettes. The name? "Murad".