

In operation this little flea-power rig has been used with gratifying success, with many W stations having been worked on 10-meter 'phone, and the local Central American stations on the lower frequency bands. — *Armando Perez, VP1AP*

BROADCAST-BAND COVERAGE WITH THE BC-348-Q

Fig. 2 shows the circuit of a simple one-tube converter that is useful in adding coverage of the standard broadcast band to the BC-348 or any other receiver that tunes to approximately

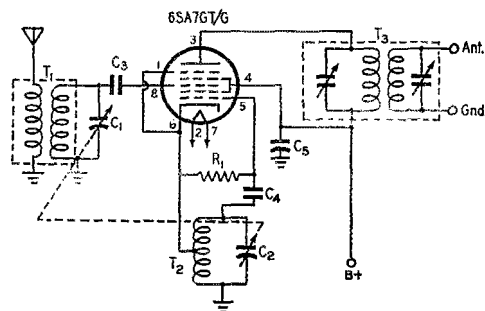


Fig. 2 — Diagram of a simple converter used to provide broadcast-band coverage with the BC-348 and similar receivers.

C₁, C₂ — Ganged tuning condenser, 365 μ fd. with cut-plate section.
C₃, C₄ — 100- μ fd mica.
C₅ — 0.15 μ fd. 200-volt paper.
R₁ — 20,000 ohms, $\frac{1}{2}$ watt.
T₁ — B.C. antenna coil (Meissner 14-2436).
T₂ — Tapped oscillator coil (Meissner 14-1033).
T₃ — 456-kc. i.f. transformer (Meissner 16-5712).

450 to 500 kc. Standard parts are used throughout, and construction layout is not critical. The power-supply requirements are small. Almost any source of 150 to 200 volts d.c. at a few milliamperes and 6.3 volts a.c. at 0.3 amp. will suffice. — *Victor Alfonsi, W2VSU*

CURE FOR "TALK-BACK" IN THE BC-610

In most instances where serious "chatter" or "talk-back" is experienced when the BC-610 is used on 'phone, the trouble is caused by the overload relay, RY-5, and not by the modulation transformer, as is commonly supposed. The cure is effected by connecting a large capacity, 30 to 50 μ fd., across the relay. This may be done simply by connecting the condenser, which should be rated at 150 volts or more, from the center tap of T-6 to ground. — *J. K. Hall, jr., W4KCT*

LOCK-ON FOR THE T-17B HAND MICROPHONE

I HAVE noticed on several occasions when in contact with a station using a T-17B microphone that the audio is frequently interrupted. This is caused by the fact that it takes a lot of pressure

to hold the switch button closed, and after a few moments the hand gets cramped. A simple solution to the problem requires only that a $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch piece of No. 18 wire be soldered under the edge of the metal mounting washer that is found beneath the bakelite switch button. After reassembling, it will be possible to lock the switch in the "on" position with a slight twist of the button. — *R. A. Cohagen, W8NBM*

SOME USES FOR THE SCR-274 DYNAMOTORS

IF you have a need for a small high-speed 115-volt a.c. motor, don't overlook the small dynamotors that come with the SCR-274-N receivers.

With a minimum of effort they can be converted to do a good job.

Remove the socket and the wires from the base, and take off the end covers. Remove the castings holding the brushes, and replace them just opposite to the way they were removed. The low-voltage brushes and the small condenser that is across the contacts may be discarded.

Connect the wires from the field winding directly to the high-voltage brush holders, and bring out one lead from each brush to serve as the 115-volt a.c. input leads. Make sure that the high-voltage end of the armature is the one contacted by the brushes, otherwise a fuse will be blown! Drill and tap the end of the armature so that a small length of threaded rod can be inserted for a power take-off. A hole with a rubber grommet inserted in the other end of the case will serve to bring out the 115-volt leads. A small toggle switch can also be installed in the end cover. Be sure to remove the small grounding straps from the brushes to the frame.

When reassembled, the motor has its original appearance except for the power take-off rod extending out of one end, and the line cord out of the other. The motor will easily handle a six-inch fan blade. — *Elmo V. Boswell, W0PXW*

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IF you have no need for the small dynamotor that came with your SCR-274-N receiver, the base and frame inside of which the "works" are assembled can be utilized as a light-weight wall bearing for holding the rotary mast of your beam antenna to the side of the house. Remove the end covers, the castings, and the armature. Next chop out the field winding by forcing a cold chisel between it and the inside of the case. A few good whacks with a hammer should break the coil loose from its moorings. Remove all of the screws that extend through the side of the case into the "sleeve" formed by the removal process, and you are all set. The "bearing" will pass the pipe supports used in most beam installations, and may be packed with rags and grease to take out any undesired play between the pipe and the sleeve. — *W1PTX*