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No. 620

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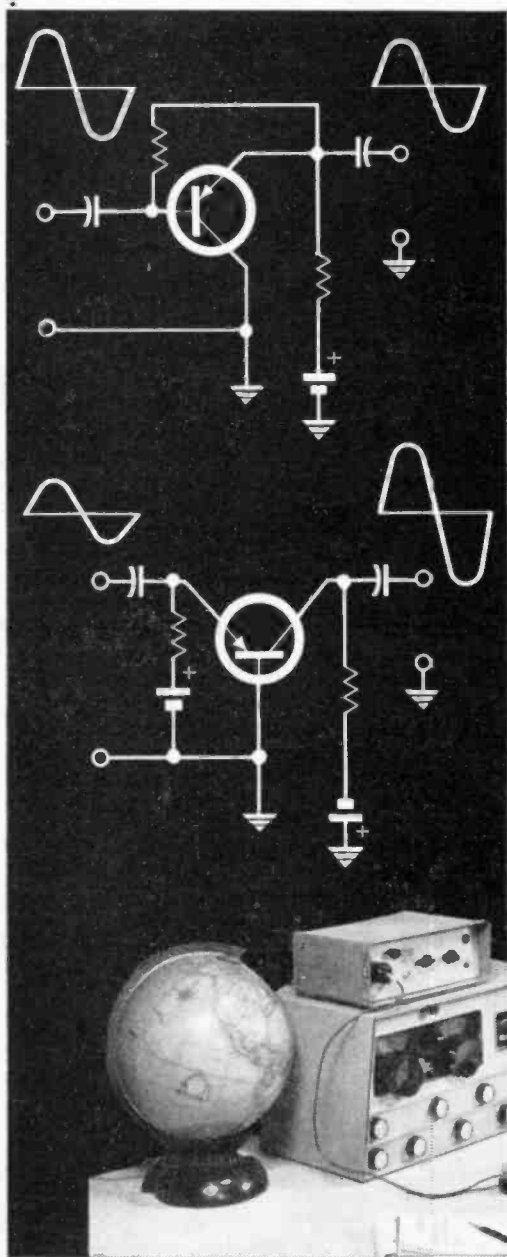
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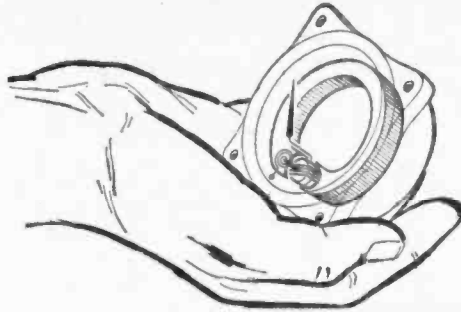
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CONTENTS



COVER STORY

Centralized Home Intercom..... 38

FEATURE STORIES

Electronic Piano; It Never Needs Tuning..... 44
 College Radio Stations—How They Operate.... 48
 Selecting the Right Short Wave Receiver..... 62

WHITE'S RADIO LOG (New Listing Incl. Over 400 Changes)

All U.S. and Canadian AM, FM, and TV Stations;
 Mexico, Cuba, Worldwide Shortwave..... 159

FOR THE HAM AND DXER

Power Distribution Center..... 30
 Puzzled by Cryptic CB Messages?..... 43
 DX America..... 58
 3-Way Listening Dynamite..... 60
 Two Tube Long Wave Receiver..... 75
 Versatile Code Practice Equipment..... 81
 Shorty 80-40-15 Meter Antenna..... 121

EXPERIMENTING, TEST EQUIPMENT, AND THE SHOP

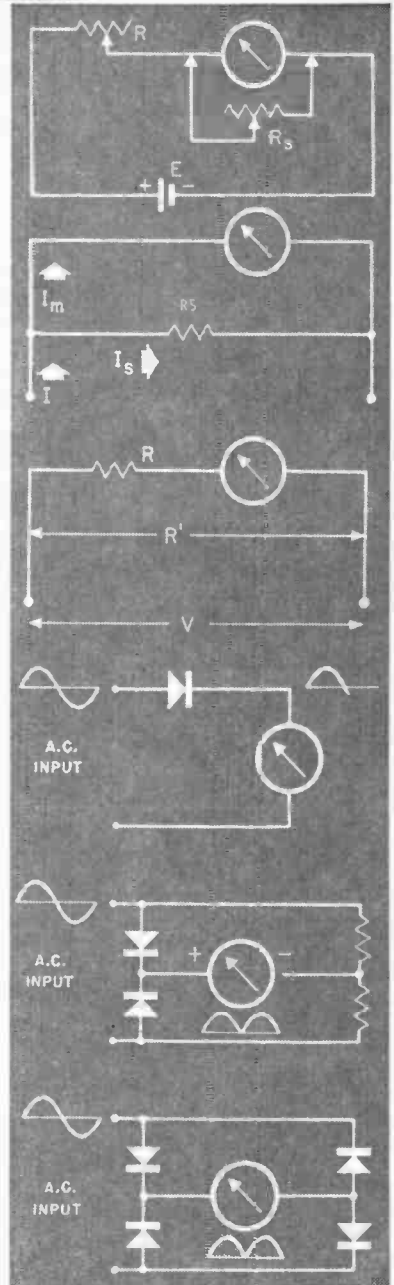
Space Station Super Workbench..... 36
 \$4 Transistor Tester Uses Your VOM..... 52
 Read AC Current with Your Voltmeter..... 55
 Experimenter's Transistor Breadboard..... 66
 AC Experiments with Series Circuits..... 70
 Determining the Velocity of Sound..... 86
 Voltage Calibrator and Switch..... 89
 Meters and Multimeters..... 94
 Using Positive Feedback..... 99
 Troubleshooting Interference..... 130
 Home Appliance Tester..... 138

SPECIAL PROJECTS

Low Cost Photo Lights..... 26
 Stereo Music Center..... 101
 Early American TV Cabinet..... 114
 A Musical Annunciator..... 117
 Underwater Metal Locator..... 122
 Wireless Remote TV Sound..... 133
 The Torpedo: A Capsule Portable Radio..... 142
 Neon Flicker Lamp..... 145
 Thermistor Thermometer..... 147

DEPARTMENTS AND PUZZLES


Electronics Numbergram..... 85
 Ham Radio Anagram Puzzle..... 137
 Looking Over New Products..... 150



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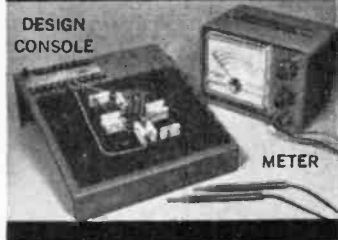
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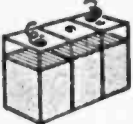
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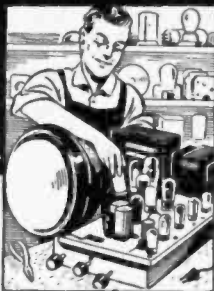
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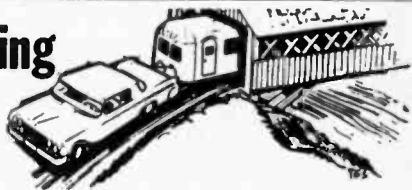
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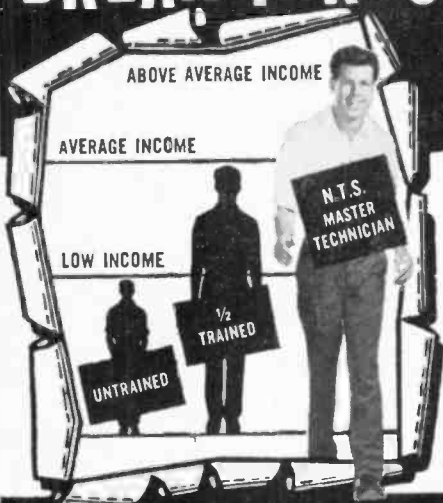
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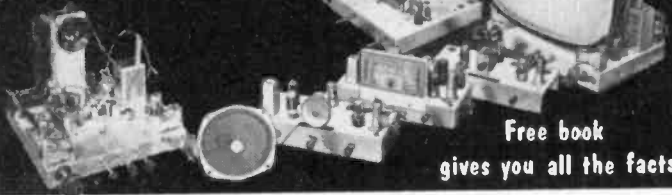
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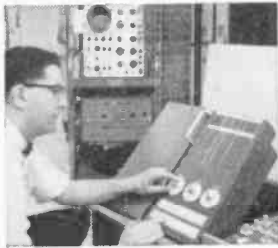
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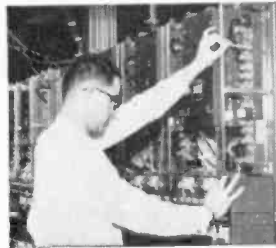
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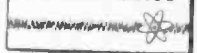
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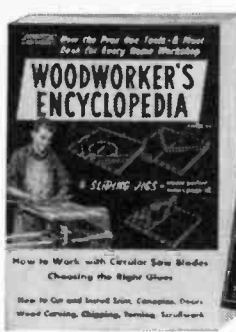
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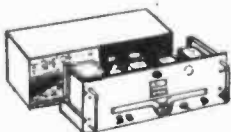
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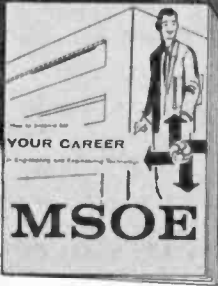
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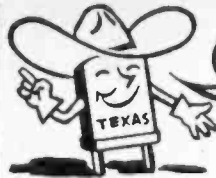
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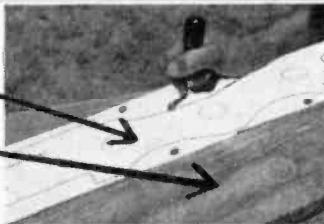
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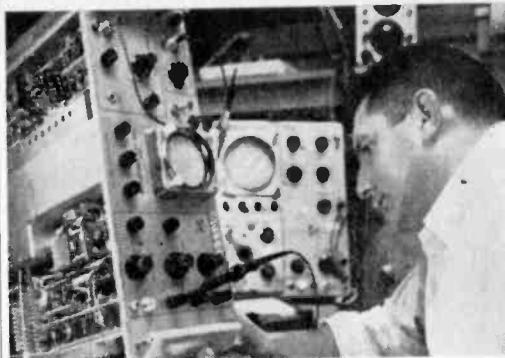
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Cameraman shoots color portrait using studio booster. A combination of 50, 100 and 150 watt house lamps gives him well balanced main light, side lights and background lights.

and best of all, you'll never be unable to shoot just because you burnt out your last photoflood. You can always get common house lamps at the corner drugstore, but you may not be able to get floods.

Of course, lamp life is reduced. A household bulb is designed to last several thousand hours at ordinary voltage. At the higher voltages used in this booster, the same lamp will last as long as a photoflood, three or four hours. By using the warmup circuit every time, and being careful not to jar the lamps while they are burning, you can extend lamp life considerably. Also, the booster enables you to use a variety of lamp sizes, shapes, and colors not available in photofloods to create special effects for color portraits, or special illustrative shots.

Two circuits are shown (Figs. 7 and 8). The portable booster will drive a 100 watt lamp (or two 50 watt lamps) to provide the equivalent of 300 watts of photoflood power. It has a 50% duty cycle and can be run up to half an hour, provided that you allow equal time for cooling,

or add vents and a fan. Cost of parts as shown is less than \$15.00. The studio unit will handle a load of 500 watts, to produce lighting equal to four #2 photofloods. Parts should cost no more than \$29.00.

The Portable Booster fits into a 3 x 4 x 5-in. aluminum minibox. Use a sharp scribe

Low Cost PHOTO LIGHTS

Voltage booster operates common lamps as photofloods for color

By BRICE WARD

THE common household light bulb is designed to run on 120 volts, but feed it higher voltage and you've got a lamp that burns like an expensive photolamp at a fraction of the cost.

If you live where the power company supplies free exchange bulbs, you can save enough to pay for a booster in a few months,

The studio unit, shown without metal grill cover has a main switch, and two slide switches. To use the unit, you warm the lamps a few moments, switch to OPERATE, and then to the 3200 or 3250 K settings. Outlets are on the rear.

to lay out the panel. Drill inside your layout lines making a line of holes as close together as possible. Break out the center and file the edges of the holes smooth. Then use the outlets and switches as templates to drill the mounting holes. A Keystone #139 battery holder acts as a heat sink for the rectifiers, and makes them easy to hook up. Enlarge the battery holder mounting holes to 3/16-in. Then mount the rectifiers. Make sure the battery clip fits snugly around the rectifier body, and that the rectifier shoulders are tight against the edge of the clip.

One rectifier, the MR-326 has a cathode-to-



MATERIALS LIST— PORTABLE BOOSTER

Amt.	Size and Description
2	20 mfd, 500 volt capacitors, Mallory type 83, Allied #17L246
4	10 mfd, 500 volt capacitors, Mallory type 81, Allied #17L245
1	rectifier, Motorola MR-326, 18 amp.
1	rectifier, Motorola MR-326R, 18 amp.
3	DPST switches, type SW325, Allied #35B920
1	heat sink (battery box) Keystone #139, Allied #54J042
8	#6 fiber washers, Allied #42N771
1	line cord, Belden 17126S, Allied #49T211
2	chassis mounting sockets, Cinch-Jones #2R2, Allied #40H830
1	aluminum minibox, Bud CU-2105-A, Allied #80P397
#	Allied No.'s refer to catalog of Allied Radio Corporation, 100 N. Western Avenue, Chicago 80, Ill.

MATERIALS LIST— STUDIO BOOSTER

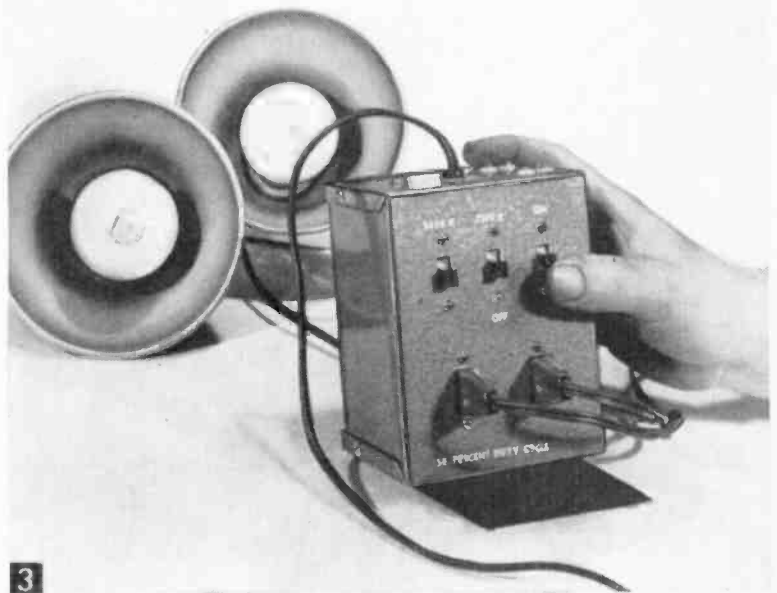
Amt.	Size and Description
4	200 mfd, 150 volt capacitors, Mallory type 496, Allied #17L519
2	rectifiers, Motorola MR326
3	250 ohm, 200 watt resistor, Ohmite Dividohm, Allied #1MM830
6	extra sliders for above, Allied #75M882
2	3 PDT switches, Continental-Wirt SW369, Allied #35B922
1	SPST toggle switch, Arrow-Hart and Hegeman 82601, 15 amp, Allied #33B837
3	chassis mounting ac sockets, Cinch-Jones, 282, Allied #40H830
1	double fuse clip, Littelfuse 357002, Allied #52B297
1	Drake Postlite neon indicator, Allied #78E062
2	8 amp 3AG fuses, Allied #52B248
1	12 x 7 x 4" Bud Minibox case, #CU-2111-A, Allied #80P353
1	line cord, 6 foot, Belden 17126S, Allied #49T211

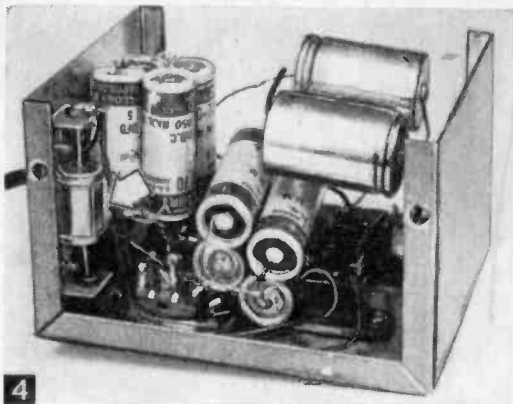
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case connection, while the MR-326R has anode connected to case. These connections are made at the clip and through the clip to the battery box frame. Since this clip is electrically hot, the battery box must be insulated from the case by mounting on spacers and washers.

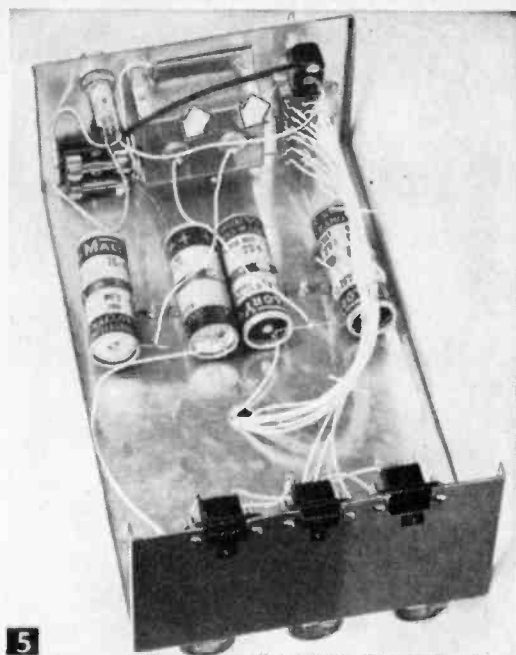
The rest of the wiring is easy—just make sure that the capacitor

The portable booster drives two 50 watt lamps. The circuit works well on movie light bars. Because the capacitors carry a heavy load, duty cycle is 50 percent.





4 Inside the portable case, arrow shows power rectifiers mounted in battery clip used as heat sink. Capacitors are taped in place after assembly.



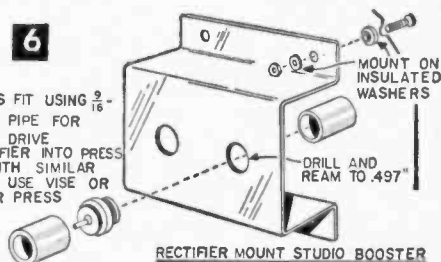
5 Studio unit is easy to wire. Arrow shows rectifiers mounted on aluminum heat sink bracket. Capacitor polarity is important and must be correct. For heavy duty use, add a small fan and ventilating holes.

plus leads connect to the MR-326R center lead.

Operation. On low setting, run your lamps only a few minutes. The lowest-light output settings put the greatest load on the capacitors. The best way to get maximum lamp life, and to prevent blowing a capacitor is to use 5 to 10 second pauses at the low positions, just enough time to warm the lamps before applying the full voltage. The portable unit uses an unusual circuit principle, that of overloading a voltage doubler to obtain voltage control. Since doubler circuits usually have very poor regulation characteristics, voltage control can be obtained by reducing the capacitance below a certain critical value.

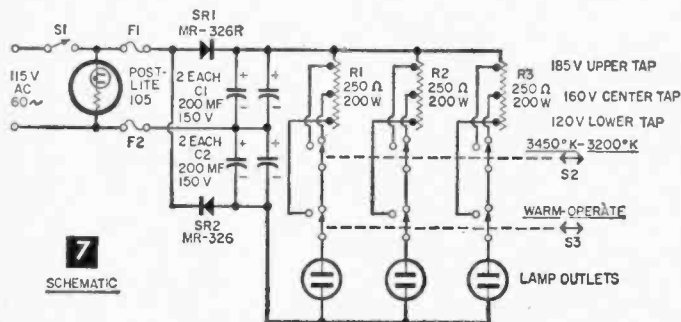
Capacitance of 20 mfd. in each leg with the 100 watt load effectively holds voltage down to about 120 volts. Throwing in the additional 10 mfd. per leg raises the voltage to 165 volts. Add another 10 mfd. capacitor per leg, and you have 185 volts for the 3450°K light output. Because these capacitors are just right for the rated load of 100 watts, no attempt should be made to change lamp size. This would affect the output voltages.

The **Studio Unit**, unlike the portable boost-



er can be used with various combinations of bulbs, because it is a more standard voltage doubler circuit and is designed for optimum operation with no excess load on the capacitors. Three large bleeder resistors (Fig. 2)

control the output voltages and kill un-needed power. During the operation, these bleeders will get hot enough to burn the hands. They should be covered at all times with screening on a metal frame. The entire unit should be cooled with a fan (see Materials List) if you plan to use the booster for long shooting sessions. Construction is similar to the small unit. Mount the parts on a 12 x 7 x 4-in. Minibox. Instead of the battery clip

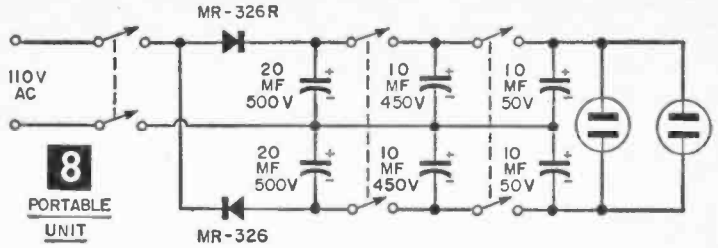


7 SCHEMATIC

mounting, press fit the rectifiers into an aluminum plate (Fig. 6) to get better heat dissipation. In this circuit, the rectifiers carry almost half the full-rated current, and thus must have more adequate cooling unless the booster is always used on very short duty cycles.

With all wiring complete and checked, set the taps on the resistors in the approximate positions as shown in Fig. 2. Connect your lamps, the same total wattage that will normally be used, and measure the voltage at each tap with a voltmeter.

Tap #1 on each resistor should read 120 volts with the switch in the *warm-up* position. Tap #2 on each resistor should read 160 volts with the first switch in the *operate* position and the second switch set on *3200K*. Tap #3 on each resistor should read 185 volts in the *operate* and *3450* position. These voltage settings are approximate. Advanced professional photographers will want to



check light output with an accurate color temperature meter.

Whenever you adjust these taps, be sure that all power is off including the wall plug, and that the capacitors are discharged. Use a pair of test leads and a resistor to discharge the capacitors. Then loosen the screw on the resistor's tap ring until it is completely free and move in the desired direction. Retighten and check voltage, repeating this procedure until the voltages are correct.

Usually, satin finished aluminum produces the best light for color. The reflecting surface should be smooth, and neutral in color.

Paint Phone Plug Prongs



• When an ear-plug type transistor radio earphone operates intermittently, check the plug contacts that fit into the earphone. The tiny prongs may not be making contact inside the phone. A small amount of printed circuit silver paint daubed on them tightens and improves electrical contact. Solder tinning the prongs is almost impossible without melting the plastic plug insulator.—JOHN A. COMSTOCK.

Flexible Prod Finger Guards

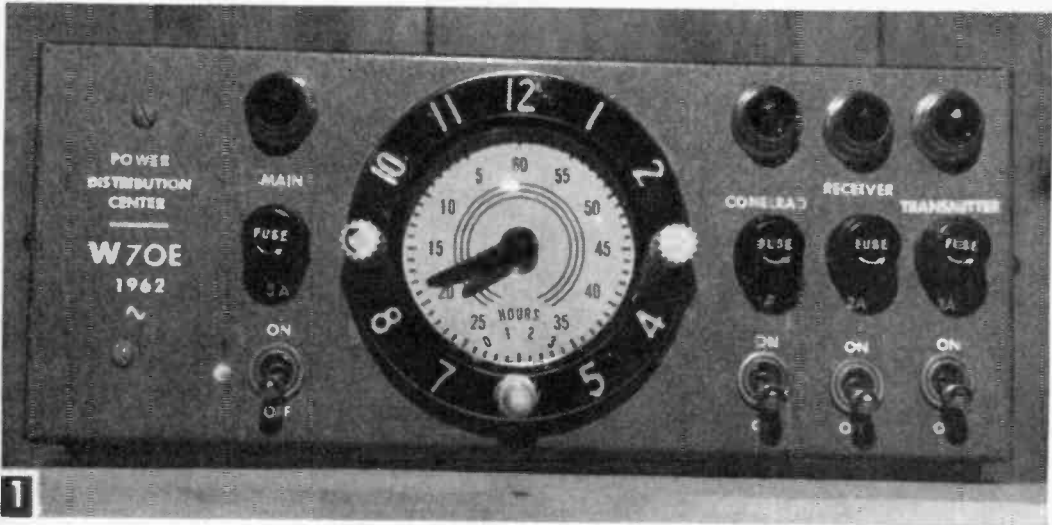


• There's no radio-electronics technician who hasn't at one time or another let his fingers get too close to test-prod tips. You can forget the dangers of such shocking experiences by punching holes in small rubber suction cups and slipping them over your test-prod tips as shown. Because these guards are flexible, you will have no trouble putting the prods down in cramped wiring and touching test points.—JOHN A. COMSTOCK.

Build a Power Distribution Center

and put your entire ham shack to bed with one flip of a switch

By HOWARD S. PYLE, W7OE



HOW many times have you groped for this and that switch at the end of a long evening of ham activity, dragged your weary bones to your pallet and, the next day, found that you had turned off the transmitter the night before, but left your Conelrad unit and receiver merrily drawing juice to heat your shack? Too many times, we'll bet!

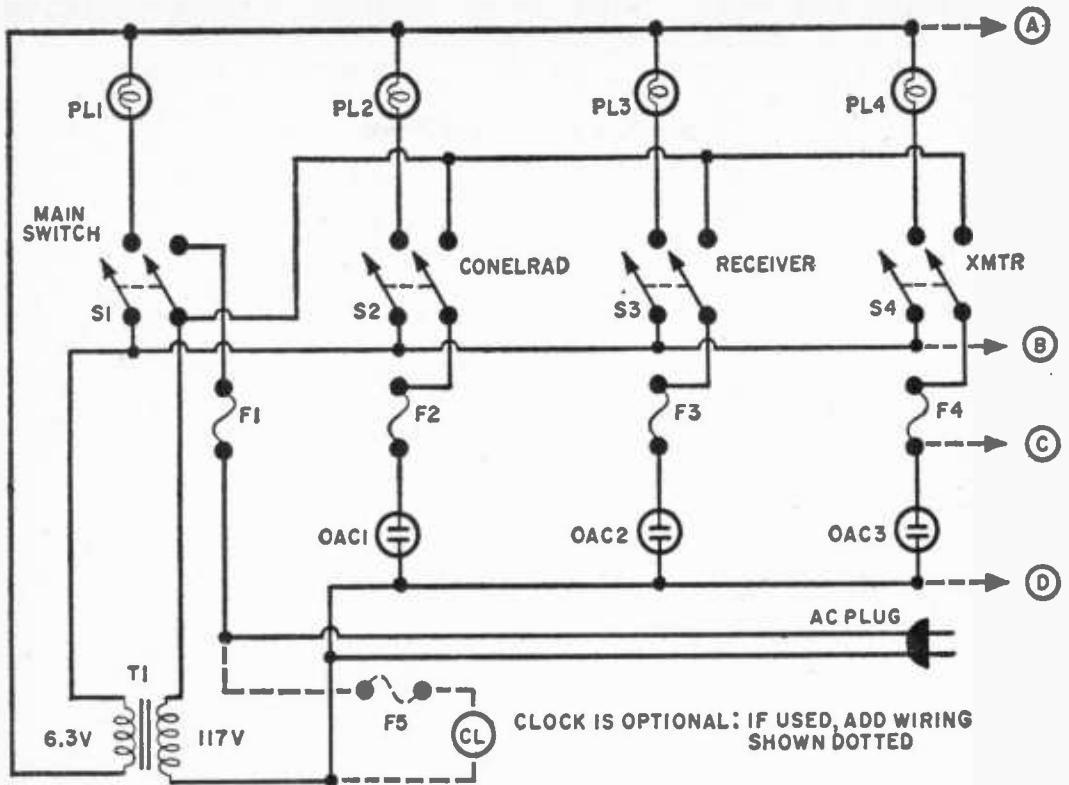
Why don't you spend a couple of hours to

fix yourself up with a power distribution center, which will assure you at bedtime that the mere flick of one switch puts you in the clear for an undisturbed night's sleep?

This is not a major project, but it does provide you with a convenience which you'll wonder how you did without. At the same time, it gives you a central unit into which you can plug all of your ham gear, knowing



Rear view of power distribution center. If additional outlets are desired, slight relocation of the clock fuse and ac cord entrance will provide space for them.



CLOCK IS OPTIONAL: IF USED, ADD WIRING SHOWN DOTTED

(A) (B) (C) AND (D) REPRESENT WIRING EXTENSIONS FOR ADDITIONAL CONTROL CIRCUITS

3 SCHEMATIC

that at the end of a session, the mere flip of a switch takes you "off the air" completely. It also eliminates the monkey-business of a number of straggling ac cords running to the most convenient outlet plus maybe a few 'cube-taps' to provide the additional ac combinations which you need.

You can accomplish all of this easily and simply by providing a central point to which your ac can run from every single piece of equipment in your shack. Just one main switch will kill every individual circuit in connection with your ham activities except, perhaps, your electric clock.

Simplicity of Construction. If you have been able to pass an examination for a ham license, you should be able to figure this project out by examining the schematic diagram. Actually, all that you have to keep in mind is that you want individual switching and fusing of each piece of equipment which you propose to use, plus the ability to switch them all off by means of one switch. If you use an electric clock, as the author did, you will naturally want to eliminate the clock from main switch control so that it will continue running all day. Aside from that, you

are faced with a most simple and conventional design problem followed by a bit of mechanical work and some elementary wiring.

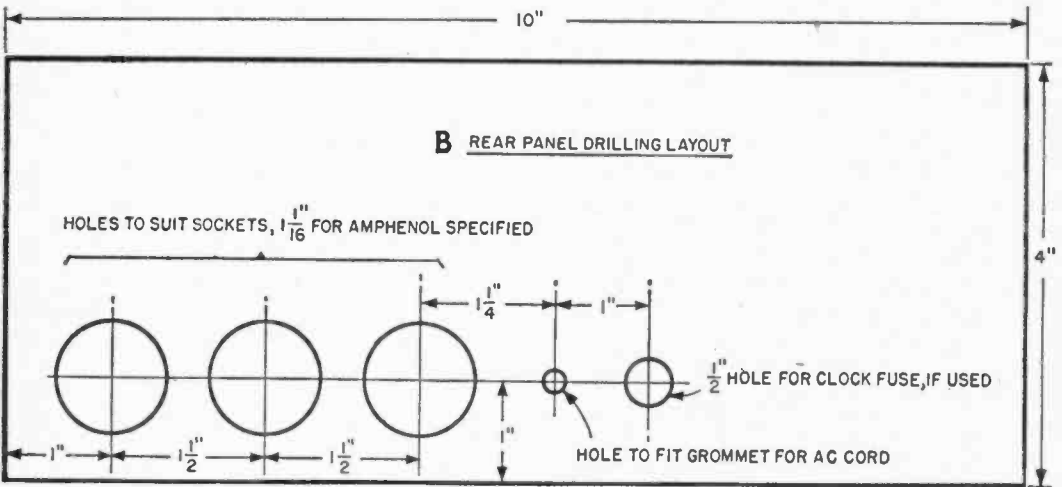
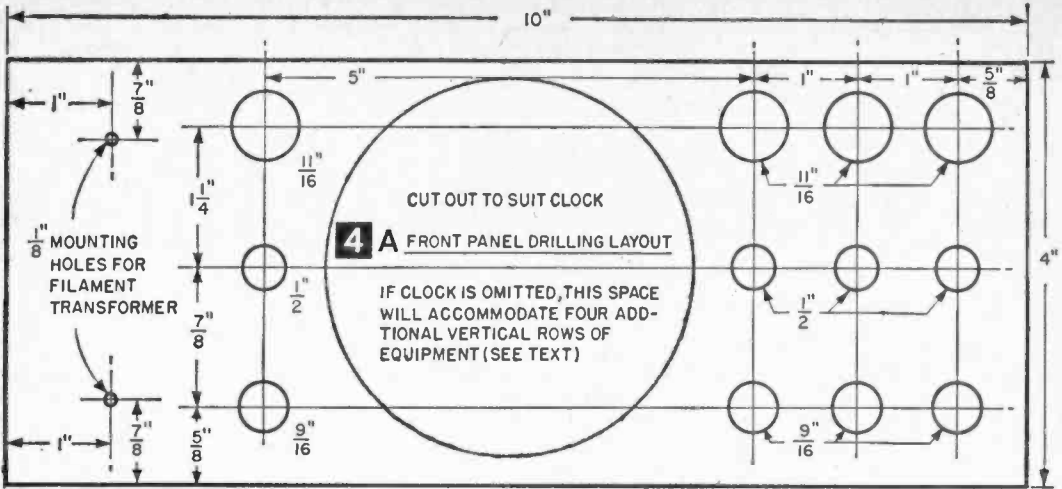
The unit illustrated here represents that which the author felt was adequate for his requirements. They were simple, involving only control of the ac supply to a receiver, transmitter, and a Conelrad monitor.

Some readers may even question the necessity for switching the Conelrad unit, using the argument that such an item is a necessity only when the ham station is in a position to transmit signals on the air. This, then, would

MATERIALS LIST—POWER DISTRIBUTION CENTER

Desig.	Description
PL1, PL2, PL3, PL4	pilot light holder (Allied 52E545)
S1, S2, S3, S4	bat handled toggle switch (Allied 34B647)
F1, F2, F3, F4, F5	insert fuse holder, Buss HKP (Allied 53B475)
T1	transformer, Triad F-14X (Allied 64G954)
OAC1, OAC2, OAC3	2-pole female outlet, Amphenol 61F (Allied 40H677)
ACP 6 ft.	ac cord and plug (Allied 49T230)
CL	clock
Misc.	rubber feet, rubber grommet for ac cord, decals for lettering, LBM chassis box #144 or equivalent

The above materials can be purchased from Allied Radio Corp., 100 N. Western, Chicago 80, Ill.



lead to the natural assumption that the Conelrad monitor could well be wired in parallel with the transmitter ac supply source, thereby eliminating one switch, the ac outlet, and the pilot light combination from the circuit.

To be sure, this is perfectly acceptable. But in the author's case it was desirable to have the Conelrad monitor merely as a broadcast receiver with which to listen to news and entertainment while working around the shack or on the adjacent work bench, without the transmitter, receiver, or other accessories being activated. The choice is yours. Determine what your own individual requirements are, and then design around them. For example, you may already have an adequate clock (remember, FCC insists that you keep an accurately timed log). If so, you need not consider such as part of your distribution center. Instead, use the space intended for a clock for extra switches, fuses, and pilot lights for additional equipment.

We are attempting to supply here, both

from the standpoint of mechanical drilling dimensions and schematic wiring, what the author chose for his own modest ham station. You may need several additional circuits, both 117-volt and 6.3-volt ac, with their related pilot lights, switches and fuses, if your station equipment embraces other apparatus such as an external modulator, a self-powered VFO, maybe a coaxial relay or two. That is where the design problem rests entirely with you. What you do with it in the way of expansion, and what have you, is "your baby."

We might mention, too, that you are by no means limited to the parts specified in the materials list. They happen to be those chosen by the author, and proved to be entirely adequate and satisfactory. Maybe your own "junk-box" or some other available source of supply can produce equivalent items which you can well use. If so, use them. The real measure of a good ham is the extent to which he can bring his imagination, ingenuity, and resourcefulness into play.

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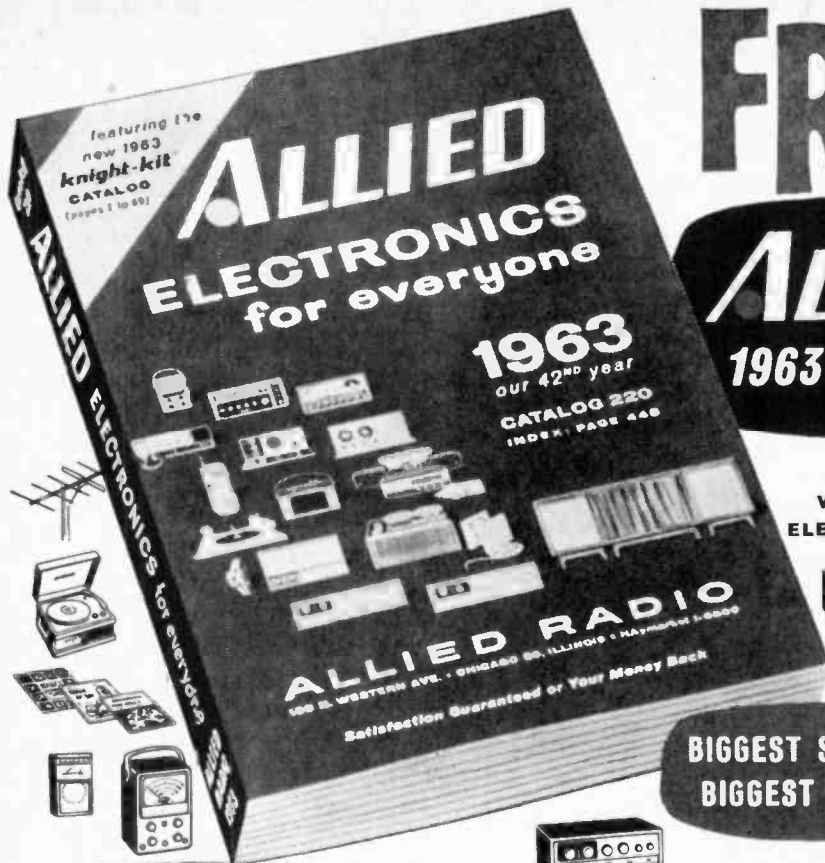
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Space Station

—Super Workbench
for Your Shop

By JAMES JOSEPH

SPACE engineers have come down to Earth to hand the home craftsman an out-of-this-world workbench.

Dubbed *Space Station* by its designers, space-minded (and space-saving) engineers at Hughes Aircraft Co., this compact, first-of-its-kind workbench begins with a basic work table, adds more than 30 bolt-on bins, shelves, jigs, and fixtures that put hundreds of parts and scores of tools within finger's reach, and converts in a jiffy to such specialized home-crafts as electronics, model-making, gem-mology, or wookworking.

Electronics. Fitted for the hobbyist or professional repairman, Space Station racks an array of miniature parts-bins and swivel cups (small, removable plastic "pigeon-holes") that hold upwards of 350 different parts. There's also a 110-volt outlet for your soldering iron, plus special reel fixtures that hold spooled wire or solder. Built into the bench are a compartmented "wire" box that holds various sizes of most-used wire and a vise-like jig designed to support at convenient work level a single electronic circuit board or an entire chassis.

Model-Making. To quick-switch from electronics to modeling, simply substitute a slip-in formica work surface for the electronic holding-jig and clip a bottle rack to the basic bench's angle-iron superstructure. Result: Neatly stacked and ready to use are your liquid essentials—lacquer, solvents, plastic



Here's a version of the Space Station as assembled by an electronic hobbyist. Note wire box at left, swivel parts bins, spools for solder and wire.

cement, and dope.

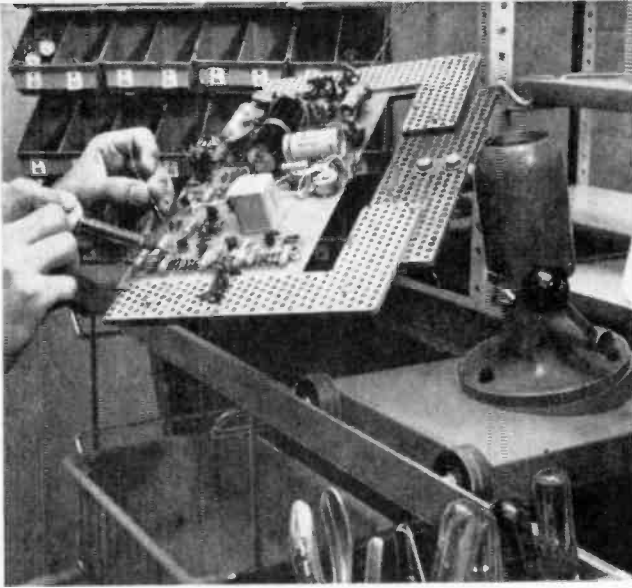
Gemmology. Gem-craftsmen need light, and you get it from a quickly attached, non-glare, overhead fluorescent fixture that bathes the bench's work surface with 160 foot-candles of illumination.

General Fix-It Bench. For the household handyman "specialized" to handle all home fix-it chores, Space Station's slide-out plastic drawers, tool holders, and revolving bins segregate upwards of 350 different repair parts—from electric motors to tiny washers—yet hold them within quick reach.

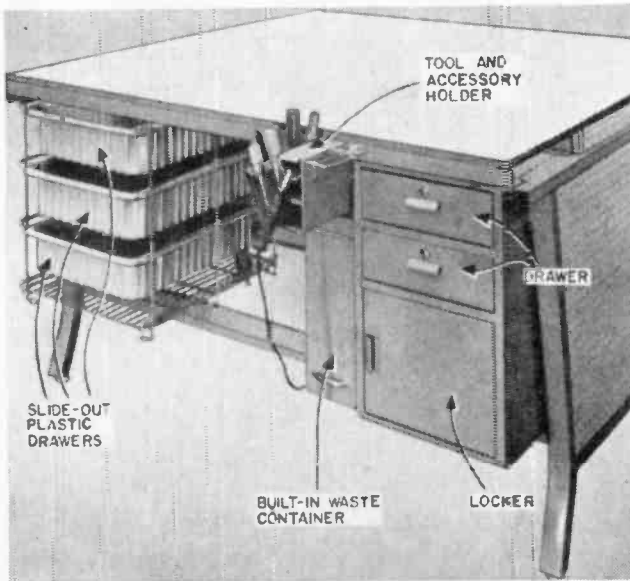
A 10-Year Job. Hughes spent 10 years and some half a million dollars developing Space Station. It was designed for the kind of day-to-day bench versatility required of Hughes's own missile-component and electronic production. More than a thousand of the benches—some specialized for complex electronic assembly, some for mechanics, some for routine maintenance—are currently in use at Hughes' far-flung plants.

Says Harold W. Emmons, of Hughes's Ground System Group, Fullerton, Calif., which is marketing Space Station:

"We designed the workbenches strictly for our own needs. But so many other industries



Power arm mounted on a dolly conveyor lets you angle and position work for convenience. You cover track with a formica top when not in use. "Swiss cheese" fixture that holds circuit board here costs about \$19.



This is the basic bench, costing about \$100.

wanted them that we decided to make them available—to individuals, as well as to industry."

Fitted with every available rack, bin, accessory, and add-on, a Space Station carries a \$350-\$400 price tag. It's doubtful, however, that any home craftsman would need every accessory. Actually, \$100 buys you the basic bench shown above (fitted with a 4x5-ft. formica top, three 22x7x5-in. slide-out plastic

drawers, built-in waste container, tool and accessory holder, and a two drawer-and-locker storage section). Once you've set up the basic unit—which comes ready to bolt-assemble—you can add accessories as you need them.

Rundown on Add-On's. Bench lights (a 5-ft. fluorescent fixture with two tubes) bolt on and cost \$32. You can add an ash tray and coffee-cup holder for just 90¢. For electronics, you'd want a revolving small-parts holder (swivel-mounted metal frame with space for 40 clip-on plastic cups, 20 on each side of the revolving bench-top unit). The swivel frame runs \$5; plastic cups cost 25 or 50¢ each, depending on whether they're 4 or 8 in. wide. Invest another 8¢—for a divider to separate each cup into two parts—and you can double their utility. Special cup-fitting name clips (on which you can write a part's name or number) cost just 8¢ each.

"Everything on this bench," said one Hughes shopman, "has its special place. And everything fits—clips-on, bolts-on, or slips-in. Together, they make super-bench about the most versatile work station ever."

Take "Power Arm," one of the optional fixtures. Substituting for the usual bench vise, it resembles the pan-head atop your camera tripod. "Power-arm swivels and turns whatever you're working on.

Fix an electronic chassis to power arm's "Swiss cheese" jig clamp, and you can tilt and turn it in any direction, through a full circle (360°) horizontally, or 180° vertically. The smallest of the four available power arms can hold and swivel projects weighing up to 15 lbs. and is priced at \$9.50. The strongest can swing 70 lbs. and costs \$30.

For the experimenter or model-maker who wants to sit down, there are four special bench chairs, 21-27 in. high. There's also a unique four-wheel "dolly" (\$9.90)—a kind of in-the-bench conveyor (upper photo).

Hughes engineers call the Space Station "a new tool." Home craftsmen who've bought the basic unit and are building toward a shopman's dream call it an out-of-this-world workbench. And that description should do until something better comes along, which is improbable.



An intercom system can be used to identify visitors at the front or back doors. The master station (A) activates the substation (C) through the central unit (B).

Centralized Home Intercom

Single amplifier permits all-master system

By W. F. GEPHART

THE requirements for home intercoms are somewhat different than those designed for businesses. If you have ever thought of installing an intercom system in your own home, you should have considered the following points.

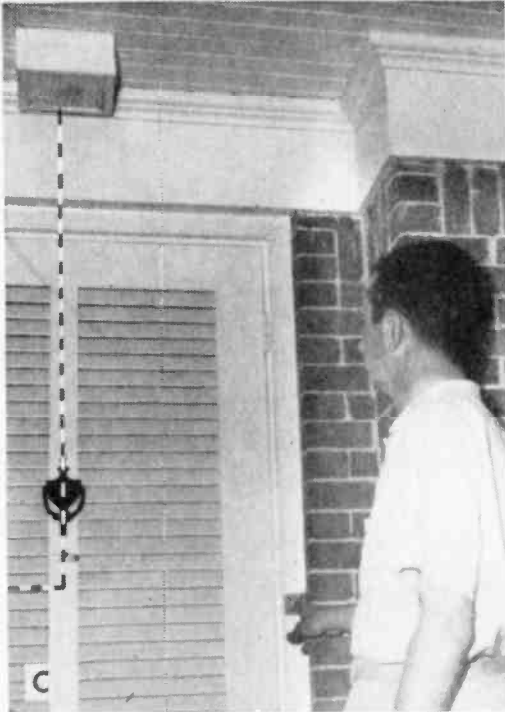
1. *The majority of the stations should be masters.* Due to movement in the house, calls may have to be originated from any station.
2. *It should be instant-operating.* Due to limited usage, it should require no warm-up time, so it can normally be turned off, minimizing operating and maintenance costs.
3. *Called stations should be able to talk without using a switch.* Since householders don't sit at desks, they should be able to answer without going to the unit and operating a switch.
4. *Individual stations should not require ac power.* This gives greater station location flexibility and simplifies wiring.
5. *Cost should be reasonable.* Home needs should not require excessive expense.

6. *System should be ac powered.* This reduces operating costs and avoids having to remember battery replacement.

The unit described in this article meets all of the above requirements, and was designed specifically for home use. Since it is a "single channel" system, it is not entirely adaptable for businesses, and can handle only one call at a time. This unit has four masters and one substation, but the basic plan can handle anywhere from two to 23 stations in any combination of masters and substations.

The total cost of the unit shown, using surplus relays, was about \$80. To duplicate it as nearly as possible in commercial units would run from \$125 up, depending on the manufacturer and features desired. The savings in the centralized system can be realized in the cost of the amplifier and power supply parts—about \$40. If a separate amplifier were provided for each master station, (which would eliminate the need for relay switching), each master station would cost about \$50.

The centrally-located amplifier power sup-



Since stations do not require ac power, they can be mounted almost anywhere. This one was mounted above the phone.

ply control unit (Fig. 1B) can be placed in an attic, basement, or closet. The location should be selected for minimum length cable runs to each master station. The amplifier is turned off and on, and switched to various stations by relays, which are controlled at the master stations.

Operation. Since the system can be adapted to accommodate a number of stations, let's review the operation and switching system by referring to the schematic, Fig. 2. Notice that the power transformer (T1) primary is connected to the ac line at all times, so that positive dc voltage (24 volts) is connected to pin 8 of Ryl and pin 6 of Ry2 thru Ry6 at all times.

Now, assume that station 1 wants to call station 3. First, the amplifier is turned on by closing S2 on station 1. Cable lead 3 is ground (or minus 24 volts), and closing S2 grounds the arm of S3. Since we have set this to station 3, cable lead 8, which goes to pin 5 of Ry4, is grounded, and Ry4 closes. Positive voltage, on contact 1 of the relay, goes through contact 2 and R2, applying voltage to the amplifier.

One side of the speaker in station 1 (LS1) is grounded to cable lead 3, and the other side has two paths. One goes through cable lead 1 to contact 7 of Ry2, but since this relay is open, this path is useless. The other path goes through the lower half of S2 to cable lead 6, and to contacts 8, 13 and 4 of Ry2.

Since Ry2 is open, the path continues through contact 14 to contacts 2 and 4 of Ryl, and then to the output transformer, so station 1 is on LISTEN.

Now let's see how the sound gets from station 3 to station 1. The station 3 speaker (LS3) has one side grounded, and two paths for the other side. One path goes to S8, which is open, and the other goes to cable lead 1 at station 3, and then to contact 7 of Ry4, which is now closed. This connects to contacts 8, 13 and 4. Contact 8 goes back through the cable to S8, which is open. Contact 13 is floating, since the relay is closed, but contact 4 connects with contact 3 which goes to contacts 7 and 5 on Ryl, and from there to the amplifier input transformer. Therefore, any sound in the room where station 3 is located will get to the amplifier input through this path, and from the amplifier output to the speaker at station 1 as outlined above.

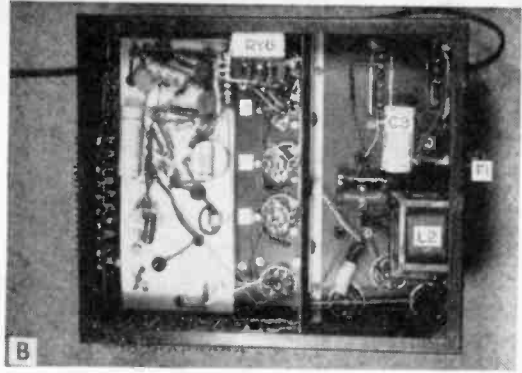
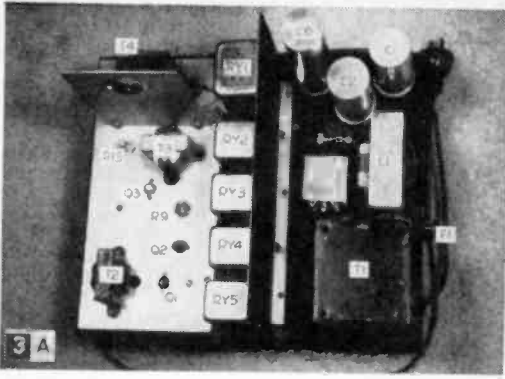
For station 1 to talk to station 3, the PRESS TO TALK switch (S1) is pressed. This places ground on pin 1 of Ryl, closing it, which reverses the speaker connections to the amplifier, so LS1 is then connected to the input, and LS3 to the output. Releasing the switch opens Ryl, restoring the original condition, so station 1 can listen. No switch manipulation is required at the called station, so the person being called does not have to be near the station. The system is sensitive enough that a normal speaking voice can be picked up anywhere in the average room.

A Pilot Light Circuit, consisting of R1, L2 and C3, is included, although it is not vital. It helps prevent leaving a station on inadvertently, which would immobilize the system for others. Since pilot light current flows in the cable with voice circuits, well-filtered dc must be used, and a separate filter system (L2 and C3) is used to avoid exceeding the current capacity of the main choke (L1). The pilot light in the master station making the call goes on when one side is grounded by closing the ON-OFF switch (S2, S5, S8, etc.).

Substations, such as station 5, work on a simpler procedure. Setting the selector switch (S3, S6, S9, etc.) closes Ry6 when set on station 5 and master is turned on. The upper contacts of this relay supply amplifier voltage, and the lower contacts connect the substation speaker (LS5) directly to contact 7 of Ryl, and from there to the input or output of the amplifier, depending on the position of Ryl.

Stations within the house should usually be master stations, and those at outside doors should always be substations. In some cases, it may be desirable to put substations in nurseries or children's rooms, so that calls cannot be initiated or adult conversations in other rooms overheard.

Privacy Switches. Station 4 includes a PRIVACY switch (S13). Normally, as soon



(A) Top view of surplus power transformer and plug in capacitors. Note the shield between the power supply and the amplifier and relays. (B) Bottom view showing shielding between power supply and amplifier and relays.

as you turn the unit on, you are in LISTEN condition to the station selected. To permit privacy in bedrooms, this switch (in the position shown) cuts the speaker in the station out of the circuit, and connects a buzzer (Z) into the circuit. One side of the buzzer is connected to the positive pilot light voltage through the top contacts of S13, and the other side is connected to one side of the coil of Ry5 through cable lead 4.

When this station is called, the Ry5 closes by having one side of its coil grounded. This ground also appears on one side of the buzzer, and it goes on. When the person in the room wants to answer, he throws S13 to the other position, which stops the buzzer and connects the speaker in the circuit. Operation is then normal. Upon completion of the conversation, S13 can be returned to the position shown, putting the buzzer back in the circuit for a future call, and cutting the speaker out.

The output transistor (Q4) will draw a high current without a speaker across the output transformer. If a PRIVACY switch is to be used often, or included in many units, it might be well to connect a load resistor (R18) as shown by dotted lines, to reduce this current.

With this understanding of the system, it can be seen that one multi-contact relay (Ry2 through Ry5) and one 10-contact terminal board (TB1 through TB4) are required for each master station, and one DPST relay (Ry6) and one 2-contact terminal board (TB5) are required for each substation. The limit of 23 stations is imposed by the maximum size selector switch (S3, S6, etc.) available.

DC Relays should be utilized, since ac actuating voltage in the cable would create excessive hum. Low power relays should be used to minimize the energizing current required, and should be sealed, since attics and basements are usually dusty. If sealed relays are not used, they should be placed under the chassis or homemade dust covers should be

made for them.

The master station relays must have two A contacts (single pole, normally open), and one C contact (single pole, double throw). The substation relay must have two A contacts, and the talk relay must have two C contacts.

The relays used in the unit shown are surplus 24-28-volt dc relays, with a 300-ohm coil, and draw about 80 *ma*. The master relays have three A and one B (single pole, normally closed) contacts, but one A and the B contact were wired together to make a C contact. The contact numbers are shown solely for explanatory purposes. Since this coil voltage is an aircraft standard, many suitable relays are available on the surplus market.

Installation Suggestions. No specific dimensions or layouts are shown, since the exact extent of the unit will depend on the number of stations to be used. Provide adequate ventilation for the power transformer (T1) and rectifier (SR1), since they have voltage on them at all times. When the system is on standby (all masters OFF), it draws about 6 watts.

Use two fuses in the power supply. One (F1) is for the ac line and will blow if the transformer or rectifier shorts out; and the other (F2) protects the transformer and rectifier if a capacitor or other component shorts out.

Place the amplifier section away from the power supply to minimize hum induction. Keep the AF transformers well apart, and mounted at right angles to each other, to minimize AF feedback. Mount the power transistor (Q4) on a heat sink made of a 3x4-in. piece of aluminum, insulated from the chassis.

The exact size of capacitor C7 will depend on the length and routing of the cables, as to hum pick-up. In the unit shown, the value of C7 is 10 mfd, which greatly reduces hum pick-up from the line yet doesn't seem to affect appreciably gain or tone.

MATERIALS LIST—HOME INTERCOM

All resistors are 1/2-w, 10%, catalog number 13F050, except where noted. Catalog numbers are for Newark Electronics Corp., 223 W. Madison St., Chicago 6, Ill.

Desig.	Description
R1	500-ohm, 10-w adjustable resistor (Newark 13F518)
R2	100-ohm, 5-w resistor (Newark 13F150)
R3	.33-meg. resistor
R4	15,000-ohm resistor
R5	3600-ohm resistor
R6	.1-meg. resistor
R7	.39-meg. resistor
R8	.68-meg. resistor
R9	10,000-ohm potentiometer, Mallory U-20 (Newark 9F104)
R10	3300-ohm resistor
R11	4700-ohm resistor
R12	10,000-ohm resistor
R13	270-ohm resistor
R14	330-ohm resistor
R15	1500-ohm 2-w w.w. pot., Clarostat 43-1500 (Newark 9F776)
R16	39-ohm resistor
R17	1-ohm, 2-w resistor (Newark 13F060)
R18	3.3-ohm, 2-w resistor (Newark 13F060)
C1, C2, C3, C13	500-mf, 50-v capacitor Sprague TVA-1315 (Newark 18F975)
C4, C5	100-mmf, capacitor Cornell-Dublier 15F5T1 (Newark 15F1226)
C6	2000-mf, 15-v, capacitor Cornell-Dublier BR-20001 (Newark 15F166)
C7	See text
C8, C9, C11	10-mf, 25-v, capacitor Sprague TVA-1204 (Newark 18F154)
C10, C12	50-mf, 25-v, capacitor Sprague TVA-1206 (Newark 18F156)
T1	18-13-0-13-18-v, 9A transistor power transformer, Stancor TP-1 (Newark 1F441)
T2	2K to VC output transformer, Stancor A-3332 (Newark 1F276)
T3	100-ohm to 1K interstage transformer, Stancor TA-3 (Newark 1F429)
T4	48-ohm to VC output transformer, Thordarson TR-61 (Newark 2F524)
L1	2.8-hy, 300-ma. choke, Stancor C-2334 (Newark 1F177)
L2	13-hy, 65-ma. choke, Stancor C-1708 (Newark 1F158)
F1	1/4-amp 3AG fuse (Newark 27F652)
F2	3/4-amp 3AG fuse (Newark 27F655)
RFC	2.4-mh. choke, Miller 4666 (Newark 59F304)
Q1, Q2	2N169 (Newark 21F348)
Q3	2N214 (Newark 21F4506)
Q4	2N307 (Newark 21FX6159)
SR1	36 VAC, 1.5A rectifier, Int. Rect. J29B1 (Newark 21F810)
*RY1	DPDT Contacts, 24 volt dc coil (See Text)
*Ry2, Ry3, Ry4, Ry5	2A & 1C contacts, 24-v dc coil (See Text)
@Ry6	DPST contacts, 24v dc coil (See Text)
*S1, S4, S7, S10	SPST push button switch, C-H 8411K4 (Newark 23F260) or SPST spring-return toggle, H&H 81045-FB (Newark 23F002)
*S2, S5, S8, S11	DPST toggle switch, H&H 20902-CX (Newark 23F012)
*S3, S6, S9, S12	1-pole, 5-pos. rotary switch, Mallory 3215J (Newark 22F052)
#S13	DPDT toggle switch, H&H 20905-FR (Newark 23F015)
*PL1, PL2, P13, P14	#48 pilot light (Newark 25F107)
#Z	High frequency buzzer (Newark 46FX002)
LS1, LS2, LS3, LS4	4" 3.2-ohm speaker (Newark 56F252)
*TB1, TB2, TB3, TB4	10-contact term. strip, Cinch 17-10 (Newark 29FX560)
@TB5	2-contact terminal strip, Cinch 17-2 (Newark 29FX552)
Misc.	* jeweled pilot light holders (Newark 25F-350) Fuse Holders, Surface Type (Newark 27F-754), chassis type (Newark 27F752)

Notes

* one required for each master station
 @ one required for each substation
 # one required for each master station with PRIVACY switch
 In addition to the above, a chassis and cover, such as an amplifier foundation kit, will be required for the main unit, and suitable cabinets required for stations.
 Relays may be secured from Universal Relay Corp., 42 White St., N. Y. 13, N. Y. An unsealed relay for Ry2 through Ry5 (2A, 1C contact, 24-v coil) is their ARC type 55342, Cat. #R171 @ \$1.50 each. Many others are available.

Three adjustments are required when the unit is wired. After the amplifier is wired and checked, connect speakers to the input and output, and insert a milliammeter in the power lead (going to R2). Place the speakers in separate rooms so there can be no acoustic feedback between them. Connect one relay coil to the power supply so it will draw current, and connect the amplifier power lead. Adjust R15 so the amplifier draws about 170 *ma*, being sure that you are not also measuring the relay coil current. This will give an output of better than 1 watt, and will mean that about 250 *ma* flow through choke L1 on LISTEN and about 330 *ma* on TALK. The latter is in excess of the choke rating, but will not hurt for short periods.

A second adjustment is the pilot light supply resistor R1. Set the tap on R1 at full resistance; and, with the set-up outlined above, connect a #48 pilot light between the R1 tap and ground. Using a high resistance voltmeter, adjust this tap until there is about 1.8 volts across the pilot light. This lower-than-rated value is suggested to minimize burn-outs due to the surge when the unit is turned on.

The last adjustment is the volume control R9. With the connections outlined above, gradually turn R9 so the arm approaches the Q2 collector lead. If the speakers are properly separated, you should be able to turn it all the way up without getting a feedback howl. If you can't, there is feedback within the amplifier. To correct this, first try increasing the size of R7, then try additional shielding. If the howl persists, and wiring is correct, the feedback is probably due to parts placement.

Later, when the unit is placed at its centralized location and all cables are connected, R9 can be adjusted for desired volume.

Stations can either be built into small radio cabinets available from suppliers or, home-made cabinets can be used. Since ac power is not required at the stations, they may be either wall-mounted, or placed on tables, whichever is more convenient.

Since only low voltage is carried in the cables, regular multiple-conductor intercom cable can be used, such as Belden 8443 through 8449, 8456, and 8457. This is available in 3 through 10-conductor, and in 12-conductor.

For master stations without the PRIVACY switch, you will need cable with 5 conductors plus 1 for each station to be called. The PRIVACY switch requires one more conductor, and all substations require 2-conductor cables.

Shielding is not required unless it is expected that you will have runs in excess of 75 ft. between a station and the control unit. In such cases, it might be necessary to have conductors 1 and 6 shielded.

Puzzled By Cryptic Citizens Band Messages?

Here's what they mean



IF YOU happen to eavesdrop on a citizens band radio some evening, you might hear cryptic messages that sound something like this:

- "Advise 10-20."
- "Cicero near Cermak."
- "10-15 Raid at Polly's."
- "10-4."
- "10-16 three bombs."
- "10-19 stake out, 10-12 heat's on."
- "10-4."

What you're hearing isn't really a dramatic police episode, nor is it the audio portion of an old TV show. Deciphered by Jack Catterall, technical services manager for Raytheon Co.'s Distributor Products Division, the conversation reported above is translated as:

- "Where are you now?"
- "I'm on Cicero Avenue near Cermak."
- "Will you please pick up a can of Raid at Polly's store?"
- "OK."
- "I went to the store as you requested and picked up three insecticide bombs."
- "Hurry home, we're having a steak cook-out. The guests are here and the fire is started."
- "OK."

Businessmen, taxi drivers, wives with grocery lists, and people with car pool problems all seem to be talking like policemen, Catterall observes. With almost a half million citizens band users throughout the nation,

many have adopted the police radiotelephone abbreviations to shorten their conversations.

The "hamsters," as citizens band operators sometimes call themselves, have generally agreed on the following more commonly used signals.

-
- 10-1 Reception poor; can't understand you (pronounced ten one)
 - 10-2 Reception good
 - 10-3 Affirmative, will do
 - 10-4 OK or yes
 - 10-5 Need your assistance to relay a message, or I am relaying a message
 - 10-6 Busy, can't talk now
 - 10-7 Going off the air
 - 10-8 Coming on the air, station is manned
 - 10-9 Repeat your last message
 - 10-10 Finished transmitting
 - 10-12 Officials or visitors are present
 - 10-13 Give me road and weather information
 - 10-15 Make a pick up of at
 - 10-16 I have picked up
 - 10-18 Do you have a message for me
 - 10-19 Return to station
 - 10-20 Position report
 - 10-21 Call me by telephone
 - 10-23 Arrived at scene
 - 10-24 Finished with last assignment
 - 10-33 I have an emergency message
 - 10-37 What is your call sign and name
 - 10-70 Fire
-



FIG. 1: This is the portable model Wurlitzer electronic piano. Amplifier and speakers are built-in. Foot pedal controls the sustain while keyboard knobs control volume and vibrato rheostats. Heart of electronic piano (left) is Swedish steel Sandvik reed . . . this one for a middle tone is about 2½ inches long. It bolts to the reed bar, hole at right for that purpose. Tip weight is ground or filed in reed pitch adjustment at factory.

Electronic Piano

Steel reeds and transistors replace strings.
Piano never needs tuning

By **BILL McHUGH**

SIT down at the keyboard, play a few chords and you are pleasantly surprised. Usually a small piano implies a sacrifice in tone quality, but this one sounds very close to what you hear from a good spinet.

Let's try the action. It's not an expensive

piano, so we can hardly hope for concert hall touch—but we're amazed! This piano is agile! Your fingers fly over keys that feel even and nimble. It certainly is not a sluggish keyboard.

Opening the top lid (Fig. 3) we find something unlike anything we've ever seen in a piano. Maybe this is the "piano of the future." It is one of the few breakthroughs in piano design in a long time.

The piano has no strings! Sound comes from steel reeds and they never need tuning.

So what? Well, ask any concert pianist, or recording artist, and he'll tell you that when you want to play fine music, you have to tune a grand piano before every performance. Traditional pianos have one or more metal strings for every note. The strings are arranged like a harp, on a heavy massive iron casting with a tension that can run into tons of pull. Tune the piano, and it is only a matter of time until the tension on the strings, plus changes in temperature, pressure and humidity cause it to slip out of tune.

If you live where the temperature is even year around, tuning every 6 months may be enough. But a piano on the stage of a night club, a theatre, a music school, in the tropics, the arctic . . . any place where the instrument gets lots of use, is an engineering problem now solved by the new Wurlitzer reed principle.

A fringe benefit of interest to any entertainer is a spectacular reduction in weight. The average small home-size piano weighs 400 to 600 pounds. Only experienced

movers can lug such a weight from place to place. The new electronic piano is not exactly a lightweight at 80 pounds, but a man and a boy can put it in a station wagon and move it. There is nothing fragile about the portable model . . . it is a tough piece of machinery,

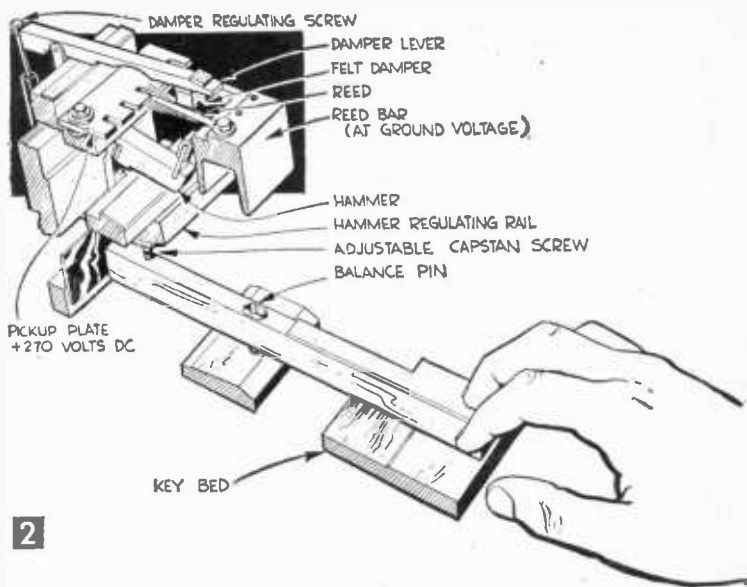
we saw proof of fact that it can take a lot of moving.

The real news is for parents, landlords, and neighbors. Since the piano is electronic, and its sound emits from a loudspeaker, all you have to do for quiet operation is plug in the earphone jack. Then junior can practice all night if he wants, while the rest of the world sleeps. Probably every composer, musician, and pianist has tried one time or another to muffle, baffle, soft pedal, or otherwise kill the sound of a practice piano. But nothing seems to work, because if you dampen the strings of the conventional piano, you also change the response (bounce-back) of the hammers and the keyboard feel can be so different that practice is a waste of time.

Another factor in practice is a psychological one. What music student likes to broadcast practice boners to the whole neighborhood? The ribbing that every young pianist takes from family and friends is enough to cause many potentially fine musicians to stop taking lessons and start watching TV as a life-long hobby. To develop skills as a pianist takes hundreds of hours of concentrated study and practice. The electronic circuits and earphone attachments now make this possible in crowded apartments, in college practice rooms, and in the ordinary home. Professional musicians report that they can rehearse new numbers anywhere—in hotels, and even on stage with curtain up. Flip the switch and the sound is completely private.

The heart of the new invention is a Sandvik Swedish steel reed (Fig. 1). When the pianist strikes the key, the felt hammer hits the reed causing it to vibrate as in Fig. 4. The touch closely resembles that of a conventional grand piano because the "action", (hammer mechanism) is mechanically and functionally similar.

The reed vibrates at a pre-set pitch. One reed can produce only one pitch, for example middle C is a standard 261.626 cycles per second. The tip of the reed is weighted with



2

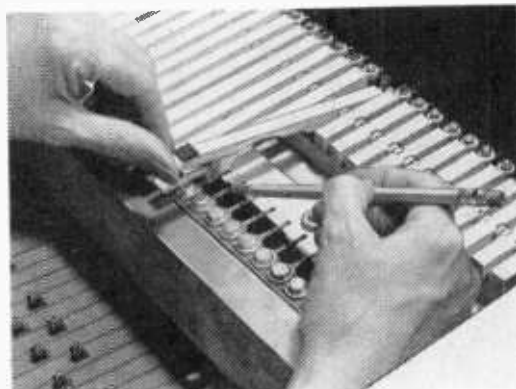


FIG. 3: Looking inside top of electronic piano you can see how the damper lever (lifted away) controls sound. Like a standard piano, as long as you press key, damper remains up. When key is released felt damper drops down to stop vibration of reed below.

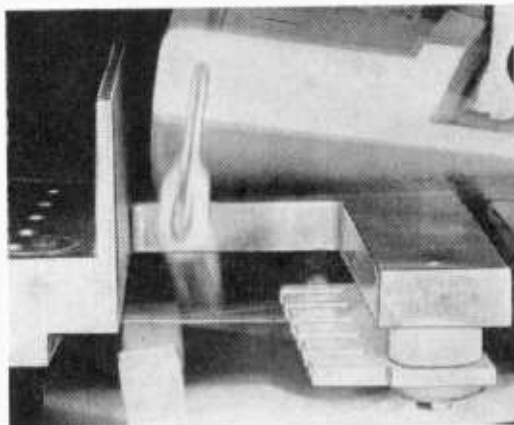


FIG. 4: Photo shot at 1/10th second shows the arc of the hammer striking steel reed and bouncing away. Engineers used high speed cameras to perfect this new piano action which duplicates grand piano response.

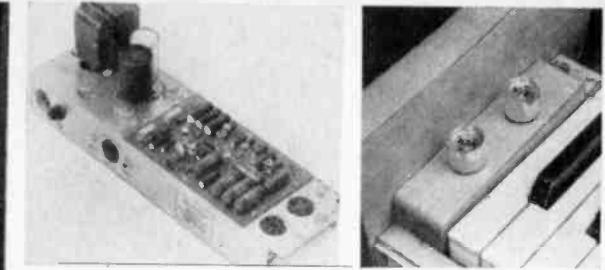


FIG. 5: Console home style electronic piano costs less than \$500, yet has complete 64-note standard keyboard and pedals. At keyboard side are volume and vibrato control knobs. Electronic amplifier (inset) operates on 9 transistors, delivers over 10 watts audio.

a lead mass. By filing or grinding away tiny amounts of this weight, factory technicians working with precise frequency measuring equipment establish the pitch. Once set, it stays right on the note. Should the reed ever break, a rare happening, you will be able to buy a replacement for less than 50 cents.

Electronic Function. All the reeds, one for each key of the piano, are bolted securely at one end to the cast aluminum reed bar

(Fig. 3). When they are at rest, the reeds are centered slightly below the slotted cavities of the pickup plate. This pickup plate is charged at a plus 270 volts dc while the reeds are at zero or at ground voltage.

The piano in effect is a big capacitor. It is similar to the variable capacitors (condensers) used to tune a radio. When the piano is not playing, the reeds are in a neutral position and capacity is very low. The hammer strikes a reed and as it starts to vibrate, the tip swings upward. Capacity increases until the reed travels through the slot and slightly beyond. At that point the capacity starts to decrease until the reed reaches the end of its upward swing. Now as it starts to travel downward back through the pickup plate capacity again increases. This action repeats itself for every cycle . . . from 50 to



FIG. 6: Eighty-pound portable piano (left) can be used outdoors, on boats, in army camps without ac power. Entertainer Marian McPartland (above) uses Wurlitzer electronic transistor piano at Savoy Hilton, New York. Battery power pack will be available in early 1963.



FIG. 7: Electronic piano installation at Ball State Teachers College, Muncie, Indiana, equals 13 separate practice rooms. Students hear private com-



ments and only their own piano on phones. Instructor can demonstrate on main unit, connecting individually to any student, or to entire class by means of control.

2093 times per second depending on which note of the piano you are playing.

The varying voltage feeds through a load resistor, is then amplified through a transistor amplifier (a less expensive tube amplifier is also available) and fed to the loudspeaker. Pianos are equipped with the standard sustain pedals, and volume controls. In the portable model, the volume control is on the keyboard; in the home model, a pedal controls volume. But there is also a second rheostat control which controls the vibrato section of the amplifier. By adjusting this

control, you can obtain effects from Hawaiian guitar to vibraphone.

The amplifier puts out enough sock to fill a small auditorium. Wide open, the electronic piano will deliver considerably more sound volume than a standard spinet. External speaker jacks, and a jack for input permit a wide variety of electronic hookups. For example, a musician can rig his electronic piano so pre-recorded music plays through the piano speaker system along with what he plays. A musician could easily play duets with himself!

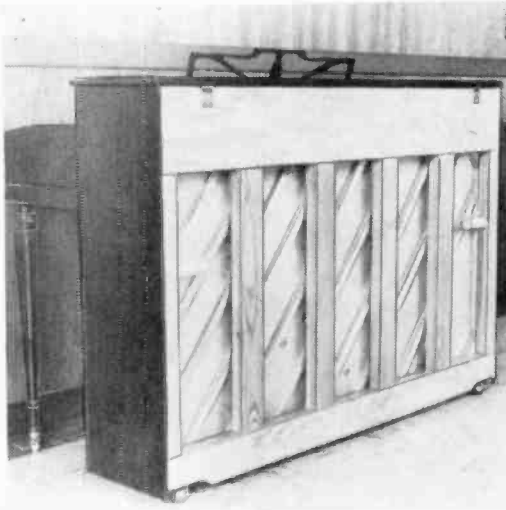
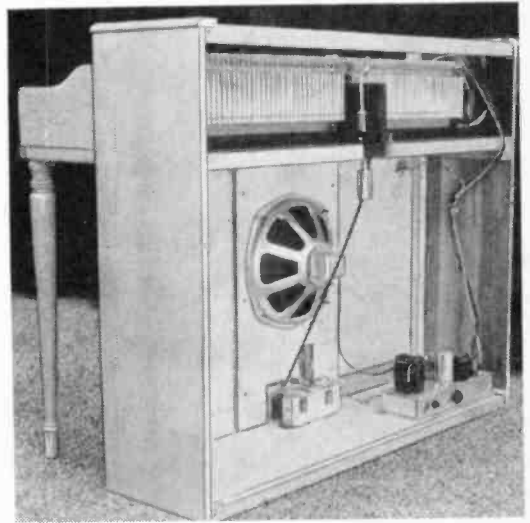


FIG. 8: Electronic piano design (right) shows reduction in weight and cost. Wood framing which supports heavy cast iron plate and soundboard of con-

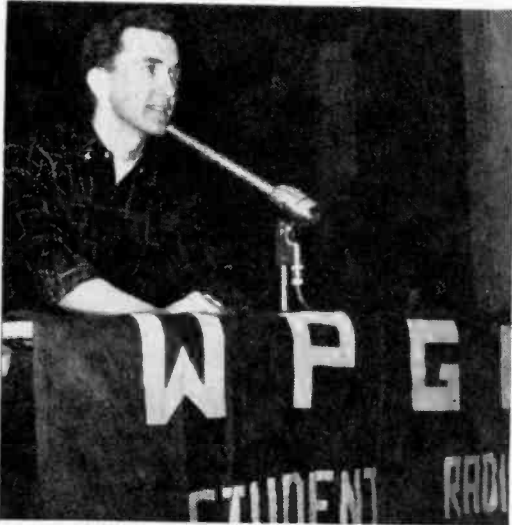


ventional piano (left) is eliminated. New piano is 1/6th the weight. Electronic amplifier delivers more sound than standard piano, produce special effects.

College Radio Stations

Over 250 of these stations broadcast unlicensed in the AM band

By DON A. TORGERSEN



WPGU at the University of Illinois dedicates its broadcasting to the "best in music, news, and sports."

ALTHOUGH seldom publicized as a broadcasting medium, the college radio station has become an important function in more than 250 college and university communities. These stations not only provide a reliable source of news and entertainment to the community, but also supply the broadcasting industry with a number of highly trained personnel, most of whom are acquiring degrees in radio and television, journalism, advertising, and engineering.

College radio stations broadcast on the AM band, and can usually be heard on any AM radio in the vicinity—even car radios and portables. By means of a special engineering principle called "carrier current," the college station is able to deliver a powerful, high quality signal to the community without being heard much beyond the boundaries of the campus itself.

Carrier current is a technique whereby transmitters, instead of being coupled to antennas, are coupled directly to the power lines of dormitories and resident halls. This same engineering technique completely solves the noisy reception problems which reduce the listenability of other stations in many of the new, steel-and-concrete, fluorescent-lighted dormitories now being constructed. Very often, the college station may supply the only strong signal going into these build-



(A) Usually, an engineer and an announcer work as a team to produce a show.

ings. One student engineer described carrier current in this way: "You might say that what a person hears on his radio is 'controlled interference' in the power lines."

Unlicensed Broadcasting. What is peculiar about these stations is that they operate unlicensed. This is due to a provision in part 15 of the Rules and Regulations of the Federal Communications Commission, which states that a transmitting device may operate in the broadcast band with a signal strength of 15 microvolts per meter, at a distance of one wavelength divided by two pi (157,000 feet/frequency in kilocycles) from any radiating source. Any such transmitter may operate unlicensed so long as it does not interfere with regularly licensed stations. Citizens band communication is another type of transmission governed by this provision.

Two such stations are WPGU (University of Illinois, 610 kc, Champaign-Urbana) and WRCT (Radio Carnegie Tech, 900 kc, Pittsburgh). These stations are staffed, managed, and operated entirely by undergraduate students as an extracurricular activity independent of formal school administration. WRCT has a staff of over 125 students, while over 200 students run the affairs of WPGU.

Most of the equipment has been designed and constructed by the students themselves.

Photos by Ed Wahl



(B) But some announcers do their own engineering.

By keeping abreast of the latest developments in the electronics industry, the students have been able to design high fidelity units with a frequency response higher than that allowed for other AM stations in the same



An announcer gathers the latest news from a UPI teletype network.

area, since the commercially licensed stations are required to suppress their high frequencies. WRCT uses seven transmitters conveniently located that broadcast flat within 2 db up to 15,000 cps, and range in power from 10 to 75 watts output with a total output of about 150 watts.

Other facilities at WRCT include four studios, two of which are audio participation studios; remote equipment for live or recorded programs; and audio equipment to handle stereo recordings at 33 and 45 rpm, monophonic recordings and electrical transcriptions (lateral to 16 in.) at 33, 45, and 78 rpm. Their tape recording equipment consists of half track at 7½ and 15 ips, full or half track tape playback at 7½ and 15 ips, and cartridge tape machines. To round out their studios, they employ United Press International radio news service, NBC radio network, citizens band transceivers, and beep telephones.

WIIT (Illinois Institute of Technology, 610 AM, 91.9 FM, Chicago) has experimented with dual broadcasting of AM and FM channels, and has even tried multiplex. An engineer describing the power of their two transmitters boasted, "We load 'em up with 20,000 milliwatts."

Programming at these stations often covers as much as 133 hours per week. It includes classical, popular, folk, and show music, news, press conferences, drama, and play by play broadcasts of football and basketball games.

In times of emergency, the college radio station will often serve as an auxiliary to a national network. In May of 1962, when a tornado struck Rantoul, Ill., after a severe wind and rainstorm, the news staff of WPGU sent dispatches, both taped and telephoned, for use by UPI and ABC.

Financing these stations, since they are not for profit, is not much of a problem. Some of them are supported in part by grants from the student body, and in part, since they are not classified as educational stations, by the sale of commercial time to local merchants as well as many national advertisers. WPGU, which is financially self-sufficient, solicits a certain amount of its advertising through a New York agency, and actually realizes a small profit at the end of the year. This profit is turned back into the Illini Publishing Co. for use in other campus information activities.

Training. Although these stations are not required to have licensed technicians on their staffs, WRCT has imposed its own requirements, and 12 staff members hold first class radio telephone licenses. WRCT conducts regular classes in order to prepare their technicians and announcers for FCC examinations.

At WPGU, before a prospective announcer

is even placed on probationary status, he is given an audition to see if his voice is suitable for radio work, and to make sure that he will not tense up or freeze in front of a mike. To become a staff announcer, he must pass a written test and a simulated-broadcast examination under stress. One of the favorite techniques of the practical test is to tell the announcer that something has gone wrong



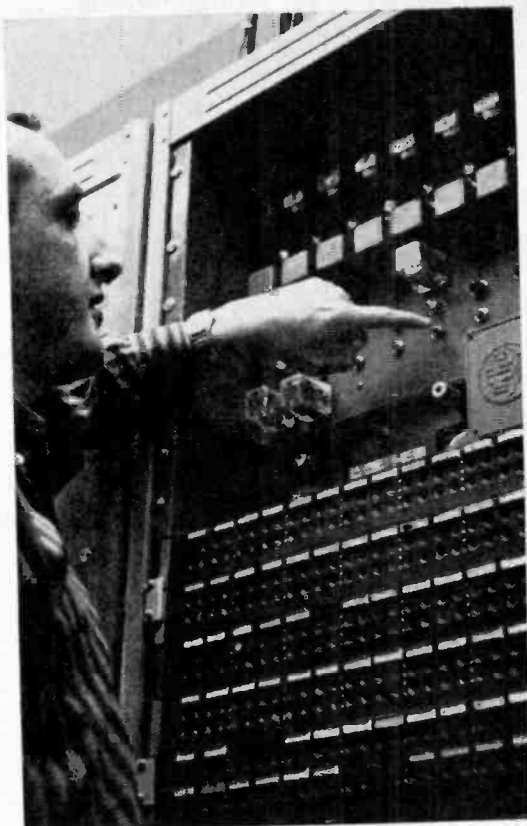
Making a spot check on the taping of a news broadcast.



The record library at WPGU contains almost 20,000 records.

with the record deck after he has introduced a record, and force him to ad lib for several minutes.

In testing engineers, it is better to face them with actual engineering predicaments. Tape decks can be bumped to the wrong speed, or transmitters in certain buildings can be mysteriously shut off. The hardest test for an engineer is known as the "flip-segue." This antic requires him to turn a record over after a number has been played, and im-



After 19 hours of continuous daily broadcasting, a weary engineer puts the station to bed at the master control panel.



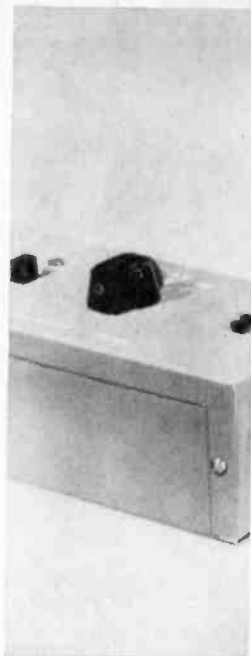
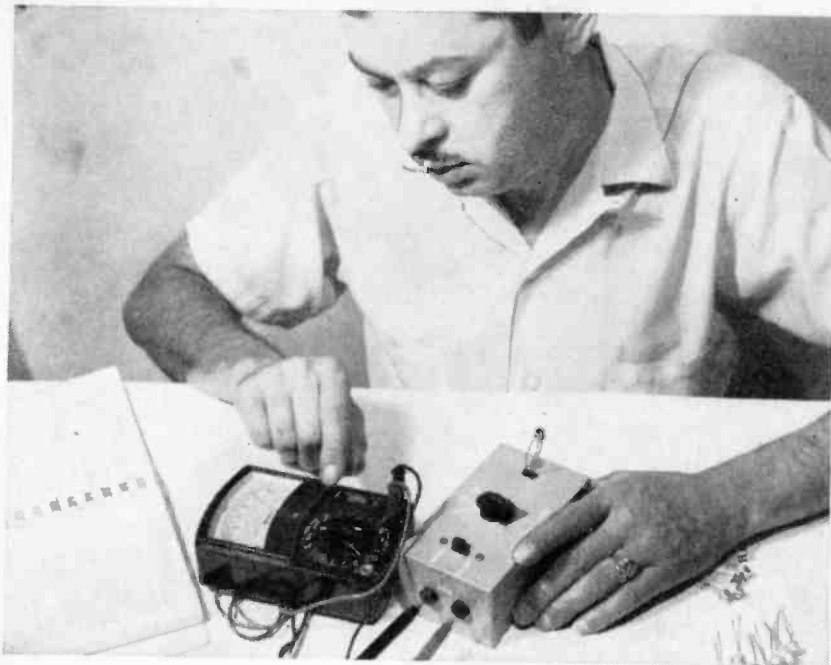
Station personnel design and maintain most of the equipment. These technicians are checking out a malfunctioning transmitter with an oscilloscope.

mediately play a number in the middle of the opposite side. Whereas the standard time for this maneuver is 15 seconds, one ambitious engineer at WPGU has got it down to a split lightning four seconds.

Not all staff members are males. At least one-fourth of the staff at WPGU is composed of coeds. Besides being valuable as copywriters and production managers, several coeds have joined the engineering staff so that they can engineer the shows that their boyfriends announce.

WPGU actually owns the largest record library in the state of Illinois south of the Chicago area. There are almost 20,000 records locked up in the record library. With several bands to each record, this adds up to over 125,000 selections.

To give the station a touch of personality, famous stars such as Tennessee Ernie Ford, Pat Boone, the Four Lads, Shelley Berman, and Connie Francis send short taped spot promotions to the station. In summing things up, Pat Boone said, "This is Pat Boone. I don't know a whole lot about WPGU, but they do have good taste in music. They play my records."



\$4 Transistor Tester Uses

By ROBERT E. KELLAND

THIS neat looking transistor tester costs \$4 or less, going by current catalog prices, and you can probably build it for half that much by using scrap parts.

The unit checks transistors either on the bench or in the circuit, and results are adequate for most service and experimental needs. The advanced electronics expert needs a complete range of tests to pin down the detailed performances of any semiconductor, and so might find this tester wanting. But it is surprising to see what can be done by using this simple tester along with manufacturer's transistor spec books.

The tester will work with any VOM or VTVM that has R x 1 and R x 100 ohmage scales. The ohmmeter provides the indicating meter, and also eliminates the need for a separate power supply for the tester.

Build the Tester in a 5¼ x 3 x 2½-in. gray hammertone aluminum utility box. Photos show a transistor socket mounted on the top panel for testing out-of-circuit transistors. If you want to add a power transistor socket, there is plenty of room, but you will have to rearrange the available space. The pin jacks on the end of the box are for testing

transistors in circuits, and you will need three color coded alligator clip test leads. For transistor work, the small size clips are the best.

Follow the chassis layout (Fig. 3), as you cut the holes for the sockets, switches, and jacks. Ready-painted chassis should be protected with cloth when clamped in your vise. Exact measurements are not given for the tube sockets since various brands will differ in size. Less expensive wafer sockets salvaged from old radio sets will also fit.

The chassis has two pin jacks for the prods of the ohmmeter. If your meter has banana or alligator clips as prods, substitute the proper jacks to fit. Two 5-way binding posts would also serve this purpose.

Use #22 solid insulated wire to hookup the connections on the chassis, and then connect the tube sockets with flexible stranded insulated wire.

How It Works. A transistor consists basically of two diodes; the collector-base diode and the emitter-base diode. By measuring the forward and back resistance of these two diodes and comparing the results you get an indication of transistor condition. Checking resistance between the emitter and the collector will indicate leakage or "break down" of the transistor base. When checking the diodes, a high ratio between the forward and back resistance will indicate a good

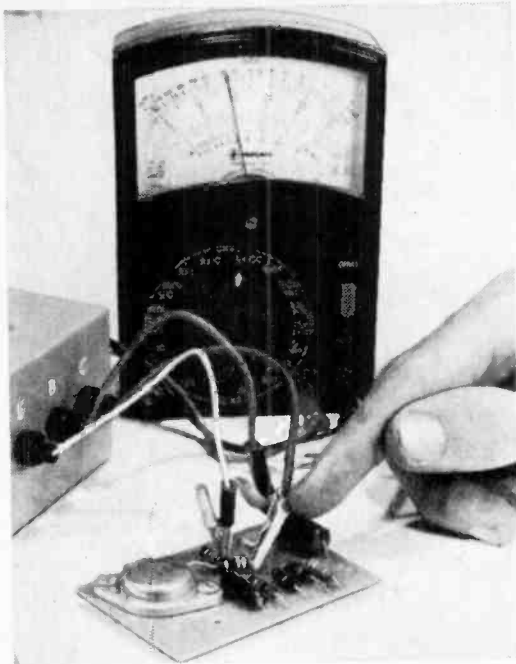


Fig. 1-1A: S & M consultant Mort Friedman (far left) checks tester plugged into inexpensive Monarch VOM. Manufacturers transistor manual provides reference. Transistors can be inspected in seconds and graded for relative performance. Use short probe leads (left) with miniature alligator clips for checking transistors in wired circuit. This setup has been used for production inspection and proves fast and practical. An otherwise time-consuming test is accomplished without using expensive laboratory gear. Delicate low power transistors are protected from burnout by 1K resistor in tester.

Your VOM

diode. Many technicians and experimenters rely on their ohmmeter to make these measurements, but connecting the ohmmeter leads to the transistor and reversing them at least half a dozen times is time consuming and often leads to incorrect results. The simple switching circuit used in this tester makes these measurements easy.

Using the Tester. Zero adjust your ohmmeter on the R x 100 scale and plug the prods in the tester. Polarity of the prods is not important since the DPDT slide switch reverses meter polarity. Now you can set the rotary

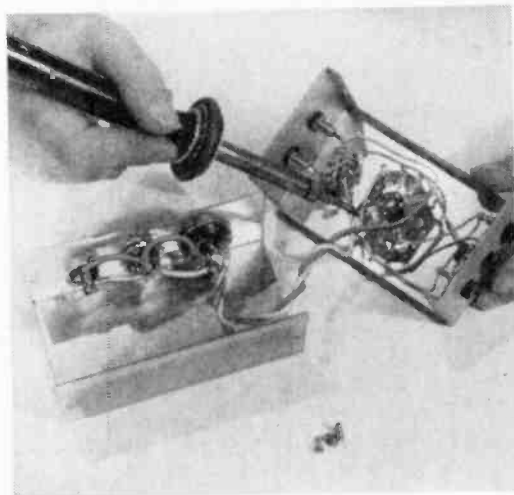
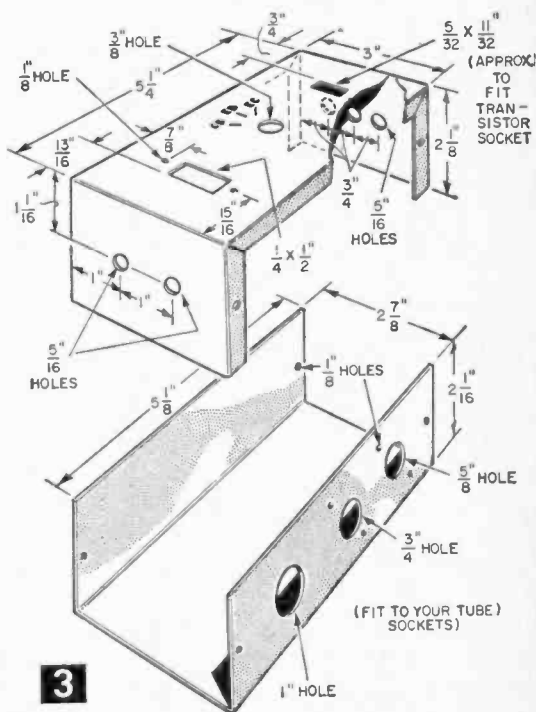
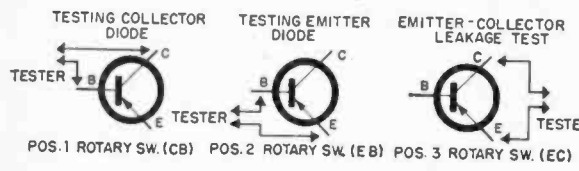
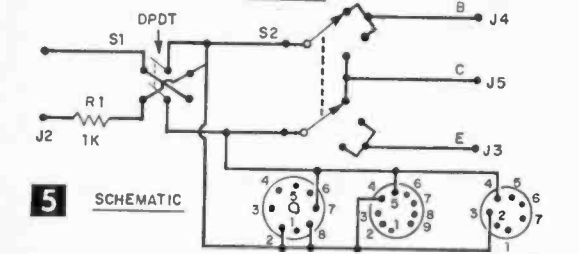
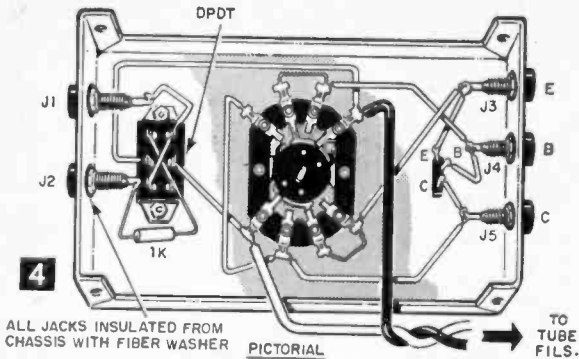


Fig. 2: Tube filament checking sockets are optional. Wire your chassis connections with solid hookup wire, and use flexible wire for the tube socket connections.

MATERIALS LIST—TRANSISTOR TESTER	
No. or Amt. Req.	Size and Description
R1	1000 ohm 1/2 watt carbon resistor (#1MM000)*
S1	DPDT slide switch (#36B148)
S2	DP 3 Pos. non-shorting rotary switch (#35B235, knob supplied)
J1, 2, 3, 4, 5	insulated tip jacks (#41H115)
3	alligator clips (#45H171)
3	tip plugs (#41H200)
1	transistor socket, 3 pin (#40H294)
1	8 pin octal tube socket, retainer ring mount (#40H058)
1	9 pin miniature tube socket (#22H594)
1	7 pin miniature tube socket (#22H567)
1	chassis, aluminum minibox 5 1/4 x 3 x 2 1/8" gray hammer-tone finish (#80P348)
Misc.	#22 solid insulated hookup wire. Stranded insulated wire. Screws, nuts, solder

* All numbers from Allied Radio, 1963 Cat. 220. Address 100 N. Western Ave., Chicago 80, Ill.





EMITTER-COLLECTOR LEAKAGE*

Transistor	Meter Scale	Minimum Readings
RF-IF-Conv.	R x 100	6000 Ohms
Low Power Audio	R x 100	1500 Ohms
High Power	R x 1	1050 Ohms

Transistors Removed from Circuit-Tested Room Temp.
 NOTE: Readings Are 1000 Ohms Higher than Actual Transistor Resistance Because of R1
 * Cut out and cement to meter case.
 (Courtesy of Delco, Div. G. M.)

switch to position CB (Collector Base) and insert a transistor in the socket. Your ohmmeter should indicate either a very high resistance between 200K and 1 megohm or a very low resistance, 1500 ohms or less. All readings are 1,000 ohms higher than the actual transistor resistance because of current limiting resistor R1. Changing the polarity with switch S1 should immediately give you a different resistance, lower or higher. A high ratio in the two readings indicates a good collector diode.

The second position of the rotary switch EB (Emitter Base) measures resistance of the emitter to base diode. The pair of readings should be similar to the collector base diode.

Position EC of the rotary switch tests the emitter-collector leakage. Readings lower than those indicated in Table A indicate breakdown or shorting of the base. This seldom happens with low power transistors running on normal voltages. Changing the polarity reverse switch should give you a different reading, but both readings should be higher than those listed. For permanent reference, cut out Table A and cement it to the underside of the Tester Case for quick reference.

Both PNP and NPN transistors are tested in the same way. In the circuit testing will produce different sets of readings on the meter, but your low resistance readings should be about the same or slightly lower. High end readings will decrease to 2K to 100K depending on the shunt resistance present in the circuit being tested. A ratio of 5 to 1 indicates a good transistor. For example, a reading of 1200 and 2000 ohms is actually a 5 to 1 ratio, because you must subtract the 1,000 ohm value of R1 from each. If a transistor shows bad in the circuit, remove and confirm your test out of the circuit. The leakage test cannot be taken with the transistor in circuit.

A Caution. Some ohmmeters can deliver enough current to ruin transistors, and for this reason R1 is included in the circuit as a current limiting device. Except for power transistors on which you can use any ohmmeter scale, always use the R x 100 meter scale. High impedance ohmmeters are best suited as the current supply is generally much lower, and the accuracy of the meter itself is better. Resistor R1 also limits current when testing low-volt tube filaments. This test is simple continuity, and a reading indicates a good filament. Check a tube manual for proper filament connections.

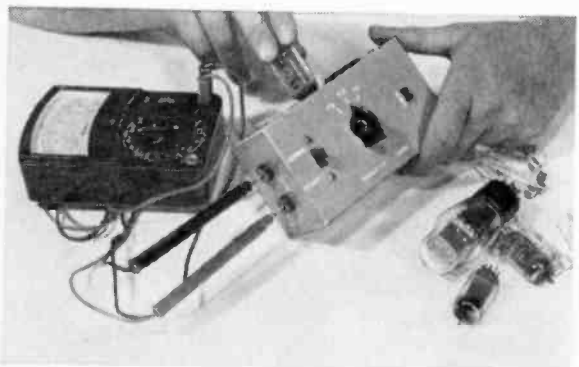
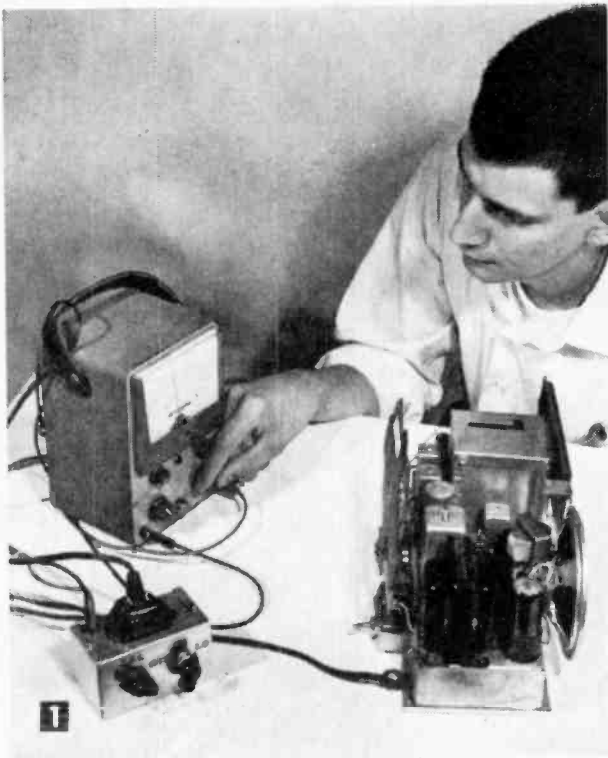


Fig. 6: Tube checking circuits on side of box are handy extra feature for radio and TV servicemen working on sets in homes. Binding posts for other kinds of tests can be added to this handsome case.

Read AC Current with Your Voltmeter



Author Lucas demonstrates how "Mini-Amp" and sensitive VTVM can be used to observe small changes in power consumed by radio. Unsteady reading indicates defective parts.

AN OLD transformer that may be kicking around your scrap box is all you need to read ac amperage. The ordinary VOM (volt-ohmmeter) or VTVM (vacuum tube voltmeter) usually has a dozen or so scales ranging in ohms, volts, and dc amps, but it won't read ac current! This is a measurement most meters can't handle, and yet it is very important in many radio or appliance service jobs and on the electronic design bench.

The "Mini-Amp" pickup coil, made of a transformer (Fig. 8) is similar in principle to the clamp-on ammeters commonly used by electricians. The measuring head couples to the line by induction, so you can read the ac amperage consumed by a motor or appliance without having to cut into the power wire! Any ordinary ammeter has to be wired right into the circuit in series with the appliance *every time* you want to take a reading.

There are two ways to build the probe head. The split core magnet can be used directly to read large currents from 1 to 25

Pickup coil converts VOM to AC current reading instrument

By ALFRED R. LUCAS

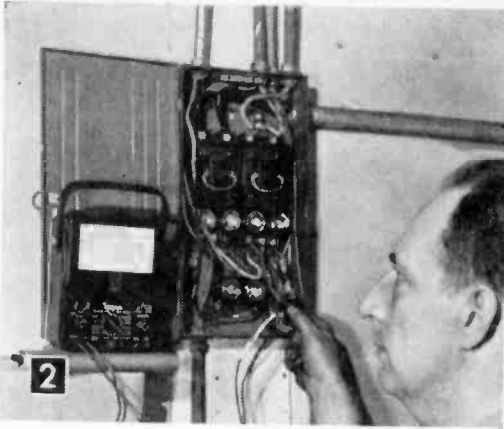
amps ac. The voltage induced in the transformer winding is proportional to the current, so you simply connect the transformer to your ac voltmeter, and read on a calibrated scale (Fig. 2). A more sensitive ac current meter can be built (Fig. 1) for less than \$5.00. Calibrated properly, it will perform as well as instruments costing \$100 or more. Depending on the quality of your VOM, sensitivity can extend down as far as the micro-amp range and up to heavy appliance currents as high as 25 amperes and more.

Altering the Transformer is your first step. No specific transformer is listed since you can use any audio output transformer that has E-type core construction similar to the one shown in Fig. 8. Such transformers are common in radios and amplifiers. Dismantle by bending back the transformer cover tabs as in Fig. 8. Next remove the two retainers with long nose pliers. Remove the coil and place it over one of the side legs of the transformer core (Fig. 8).

Replace the frame by bending one of the mounting tabs straight and pushing it over the core and through the transformer coil. Finally, remove the primary leads of the transformer (usually heavier solid wires). The transformer modification is now complete.

If you are building the simplified model (Fig. 2) solder two test cord leads to the secondary windings and solder the plugs, PL1 and PL2, to the other ends. This finishes the construction of version one.

The more sensitive version of the pickup coil uses the same transformer and a printed circuit amplifier. Mount the transformer so



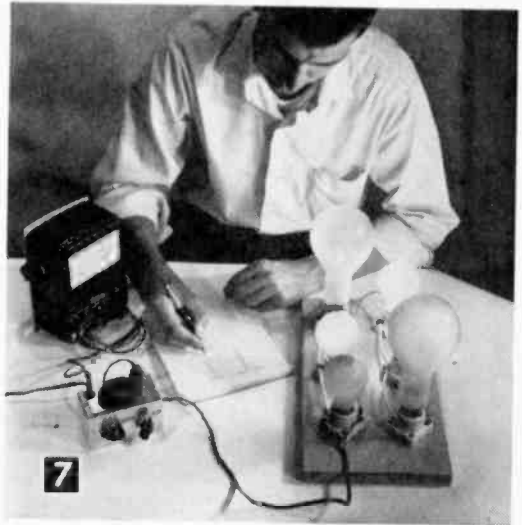
S&M consultant, Erving Edell checked out this method of reading power consumed in home circuits. It was easy to trace circuits, in any part of the building. The VOM is far more sensitive than the usual electrician's instrument and even a 25 watt test lamp added to an existing amperage on the dial was clearly seen on the meter's calibrated scale.

that the core piece fits snugly against the side of the case. If necessary shim the fit with thin strips of wood. Mount all other parts (Fig. 9) except the amplifier chassis. Wire in the wall receptacle, splitting the two-conductor line core, and running only one of the wires through the gap in the transformer core. Then wire the circuit-board amplifier according to Fig. 3.

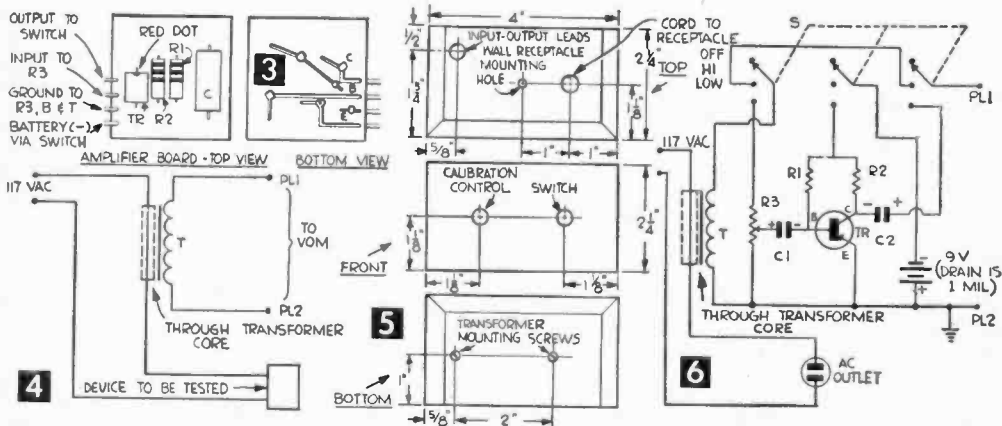
Insulate circuit board with electrical tape and wire it into the circuit under the switch as in Fig. 9. Complete construction by using the grounded side of R3 as a common terminal.

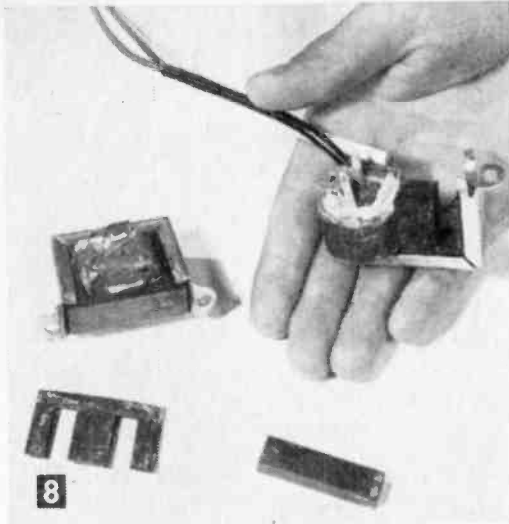
Calibration. Before using either unit, a conversion table or tape-on scale must be made for the VOM or VTVM. There are two ways to make this calibration. Several known currents must be sent through Mini-Amp

and the output voltages recorded. These currents can be obtained by placing known resistors in series with the line. Knowing the line voltage, the current is given by Ohm's Law as the voltage divided by the resistance. In using this method be sure to use a resistor with a high power rating. If you have a variable transformer, the entire process can be done with one resistor. Simply change the voltage by step-wise amounts and calculate the current at each point. Different size light bulbs can also be used with slightly less accuracy. The current through them is found by dividing their power rating by the line voltage. Current ratings appear in catalogs available from the lamp manufacturers.



This method of calibrating ammeters should be used only if you have no power resistor and variable transformer. Lamp wattages in various combinations will give you an accurate enough reading to plot a scale. Accuracy will be within 5 percent, provided that you keep your incoming line voltage steady.

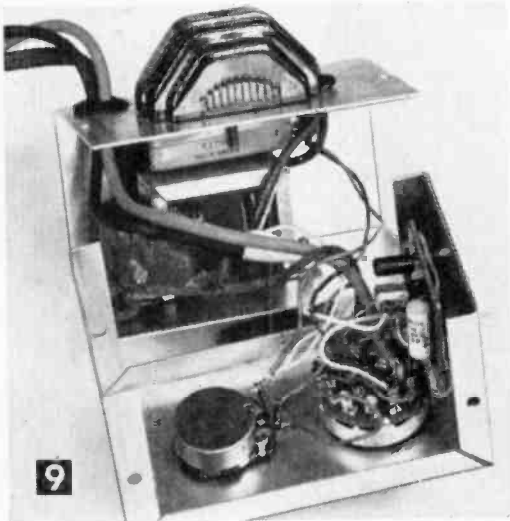




The completed pickup fits in the palm of the hand. To read amperes, you pass the conducting wire through the open side of the transformer. Top left is transformer (common in radios) before alteration.

Calibrate the high scale first. Put the selector switch in the "HI" position and set the VTVM or VOM to the lowest ac voltage range. Send increasing known currents through Mini-Amp and record the position on the voltmeter scale for each one. If a higher current scale is desired, turn the VTVM or VOM to the next higher ac voltage range and calibrate it in a similar manner.

To calibrate the low range, select a value



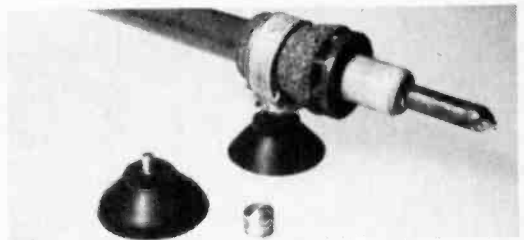
Inside view shows Mini-Amp chassis. Device to be tested plugs directly into receptacle on top. Power line (arrow) feeds through opening in transformer. Transformer secondary winding output is amplified and feeds to test leads. R3 is common terminal.

MATERIALS LIST—MINI-AMP	
Amt. Req.	Size and Description
1	modified audio output transformer of your choice (see text)
1 or 2	plug(s) to fit voltmeter
	Amplifier model for any current range
1	5 mfd. 15 volt miniature capacitor, Cornell Dubilier 405 (Allied #18L159) C2
1	9 volt battery (Burgess 2U6 or equiv.)
1	5 mfd. 6 volt miniature capacitor, Mallory TT6X5 (Allied #18L769) C1
1	680K 1/2 watt resistor
1	10K 1/2 watt resistor
1	10K carbon potentiometer linear taper, IRC Q11-116 (Allied #30M306)
1	4 pole, 3 position, non-shorting rotary switch, Mallory 3243J (Allied #34B357)
1	CK722 transistor
1	aluminum case, Bud Minibox CU-3003A (Allied #80P363)
1	modified audio output transformer of your choice (see text)
1	battery connector, Clinch-Jones Type 5D (Allied #54J037)
1 or 2	plug(s) to fit voltmeter
1	wall power receptacle (baseboard mounting type)

of full scale current from 50 milliamps to 10 amps. With the VTVM or VOM set on the lowest scale, Mini-Amp in the "LO" position, and the selected current flowing through Mini-Amp, adjust the calibration control until the voltmeter reads full scale. Mark this setting of the calibration control with a piece of tape. Calibrate the remainder of the scale in exactly the same manner as the high scale.

The simplified Mini-Amp is also calibrated in the same manner as the high scale of version one, only in this case one lead of the load must be placed in the opening of the core, and the core piece placed over it to close the gap. A more permanent arrangement can be made if an extension cord is split, and one of the wires is run through the core with the core piece fastened permanently in place. Then the device to be tested can be simply plugged into the extension cord. You can calibrate as many different scales as you need by simply employing a different setting of the calibration control for each one.

Suction Fastener for Soldering Pencil



• A rubber suction cup attached to your soldering pencil's handle by means of a cable clamp comes in mighty handy at times. For example the pencil can be suction-fastened to any smooth tool or toolbox or other object for difficult jobs requiring more than two hands. Or it could be fastened to the side of a chassis when standing idle while building or servicing.—JOHN A. COMSTOCK.

DX America

Maybe you've monitored five continents, logged 100 countries, verified stations on the other side of the world, but what about our own United States?

By C. M. STANBURY II

ONE of the best things about DXing America is that you can start right in, using any ordinary AM radio you may have around the house. At night, find a place where you will disturb other members of the household the least, plug in, and get set to listen.

Tune away from local stations, push the volume up, and look for a weak signal: you will soon have your first "logging." With just a simple receiver, especially after midnight, you will be able to log 50-kw clear channel stations (see WHITE'S RADIO LOG, page 159) up to 1000 miles away. The better your receiver, of course, the more you will hear.

One improvement you should make, if you can, is the addition of an outdoor antenna, as long and as high as possible. Most receivers are provided with means for attaching such an addition: if yours is not, simply connect the antenna to the terminal of the built-in loop with a .05-mfd. capacitor. If the terminal is difficult to locate, any competent repairman can help you. Make sure the bare antenna wire is not grounded against a metal window frame or tree limbs.

If you live in an apartment and cannot erect an outdoor antenna, the copper pipes of a heating system make an excellent substitute. Even a piece of copper screening in a window helps.

When and What. At sunset, and again around sunrise, numerous daytime stations can be heard as they sign off and on again. This type of listening is not easy, as two or three stations are often heard simultaneously, but careful monitoring can produce a bagful of calls logged. It just takes practice.

During the evening, distant U. S. reception is usually limited to clear channel broadcasters and a few regional outlets. (A regional station is one that operates with 1 or 5 kw at night.) The clear channel powerhouses are excellent targets for the beginner, as almost all verify, and they are good sources of news.

From midnight until 5 a.m., DX is possible on almost any channel, even the "graveyard" spots—1230, 1240, 1340, 1400, 1450, and 1490 kc—where a number of low-powered stations transmit. DX will not be possible, of course, on frequencies where local and semi-local stations operate all night. In recent years all-night stations have become the broadcast band DXer's primary problem; coast-to-coast

reception is still possible, however, and includes daytime stations that are permitted to test during the night.

Targets. Broadcast band DXers have many different goals. Some try to verify all 50 states (or often just the 48, due to the great distances involved in shooting for Alaska and Hawaii); Eastern listeners wanting to log the Pacific coast, by the way, should start with KFI, Los Angeles, on 640 kc.

Other DXers are more interested in logging and obtaining QSL's from 500-, 1000-, or 1500-watt stations—and on up the ladder. Maybe you'll want to try for at least one station on each frequency.

Another interesting target is on-the-spot news coverage. This includes such things as state primaries of national interest, like Gen. Edwin A. Walker's try for the governorship of Texas. The Dallas-Fort Worth clear channel transmitter on 820 kc (shared by WBAP and WFAA) carried a Walker speech live, then later the vote count as returns came in.

During local emergencies stations that normally sign off around midnight may operate all night; WCOV, Montgomery, Ala., on 1170 kc, was widely received during the Ku Klux Klan integration riot. If the emergency is serious enough, such as flood or hurricane, even daytime stations broadcast continuously.

On the lighter side, distance listening is a boon to the sports fan. Clear channel stations often carry baseball, football, and basketball games of national interest.

The procedure for BCB news hunting is quite direct. Get to know what locations can be heard when, and which channels are clearest during the early morning hours. Then, when something is up, determine from WHITE'S RADIO LOG what stations are in the area, and look for those most likely to be heard.

QSL Hunting. While broadcast band stations do not answer reception reports quite as readily as their short wave cousins, at least 75% do verify in one way or another.

It is important to remember that AM stations, with the exception of some clear channel broadcasters, derive no revenue from the distant listener, and therefore verify only out of courtesy. Never demand a QSL: politely request it, and be sure your report is accompanied by return postage.

Although reports are usually answered by

Three-Way Listening Dynamite

Tune in on the most controversial of all foreign broadcasters

By C. M. STANBURY II



Radio Portugal's monthly program guide, sent free to those who report.

AMONG the most outspoken short wave stations on the air today are Radio Cairo, the Voice of the West from Lisbon, and Radio Katanga. SWL's in the U. S. cannot agree as to whether each is ally or enemy, hero or villain. The reasons for the confusion are easily come by.

Radio Cairo. A few years ago this one followed the Communist line very closely; since then, however, the English language broadcasts at least have shifted strongly toward the neutral center. On June 22, 1962, for example, during Radio Cairo's English news beamed to West Africa (on 17690 kc at 1420 EST), there were numerous quotes from Secretary of State Dean Rusk, plus a long item

on British fears over a Chinese Communist arms build-up.

On July 12, the English news to Europe (11915 kc, 1645 EST) played up the withdrawal of U. S. troops from Thailand. Needless to say, Moscow and company did everything possible to minimize this.

On the other side of the coin, every day at 1200 EST Cairo switches a transmitter from 17920 to 17895 kc and calls itself Radio Free Africa, a simulated clandestine station. Its broadcasts on this frequency are designed to stir up rebellion in such places as Kenya and Rhodesia—a legitimate cause, perhaps—as well as the Congo: and for the last named, Cairo's chief selling point is Patrice Lumumba, a communist martyr seldom mentioned by moderates and rightists in Africa. Maybe Radio Cairo hasn't reformed after all!

Before you jump to that conclusion, however, note that Radio Moscow is on the same channel, also beaming to Africa, throughout the entire period of Radio Free Africa operation (in English until 1230 EST). In effect, Moscow is jamming RFA: you figure it out.

The Voice of the West is a special English language transmission for North America by the Portuguese National Radio (Emissora Nacional). EN, as it is known in SWL circles, probably uses more names than any other station: for English to Africa and Asia it becomes Radio Lisbon, and its monthly program guide bears the title Radio Portugal (Fig. 1).

On March 7, 1962, shortly after inauguration of this North American service, the Voice of the West signed on with a musical "V" for victory, launched an attack against the new Italian government, and then turned its guns on President Kennedy, finishing up with this: "There are some people who believe Kennedy is holding off nuclear tests until his family—Jackie, Robert, and Ted—are safely at home."

The above is a typical sample. Even the use of the "V" for victory is controversial: this was the rallying call transmitted by Allied stations during World War II. Although Portugal did lease bases in the Azores to the U. S.—a year and a half before the end of the war—she remained neutral throughout the conflict.

Claims are made on VOW for Lisbon's non-racialism, which is supposed to set it apart from other fascist nations—such as South Africa. On March 5, however, Africa was described as a "racial hodgepodge" which, if

given independence, would return to its "hazy origins."

Such sentiments have made the Voice popular with some American right wing groups, and its stock is boosted with them by statements like "Democratic governments have been proven incapable of upholding the might of great empires," and that there are Communist advisors around the American Secretary of Defense. However, on May 25, in answer to a listener's question, VOW described Portugal's all-encompassing system of state medicine, considered by these same rightists to be the mark of a socialist society.

Broadcasts are beamed to North America every night at 2100 and 2245 EST on 6025 and 6185 kc; if neither frequency is heard, try 9740, an alternate channel. Of the three stations discussed here, Lisbon is by far the most easily received.

The Voice of the West is anxious for reports, and any listener who submits one is likely to have a song dedicated to him; this is partly to give the impression that the broadcasts have a large number of supporters in the U. S.

One veteran SWL describes it this way: "They send me two or three program schedules every month, enclosing reception report forms which I do send back once a month as a matter of courtesy . . . don't listen too much to them, not in love with their comments." This listener had a selection dedicated to him on June 6, after being thanked over the air for his "letter."

Radio Katanga. During the first week of July, 1962, the Elisabethville government's powerful international transmitter returned to the air, after a silence of more than six months—it had been destroyed by the UN force on December 6, 1961. Radio Katanga is the station which on May 7, 1961, while supposedly representing a legitimate African government, emphasized that white South African troops were being employed against colored UN forces: five days later, it was

TABLE A—WHERE AND WHEN		
KC/S	Station	English At (EST)
6025	VOICE OF THE WEST	2100-2145 & 2245-2300
6185	VOICE OF THE WEST	2100-2145 & 2245-2300
9740	VOICE OF THE WEST	2100-2145 & 2245-2300 (alternate freq.)
11870	RADIO KATANGA	0130 & 1520
11915	RADIO LISBON	1315-1430 (to Africa)
	RADIO CAIRO	1630-1730 (to Europe)
15125	RADIO LISBON	1315-1430 (alternate freq. to Africa)
17690	RADIO CAIRO	1415-1500
17895	RADIO FREE AFRICA	
17920	RADIO LISBON	1315-1430 (to Africa)
	RADIO CAIRO	
	16M	

quoting in detail UN charges against the racial policies of South Africa and Portugal.

The resurrected RK—which still quotes the South African government—is even less predictable. On July 19, 1962, it quoted a long statement by the UN representative in Elisabethville which concluded with an accusation against Radio Katanga itself, charging it with following one line on its European broadcasts and another—against integration into the Congo—on its African service. RK made no attempt to deny the charge: either it is the most honest broadcasting organization in the world—or is trying to convince its listeners of this—or there is a civil war going on right inside the station.

Without a doubt, Radio Katanga offers the most surprising listening within our torrid triangle. It can be heard on 11870 kc, with news in English at 130 and 1520 EST.



QSL card from Emissora Nacional (alias Radio Portugal, Radio Lisbon, and the Voice of the West).



When you buy that communications receiver, be sure to get a set of headphones for it. By excluding outside noises, they make for better listening. They also make wee-hour DXing more acceptable to the other members of your family.

Photos courtesy
Allied Radio Corp., Chicago

Selecting the Right Short Wave Receiver

By JERRY SKELLY

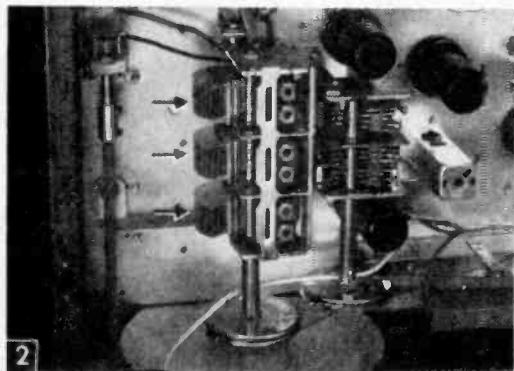
SHORT wave listening can be one of the most enjoyable and informative of hobbies, but only if you have adequate equipment—a receiver that covers the right bands, has the sensitivity to pull in weak signals, and can separate stations that are close together on the dial.

By learning what makes a receiver a top

performer, you can compare the sets on the market and select the one you want. Keep in mind that the purchase of a communications receiver is something of an investment. A good one depreciates slowly and after four or five years may still be worth half its cost. So resist any temptation to buy off-brands or marginal-performance sets merely because they are low-cost. Stick with widely known names such as those in the table on page 64.

In the table we've listed 12 already-assembled and four kit-type receivers that, together, account for most of the communications receivers sold today. All of them are superheterodynes and use a time-proved circuit that converts the signal frequency to an "intermediate frequency" where large amounts of stable amplification can be applied.

To determine how many r.f. stages a set has, look inside and count the gangs on the tuning capacitor. Set shown here has three gangs (arrows), which means there is one r.f. stage. Just two gangs means no r.f. stage, while a four-gang capacitor indicates two r.f. stages.



We'll explain each of the performance features listed in the table, so that you can see how each contributes to the set's performance. And you can use the same information to judge sets that *aren't* in the table, such as models that are no longer built but may still be found in some stores.

Many of the performance features are given in manufacturers' brochures or mail order catalogs, which means you can get a good idea as to a set's quality even before going to a store and trying it out.

How Many Tubes? The first thing to check is the number of tubes. In general, the more tubes, the better the receiver—and the higher the cost. The number of tubes reflects the number of amplifying stages and is a rough index of how much "guts" a set has.

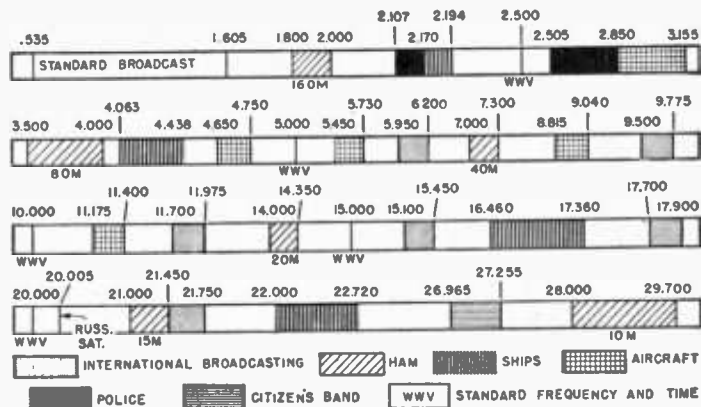
Get the Right Bands. If you want to use your set for all types of listening—news broadcasts from foreign countries, music, radio amateurs or "hams", police calls, aircraft, or Russian satellites—you should steer clear of receivers that cover only the radio amateur bands. Instead you will want a set that, like the sets in the table, has general coverage and will bring in *all* the bands (Fig. 3, 4).

An R.F. Stage? At least one radio frequency stage is desirable, because it gives the received signal some preamplification before it is subjected to the relatively noisy process of conversion to the intermediate frequency of the superhet. This contributes to the set's sensitivity by helping boost the signal over the noise.

An r.f. stage also reduces annoying image response. (A strong signal may be received at two different points on the dial, one of them the correct frequency and the other, the "image", incorrect. Receivers with good image rejection attenuate the image below hearing level. You can easily determine how many r.f. stages a receiver has, even when it doesn't tell you in the catalog, by counting the number of gangs, or sections, on the tuning capacitors (Fig. 2).

At Least Two I.F. Stages? Intermediate frequency amplifier stages (don't confuse them with the r.f. stages) provide most of a superhet's sensitivity and much of its selectivity—or the ability to separate stations.

The i.f. amplifiers operate at a lower fre-



3

Drawing shows *all* the broadcast bands and what can be heard on them. A receiver with general coverage (such as in Fig. 4A) will bring in all of these. Receivers with non-continuous dials, as in Fig. 4C, will pick up only some.

quency than the signal (usually at 455 kc), and at that frequency tubes and transformers can be designed to give tremendous amounts of stable amplification.

The receiver you buy should have at least two i.f. stages. One stage is barely adequate, and will mean low sensitivity. You can determine how many i.f. stages a set has by checking the set's specifications in a catalog or by looking at its schematic diagram (Fig. 5).

Sensitivity. A sensitive receiver pulls in the weaker signals clearly and is a great help in DXing—trying to pick up distant signals.

Receiver manufacturers do not publish sensitivity ratings, and you would have to be an electronics engineer to figure them out yourself, but the number of i.f. and r.f. stages a set has will give you a rough idea of sensitivity. You'll note from the table that we have evaluated the sets for sensitivity and rated each as either Fair, Good or Excellent.

Selectivity is also difficult to determine unless you're a radio expert. Besides separating close-together stations, it aids the reception of weak signals close to strong ones and improves the ratio of signal to noise. As with sensitivity, look for i.f. stages; we have rated each set in the table as Fair, Good or Excellent in selectivity.

BFO for Code and Satellites. If you want to listen for Morse code (CW) or signals from satellites, your set should have a beat frequency oscillator (BFO). Normally, code signals are poorly audible. The BFO is a special circuit which—when you turn it on—"beats" with the code to give an easy-to-read musical pitch to the dots and dashes.

Receivers with BFO will have markings on the front panels such as "Code," "CW," "Pitch Control" or "BFO Pitch."

Other Valuable Features include an "S" meter, a noise limiter, an antenna trimmer, a crystal calibrator and a phono input:

Performance Guide to Communications Receivers

Manufacturer Model No.	Price	Number of Tubes (5)	Frequency Range in. Mcs.	R. F. Stages	I. F. Stages	Sensitivity	Selectivity	S Meter	Antenna Trimmer	Internal Crystal Calibrator
National NC80	89.95	5	.540-30	0	1	F	F	No	No	No
Hallcrafters S108	139.95	8	.540-34	1	2	G	F	No	No	No
Hallcrafters SX110	189.95 + 12.95 spkr	8	.540-34	1	2	G	E	Yes	Yes	No
Hammarlund HQ100AC	199.00 + 14.95 spkr	10	.540-30	1	2	E	E	Yes	Yes	15.95 extra
Hallcrafters (4) SX62A	395.00 + 19.95 spkr	16	.540-108	2	3	E	E	No	No	No
Heath-Kit AR-3	29.95 (1)	5	.560-30	0	1	F	F	No	Yes	No
Knight-Kit R-55	59.95	6	.540-36	0	2	G	F	No	Yes	No
Knight-Kit R-100	99.95	9	.540-30	1	2	E	E	12.95 extra	Yes	No
Heath-Kit GC-1A	109.95 (2)	10 Tr. (3)	.550-32	1	3	E	G-E	Yes	Yes	No
Lafayette HE-30	wired — 99.95 kit — 79.95	9		1	2			Yes	Yes	No
Lafayette HE-10	wired — 79.95 kit — 64.50	9		1	2			Yes	No	No

Note (1): Cabinet \$4.95 extra.

Note (2): Supplied with batteries. A-C power supply is \$9.95 extra.

Note (3): Uses 10 transistors and 6 semiconductor diodes.

Note (4): The SX62A has a hi-fi audio system. Also covers the standard FM band.

Note (5): Includes rectifiers and voltage regulator tubes.

All models have BFO's, and all have noise limiters except NC60. All models are current, made by standard brand manufacturers with national distribution. Price is subject to change. Excise tax is included; but shipping charges and sales tax, if any, must be added.

• The "S" meter occupies a distinctive place on the front panel (if the set has such a meter) and is calibrated from 1 to 9; in some cases, the meter will be marked "Carrier Level." The calibrations indicate the strength of the received signal and are helpful for on-the-nose tuning, since signal strength is greatest when tuning is correct. Not an absolute necessity for average listening, this feature is found on only the more expensive receivers.

• Noise limiter. This circuit minimizes the effect of extraneous electrical noises. If the receiver has one, a front panel switch will be marked "Noise Limiter" or "ANL" (for Automatic Noise Limiter).

• Antenna trimmer. This is another front panel control which almost always is marked either "Antenna" or "Antenna Trimmer." Important to top performance, it tunes the antenna and the receiver input circuit together for better signal energy transfer. (You will have difficulty getting clear reception on distant stations without a good out-door antenna. Weaker signals may represent an energy of less than a few millionths of a millionth of a watt. Give your receiver a break by collecting as much as possible of this energy in a good antenna before asking the receiver to go to work on it.)

• Crystal calibrator. Inevitable variations in mass-produced parts, together with changes in temperatures, humidity and line voltage, produce inaccuracies in the tuning dial scale. A good way to overcome this is by use of a

precision frequency source and its harmonics as dial calibration reference points. The receiver can then be adjusted to bring in stations at the correct spot on the dial. Receivers that provide internally for a crystal calibrator have a "Calibrate" marking on a front panel switch.

• Phono input. This is an unessential extra that permits the use of the receiver's amplifier and speaker with accessory record changers, FM tuners and such (Fig. 6).

Finding the Right Dealer. You can check out a receiver for the preceding features merely by looking at a catalog or brochure.

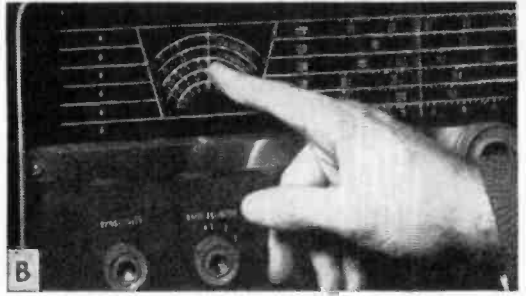
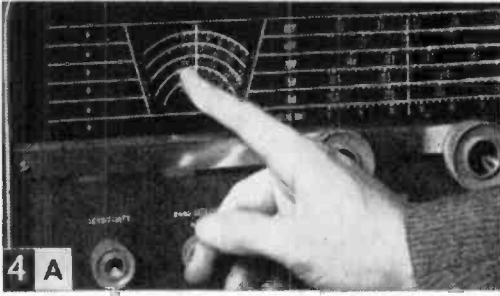
But you should also put it through its paces to see how it performs. This can be done only by going to a dealer (or by purchasing a set through a mail order house with a money-back guarantee if you're not satisfied).

It's important to select your dealer carefully. Check your classified telephone directory for names of radio parts jobbers or ask a local radio amateur where he shops.

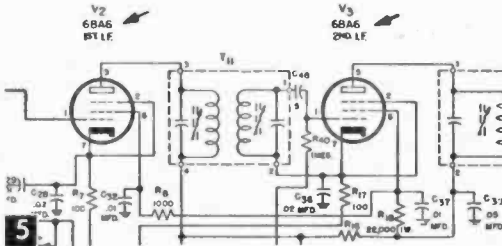
Be wary of department stores and jobbers who serve radio-TV servicemen exclusively, because your dealer should have a service department to back up a new set's guarantee. He should also have a wide selection of sets.

Through the Paces. Once you are ready to give a receiver its on-the-air test, turn it to short wave broadcast and amateur signals. These should be heard on one band or another at any time of the day or night. If you can't hear *any* signals, try another set.

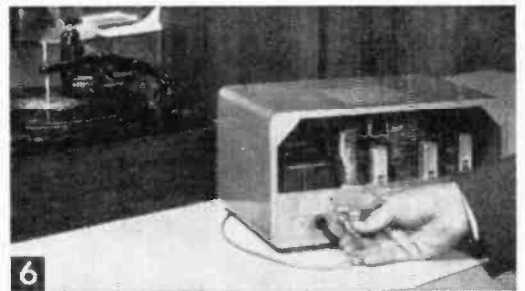
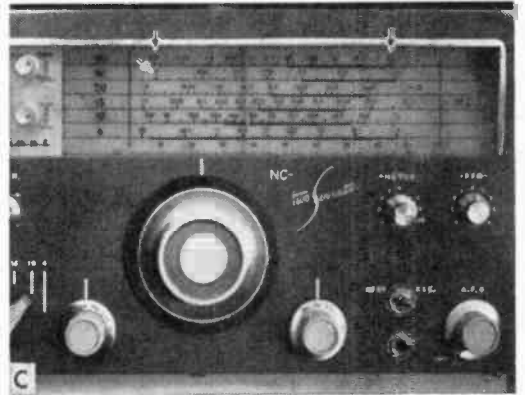
Next, rotate the band selector switch. Some



Here's how you can easily tell if a set has general coverage, will pick up all the bands shown in Fig. 3. In 4A, finger points to 4.5 megacycles, which is at extreme left of the second band on the dial. In 4B, finger points to 4.6 megacycles, which is on extreme right of the third band; thus there is no gap between the bands. In 4C, though, note that the top band runs from 3.5 to 4.0, while the band below it picks up at 7.0. This receiver covers only the ham bands.



It's easy to tell how many i.f. stages a communications receiver has. Just take a close look at its schematic diagram. The stages (arrows) will be clearly labeled as shown in this section of a typical schematic. This set has two i.f. stages.



Receivers with a phonograph input will have the word "Phono" on a front panel switch position, but the jack will be on back of the set as shown here. Don't confuse the "Phono" jack with "Phones"—which designates the headphone jack as shown in Fig. 1.

signals or noise should be heard on all bands. No band should be 100% dead.

Now, after tuning in a station, rotate all the controls and throw all the switches—one by one—listening carefully as you do so. Each control or switch should have some audible effect on what you hear.

Potentiometer controls should not give scratchy sounds when they are turned. If one does, it probably is worn or defective.

Last, turn the tuning dials over their entire range. They should move easily with no noticeable slack motion or backlash.

What About Portables? If you don't need the portability that comes with a transistorized receiver, you probably would do well to avoid it and buy a regular tube set. The less expensive of the transistor models—those costing up to about \$90—do not have the sensitivity of a comparable tube set.

The more expensive transistor portables charge a high premium for the combination of portability and good performance—yet may lack many features desired by DXers.

Buy a Used Set? A used receiver may be a good buy, but only if it comes with the standard 90-day new set guarantee—in writ-

ing—covering parts and labor. Used sets should be purchased only from those jobbers who have service facilities and will give you an additional guarantee in writing—stating that you can get a full refund within 10 days if you are not satisfied with the set.

If you plan on buying a used receiver, you should look for the same features listed in the table, but be sure to give it a real wring-out during the on-the-air check. If possible, take an experienced radio amateur along when you go to buy the set. He'll probably be able to assess it for you pretty well.

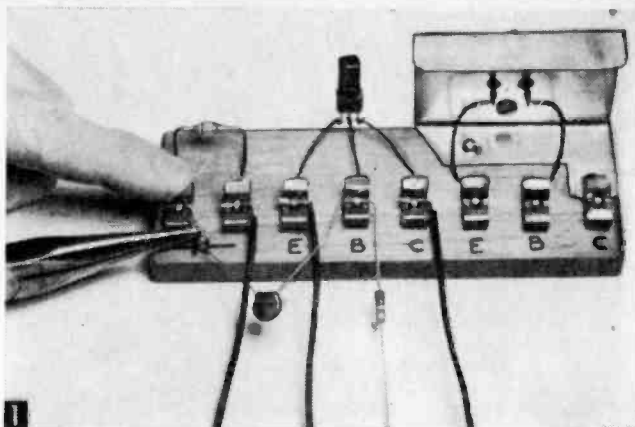
Experimenter's Transistor Breadboard

By ART TRAUFFER

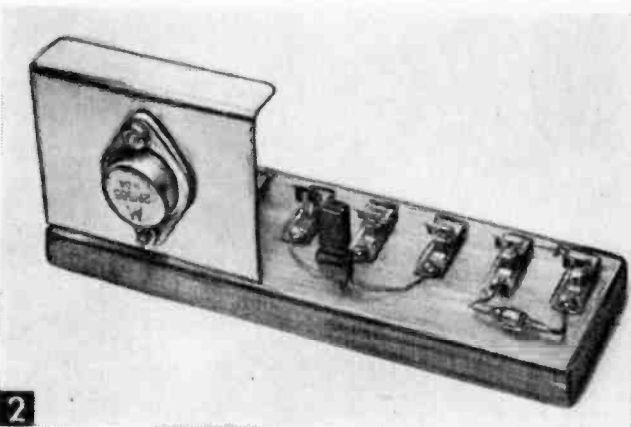
TRANSISTORS and small diodes are fragile and easily ruined by excessive handling. With this miniature breadboard you can instantly test circuits in any combination without soldering and unsoldering leads.

The power transistor is mounted on a copper bracket which doubles as a heat sink, and the clips are marked so you can't make a mistake in your connections. Size and placement of the parts are not critical. For the base use a 6 x 2 x 1/2-in. piece of wood. Mount the clips with 3/8-in. rh wood screws. Solder a general purpose diode (Sylvania 1N34A or equal) directly to a pair of the clips. Solder three short wire leads to the terminals of a three transistor socket, and run these leads to the three Fahnestock clips.

Bend the power-transistor bracket from 1/2-in. sheet copper. The "C" clip goes over the long ear of the bracket. Mount the power transistor (Motorola 2N555, RCA 2N301 etc.) directly to the copper surface, using two 3/32 x 3/8-in. rh machine screws and nuts. Do not



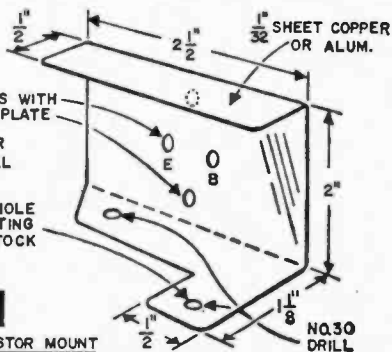
1 Front view shows breadboard set up as crystal detector with one stage of audio. Rear view shows power transistor bolted directly to copper heat sink mount. Engrave the symbols with a ball point pen.



2

MATERIALS LIST— EXPERIMENTER'S TRANSISTOR BREADBOARD

Amt.	Size and Description
1	general-purpose germanium diode (Sylvania 1N34A, etc.)
1	general-purpose PNP transistor (Raytheon CK722, etc.)
1	AF power amplifier transistor (Motorola 2N555, RCA 2N301, etc.)
1	Raytheon CK722 transistor socket
2	terminal clips for power transistor
1	4 x 2 1/2 x 1/2" sheet copper (heat sink for power transistor)
2	6-32 x 3/8" rh with hex nuts
8	3/4 x 3/16" Fahnestock clips
9	round-head wood screws 3/8" long
1 pc	6 x 2 x 1/2" hardwood



3

POWER TRANSISTOR MOUNT

solder directly to the emitter and base pins on the power transistor. Use lugs removed from a miniature tube socket.

If you work with more complex circuits, you'll find that several of these boards will be handier than one large breadboard.



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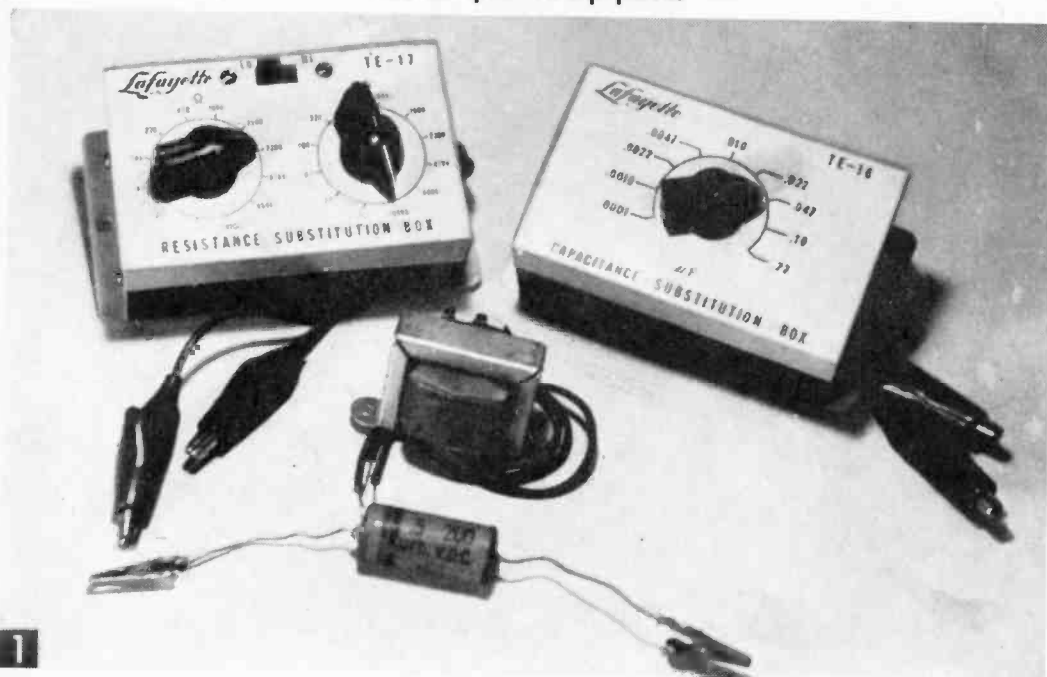
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AC Experiments with Series Circuits

Why voltage, unlike that in dc, can often be much greater than the amount applied—10 tests you can make with simple, safe, and inexpensive equipment



1 These basic passive components plus a 6.3-volt transformer and an ac voltmeter are all that's needed for some challenging ac experiments.

By FORREST H. FRANTZ SR.

ALTERNATING current (ac) circuits are excitingly different from direct current (dc) circuits. The dc circuit situation with a steady voltage applied at a relatively long time after any switching has occurred, is influenced only by the circuit resistance. But in a circuit operated from an ac power source, capacitance and inductance also influence steady state conditions.

The sum of voltages across the elements in series ac circuits add up to a voltage greater than the applied voltage if inductance and/or capacitance are present. And that voltage can be many times the applied voltage if inductance and capacitance with proper value relationships exist in the circuit.

Equipment Used. You can conduct the experiments that follow with capacitance and resistance substitution boxes (available at most radio shops) or, if preferred, you can just as readily use loose capacitors and resistors.

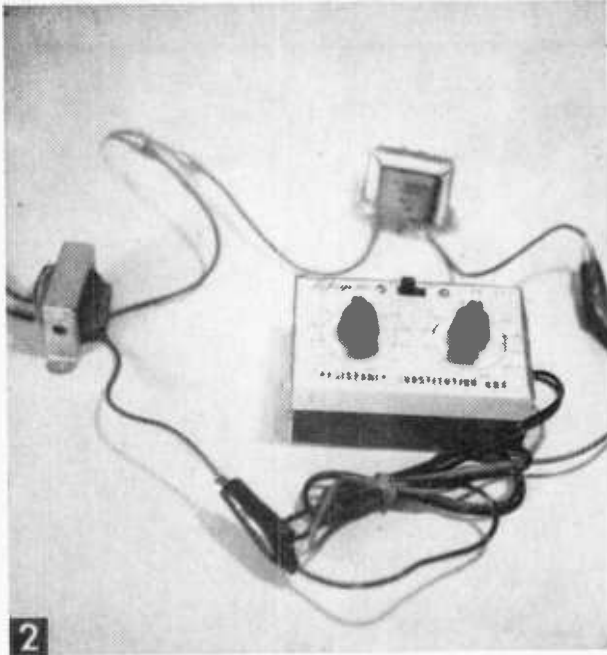
For the inductance, we used an inexpensive

universal output transformer with the secondary left open (no connections).

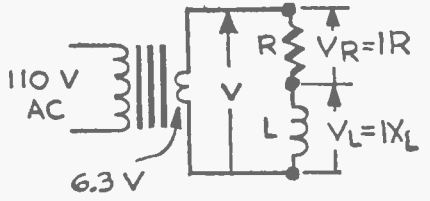
In addition to these components forming the passive elements of the series ac circuit (Fig. 1), you'll need a power source and ac voltmeter. Any 6.3-volt filament transformer can provide the power. It provides an exact frequency of 60 cycles since the power line frequency is well regulated.

The low voltage is preferable because it keeps the larger voltages which you'll encounter at resonance down to about 35 volts. If you were to use a 25-volt power supply, the voltage across the capacitor at resonance would be close to 150 volts! A transformer has the additional safety feature of isolating the circuit from the ac line and preventing accidental shock if you should become grounded in any way.

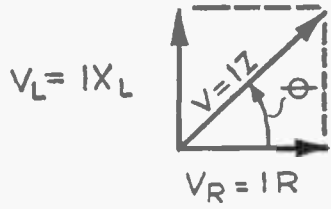
Many experimenters have their own voltmeter. I used a Heathkit MM-1. If you wish to buy one, you might check the catalogs of the mail order houses and kit companies for a meter to fit your needs and pocketbook. You should select a vacuum-tube voltmeter (VTVM) or a multimeter with an ac sensitivity of 5000 ohms per volt or better. You'll



Series R-L arrangement.



A CIRCUIT



B VECTOR DIAGRAM

have considerable error if you use a meter with only 1000-ohm per volt sensitivity.

**Series Resistance:
Inductance (R-L) Circuit**

First connect the resistance substitution box and the inductance in series, using brown and blue leads, then connect the leads to the transformer 6.3-volt secondary as in Fig. 2A. Measure the voltage across the coil ($I X_L$ —current times reactance) and the voltage across the resistor ($I R$ —current times resistance) for R values of 1000, 2200, 4700, 6800, and 10,000 ohms. Record $I X_L$ and $I R$.

You'll note that $I X_L$ plus $I R$ is greater than V (measure V) for most values of R . Why is this so? Can you deduce anything about ac circuits from your data?

PROJECT 1

Vector Diagrams. Here's a partial explanation: Current lags the induced voltage in an inductive circuit. The amount of lag is defined by a *phase angle* (Θ) and is 90° for a pure inductance. The phase angle in a resistance is 0° , so resistor current and voltage are in phase.

These relationships show up in a vector diagram, as in Fig. 2B. $I R$ and $I X_L$ are drawn to scale for a typical set of R and L values, with $I X_L$ leading $I R$ by 90° . Now the value of $I X_L$ is the magnitude of the reactive voltage only and should be symbolized more properly as V_L . If the vector diagram is completed, the voltage V is the resultant. The angle between V and $I R$ is the phase angle (Θ).

Now, draw the vector diagrams for the data

you took previously, ignoring the measured value of V . You might, for example, let 1 in. equal one measured volt. Complete the diagrams to solve for V , then compare the values thus obtained with that of the measured V . You'll note that there's a difference. Why is this so? Write a short explanation as to why you may have obtained these seemingly erroneous answers, then put it aside for comparison with the explanation which will be given later.

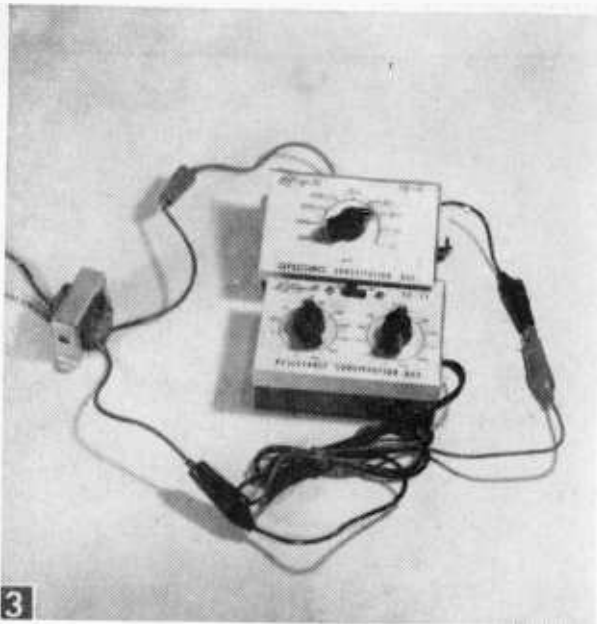
PROJECT 2

Understanding Circuit Computations. The preceding project has probably alerted you to some of the possible computations for this circuit. First, the vector addition of V_L (which is $I X_L$) and V_R (which is $I R$) to obtain the resultant V (which is $I Z$ as will be seen shortly), can be solved analytically. Units used are V , volts; Θ , degrees; I , amperes; X_L , ohms; R , ohms, and L , henries:

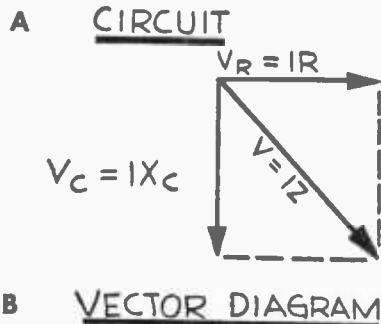
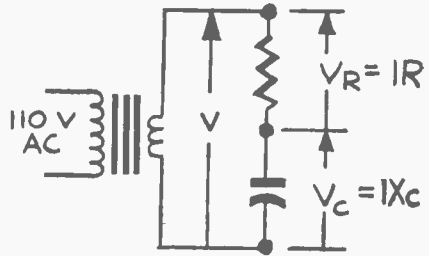
- (1) $V = \sqrt{V_R^2 + V_L^2}$
- (2) $\tan \Theta = V_L / V_R$
The fact is that
- (3) $V_L = I X_L$
and
- (4) $V_R = I R$
have already been mentioned.
From this,
- (5) $I = V_R / R$
- (6) $X_L = V_L / I$

Now, what is X_L ? It is the inductive reactance of the coil. The inductive reactance is a function of the inductance of the coil and the frequency of the applied voltage.

- (7) $X_L = 2\pi fL$



Series R-C arrangement.



For our experiment, the frequency f is 60 cycles. Therefore $2\pi f$ is 377 for our problems. I'll use 377 wherever $2\pi f$ is involved in most subsequent formulas and calculations and leave substitution of $2\pi f$ when a different frequency is to be used as a student responsibility. Then, for our case

- (8) $X_L = 377L$, and
 (9) $L = X_L/377$

Now what about this "Z" bit? Z is the impedance of the circuit in ohms. It is the vector sum of the resistance and the reactance. Hence,

- (10) $Z = \sqrt{R^2 + X_L^2}$, and
 (11) $\tan \Theta = X_L/R$

Note that equations 1 and 2 are equations 10 and 11 with all terms multiplied by I. Hence,

- (12) $V = IZ$, and
 (13) $Z = V/I$

Has any of this explanation given you a clue as to why you got erroneous results in Project 1?

PROJECT 3

Examples of Circuit Computation. At this point, let's try an example. Take the data for the series circuit where $R = 4700$ ohms. I got values of $V_R = 4.2$, and $V_L = 3$. Applying the formulas presented in Project 2, and rounding off to two significant figures:

- from (1) $V = \sqrt{4.2^2 + 3^2} = 5.2$ volts
 from (2) $\tan \Theta = 3/4.2$, $\Theta = 35.6^\circ$
 from (5) $I = 4.2/4700 = .0009$ amp
 from (6) $X_L = 3/.0009 = 3300$ ohms
 from (9) $L = 3300/377 = 8.8$ henries
 from (13) $Z = 5.2/.0009 = 5800$ ohms
 check (10) $Z = \sqrt{(4700)^2 + (3300)^2}$

The latter check equals 5700 ohms, which is adequate since we've been rounding off numbers. Why equations 10 and 13 check while measured V and computed V don't check will be explained in the next project.

At this point, perform the computations, using your data for $R = 2200$ ohms.

PROJECT 4

The Fallacy. Use the ohmmeter function of your multimeter to measure the resistance of L, while L is disconnected from the circuit. You'll find the resistance is roughly 200 ohms. This should give you the first clue to the difference between the computed V and the calculated V. In calculating V, we assumed that L was a pure inductance. In practice, however, this is impossible because a length of wire exhibits resistance.

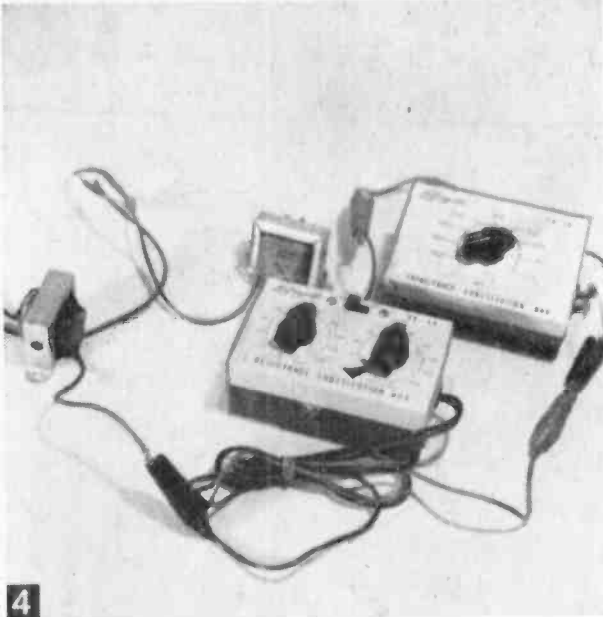
Furthermore, when a length of wire is wound into a coil, there is capacitance between turns. In the case of our experiment, the capacitance between turns introduces more error than the resistance of the coil.

There is an additional error due to the loading of the circuit by the meter during the measuring process. This error plus others mentioned above introduces an error of about 8% to 15% in the measured and calculated values of V.

Series Resistance:

Capacitance (R-C) Circuit

If the facts of practicality in the preceding projects are puzzling you may relax and smile for what comes next. The inductance and resistance associated with practical capacitors is negligible at 60 cycles. Consequently, a practical capacitor looks like an ideal capaci-



4

Series R-L-C arrangement.

tor. In experiments described here, then, the error will be due to meter-loading during measurement only. For a 5000-ohm-per-volt meter this should be less than 8%.

Connect the circuit as shown in Fig. 3. Set R at 6800 ohms on the resistance box. Record V_c and V_R for $C = .1, .22, .5, \text{ and } .72$ microfarad (*mfd*). Note that the capacitance box is disconnected and the external $.5 \text{ mfd}$ capacitor is used for the $.5 \text{ mfd}$ measurements. The $.5 \text{ mfd}$ capacitor is connected across the capacitance box (set to $.22$) to make the $.72 \text{ mfd}$ measurements. Measure V and record the value.

PROJECT 5

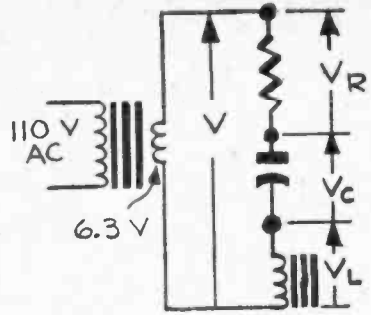
Vector Diagram for R-C Circuit is shown in Fig. 3B. Note that the V_c vector is directed downward. Current leads in a capacitive circuit.

Draw vector diagrams for this data as you did for the data in Project 1. Then determine V from the vector diagrams. The error between the measured V and the calculated V is much smaller.

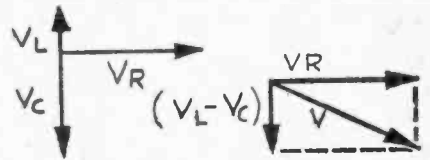
PROJECT 6

Understanding Circuit Computations. The applicable formulas are:

- (14) $V = \sqrt{V_R^2 + V_c^2}$
- (15) $\tan \Theta = V_c/V_R$
- (16) $V_c = IX_c$
- (17) $V_R = IR$
- (18) $I = V_R/R$
- (19) $X_c = V_c/I$
- (20) $X_c = 1/(2\pi fC)$
- (21) $X_c = 1/(377 C)$ (for $f = 60$ cycles)
- (22) $C = 1/(377 X_c)$ (for $f = 60$ cycles)



A CIRCUIT



THIS REDUCES TO THIS

B VECTOR DIAGRAM

- (23) $Z = \sqrt{R^2 + X_c^2}$
- (24) $\tan \Theta = X_c/R$
- (25) $V = IZ$
- (26) $Z = V/I$

These units are V , volts; I , amperes; R , ohms; X_c , ohms, C , farads, and Z , ohms.

The matter of making most of the computations is pretty much in line with the examples of Project 3. The generation of a group of examples corresponding to the set for the R-L circuit given in Project 3 is a good exercise for the student. There is considerable similarity in most cases.

PROJECT 7

Another Experiment. Adjust circuit capacity to $.72 \text{ mfd}$. Then record V_R and V_c for $R = 2.2K, 4.7K, \text{ and } 6.8K$.

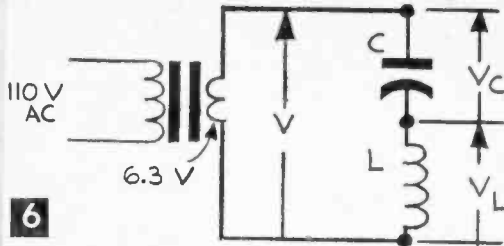
Now you can draw vector diagrams for this data. Compare the values of V obtained from the vector diagrams with the measured values of V .

If you wish additional practice, you may perform the computations for all sets of data. The more problems you do, the better you get to understand the subject. With this experimental set-up, you can get a large amount of data for practice problems.

Series Resistance-Inductance-Capacitance (R-L-C) Circuit

Hook up the series R-L-C circuit as in Fig. 4 and 4A. Set $R = 2200$ ohms and record V_L , V_c , and V_R for $C = .1, .22, .15, \text{ and } .72 \text{ mfd}$. Measure and record V .

In the vector diagram (Fig. 4B), you can see that V_L and V_c are 180° out of phase and hence can assume large values. What is happening here? The capacitor and inductor al-



6 Circuit for resonance experiment. In practical circuits, L has internal resistance and, therefore, limits current.

Series R-L-C circuit with minimum R (resistance of the coil only) causes 32 volts to appear across the capacitor, though only 6 volts are applied.

ternately store and dump energy on each other. A special relationship exists between V_C and V_L at resonance, a phenomena that we'll discuss later.

PROJECT 8

Draw the vector diagrams for the series R-L-C circuit.

PROJECT 9

New Formulas and Practice. The formulas presented earlier apply for the most part. However, there are new formulas for V , Θ , and Z :

(27) $V = \sqrt{VR^2 + (VL - VC)^2}$
 (28) $\tan \Theta = (VL - VC) / VR$
 (29) $Z = \sqrt{R^2 + (XL - XC)^2}$

Now you can perform a complete group of computations for one set of your data.

PROJECT 10

Resonance. Removing R from the circuit will change the circuit to that shown in Figs. 5 and 6. Then adjust C till V_C reaches a maximum value. Note that V_C will be somewhere between 30 and 40 volts. On measuring V_L , you will find it is nearly equal to V_C .

When $V_L = V_C$, the circuit is in resonance. This occurs when $X_L = X_C$. A relationship of interest at the resonant frequency f_0 is:

(30) $f_0 = 1 / (2\pi \sqrt{LC})$

The manipulation of this formula to solve for L and for C is left as an experimenter exercise.

We haven't used an ideal inductance, so you'll notice some errors (seeming contradictions) in some of the voltages computed. But since we went into that subject in relative detail earlier, you're prepared for it at this point and know why it occurs.

MATERIALS LIST—AC EXPERIMENTS

Deslg.	Description
C	capacitance, .1 to .7 mfd (Lafayette TE-16 capacitance substitution box, \$2.95, and a Sprague 2EP-P50 .5 mfd., 200-v. capacitor, 36¢).
L	inductance (Use the brown and red leads on Lafayette TR-12 output transformer, \$1.19). Tape or keep the red lead out of the wiring. Leave the secondary open.
R	resistance, 1K to 10K (Lafayette TE-17 resistance substitution box, \$3.95).
	6.3-v. filament transformer (Lafayette TR-11, 89¢).
	AC voltmeter, 5000 ohms per volt or better sensitivity. (Heathkit MM-1, \$33.95). Least expensive suitable unit is Lafayette TK-10, \$11.95.
	Sources: Lafayette Radio, 111 Jericho Turnpike, Syosset, L. I., N. Y.
	Heath Co., Benton Harbor, Mich.



I

Two-Tube Long Wave Receiver

This compact ac-dc receiver features good sensitivity, better than average selectivity, and simplified construction. It has an adjustable tuning range of 85 to 550 kc. and is easily modified for broadcast-band reception

By JOE A. ROLF, K5JOK

THE circuit of this economical receiver (see Fig. 4) employs two miniature high-gain TV tubes. The 6AN8 is a regenerative detector; the pentode section of the 6AU8 is an audio amplifier. The triode of the 6AU8 serves as an ac-dc type rectifier.

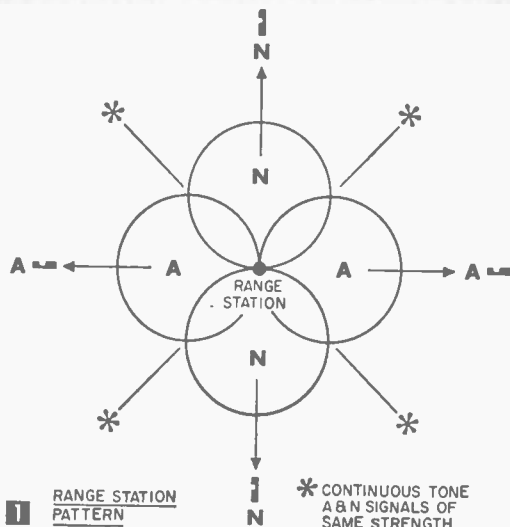
The heart of the circuit is the detector, a regenerative cathode-follower type commonly known as the "Regenode." If you're not familiar with this hybrid circuit, here's how it works: The pentode section of the 6AN8 is a conventional grid-leak detector, with the exception of the signal grid which is separated from the tuned antenna circuit by the cathode-follower connected triode section of the tube. This arrangement permits a degree of selectivity not possible with the detector

grid connected directly to the antenna circuit, since the signal-grid loads the tuned circuit and reduces its Q, or selectivity ability. The cathode-follower isolates the detector from its input circuit and allows a great improvement in selectivity. The circuit operates smoothly, is easily adjusted, and eliminates hand-capacity effects common to most regenerators. These advantages are particularly desirable in a LW receiver.

Since hand capacity does not affect operation, an all-wood chassis constructed with simple hand tools can be used. Chassis details are shown in Fig. 5. Large holes (for tube sockets and controls) can be made with a coping saw; fastener holes can be made with a hot ice-pick in the absence of a drill. A

What to Listen To on LW

The long waves provide up-to-the-minute reports on weather and flying conditions, code practice and some good DX



YOU'LL be pleasantly surprised at the number of interesting signals to be heard below the standard broadcast band, though at first they may sound like nothing but jumbled dots and dashes intermixed with weird howls and squeals. Careful listening, however, will reveal this apparent bedlam to be important communication services which make unusual listening and challenging DX.

The main divisions of the 10 Kc. to 535 Kc. band are shown in Table A. It is occupied mainly by aeronautical and marine services, although 150-535 Kc. is part of the standard BC band in Europe and Asia. However, without discounting the possibility of logging some of these BC stations, the marine and aeronautical stations are of prime interest to most LW listeners.

metal chassis will afford more compact construction, but a wooden panel and cabinet should be used to avoid accidental grounding of the chassis.

Construction is not critical and will pose no difficulty if the general layout shown in Figs. 2, 3, and 5 is followed. Keep RF and AF leads separated and away from ac leads. This is best accomplished by wiring the filaments and power supply first, then the AF and detector stages.

Ground connections are made to solder lugs mounted to the socket and tuning capacitor fasteners. Components R4, R6, R9 and R10 mount on a 7-lug terminal strip at the rear underside of the chassis (see Figs. 3 and 4). The filter capacitor, C11, can be wedged between the 6AU8 socket and chassis leg, or secured with a mounting clip. Two sections of this capacitor are used in the power supply

The most popular are the navigational aids, or radiobeacons, heard between 200 Kc. and 405 Kc. Some are marine beacons, others aeronautical. Both employ very slow amplitude modulated code and are easily distinguished from one another by their signals.

Marine beacons usually transmit their call signs continuously in an omni-directional pattern. In some cases the call, consisting of from two to four letters or numerals, is separated by a number of dashes. Many marine beacons can be heard constantly over a considerable range, while the less powerful can be logged at great distances under favorable conditions.

Aeronautical range stations transmit a combination A-N signal in a four-leaf pattern like that of Fig. 1. They identify themselves every thirty seconds and employ two pairs of antennas to obtain the four-leaf radiation pattern. The transmitter is operated continuously and is alternately switched between the two antenna systems so that an A (dit dah) is radiated in the directions marked A in Fig. 2, and an N (dah dit) in the directions marked N. Midway between the A and N patterns, the signals merge as a steady tone which aircraft follow to or from the station. If the pilot leaves this course, he will hear either the A or the N.

These radiobeacons offer an unlimited

filter, the third is used as a cathode bypass for the audio stage.

Other components under the chassis, except R3, C7 and C9, mount to respective tube sockets. Capacitor C9 is connected from J2 to the grounded terminal on R5. Resistors R3 and C7 connect to a machine screw and solder lug placed between L1 and C2. One lead of L2 connects to a solder lug on the same screw on the chassis top.

The antenna trimmer, C1, is secured by the antenna terminal mounting screw as shown in Fig. 3. This component requires only infrequent adjustment, but it can be mounted on the front panel for easier access, if desired.

Inductance L1, a standard TV replacement coil, is mounted last. Before inserting the core, as explained in the manufacturer's instruction leaflet, thread on the $\frac{5}{16}$ -in. mounting clip and remove $\frac{1}{2}$ in. from the slotted

TABLE A—LONG WAVE ALLOCATIONS

Frequency (Kc.)	Communications Service	Sunset Skip	Night DX
10-14	Radionavigation	none	4 am
14-200	Fixed Public Services and Coastal-Marine CW		
200-283	Aeronautical Beacons and Communications		
285-325	Marine Radiobeacons		
325-405	Aeronautical Beacons and Communications	10 pm	7 am
405-415	Radio Direction Finding	to 2 am	
415-490	Coastal and Marine CW		
500	International Calling and Distress Frequency	2-4 hours after sunset	11 pm to 7 am
510-535	Misc. Radiobeacons		

Note: Frequencies between 150 Kc. and 535 Kc. also used by foreign BC stations.

source of unusual DX. At first sight, these stations seem to offer poor DX since most are relatively low powered and have a daytime range of less than 200 miles. However, their range is greatly increased at night—best times for night DX are given in Fig. 1. These hours will vary somewhat with the seasons, with the choicest DX being heard from early fall to late spring.

Above 325 Kc. sunset skip is often heard for a half-hour during early darkness. Notable examples are PJG, 343 Kc. in the Netherlands Antilles; ASN, 350 Kc. on Ascension Island; and SWA, 406 Kc. from Swan Island.

Since beacons identify continuously or every thirty seconds, less than a minute is required to log a station. However, in order to determine the locations of the stations you

end of the core adjustment screw, otherwise it will protrude below the chassis when the coil is mounted. Clamp the section to be removed in a vise and cut it off with a hacksaw, then cut a new screwdriver slot. Take care not to break or fracture the fragile ferrite coil.

Inductance L2 consists of 35 turns of #26 (or smaller) enameled wire scramble-wound over a 1/16 in. ID tube which slides freely over L1. If not available, this form can be made by winding four or five layers of moist gummed tape, sticky side out, over L1. When dry, slip the tube off and trim to proper length with a razor blade. With L2 in place, secure L1 to the chassis with a bead of Duco cement.

For maximum sensitivity, the position of L2 on L1 should be adjusted for the individual receiver. This simple adjustment is well

TABLE B—STATION LISTS

The Airman's Guide	Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C. 25¢ per copy. A bi-weekly publication listing all U. S. aeronautical radio beacons.
Location Identifiers	Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C. \$1.50 for copy and one-year supplement service. General listing of all domestic beacons.
Broadcasting Stations of The World, Part II, According to Frequency	Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D.C. \$2.00. Includes European LW broadcasting stations.
Air Navigation Radio Aids	Department of Transport, Air Service Branch, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. Complete list of Canadian Radio Beacons, published every two months.
Radio Facility Charts—Caribbean & South America	ACIC, USAF, 2nd & Arsenal Streets, St. Louis 18, Mo. One year subscription \$3.50. Listing of Caribbean & South American beacons.
Radio Navigational Aids	Hydrographic Office, U. S. Navy. An annual publication listing worldwide marine beacons.
List of Coast Stations	Secretary General, International Telecommunications Union, Geneva, Switzerland. Very complete listings of worldwide stations.
List of Ship Stations	(12.80 Swiss francs)
List of Call Signs	(21 Swiss francs)

hear, you need a reference log listing the stations you are interested in. Such listings can be purchased (see Table B).

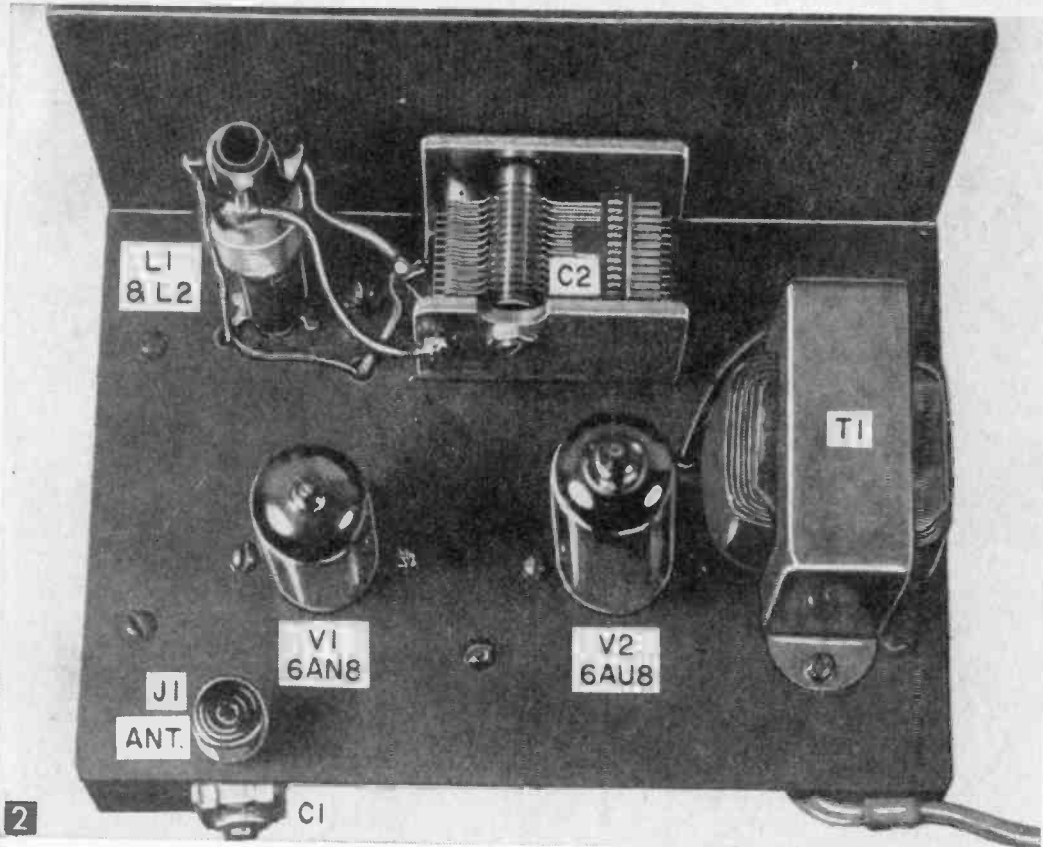
Range stations also transmit verbal weather reports for air fields in their area 15 minutes before and 15 minutes after the hour.

In addition to radiobeacons, many CW stations operate on long waves for maritime, aeronautical, and public service communication. For the CW enthusiast, these are interesting to copy and the slower stations, sometimes sending as slow as eight words a minute, provide plenty of code practice. Many good DX signals can be heard between 415 Kc. and 500 Kc., particularly on the 500 Kc. international calling and distress frequency. The frequencies below 200 Kc. are also widely used by public service and maritime CW stations.

worth the effort and can be made with a long antenna, 455 Kc signal generator, or a BCB receiver with a 455 Kc intermediate frequency. If possible, use a signal generator or BCB receiver, since this will permit adjustment of L2 and the core of L1 at the same time.

Short out L2 temporarily by connecting a short piece of wire from the R3-C7 solder lug to pin No. 7 of the 6AN8 socket. Turn the core adjustment screw full counterclockwise and connect the antenna, signal generator, or BCB receiver to the antenna terminal.

If a BCB set is used, tune to a strong BCB station and turn the set's volume down. Connect a short piece of insulated wire to your LW receiver antenna terminal and place it near the underside of the BCB set's IF tube socket or IF transformer to hear the 455 Kc IF signal of the BCB receiver.



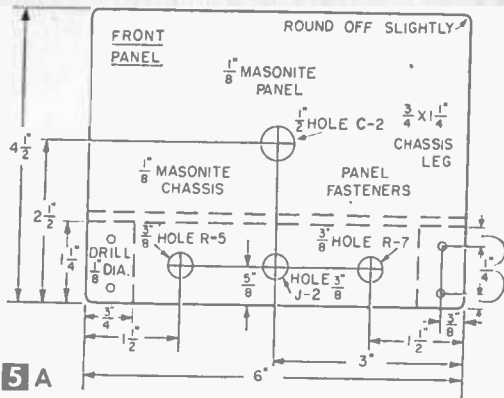
2
Topside of the receiver's Masonite chassis. The antenna coil, L1, is mounted so that its slug is adjusted from below the chassis.

MATERIALS LIST—LONG WAVE RECEIVER

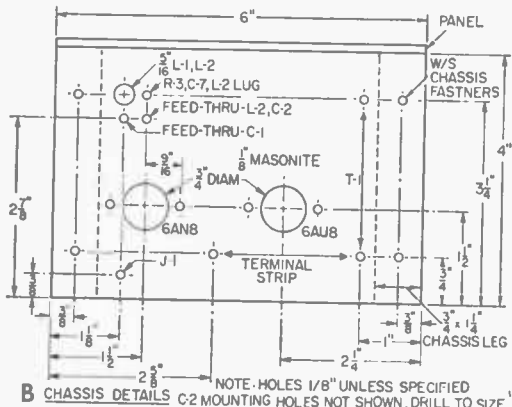
Desig.	Description	Desig.	Description
C1	9 to 180 mmf trimmer capacitor	R10	2.2 K, 1 watt
C2	10 to 365 mmf variable capacitor, standard single-gang TRF type	J1	antenna terminal post, or Fahnestock clip
C3	.01 mfd disc ceramic	J2	standard phone jack
C4	100 mmf mica	L1	Long Wave: Merit MWG-9 Width or Linearity coil, .3 to 1.2 ma., tapped (see text)
C5	.001 mmf disc ceramic		Broadcast: Ferri-loopstick BCB antenna coil (see text)
C6	500 mmf mica	L2	Long Wave: 35 turns #26, or smaller, enameled wire scramble wound on $\frac{1}{16}$ " ID x $\frac{3}{8}$ " form (see text)
C7	.01 mfd disc ceramic		Broadcast: 3 turns #26, or smaller, enameled wire on adjustable form (see text)
C8	.01 mfd disc ceramic	RFC1	2.5 mh. RF choke (National R-100, or equivalent)
C9	.0047 mfd disc ceramic	SW1	on R7
C10	.01 mfd disc ceramic	T1	filament transformer, 6.3 vct, 1.2 amp (Stancor P-6134 or equivalent)
C11	40-40-40 mfd, 150 wv capacitor, 3-section electrolytic filter capacitor (Cornell-Dubilier BBRT 44415, or equivalent)	T2	optional—for speaker use only; 5000/3.2 ohm, 3 watt, 40 ma, output transformer. (Merit A-3026, or equivalent)
R1	6.8 K, $\frac{1}{2}$ watt resistor	V1	6AN8
R2	1 meg, $\frac{1}{2}$ watt	V2	6AU8
R3	33 K, $\frac{1}{4}$ watt	1 pc	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ x 6" Masonite (panel)
R4	68 K, 1 watt	1 pc	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 4 x 6" Masonite (chassis top)
R5	1 meg, $\frac{1}{4}$ watt volume control with SPST switch (Mallory U-53 Midgetrol with US-26 switch, or equivalent)	2 pcs	pine strip, $\frac{3}{4}$ x $1\frac{1}{8}$ x 4" (chassis sides)
R6	100 K, $\frac{1}{2}$ watt		two miniature 9-pin tube sockets
R7	100 K, $\frac{1}{4}$ watt, volume control (Mallory U-41 Midgetrol, or equivalent)		one 7-lug terminal strip
R8	82 ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ watt		hardware, power cord, dial, knobs, etc.
R9	5.6 K, 1 watt		

With the volume control at maximum and the regeneration control set at half-scale, place the tuning capacitor about 85% open and turn L1's core clockwise until the 455 Kc signal is heard. Adjust the regeneration control for maximum volume and mark its position. This is the detector's most sensitive

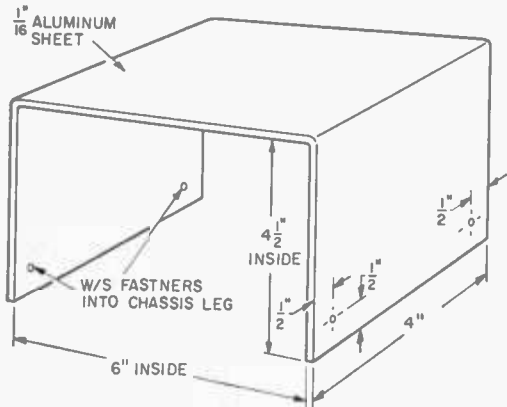
point and will determine the position of L2. Remove the jumper across L2 and slide the coil up or down over L1 until regeneration (signal distortion) occurs just above the point previously marked on the regeneration control. If the detector fails to regenerate, reverse the leads on L2.



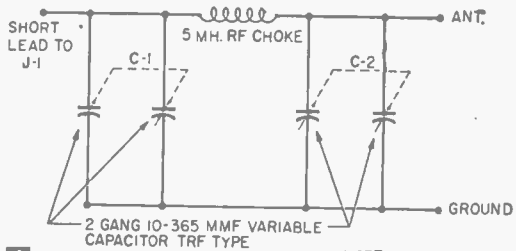
5 A



5 B CHASSIS DETAILS C2 MOUNTING HOLES NOT SHOWN, DRILL TO SIZE



5 C OPTIONAL CHASSIS COVER



6 PI ANTENNA TUNER

NOTE: DO NOT GROUND RECEIVER

interference can be minimized by reducing the antenna coupling or, in severe cases, by the use of the simple Pi antenna tuner (shown in Fig. 6). The tuner can be built on a small pine block. Adjust C1 and C2 for minimum CCB interference.

Four or five feet of hookup wire is sufficient antenna for CCB reception. The receiver will give good loudspeaker volume on the BC band and on the stronger LW stations. Due to the low power used by most LW stations, however, headphones are recommended for serious LW listening. For speaker operation plug a 5000-3.5 ohm, 3-watt, output transformer into J2.

Inverted Brush Cleans Gun's Tip

- To keep the tip of your soldering gun clean of scale, woodscrew-fasten a brass-bristle suede shoe brush to one end of your workbench. Wipe the soldering-gun tip across the brush occasionally to keep it clean for efficient soldering.—J.A.C.



Why Inside Gun-Tip Care?

- To receive maximum soldering efficiency and long-tip life, be sure that cleaning and tinning operations of your soldering gun's tip also include the *inside* surfaces of the tip. A gun's tip that is maintained on the outside, but allowed to deteriorate on the inside, is sure to give lowered soldering efficiency and it will shorten tip life.

and adjustment is similar to that of LW operation. The lead from C1 should be connected to the grid end of the loopstick.

A high, long-wire antenna will give best all-round LW reception, though a short length of wire will give satisfactory local reception. Capacitor C1 should be adjusted for best reception on each band and the receiver should not be grounded.

In some localities, interference from strong CCB stations may be bothersome, a trouble commonly encountered with LW receivers having only a single tuned circuit. Such in-

Versatile Code Practice Equipment

By
HOWARD S. PYLE

THE teaching of code to a group of students is made easy with this control unit. The control unit (Fig. 1) with connections to a key and an ac supply line, is a keyed audio oscillator of variable tone and volume, with the resultant tone reproduced in a loud speaker with sufficient audibility to handle a group of up to thirty students.

The control unit is housed in a Hamcab #12. Layout the front panel, chassis and the rear panel according to Fig. 2 and cut the holes for the components. Several holes in the sides of the cabinet are also required. Mount the components (see Materials List). Wire the unit according to the schematic, Fig. 3. The isolation transformer is mounted inside the cabinet.

When you have completed the control unit and have selected a space for the students' table (Fig. 4), make the table of plywood, suitably supported. Wire the table in accordance with schematic (Fig. 5) and Fig. 6.

Through the plug P-1, provided on the table cord, connect the table wiring to the instructor's control unit through the multi-terminal jack, J-2. With the instructor's switch S-2 in the LOCAL position, the audio oscillator is keyed and the reproduction emanates from the loud speaker. All of the table circuits are now connected to the control unit through the cord and plug. Any student whose toggle switch SX is placed in the A position, now has his key in parallel with the instructor's and he, too, may then key the oscillator.

One or all students may be so switched in through their SX switches and have keying control of the oscillator, with loud speaker reproduction. The instructor may then send to all students or work with any one or more students two-way, with the rest of the class monitoring.

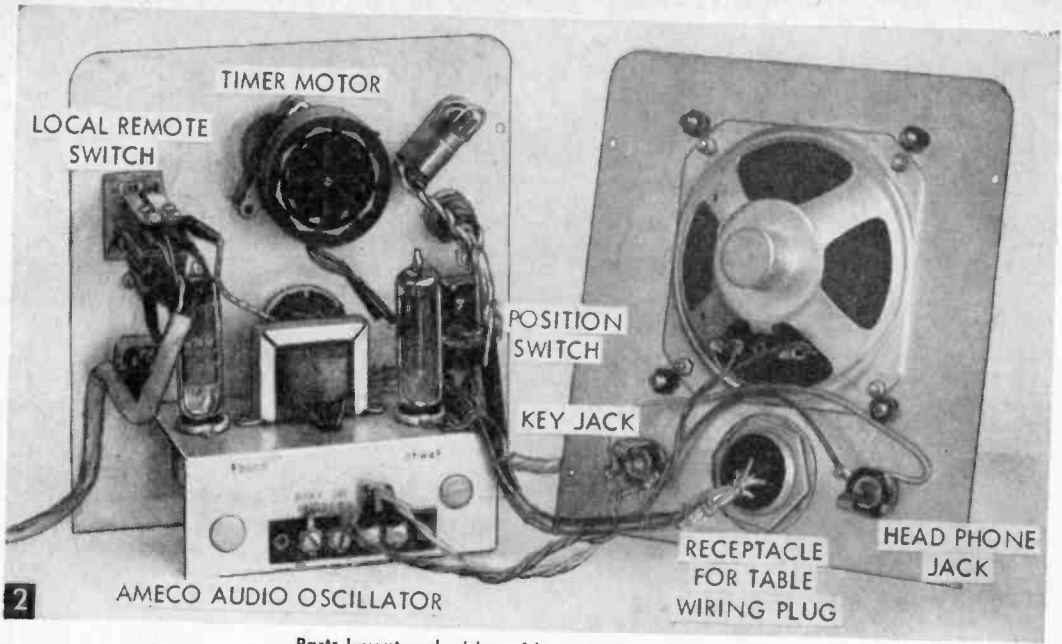


This control panel is a versatile aid in group code instructions.

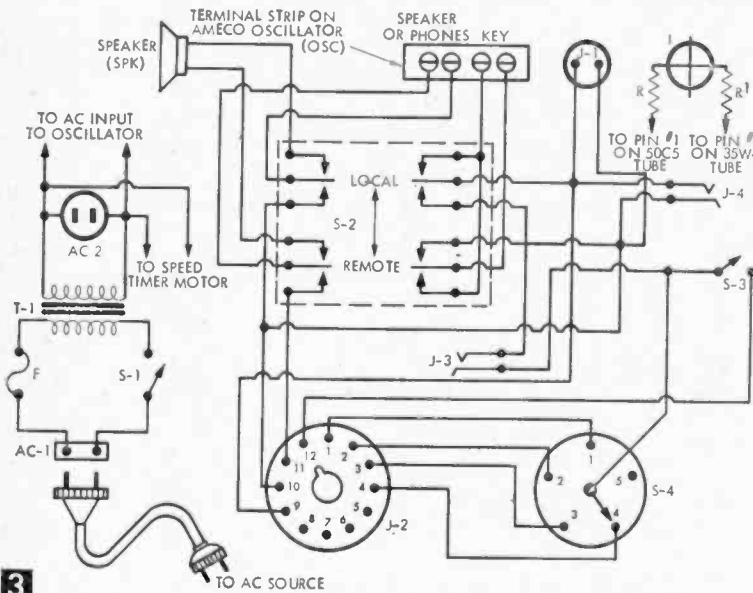
Any two or more students may work each other, simulating on-the-air operation and, as the reproduction is still from the loud speaker, the remainder of the class may still monitor all sending and, if desired, may break in on the communication as can the instructor.

Now let's throw the instructor's switch S-2, to the REMOTE position. This immediately disconnects the loud speaker from the circuit and at the same time shorts the instructor's key, thereby producing a continuous, steady audio tone which is fed through J-2 and P-1 to the tables and made available to all students through their keys and head telephone receivers, provided each student has thrown his toggle switch SX to the B position. The second switch S at each student position, if all thrown to the ON position, will parallel all positions, and the same conditions existing when the instructor's switch S-2 was in the LOCAL position will appear except that reproduction will now be in the head telephone receivers rather than through the loud speaker.

Suppose now that we leave the instructor's switch, S-2, in the Remote position and that



Parts layout and wiring of instructor's control panel



two-way with student #3 at the same time that all of the others are engaged in independent individual sending practice. Student #2 need merely throw his switch S to the ON position which will parallel him with student #3 and they may then work together without causing or receiving interference from any of the others! Perhaps student #4 wants to join this group (#2 and #3). He merely asks student #3 to close his S switch to the ON position and he, too, is in!

Student #1 may come in also, if desired, merely by closing his

all student switches S are placed in the open position. Each student may then practice sending by himself with reproduction in only his own headphones and without interfering with any other student who may be engaged the same way. In other words, each and every student may conduct sending practice and listen to himself in his headphones while all other students are doing likewise simultaneously and with no inter-position interference.

Now, suppose student #2 wants to work

S switch to ON.

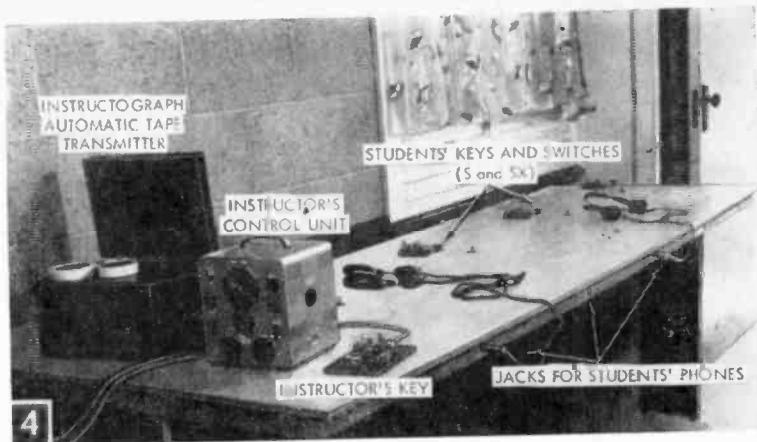
And the instructor may listen to any individual student, any pair or more who may be working together and may break in on any position or any group of paralleled positions by merely placing his monitor position selector switch S4 on the single position he wishes to monitor or work, or to any of the positions which are paralleled.

The speed timer is a standard electric clock movement and motor—in this case a new Telechron from one of the mail order

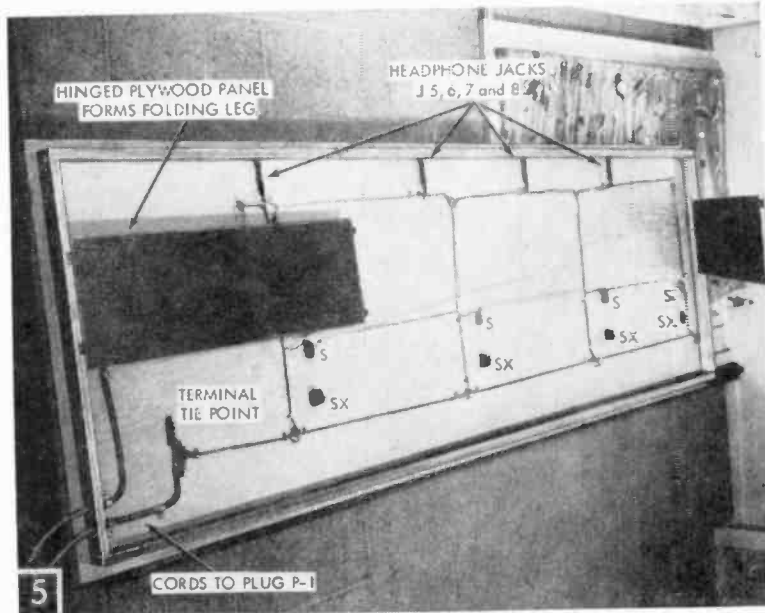
electronic supply houses (cost \$1.95) without hands or face. The octagon shaped dial shown in the photos is made by removing the clear plastic cover from a box of dressmaker's pins purchased at the local variety store. Give it a coat of black enamel and fit small white decals, procurable at any amateur radio supply store, to indicate the 15, 30, 45 and 60 second points. A light strip of aluminum is cut and fitted to the central shaft of the clock driving mechanism or a standard sweep hand may be procured from a local watchmaker. This makes one revolution every 60 seconds; five times around equals five minutes and enables the instructor to time code speed.

The audio oscillator is an Ameco or other brand purchased in kit form and the cabinet discarded after removing the speaker. Unfortunately these oscillators are of the ac-dc type and require installation of a small 1/1 ratio isolation transformer on the inside of the control cabinet, feeding the oscillator, clock motor and an ac outlet from the secondary side and with the primary connected externally to the 115 ac line through the power switch and fuse on the control panel. The ac outlet AC-2, of conventional chassis mounting type, is installed on the side of the cabinet to provide a convenient point at which to plug in the ac supply to an automatic tape transmitter, if one is used. If you use a tape transmitter (such as Instructograph) the contacts of the tape transmitter are paralleled across the instructor's key through a two conductor cord and plug with a matching socket mounted on one side of the control cabinet.

For the indicator lamp (I) use an NE-51 neon bulb connected through a 47 K resistor



Complete equipment as set up in the author's home class-room. This arrangement uses a four position table hinged to wall and with folding plywood wing legs.



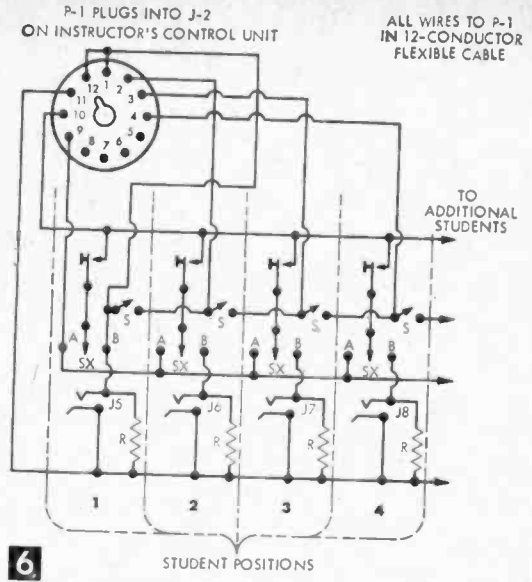
Wiring of the students' table.

in each leg, to pin 1 of the 50C5 tube and to pin 7 of the 35W4. The NE-51 element will not fire until the neon gas has become sufficiently heated, which will take a few seconds. Conversely, the bulb will also require a few seconds to extinguish after the ac switch is placed in the off position. This is an added safety factor in that the false indication that the unit is still hot allows any stray high voltage in the oscillator to bleed off before you touch exposed terminals.

If, due to use of high impedance headphones (2000 ohms) with the oscillator, there is an annoying undertone of audio feed-back when unkeyed, place a 670-ohm (not critical value) 1/2 watt resistor across each headphone jack.

**MATERIALS LIST—GROUP CODE EQUIPMENT
INSTRUCTOR'S CONTROL UNIT**

- | | |
|--|---|
| Design. | Description |
| AC-2 | 110 V. AC chassis type receptacle (Amphenol 61-F) |
| T-1 | 115/115 V. isolation transformer (Triad N-51X) |
| F | panel mounted fuse holder, insert type (Buss HKP) |
| S-1/S-3 | SPST bat-handled toggle sws. (Cutler-Hammer 8098) |
| AC-1 | recessed 115 V. AC plug (Cinch-Jones 2RP) |
| SPK | 4" PM dynamic speaker (incl'd. in Ameco oscil. kit) |
| OSC | code practice oscillator (Ameco CPS-KL Deluxe) |
| S-2 | locking type lever switch (Switchcraft 60012-L) |
| J-3/J-4 | open circuit phone jacks (Mallory LA-1 Midget) |
| J-2 | terminal jack (Amphenol Military type AN 12 for up to 8 students or Cinch-Jones Series 300) |
| J-1 | single contact, male microphone receptacle. Insulate from cabinet with extruded fibre washers. (Walsco 1882 or equivalent) |
| S-4 | rotary switch (Mallory 3215J for 4 students, 32112J for 8 students) |
| I | jewel light assembly with NE-51 neon bulb (Drake 10) |
| R-R1 | 47K-ohm resistors, 1/2-watt cabinet with chassis—mount chassis upside down in cabinet to form rigid base plate. (Hamcab 12, L. M. Bender Co., 2528 W. 9th St., L. A. 6, Calif. or supplier) |
| SPEEDTIMER | Telectron electric clock motor with sweep hand |
| PRACTICE TABLE EQUIPMENT (FOR 4 STUDENTS) | |
| P-1 | plug to match J-2 on Instructor's control unit. |
| S | SPST toggle switches—1 for each student (Cutler-Hammer 8098) |
| Sx | SPDT toggle switches—1 for each student (Cutler-Hammer 7140) |
| KEYS | military surplus or builder's choice |
| J-5, J-6, etc. | midget open-circuit phone jacks (Mallory LA-1) |
| R | 670-ohm, 1/2-watt swamping resistors, one for each student |
| CABLE | 12-conductor (for up to 8 students) flexible cable to reach from table to J-2. Conductors may be unshielded. (Belden 8747 Intercom cable) |



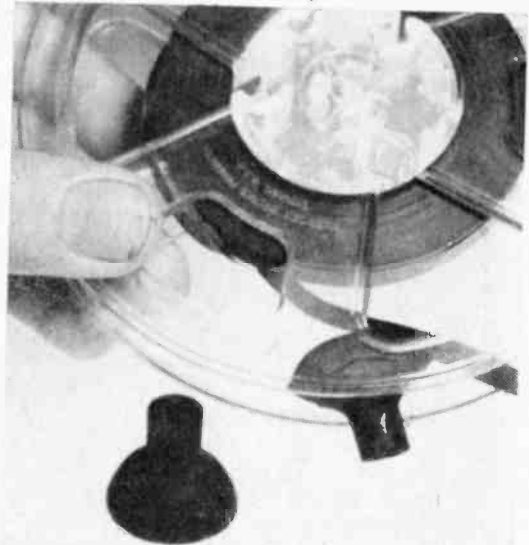
Wiring for one four-position table; additional tables are wired identically.

Fast Turn for Large Knobs



• When the turning ratio of a large knob on a receiver is too slow, a rubber suction cup will solve the problem. Place the cup directly in the center of the knob and use it as an additional knob for fast tuning. A bottle-cap force-fitted into the cup (or over the cup) will make turning easier and improve appearance.—J. A. C.

Stickers Solve Tape Troubles



• Need a good pair of recording tape spool locks for your tape recorder? A pair that isn't easily misplaced when not in use? Two medium-size rubber suction cups—the type with open tops—are ideal for this purpose. The cups are easy to slip over the spindles to hold the spools, or they may be used as wedges to hold tape on the spools. When they aren't in use, you can store them neatly on the tape deck by means of suction. They might be used this way as holders for your regular spool locks.—J. A. C.

ELECTRONIC NUMBERGRAM

By JOHN A. COMSTOCK

THIS puzzle is especially for those electronics hobbyists who are fascinated by numbers and calculations. This should keep you busy the rest of the day!

When you have worked out the problems presented by the clues, and filled in the right numbers, turn to page 158 for the solution.

ACROSS

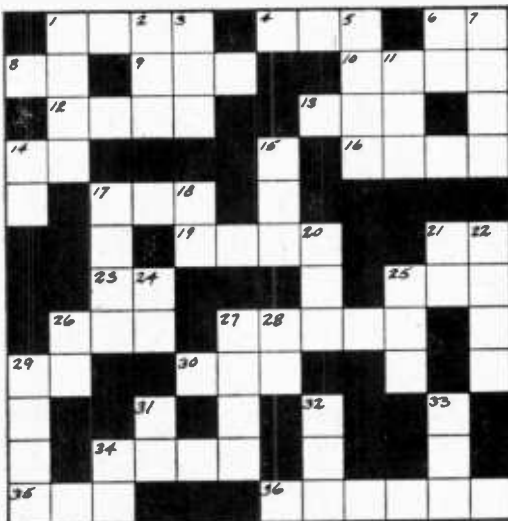
1. Year Hertz proved radio possible.
4. Frequency in Citizens Band set aside for radio-telephone.
6. Maximum efficiency commonly obtained in actual practice when an amplifier is operated class B.
8. Last TV channel in UHF group.
9. Wire left on 1000-ft. spool after you have run a line 300 ft. long.
10. Frequency of a parallel tuned circuit tuned to 3600 kc after inductance has been reduced by half and capacitance doubled.
12. Lowest useful frequency in radio spectrum for accurate and reliable communications (in kilocycles).
13. Second harmonic of a 400-meter wavelength signal, expressed in kilocycles.
14. Voltage across a capacitor that has been connected to a source of 100 volts, then removed and connected in parallel with another capacitor of the same value.
16. Largest AWG wire gauge.
17. 2.71×10^{-6} henries expressed in microhenries.
19. Image frequency of a superhet when tuned to 1450 kc and IF is 465 kc.
21. Total capacitance of three capacitors—4, 6, and 12 microfarads—connected in parallel.
23. Third harmonic of 5 kc.
25. Voltage drop across series resonant circuit when capacitive reactance and inductive reactance are 175 ohms each, resistance is 65 ohms, and applied voltage is 248 volts.
26. Width of commercial FM broadcast channel in kilocycles.

27. Inductive reactance of a 2-henry choke at a frequency of 3000 cps.
29. Amount of resistance in ohms when a voltage of 100 volts will maintain a current of 10 amps.
30. .000005 amp converted to milliamps.
34. The number of years required for radium to lose one-half its energy.
35. Decimal multiplier used when you have the peak value of a sine wave, but want to find the average value.
36. Velocity in kilometers of a 20-mc signal having a wavelength of 15 meters.

17. Oscillator frequency in kilocycles of a transmitter having an output signal of 16880 kc and three doubler stages.
18. Number of equalizing pulses transmitted per field in monochrome TV.
20. Wattage reference level in watts of 0 decibels.
21. Number of joules in 24-watt seconds.
22. Radiated output in watts of a station when transmitter output is 1 kilowatt, line loss is 50 watts, and antenna power gain is 3.
24. Theoretical field strength in mc per mile at 200 miles when 100 mc per mile is measured at 100 miles.

DOWN

1. Received signal frequency of a superhet when IF is fixed at 176 kc and mixer oscillator is operating at 1586 kc.
2. Dah-dah-dah-dit-dit, dah-dah-dit-dit-dit, dah-dah-dah-dah-dah.
3. Second harmonic of 300 kc.
5. Xc of a .01-mfd capacitor at a frequency of 3000 cps.
6. .080 millihenries expressed in microhenries.
7. Output frequency of a 5-mc transmitter expressed in kilocycles.
10. Lower limit of medium-frequency band in kilocycles.
11. .0006 microfarads converted to micro-microfarads.
14. Total resistance of 15 ohms, 30 ohms, and 5 ohms, connected in series.
15. Color burst frequency in megacycles.
25. Applied voltage when two resistors are connected in series, the value of one 50 ohms, the other with a voltage drop of 50 volts; current flow is 3 amps.
26. Value of negative bias on a tube when grid resistor is 2000 ohms, grid current 10 milliamps.
27. Upper limit in megacycles of UHF band.
28. Wavelength in meters of a 4-mc transmitter signal.
29. Year radar was first used to make contact with moon.
31. Current flow in amperes when a resistor drops a voltage of 10 volts and the power dissipated is 270 watts.
32. Total number of electrical degrees that plate current flows in a class "A" amplifier.
33. 7×10^2 micromicrofarads in ordinary notation.
34. Value of a resistor color-coded brown, blue, black.



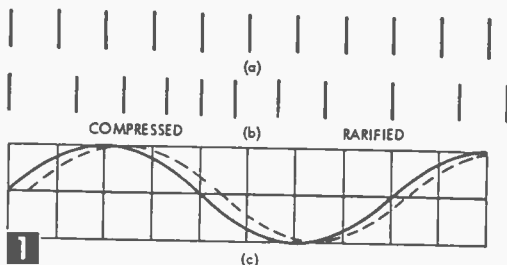
Experimentally Determining the Velocity of Sound

This experiment may be performed with equipment available to physics students, or by the home experimenter with a preamp, AC voltmeter and audio signal generator

By FRANK WOODS, Jr.

SOUND is propagated by longitudinal waves consisting of alternate compressions and rarefactions of air as shown in Fig. 1b. If a sine wave of voltage (solid line Fig. 1c) is applied to the terminals of a loud-speaker (an electrical to sound transducer), the air in front of the speaker will have the pressure distribution shown in 1b at a given instant of time. The pressure at a given point will of course vary with time, and a microphone or speaker placed at that point will react to these changes in pressure. This reaction to the pressure will produce a waveform of electrical voltage at the terminals of the microphone or second speaker that is a copy of the solid line of Fig. 1c, except that it will be smaller in magnitude and will be displaced in time, as shown by the dotted line in Fig. 1c.

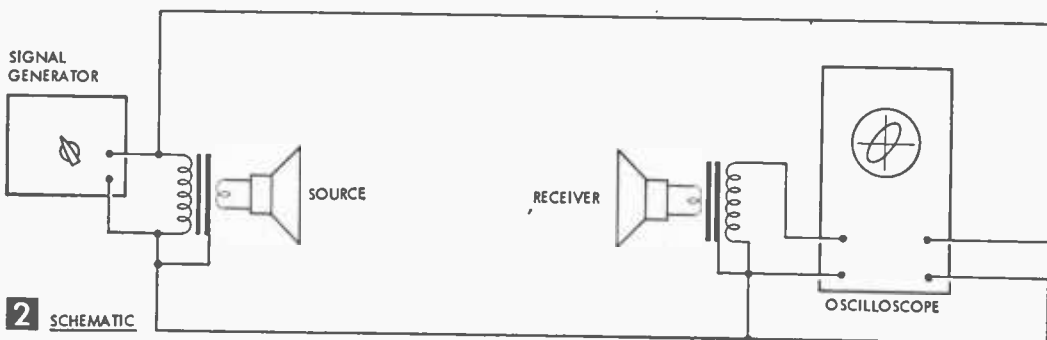
If a source speaker and receiver speaker are a whole multiple of one wavelength apart, the receiver waveform will be in time with the source speaker signal. The measurement of this distance would be difficult to perform accurately. A wavelength — the distance



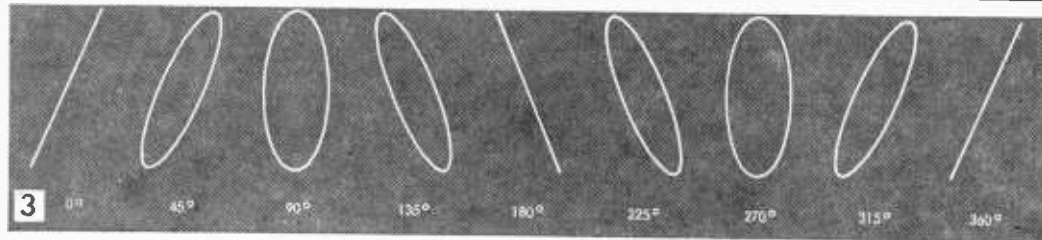
1 The normal positions of particles of air (a) are changed upon becoming the carrier of a sound wave—they are alternately compressed and rarefied (b). If the sound source is a speaker producing a wave represented by the solid line in (c), a receiver speaker would receive a copy of this wave slightly later (dotted line).

2 Lissajous figures for two voltages of same frequency. The angles given refer to the differences in phase between the vertical and horizontal input voltages where 1 cycle time is considered equal to 360° .

3 Oscilloscope method for determining the velocity of sound. Transformer cores are connected to common connection to minimize hum pick-up.



2 SCHEMATIC



3 Oscilloscope method for determining the velocity of sound. Transformer cores are connected to common connection to minimize hum pick-up.

through which a cycle of sound is distributed at a given instant of time—may be determined more accurately in another way. A cycle corresponds to a complete excursion from nominal to maximum to nominal to minimum to nominal air pressure. Suppose the position of the receiver speaker relative to the source speaker is adjusted for a given time relationship between source and receiver voltage. If the receiver speaker is moved away from the source speaker the time relationship will change, till at some new position the voltage waveforms of source and receiver voltage bear the original time relationship. The distance that the receiver must be moved to attain the original time relationship is a wavelength.

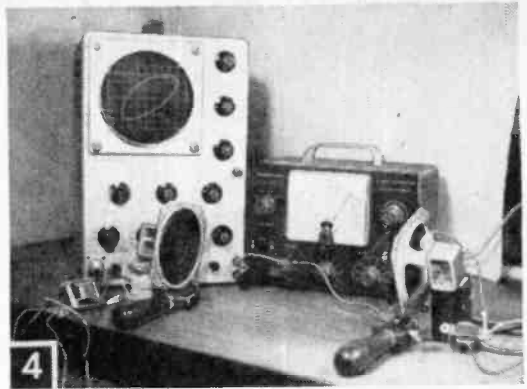
The relationship between the velocity of sound (v), the frequency (f), and the wavelength (w) is v equals fw . Thus, if wavelength and frequency are known, the velocity of sound in air may be computed. An audio signal generator may be used as a sinusoidal voltage source speaker driver. The frequency may be read from the signal generator dial. Wavelength may be determined by the method described in the previous paragraph.

All that remains is to find the time relationship between source and receiver signals.

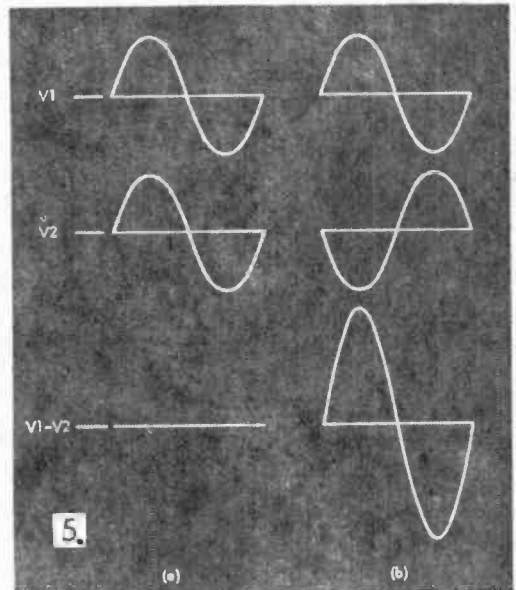
There are two good methods of determining the time or phase relationships between two voltages of the same frequency. One of these methods requires an oscilloscope and employs Lissajous figures. The other employs an ac voltmeter in a comparison circuit. Since the receiver voltage is small, an audio millivoltmeter such as the Heathkit AV-3 or an amplifier driving an ac voltmeter should be employed if the latter method is used. (The "Hi-Qual Preamp," ideal for this experiment, appeared in *RADIO-TV EXPERIMENTER* #569 available from Science and Mechanics, 505 Park Ave., New York 22, for \$1 including postage and handling.)

Oscilloscope Method. The experiment is diagrammed in Fig. 2 and shown visually in Fig. 4. The loudspeakers may be inexpensive ones such as the 4-in. Lafayette SK-25. The transformer secondaries should match the speaker voice coils and the primaries may have any impedance value from 2K to 25K. A high impedance is preferable for the receiver circuit since the transformer is reverse connected and a voltage step-up results. The Stancor A3327 (25K to 4 ohms) is an excellent choice. If an audio signal generator which does not have sufficient power output to drive the speaker audibly is used, connect an audio amplifier between the signal generator and the source drive transformer. Connect the receiver transformer input to the vertical input of the oscilloscope, and the source signal to the horizontal input.

Fasten the speakers in hand vises and support them at the same height. Set the signal



Oscilloscope set-up for determining velocity of sound.



In the meter method, V_1 and V_2 in phase result in minimum voltmeter reading (a), while V_1 and V_2 180° out of phase (b) give maximum voltmeter reading.

generator for 500 cycles and adjust the output till an audible signal comes from the source speaker. Adjust the oscilloscope controls to display the Lissajous figure. Move one of the speakers relative to the other till the 0° waveform of Fig. 3 is observed. Measure and record the distance between the speakers, in ft. Now increase the distance till the 360° waveform of Fig. 3 appears. Measure this distance, and subtract from it the first distance, which gives the wavelength of the signal. The velocity of sound in ft./sec. may then be computed from $v=fw$.

The velocity of sound is known to be 1,054 ft./sec. plus $1.1 \times$ the temperature in degrees F. Thus, in a room at 70° F, the velocity of sound is 1,131 ft./sec. The accuracy of the experimental results may then be computed;

$$\% \text{ error} = \frac{v - v'}{v'} \times 100\%$$

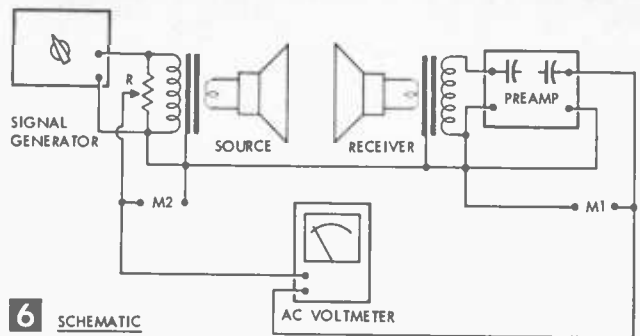
where v is the experimental value and v' is the known value.

The author's experiment produced fairly accurate results. The wavelength at 1000 cycles was 1.167 ft. Thus v was 1,167 ft./sec. The room temperature was 80° F. The value of v' therefore was 1,142 ft./sec. The error was +2.2%. The experiment was repeated with the signal generator set at 500 cycles. The measured wavelength was 2.29 ft. The slide rule computed value of v was 1145 ft./sec. The error was 0.26%. Note that the accuracy improved considerably when a longer wavelength was involved.

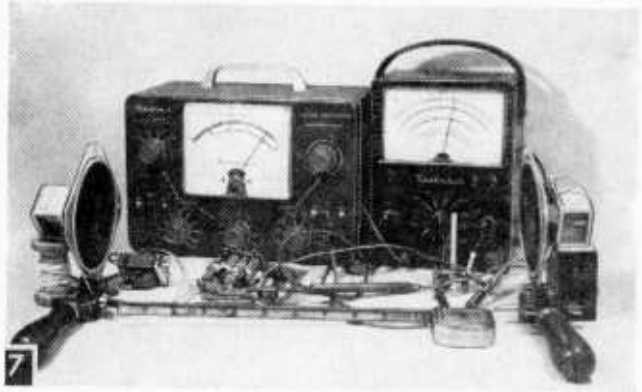
Meter Method. The difference of two sine waves of equal amplitude and frequency for 0° and 180° phase relationships is shown in Fig. 5, and this leads to a method of finding sound wavelength with more common equipment. Either an audio millivoltmeter or an ac voltmeter is needed, the latter requiring an amplifier such as the "Hi-Qual Preamp," referred to earlier, as a driver. The value of voltage which an ac meter will read does not give an indication of phase relationships. But, since the value which the meter will indicate is a function of peak value, the differencing principle may be employed to determine phase relationships. The schematic is shown in Fig. 6 and the set-up in Fig. 7.

The signal generator drives the source loudspeaker. A 1K potentiometer (R), in the original apparatus a Clarostat 58C1-1000, is connected across the signal generator output. Its purpose is to allow the adjustment of the voltage between the slider and the common connection to the receiver to be approximately equal to the voltage at the output of the preamp. This is accomplished by measuring the voltage across the preamp output with the voltmeter and then connecting the voltmeter across the potentiometer to make the adjustment of R. The two sets of connection terminals for this adjustment are designated M1 and M2 in Fig. 6. After this adjustment has been made the meter is connected in the circuit as shown.

With the meter connected as shown in Fig. 6, receiver and source voltage buck each other (subtract). This process causes the meter to read minimum voltage when both voltages are in phase (5a) and maximum voltage when both voltages are 180° out of phase (5b). Thus, the receiver speaker is moved through



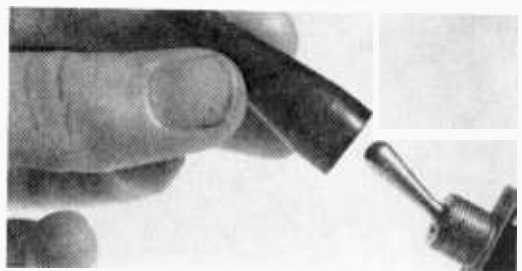
6 SCHEMATIC
Schematic for determining velocity of sound with an ac voltmeter.
(If audio millivoltmeter used, preamp not needed.)



7 Set-up for voltmeter method of finding speed of sound.

one wavelength when the meter indication goes from min to max to min or from max to min to max. The distance measurements, frequency used and the computations are the same as those required with the oscilloscope method.

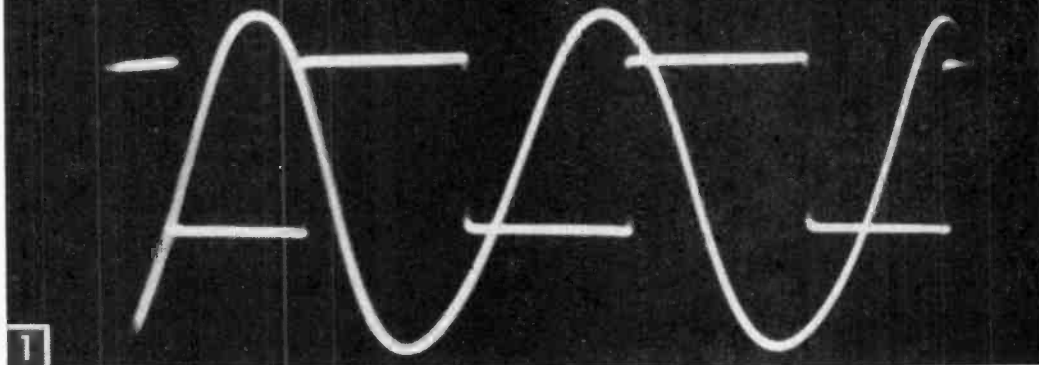
Shockproof Switch Covers



- To avoid any possible shock from the bat-handles of toggle switches, place plastic test-clip insulators over them. These insulators are also good dust covers to prevent particles of metal and other foreign materials from entering the switch mechanism.

The covers enable one to throw the switch safely and easily, and to distinguish from tilt, whether the switch is on or off.—J. A. C.

Combined Voltage Calibrator And Electronic Switch



Sine and square wave seen simultaneously with aid of electronic switch unit.

Single unit multiplies oscilloscope usage

By W. F. GEPHART

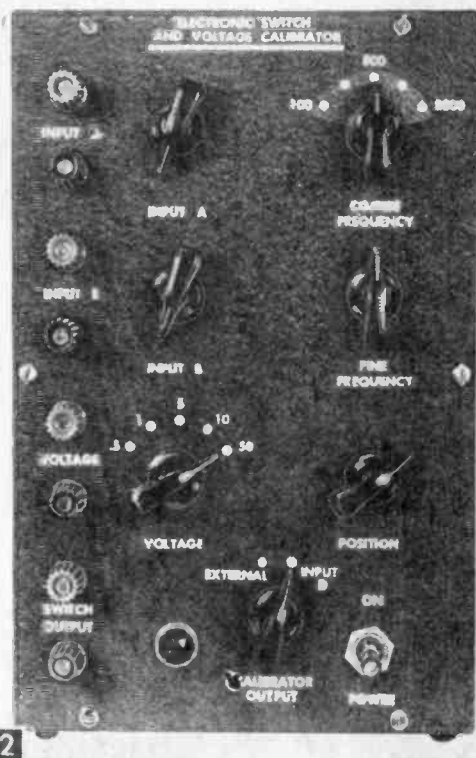
THE unit shown in Fig. 2 combines two useful 'scope accessories: 1) an electronic switch which permits viewing of two signal patterns simultaneously (Fig. 1), and 2) a voltage calibrator, allowing the 'scope to be used for ac voltage measurements. The first accessory, the switch, permits both the input and output of an amplifier to be viewed together to check fidelity, for example. The second accessory, the voltage calibrator, gives the magnitude of a signal as the wave form is viewed.

Our unit has a special switching system that permits the calibrated voltage signal to be one of the signals seen simultaneously.

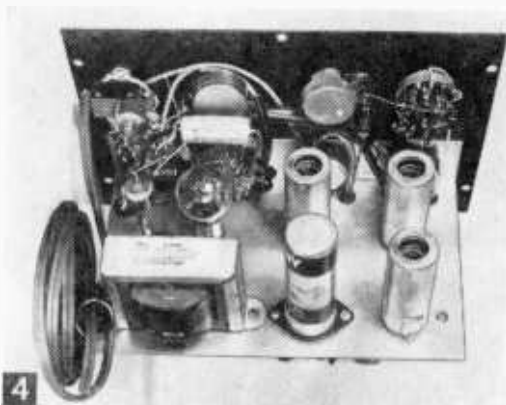
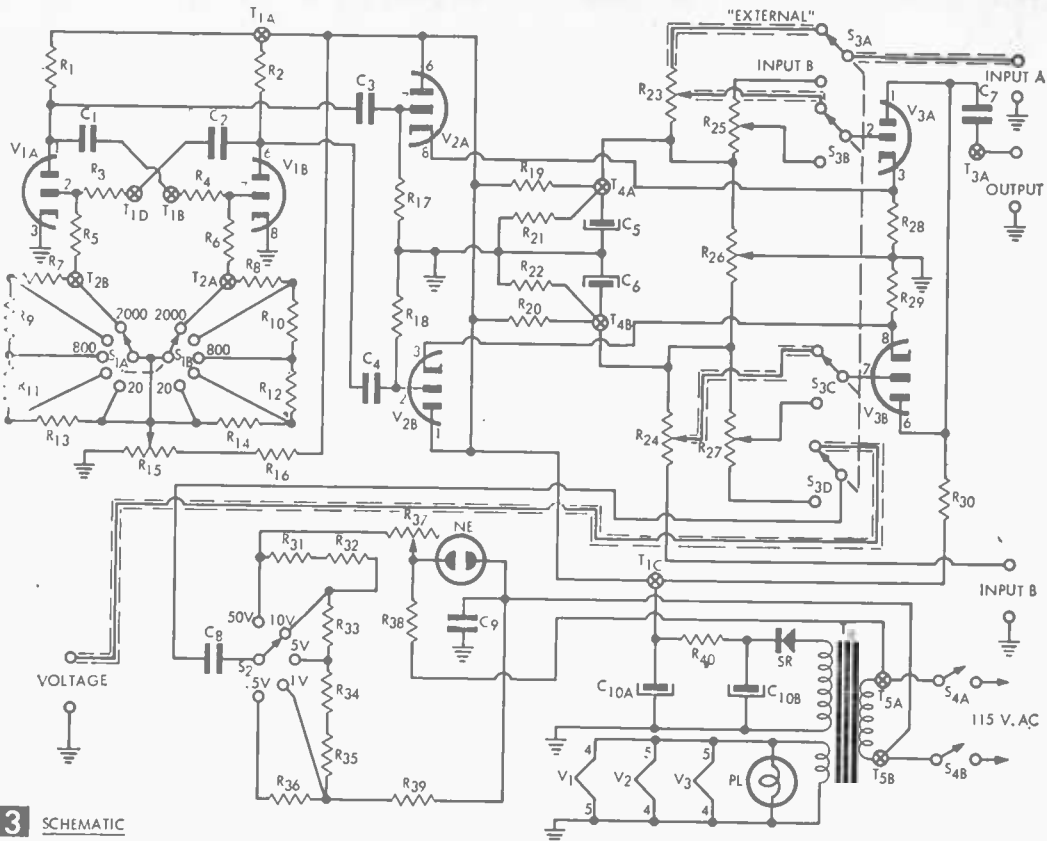
An electronic switch switches signals so fast that both images appear on the oscilloscope together, due to the persistence of the cathode ray tube. A multivibrator type oscillator switches amplifier tubes "on" and "off" so they conduct alternately. Separate signals are fed into each amplifier tube, whose output is common. This output is actually both signals, presented alternately.

Figure 3 shows the schematic, in which V1 is a twin triode multivibrator. It generates square waves, with frequencies between about 20 and 2000 cycles, as set by SW1 and R15, the frequency controls. The multivibrator drives the grids of a second twin triode (V2), which acts as a switching tube. The two plates of the multivibrator are connected to the two grids of the switching tube. Since the signals on the plates of V1 are 180° out of phase, the two halves of V2 conduct alternately. The output of the multivibrator is a square wave and quite high. Thus, when the

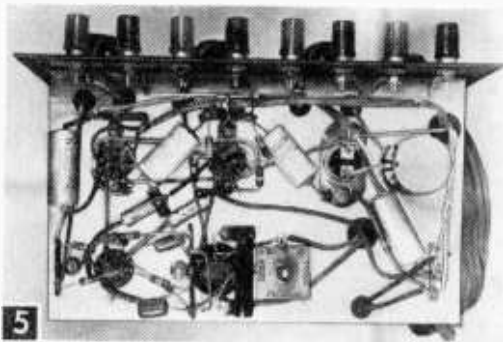
plate of V1a is positive, the grid of V2a is positive and V2a conducts. At the same time, the plate of V1b and grid of V2b are negative,



Front view of the completed unit.



Back-of-panel view shows miniature pots mounted by stiff wire leads.

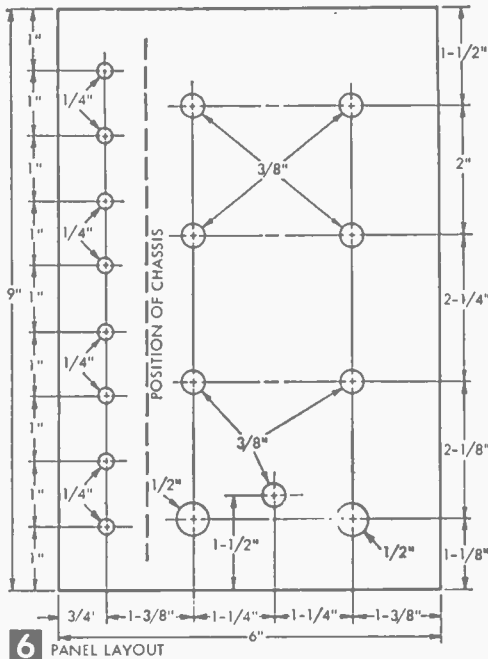


Under-chassis view shows shielded lead attached to common negative lead of binding posts.

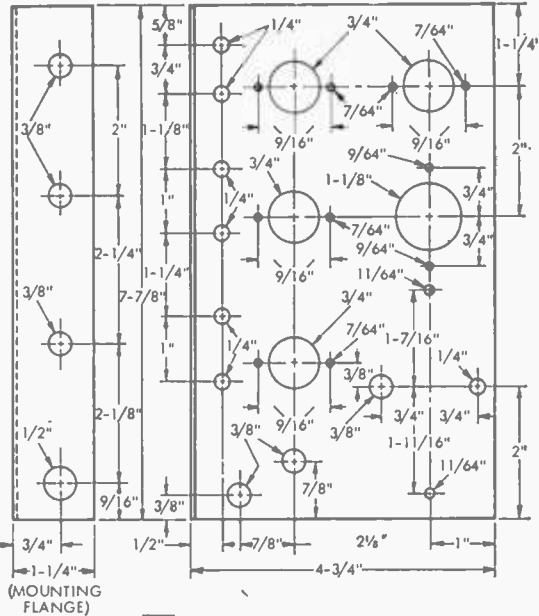
which prevents V2b from conducting. At the half-cycle point, the situation instantly reverses (since the multivibrator is a square wave generator), and V2b conducts and V2a cuts off.

As the two halves of V2 alternately conduct, the current they draw flows through the cathode resistors (R28 and R29) of V3a and V3b. The twin triode amplifier (V3) is two ordinary amplifiers, biased at a normal op-

erating point by cathode bias. If the cathodes of the switching tube were not connected to their cathodes, both halves of V3 would amplify equally. However, as the two halves of V2 draw current, this current flowing through the related cathode resistor of V3a or V3b biases that half of the amplifier tube (V3) to cut-off. In this way, the two halves of the amplifier tube (V3a and V3b) are alternately switched on and off at a rate equal to the multivibrator frequency. Therefore, the two input signals take turns appearing at the out-



6 PANEL LAYOUT



7 CHASSIS LAYOUT

put terminals. But, due to the persistence of the fluorescence of the CR tube and the rapid switching rate, both signals appear on the CRT at the same time.

By adjusting the dc potential of the grid of the amplifier tubes, the position on the CRT screen of each signal can be changed. This is done by having a dc voltage from twin voltage dividers R19-R21 and R20-R22 across potentiometer R26 (Position). Adjusting this control varies the voltage on each grid by changing the grounding point.

The voltage calibrator section uses a neon bulb to get square waves at line voltage frequency. Neon bulbs ignite at a certain voltage, and if a resistor is connected in series with the bulb, the voltage drop across the bulb will be constant. The ignition voltage of the NE32 bulb used is approximately 60 v., and gives square waves of 60 v. in this circuit. On the positive half of the cycle, the voltage increases until the ignition point (about 60 v.) is reached. The tube then fires, and starts drawing current. As the voltage increases, more current is drawn, but the voltage drop across the resistor in series with the tube (R38) holds the voltage across the tube constant. As the voltage passes the peak and decreases below the ignition point, the bulb goes out, and current stops flowing through the resistor. The voltage drop across the tube then follows the pattern of the cycle, and the process is repeated on the negative half of the cycle. In this way, fairly good square waves are obtained.

The ignition voltage is reduced to a reference level by R37, and subsequently divided

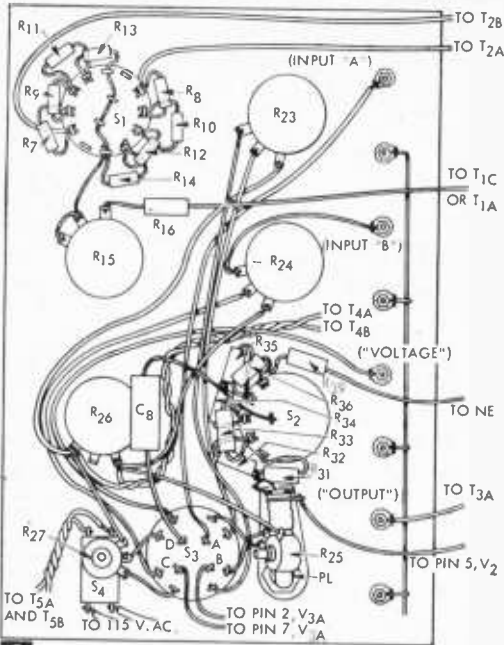
for other ranges by R31 through R35. For oscilloscope use, these levels are usually set at peak-to-peak values rather than the RMS values shown on meters.

Switch S3 and potentiometers R25 and R27 permit the output of the calibrator to be used as one of the electronic switch inputs. The usual method of using a calibrator is to note the height of the calibrator pattern, remove it and connect the signal to the 'scope, and compare the heights of the patterns. By switching the calibrator output into the electronic switch, the calibrator voltage pattern remains on the screen to be compared directly with the signal pattern.

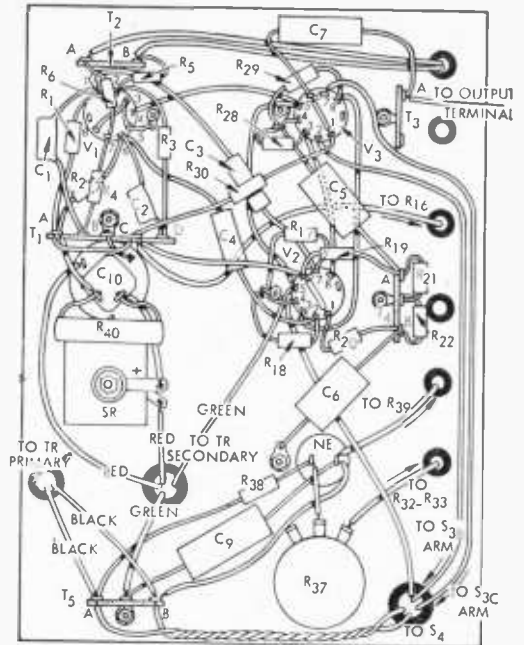
Potentiometers R25 and R27 are required to keep conditions constant when using the calibrator through the electronic switch. If the calibrator were fed directly into Input-B terminals, the output of V3b would vary with the setting of B-gain and the amplification of V3b. Potentiometer R27 is set so the output of V3b is equal to the input.

Since the magnitude of the signal to be measured must not be altered in this case, potentiometer R25 is set so that the output of V3a is equal to the input, making it a 1:1 amplifier. This prevents the electronic switch from affecting the magnitude of the signal whose voltage is to be measured by comparing it with the calibrator signal.

The unit is built on a vertical arrangement to minimize bench space required, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5. The panel and chassis layouts are shown in Figs. 6 and 7, with pictorial wiring shown in Figs. 8 and 9. Notice that R25 and R27 are miniature units, supported



8 PANEL WIRING



9 CHASSIS WIRING

by stiff (#16) wire leads.

The power supply and filaments are wired first, followed by the neon bulb circuit. In mounting resistors on the voltage switch (S2), be sure they will clear the neon bulb. No particular care is required in wiring, except that certain leads (as shown on the schematic) should be shielded, and care used that the grounded shield does not short out any terminals.

After wiring, output of the calibrator must be set. Connect a vacuum tube voltmeter be-

tween R37 and ground, and set the voltage switch S2 on 50. Calibration should be for peak-to-peak voltages, so the reading on the VTVM should be .3535 of the values shown on S2. Turn the unit on, and adjust R37 so the voltmeter reads 17.7 v., which is .3535 of the 50 v. indicated on S2. Due to the divider, other readings will be appropriate.

Next, potentiometer R27 should be set. With Calibrator Output S3 on External, set Voltage S2 to 5, and connect the Voltage terminals to the vertical input of the 'scope.

MATERIALS LIST—SCOPE CALIBRATOR AND SWITCH
(All resistors 1/2 watt and 10% unless shown)

Desig.	Description	Desig.	Description
R1, R2	51K, 5%	C1, C2	.001 mfd., 200 v.
R3, R4	12K	C3, C4	.047 mfd., 200 v.
R5, R6	.22 meg.	C5, C6	25 mfd., 25 v. electrolytic
R7, R8	1 meg.	C7, C8, C9	.5 mfd., 200 v.
R9, R10	3.3 meg.	C10	40-40 mfd., 150 v. electrolytic (Mallory FP-221 or equiv.)
R11, R12	4.3 meg., 5%	S1	2-pole, 5-pos. rotary switch (Coarse Freq.) Mallory 3226J
R13, R14	5.1 meg., 5%	S2	1-pole, 5-pos. rotary switch (Voltage) Mallory 3215J
R15	.1 meg. potentiometer (Fine Frequency)	S3	4-pole, 2-pos. rotary switch (Calibrator Output) Mallory 3242J
R16	.15 meg.	S4	DPST toggle switch (Power)
R17, R18	.1 meg.	PL	6.3 v., .15 amp. pilot light (#40 or #47)
R19, R20	.33 meg.	SR	65 ma. selenium rectifier
R21, R22	15K	T	power transformer, 120 v. @ 50 ma., 6.3 v. @ 1 amp. (Merit P-3045)
R23, R24	.1 meg. potentiometer (Input A and Input B)	NE	NE 32 neon bulb
R25, R27	1 meg. miniature potentiometer (Clarostat Series 48)	V1, V2, V3	6CG7 vacuum tubes
R26	50K potentiometer (Position)		5 x 6 x 9" utility cabinet (Bud CU-1099)
R28, R29	1000 ohm		three 9-pin miniature sockets
R30	33K, 1 watt		neon bulb socket
R31	68K, 1%		pilot light holder
R32	12K, 1%		8 binding posts
R33	10K, 1%		7 knobs
R34, R35	4K, 1%		miscellaneous hardware
R36, R39	1K, 1%		
R37	50K potentiometer		
R38	10K		
R40	250 ohm, 10 watt, wirewound		

Turn both units on, and adjust the vertical gain control on the 'scope to give a pattern of convenient height, and note the height of the image on the CRT. Do not touch the vertical gain control on the 'scope after this.

Move the leads from the 'scope to the Output terminals, set Frequency controls S1 and R15 to mid-position, and adjust Position R26 so a single trace appears on the CRT. Switch Calibrator Output to Input-B and adjust R27 so that the trace height on the CRT is the same as the voltage trace height found above. Seal R27 shaft with nail polish.

To set R25, feed a low gain signal from an AF oscillator or other unit into the vertical input of the 'scope, adjust the vertical gain for a convenient height, and note the trace height. Then connect the 'scope to the Output Terminals instead of the signal source and adjust the Position control to get a single trace on the CRT.

Remove the neon bulb and set S3 to Input-B. Connect the AF oscillator to Input-A terminals, and adjust R25 to give the same trace height as given when the signal was connected directly to the 'scope. Seal R25 shaft with nail polish and replace the neon bulb.

It will be found that adjustment of the position control will affect signal magnitudes somewhat, so the voltage calibrator section

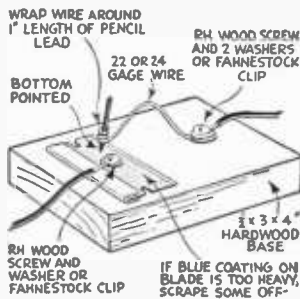
should be used through the electronic switch section only when approximate results are sufficient. When using the unit in this manner, the Position control should be set so the signal pattern is superimposed over the voltage calibrator pattern, and ready comparison can be made. Also, most accurate results can be obtained when the two signals are superimposed. For more precise work, the electronic switch section is not used. Output from the Voltage terminals is connected to the 'scope, the vertical gain set, and trace height noted. The leads from the Voltage terminals are removed, and the signal is then connected directly to the 'scope. A comparison of the trace height produced by the signal, with the noted height of the voltage calibrator trace will then give a precise peak-to-peak voltage measurement.

In using the electronic switch, the two signals to be viewed are connected to Input A and Input B, and the Output is connected to the vertical input of the 'scope. The frequency controls of both the 'scope and the electronic switch are adjusted for proper frequency, and the gain controls on the switch adjust the individual trace heights. By use of the Position control on the switch, the two patterns can be shown separately or superimposed (as in Fig. 1).

Improved Razor-Blade Detector

• Here is a more rugged version of the familiar fox-hole razor-blade "crystal" detector. The original was a piece of pencil lead bridged across the edges of two razor-blades and sometimes used by G.I.'s in fox-

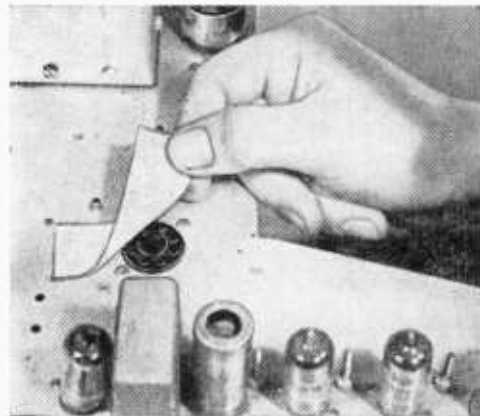
holes to pick up local broadcasting stations. This was fairly sensitive, but it was very difficult to hold an adjustment, as the least vibration or jar caused the lead to rock and roll on the blade edges, resulting in erratic and noisy reception. For the arrangement shown, blue steel single edge or double edge blades (such as *Pal* razors) seem to be the most sensitive, but many other blades also have sensitive spots on them. Use with a conventional circuit and a good antenna and ground.—ARTHUR TRAUFFER.



Pointed-End for Radio Ground Pipe

• A simple pointed end makes it easier to drive a radio ground pipe. Insert the lathe-turned point into the bottom end of the pipe to keep dirt from plugging the pipe. Holes drilled through the pipe for soil wetting reduce electrical resistance between ground pipe and soil.—ARTHUR TRAUFFER.

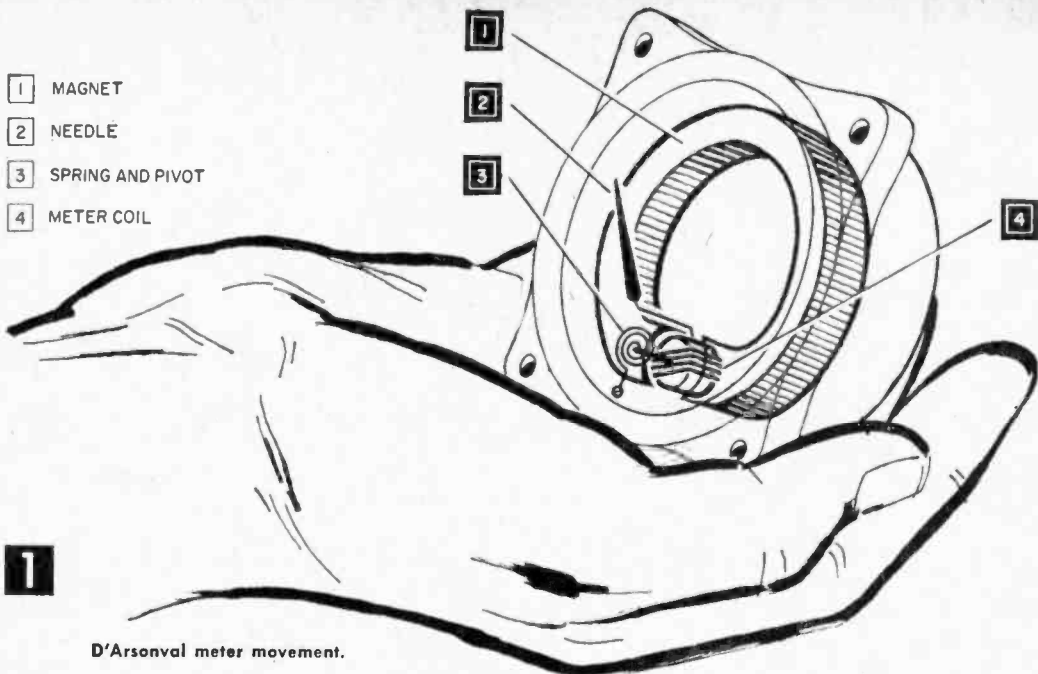
Solderless Tube Sockets



• When soldering on top side of radio or TV chassis, dropping solder in an open tube socket can cause trouble. Eliminate this possibility by placing a strip of wide adhesive tape over the open socket.—H. LEEPER.

Removing Enamel Wire Insulation

• To remove enamel insulation on magnet and hook-up wire quickly and cleanly, wrap a piece of sandpaper around the wire and give a twist-ing, rotary motion.—E. L. BURNER.



D'Arsonval meter movement.

Meters and Multimeters

By FORREST H. FRANTZ, SR.

THE type of meter we are concerned with has an electromagnetic mechanism known as a d'Arsonval movement. From it I'll show you how to make voltmeters and ammeters and ohmmeters.

How Meters Work. The d'Arsonval meter (Fig. 1) contains a permanent magnet, a coil that is free to rotate about its pivot axis, a needle attached to the coil and a spring that resists displacement of the coil from zero and tends to restore the coil to zero.

The torque that causes the coil to turn is developed when a current passes through the meter coil. The amount is proportional to the current passing through the meter coil. The coil and needle are supported by low friction bearings so that mechanical resistance is low. The pole pieces conduct the flux from the magnet poles and the circular iron core over which the coil rotates. This core and the curved pole piece faces assure that the magnet's flux is always cutting the coil windings at right angles.

The most common basic d'Arsonval meter movement is the 0-to-1 milliampere dc meter.

Designing Your Own Meter Instruments. Assume for simplicity in the examples, that all of the work is being done with a 0-1 ma. meter. The resistance of the meter, if not

known, can be determined by the circuit of Fig. 2. Adjust pot R, which is connected as a high resistance rheostat, for full scale meter deflection. Connect shunt RS across the meter terminals, and adjust it until the meter deflection is reduced to half scale. The resistance to which RS is adjusted is the resistance of the meter movement. The resistance of RS may be measured with an ohmmeter or Wheatstone bridge.

Once you know the basic movement (I_m) and the resistance (R_m) of the meter, you can increase the current range with a shunt resistance (R_s in Fig. 3.). The value of the shunt resistance for a new range is determined using these formulas:

$$(a) I_s = I - I_m$$

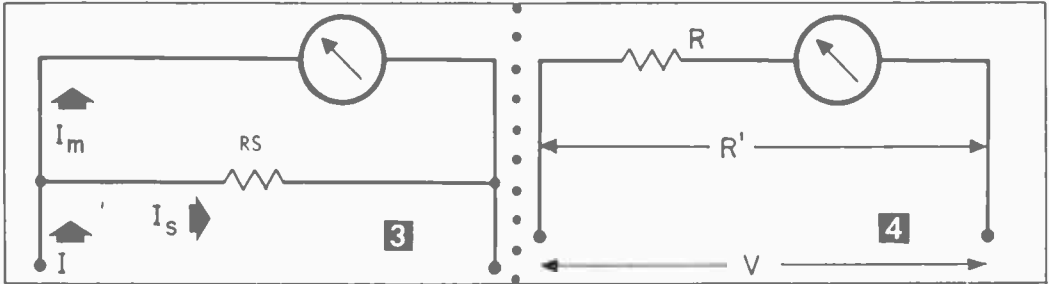
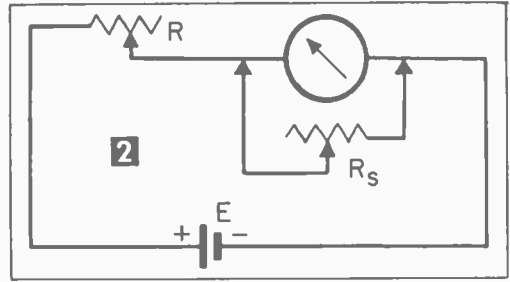
$$(b) R_s = R_m \left(\frac{I_m}{I_s} \right)$$

You can buy a 1% shunt resistor, or you can make the shunt by winding insulated resistance or magnet wire on a form, such as a matchstick or a Bakelite bobbin. Or you can use a rheostat, adjust it to the proper resistance, and lock it with a cement seal between the shaft and bushing. Most shunt resistance values will be so low, though, that it's best to wind your own.

In designing an extended-range meter

Circuit for measuring meter resistance. With R_S out of the circuit adjust R for full-scale meter deflection. Then connect R_S across the meter as shown and adjust it till the meter reads half scale. The meter resistance is equal to the value to which R is adjusted.

- 3 Extending the range of a current meter with a shunt resistance.
- 4 Converting a milliammeter to a voltmeter with a series resistance.



using a basic meter movement, try to select a range that is a convenient multiple of the meter scale range. Multiples of 10 are best since you can read the meter directly, and have to supply only the decimal point. Two and five are the next best choices for scale number multipliers, and of course, multiples of 10 can be used with these also. (Same applies to voltmeters.)

The circuit for converting a milliammeter to a voltmeter is given in Figure 4. These formulas are used:

$$(a) R' = \left(\frac{V}{I_m} \right)$$

$$(b) R = R' - R_m$$

By connecting a switch (Fig. 5) you can make a multi-range voltmeter.

These current range extensions and voltmeter conversions are solved by applying Ohm's law. In the ammeter application of Fig. 3, the meter and shunt are in parallel. Thus, the voltage across the meter equals the voltage across the shunt. Therefore, the current through the meter times the meter resistance equals current through the shunt times the shunt resistance. And the current into the combination equals shunt plus meter current. The voltmeter arrangement of the second problem (Fig. 4) was based on the idea that the current through the shunt must equal the current through the meter, and the sum of the voltage drops across the meter and the series resistor equals the voltage drop across the combination.

What about measuring resistance with a meter? There are several approaches. The first (Fig. 6) utilizes an ammeter and a voltmeter to measure the current through, and the voltage across, an unknown resistance R_x . Then R_x is calculated from Ohm's law. For

example, if V is 4.5 v and I is .005 amp (5 ma.), using:

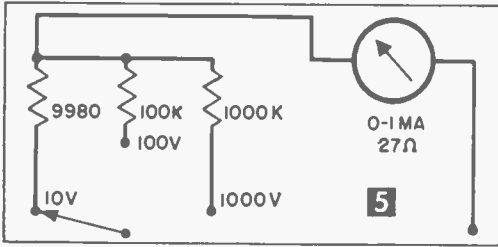
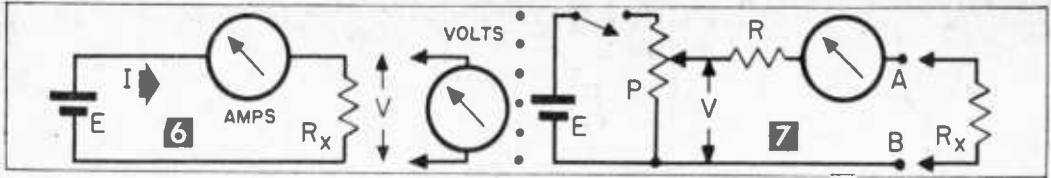
$$R_x = \frac{V}{I}. \text{ Then } R_x = \frac{4.5}{.005}, \text{ and } R_x = 900 \text{ ohms.}$$

This method is cumbersome, so let's see if we can get around it. If we know the voltage E of the battery, do we need to measure V ? No, if R_x is much greater than the resistance of the meter measuring the current I . This leads us to the circuit of Fig. 7, where a pot P is employed to adjust the voltage V to a value around which we'll design our ohmmeter. Assuming that we'll use a 1-ma, 27-ohm meter movement, as before, we'll want the resistance of P to be about 500 ohms. This choice is made on the assumption that the current from the battery should be 10 or more times the current through the meter, for accurate results. The resistance across A and B is zero, if we short these terminals. Therefore the resistance of R and the meter should be 5v (the design voltage) divided by the meter current, .001 amp. Resistance R , therefore, is 5000 ohms, minus the meter resistance of 27 ohms, or 4973 ohms. Since 5000 and 4973 ohms differ by only about 1/2%, you can let R equal 5000 ohms without noticeable error. The ohms scale may be calculated in terms of the I scale on the meter by assuming different values of R_x using this formula:

$$I = \frac{V}{R + R_x}$$

Thus, R_x in ohms I in ma.

0	1.000
500	0.909
1000	0.832
2000	0.715
3000	0.625
4000	0.555
5000	0.500



- 5 A simple 3-range voltmeter. Resistance values were obtained by the method of Fig. 4 and rounded off to practical values.
- 6 Determining resistance by the volt-current (Ohm's law) method.
- 7 A simple ohmmeter circuit. In the example in the text, P is 500 ohms. For less critical zero adjustment, substitute (for P) a 100-ohm pot in series with a 400-ohm resistor.

8000	0.384
10,000	0.333
15,000	0.250
20,000	0.200
30,000	0.143
50,000	0.091
100,000	0.048
200,000	0.024

You can compute additional values yourself. Note that the half-scale meter deflection is equal to R for any meter combination which uses this arrangement. That's a handy piece of information for estimates, before you begin design. The ohm readings may be obtained using a table such as that above, or an ohms scale may be pasted on the meter glass. The switch S is turned on only when the ohmmeter is being used.

The potentiometer P may be made up of a 100-ohm pot in series with a 400-ohm, fixed resistance. This arrangement makes the zero resistance adjustment less critical. You can double battery life by doubling the value of P (use a 200-ohm pot and an 800-ohm resistance) with a decrease in accuracy that's negligible.

To convert a basic dc meter movement for ac measurements, rectifiers are used. Their difference in forward and back resistance is so great that we generally assume a rectifier acts as a switch. The rectifier circuit of Fig. 8A, not often used with meters, conducts during only half the ac input cycle. The full-wave half bridge of 8B passes current during all of the input cycle. A 2.7K resistor for each R works well with most germanium diodes. The output current is about 0.72 times the input current. The full bridge of Fig. 8C passes current during the entire input cycle also, but presents a greater output for a given input current. The output current is 0.9 times the input current.

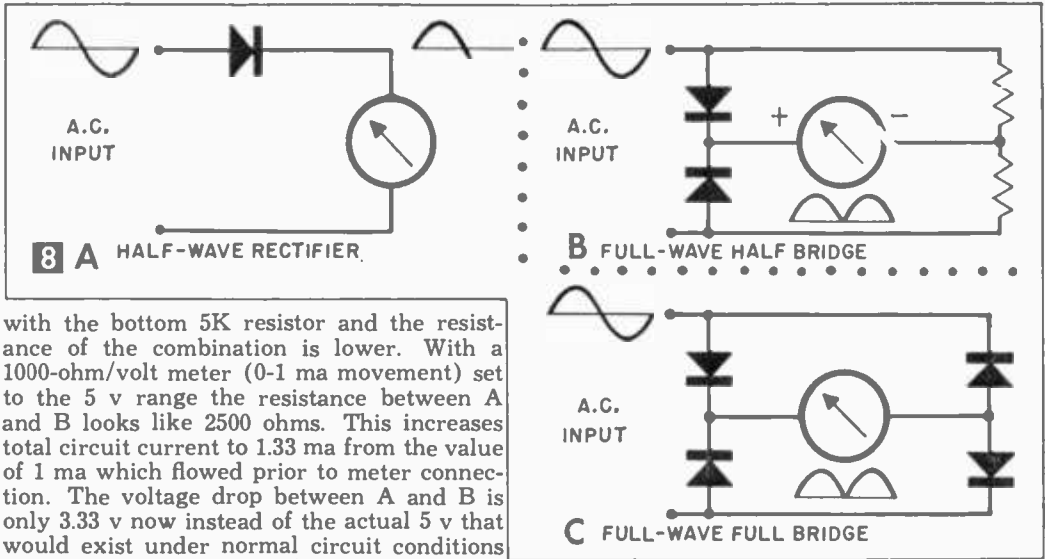
The rectifiers may be germanium diodes or copper oxide types. Germanium diodes are more readily available and cover a broader range of frequencies. The GE IN64, Sylvania

IN34A and the Raytheon IN66 are suitable.

The shunt resistances for current meters and the series resistances for voltmeters of the ac variety may be determined in the same way as they were determined for dc instruments, but bear in mind that the transfer factor of the rectifier arrangement alters the value of the ac voltage required for full scale deflection, and that the apparent meter resistance is changed, too. Use the circuit of Fig. 2 for experimentation, considering the rectifier input terminals as the meter terminals and an ac voltage source instead of a battery to determine the apparent meter resistance. The current through the meter is the voltage across R divided by the resistance of R. Then, the formulas of Fig. 3 and 4 can be applied.

Multimeters. There are many meter kits available at low prices. They're called VOM (volt-ohm-milliammeter) or multimeter kits and are good for measuring ac and dc current and voltage, and for measuring resistance. Although many factors enter into the choice of a meter kit, the primary consideration is meter sensitivity: the number of ohms resistance that the meter movement and the series resistance present between the input terminals of the meter, divided by the corresponding voltage range. This is expressed in ohms/volt. This number is a function of meter movement current for full scale deflection. A 1-ma meter has a sensitivity of 1000-ohms/volt; a 200 microamp. meter has a sensitivity of 5000 ohms/volt; and a 50 microamp. meter has a sensitivity of 20,000-ohms/volt.

The sensitivity is important, because when you connect a voltmeter into a circuit to make a measurement, you're connecting a resistance across the circuit. If you connect too low a resistance across the circuit, you'll draw enough current from the circuit to get a wrong voltage reading. Figure 9 illustrates what can happen. When you connect the meter across AB, its resistance is in parallel



Meter rectifier circuits.

with the bottom 5K resistor and the resistance of the combination is lower. With a 1000-ohm/volt meter (0-1 ma movement) set to the 5 v range the resistance between A and B looks like 2500 ohms. This increases total circuit current to 1.33 ma from the value of 1 ma which flowed prior to meter connection. The voltage drop between A and B is only 3.33 v now instead of the actual 5 v that would exist under normal circuit conditions—a big error. However, if a 20,000 ohm/volt meter were used to make the measurement, the resistance paralleling R2 would be 100,000 ohms on the 5-v range, and the resistance between AB would be 4760 ohms. The total current through the circuit would be 1.023 ma, and the voltage between A and B would be 4.87 volts, very close to exact.

Using a Multimeter. My young son uses his meter to check the resistance of a toy motor. If it's open, the needle reads infinite resistance (no deflection). Sometimes he checks his toy motors by using them as generators, switching the meter to a low dc voltage or current range and looking for a meter deflection as he rotates the motor shaft.

The motor used as a generator with a meter indicating output voltage across or current through a resistance makes a good rpm indicator for lathes, drills, motors and engines (including cars). The same scheme may be used for a speedometer for bicycles or a child's wagon. Equipped with a propeller or vane that is outfitted to face into the wind or equipped with anemometer type cups, this same electrical arrangement may be used to measure wind speed. The hook-up of Fig. 10 may be used for any of these applications. The size of the series rheostat must be determined experimentally and may include a series resistance in the meter if you use the dc voltage range of a VOM for the meter. A more versatile approach is to use a dc current range.

Usually the pot adjustment can be made to calibrate the meter so the existing meter scale with a suitable fraction or multiple of 10 will provide the desired range of rpm or mph. Sometimes, though, you'll have to provide a paper and ink scale, and you'll have to figure out the mechanical coupling.

A multimeter's ac volts range can be used

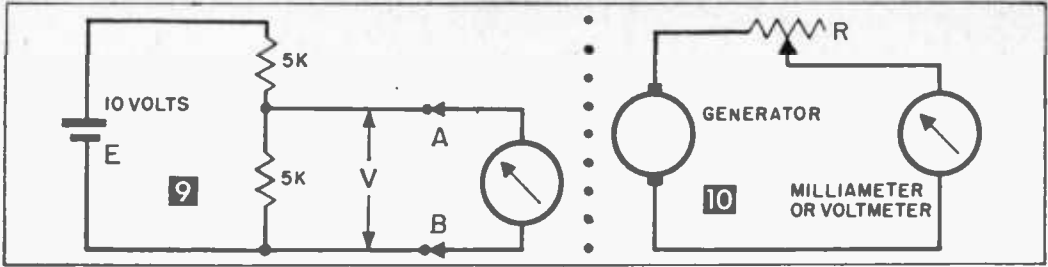
with an audio amplifier to produce an audio millivoltmeter, a sound survey meter or an applause meter (Fig. 11A). Figure 11B shows resistance-capacitance meter coupling, and 11C shows transformer coupling to the meter. You can rig up a calibration template for the amplifier volume control so you can use it as you'd use a range switch. You can use the meter's decibel or voltage scales.

The ac voltmeter ranges may be used to measure capacitance of paper, oil or mica dielectric capacitors. Use the circuit arrangement of Fig. 12. Adjust the pot till the voltages at A and B are equal. Then disconnect the pot and measure its resistance R. For the capacitance in microfarads, substitute the value of R in this formula:

$$C = \frac{1,000,000}{377R}$$

This circuit works best with higher ac voltages, but 30 v is the top, safe limit. (The voltages across C and R won't add up to the applied voltage.) Get the 60-cycle ac voltage from a transformer—either a filament transformer or a train transformer will do. And, don't use this arrangement to measure low-voltage electrolytic capacitors, or you may ruin them! You can use a 6.3-v transformer in the circuit to test electrolytic capacitors rated 100 v or more, without damage.

Beginners can use a meter to get a good understanding of electricity. Use it to find out: What happens when you connect batteries in series and parallel; what happens to the battery voltage when you decrease the resistance connected to it; what happens to the voltage and current when resistors are connected in series or parallel; how to apply

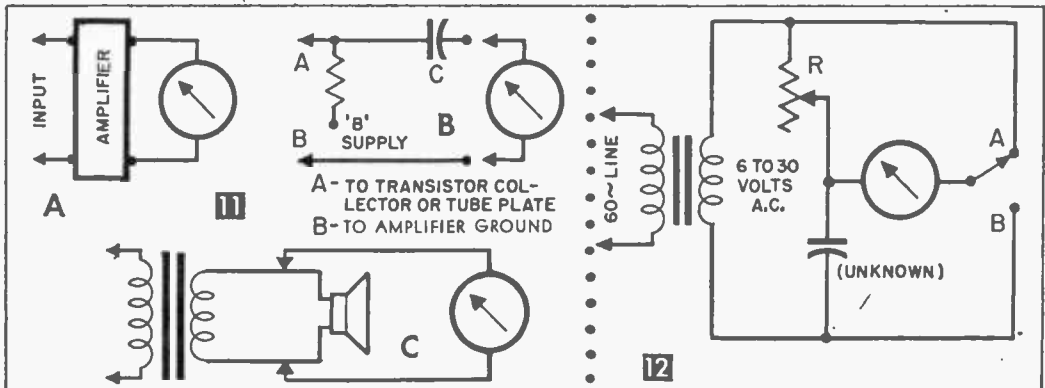


Ohm's law; the difference in the resistance of a light bulb before it's turned on and after it has been on a while. Incidentally, never use the ohms scales to measure resistance in a circuit under power. Always disconnect the voltage from the circuit before you measure resistance.

The resistance ranges may be used to check light bulbs and lamp wiring. If the ohmmeter needle deflects at all on the low ohm range, the bulb (or lamp wiring with a good bulb in the lamp and the switch on) isn't open and if the meter needle doesn't hit zero, the bulb or lamp isn't shorted. In the case of a table or floor lamp, if you get this kind of indication, everything's good, except that you're not sure that the switch will work. When you turn the switch off, the meter needle will return to its normal rest position if the switch is operating properly. This is the technique for trouble-shooting radios, electrical appliances and home and car electrical wiring.

Another example of the continuity check just outlined is locating tubes with open heaters in a radio or TV. If none of the tubes in an ac-dc (transformerless) radio light up when the radio is on, the probable cause of trouble is an open tube heater. An open tube heater will also cause a TV set to be inoperative, but won't necessarily prevent all tubes from lighting up. To check tube filaments for

Using an amplifier with an ac voltmeter as an audio millivoltmeter, sound survey meter or an applause meter (a); R-C coupling meter to amplifier (b); and meter-connected amplifier output transformer (c).



9 Illustrating how a low sensitivity voltmeter upsets low current circuit operation and gives false readings (see text).

10 A toy motor used as a generator in this simple circuit has many practical uses. Determine R experimentally.

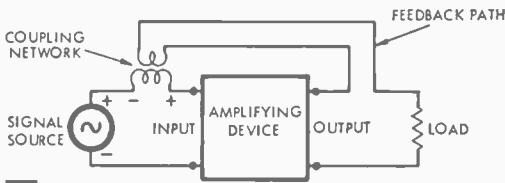
opens, use the ohmmeter test leads across the heater pins (power disconnected). The pin numbers may be obtained from tube manuals.

An ac voltmeter is useful in checking ac line voltages, transformers, circuit wiring, oscillator output, model railroad and toy circuits and for numerous other applications. The dc voltmeter is useful in checking batteries (check them for voltage with the normal load connected), checking dc power supplies, trouble-shooting in radios and car wiring, and for numerous other applications. You should have little difficulty in voltage measurement.

Current measurements are not used as commonly in routine trouble-shooting and experimenting, but are becoming more important with the advent of the transistor. The important thing to remember in making dc current measurements is that the meter is connected in series with source and load. That is, one of the leads connects to the source of voltage and the corresponding connecting point on the device that is receiving power. You might look at it as simply cutting one of the leads in the circuit and connecting the current meter to the lead ends that you've created. The microampere range on the meter is also useful as a current detector in Wheatstone bridge circuits.

Using Positive Feedback

By C. F. ROCKEY



1 DIAGRAM OF AMPLIFIER EMPLOYING FEEDBACK

ONE of the truly valuable techniques available to the small-receiver designer is positive feedback, or regeneration. Most small receiver projects utilize it; in fact, all truly sensitive receivers using less than five tubes or transistors probably apply this principle.

Positive feedback owes its effectiveness to the reduction of circuit losses which it accomplishes. All apparatus contributes some loss of energy to a radio signal as it passes through; even one inch of hookup wire has measurable resistance. This unavoidable extraction of signal energy reduces both the available amplification and the selectivity of a receiver. Positive feedback takes a little of the relatively strong signal appearing in the output of an amplifier and transfers it around to the input, overcoming some of the losses in the circuit (Fig. 1).

Thus the losses of the circuit are reduced, and in effect the resistance of the tuning circuit or other circuit is reduced. In the case of the tuning circuit, since selectivity is an inverse function of its resistance, the tuning curve will be sharpened considerably (Fig. 2).

By "positive" feedback is meant that the feedback path and coupling network are arranged to make the feed-back voltage add to the original signal voltage at any instant. Such a connection enhances the gain and reduces the bandwidth of the circuit involved.

The additional gain is expressed in this formula:

$$\text{Gain with Positive Feedback} = \frac{\text{Normal gain}}{1 - \text{Normal gain} \times \text{Feedback Ratio}}$$

The feedback ratio is the ratio of the voltage fed back over the output voltage. It is always a number smaller than one.

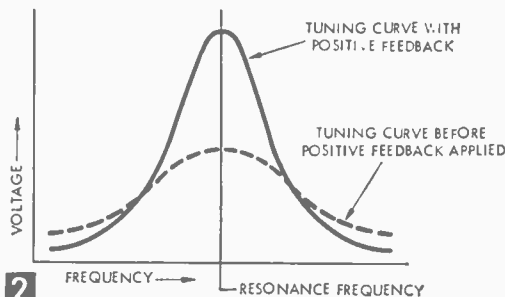
Even though you've let your algebra slip, you can still see that as the feedback ratio (amount of voltage fed-back, in effect) is increased the denominator of the fraction grows smaller. And as the denominator grows smaller, you will recall, the whole quantity becomes larger, since the numerator remains constant. This means that a comparatively small amount of feedback will give a large increase in gain.

Suppose we have an amplifier with a normal, non-feedback gain of five. Now, let us arrange that 1/10 of the amplifier's output voltage will be additively (positively) fed-back into the input. Substituting these values into our equation we see that:

$$\text{Gain with Feedback} = \frac{5}{1 - (5 \times \frac{1}{10})} = \frac{5}{\frac{5}{10}} = 10$$

Thus we see that even this comparatively small amount of feedback has doubled the actual amplification of our system. Some calculated gain values obtained from this same hypothetical amplifier with various values of feedback are tabulated below:

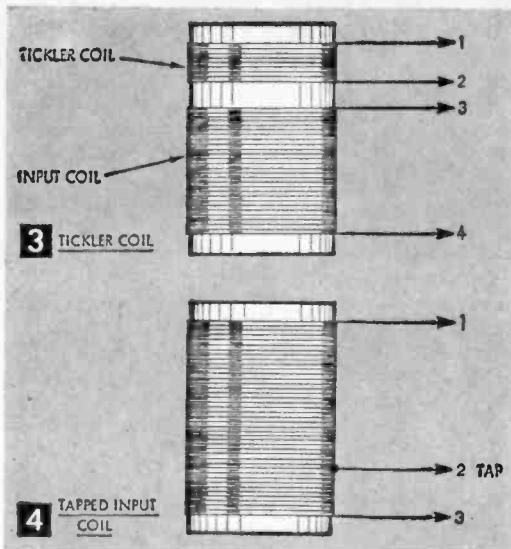
Ratio $\left(\frac{\text{Feedback Voltage}}{\text{Output Voltage}} \right)$	Effective Circuit Amplification
Without Feedback	5.0
0.05	6.7
0.10	10.0
0.125	13.7
0.150	20.0
0.175	40.0
0.195	200.0



2 TUNING CURVE WITH POSITIVE FEEDBACK

The value of feedback is limited by the fact that when the product of the normal gain times the feedback ratio becomes equal to one, the system breaks into oscillation. As the feedback is increased toward the maximum value, the circuit adjustment becomes exceedingly critical. But positive feedback makes it possible to obtain as much amplification from one tube or transistor as would be gotten from two or three without it, so it is well worth the drawbacks.

Positive feedback is always employed in the



higher frequency circuitry of a receiver, since the bandwidth-limiting action makes its use in the audio section inadvisable. While most often employed in the detector circuit, regeneration often also improves the operation of if or rf amplifiers; here it increases both sensitivity and sharpness of tuning to a marked degree.

In any case, the requirements for successful application of positive feedback may be summarized as follows:

1. The feedback must add to the signal input voltage at all times. This means the phasing or polarity of the coupling circuit must be correct.
2. The magnitude of the feedback's effect must be under perfect control and smooth at all times.
3. Normal control of feedback must have a minimum effect upon the frequency to which the circuit is tuned.

Most often, an inductive feedback system is used wherein the energy is transferred via a magnetic field.

The first method of inductive feedback employs a tickler coil, connected in series with the output circuit and coupled magnetically to the tuned input coil. If the two coils, tickler and input coil are wound in the same direction and on the same form, they must be connected according to Fig. 3 and Table A.

The tickler coil should be spaced as closely to the input coil as possible, and should contain the fewest possible turns, determined by experiment.

Another commonly-used arrangement for providing positive feedback is by the use of a tapped input coil. This is shown in Fig. 4, connections in Table B.

Again, exact placement of the tap along the coil must be determined experimentally in new designs; in most cases, however, the

TABLE A—TICKLER COIL CONNECTIONS

Type of Circuit	Connection Numbers			
	1	2	3	4
Vacuum Tube Grounded Cathode	Plate	B+	Ground	Grid
Vacuum Tube "Hot" Cathode	Ground	Cathode	Ground	Grid
Grounded Emitter Transistor	Emitter	Battery	Ground	Base
Grounded Base Transistor	Battery	Collector	Ground	Emitter

TABLE B—TAPPED INPUT COIL CONNECTIONS

Type of Circuit	Connection Numbers		
	1	(Tap) 2	3
Vacuum Tube Grounded Cathode	Plate	Cathode	Grid
Vacuum Tube "Hot" Cathode	Grid	Cathode	Ground
Grounded Emitter Transistor	Collector	Emitter	Base
Grounded Base Transistor	Collector	Emitter	Base

number of turns between connections one and two will be appreciably greater than between two and three.

Although physical arrangements may vary, other taps may be used in certain applications, particularly with transistors, but the identical principles apply in coil connections.

Control of the effects of feedback is most often accomplished by controlling the gain of the circuit rather than by varying the feedback coupling. This is because most feedback variations tend to influence the tuning of the circuit at the same time.

The most widely-used method for controlling the effect of feedback involves varying of either the dc plate voltage (with triodes) or the screen-grid voltage (with pentode tubes). With transistors, current practice involves variation of the dc base bias in most instances. This is practically done with a well-bypassed volume control potentiometer. When set up properly, these means provide absolutely smooth and reproducible control of the effects of feedback with a minimum of influence upon circuit tuning. This, along with a little circuit savvy and shielding, suffices for requirement three that we stated earlier.

From the operational standpoint, these two rules should be observed:

1. For maximum gain, adjust the effective feedback as closely to the oscillation point as possible. The oscillation-point is manifested by a click or plunk, followed by evidences of instability or reduction or gain as the feedback is advanced.

2. If for any reason it is desirable to operate the circuit in an oscillating condition; as for CW radiotelegraph reception with the simple receiver, for instance, again always operate as close to the oscillation-point as expedient.



STEREO MUSIC CENTER

Complement your electronic finery by matching its beautiful sound with a handsome hardwood cabinet far below cost of its manufactured counterparts

By CHILTON E. PARKER

TRUE stereo—two high fidelity units operating together—is a wonderful experience, especially when you have purchased quality equipment in kit form at substantial savings and successfully wired the project. But you're really only halfway along the road to complete enjoyment of your achievement until you house all of the components in a lastingly-beautiful hardwood cabinet.

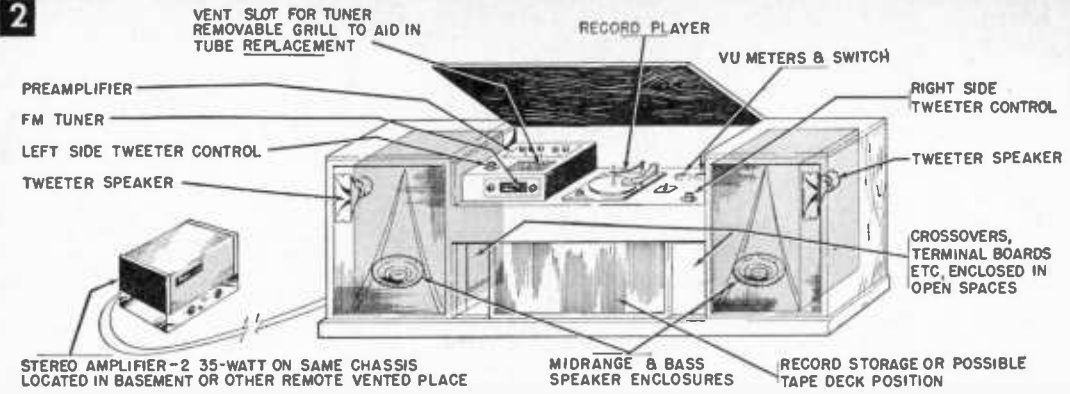
A cabinetmaker will custom-build such an elaborate enclosure for you at a price to match its handsomeness. For somewhat less, you may be able to "pick up" a fine cabinet of adequate dimensions at a large furniture store or radio shop. And, you can realize still more savings by building the 7¼-ft.-long cabinet shown in Figs. 1 and 12, if your home shop is equipped with good hand tools and a few power tools. Its clean, simple styling will allow placement with practically any type of home furnishings, save the most extreme contemporary pieces.

Though solid and veneer cherry was selected as the primary wood, you can easily substitute any other hardwood that suits your taste or is more available in your area. Inner

frames and base pieces are of pine. All details have been worked out so that only a minimum of shop equipment is required. Power tools used include a table saw, ½-in. drill press, a borrowed or rented router, and portable drill. Special tools used were a Stanley doweling jig and a set of Sears screw pilot drills.

Before ordering materials give special consideration to your speaker enclosures, as size will govern the dimensions of the cabinet. The speaker units in Fig. 2 have an overall height of 30 in. and can accommodate enclosures with a maximum height of 24 in. plus padding. A great many kits on the market will fit these dimensions comfortably.

The Cabinet Base, constructed in two distinct operations, consists of a sub-assembly and final surface assembly. Lay out pieces of pine for the sub-base as in Fig. 3A. For the long end pieces, rip a 10-ft. 1x8 into two boards, 3½ and 3⅝ in. wide. Put the boards together to be sure they will be cut square and trim them to 86¾ in. long. From the remaining parts of this ¾-in. stock, cut out four 3½ x 15-in. pieces; also cut three 2x4



Minimum acceptable distance for placement of speakers is 6 ft., which provides a stereo zone 11 to 17 ft. from front of cabinet. Low- and mid-range speakers are spaced on 6-ft. centers. Tweeters are placed further out to extend the stereo listening area.

pieces to the same length. A simple way to ensure squareness is to cut the pieces slightly oversize and clamp together, trimming all seven ends at the same time.

Drill for two #8 x 1½-in. flathead (fh) screws on the ends of the long pieces as in Fig. 3A. A wood screw pilot bit will do a faster, more efficient job than ordinary drill bits. Glue and screw the ¾-in. side pieces to the ends, then line up the three 2x4 pieces and repeat the operation. Before the glue dries, make sure all corners are perfectly square. After glue has set, assemble the two remaining inner pieces.

The Inner Frames are next (Fig. 4A). Cut two 48-in. pieces each out of two 8-ft. 1x8 pine boards, then rip these 3 in. wide. Now cut out an 18-in. and a 28-in. length out of each of the four 3x48-in. lengths. Measure 5½ in. from the center of each of the shorter pieces and, with the saw blade set at half the thickness of the wood, rabbet the ends for

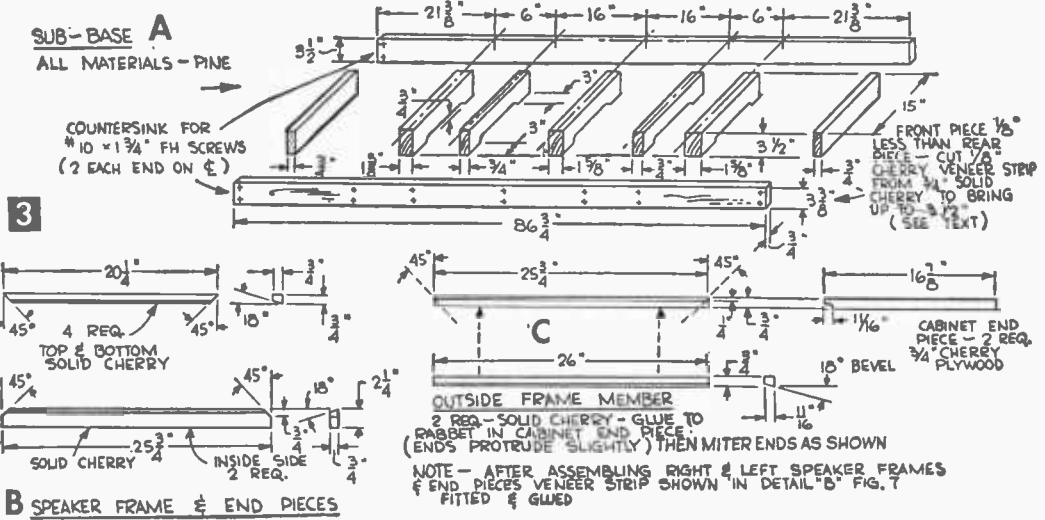
a half-lap miter joint. Measure 9⅞ in. from center of the longer pieces and rabbet these ends. If no other means, line up the edges on the edge of your saw table to check that corners are square.

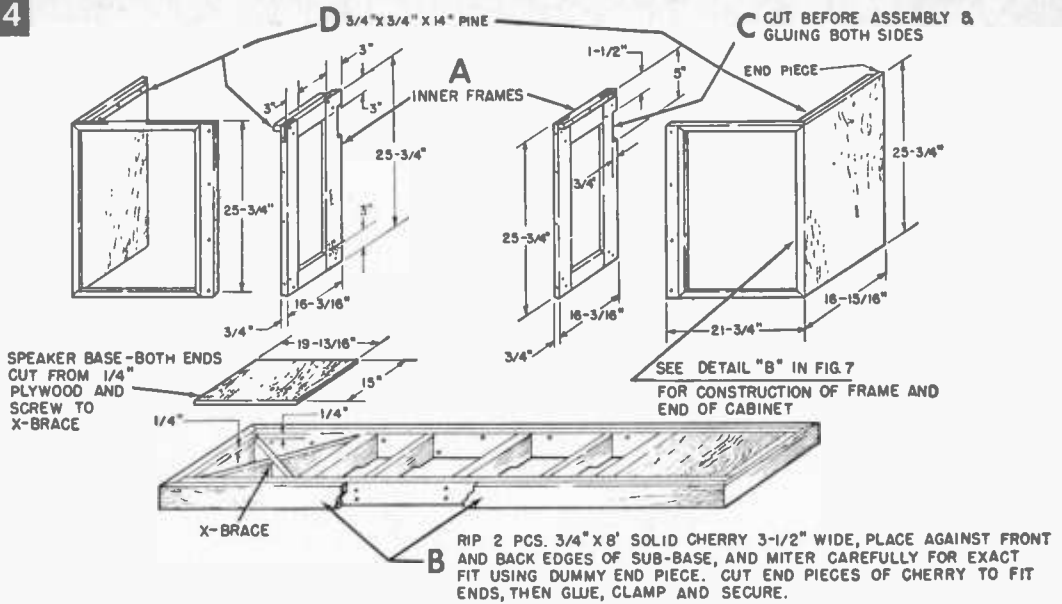
Now you can glue and clamp the frames together then drill for and install two #8 x ¾-in. fh screws at each joint. Unclamp the frames, now slightly oversize, and let dry.

Use of Plywood. We cut our principal wood sections out of a 4x8-ft. sheet of ¾-in. sliced lumber core cherry plywood available through cabinet shops and lumber dealers nationally. Ask your source to rip your sheet into two pieces, one being 18¼ x 96 in. It will then be easier to handle when you finish sawing it at home. This piece should be cut from the side and edge having the most beautiful grain.

Put your best hollow ground or planer blade on your table saw and set the rip fence at 17¼ in. These blades give amazingly

Note: After assembling right and left speaker frames and end pieces, fit and glue 1/16-in. veneer strip as shown in detail B, Fig. 7.





Caution: Assemble subframe before gluing. After checking for squareness, cut X-braces for each end. Disassemble, glue, and complete assembly, including braces. Check for perfect squareness.

smooth surfaces but must be exactly parallel to the rip fence; otherwise gum pick-up and resultant heat burn the wood and rapidly dull the blade.

Parts of the same width are cut at the same time, resulting in fewer settings of the saw and perfect fitting during assembly. With the fence set at $17\frac{1}{16}$ in., rip the narrow piece of plywood. Set this piece aside, now cut the two end pieces as one piece of wood $16\frac{7}{16}$ in. wide and 53 in. long. Next cut a panel $21\frac{1}{2}$ x $43\frac{1}{8}$ in. which will be the base for the control center and front piece of the cabinet. Turn the saw blade to a 45° angle and miter the front edge as in Fig. 6A. The long narrow piece left is reversed for use as the front of the inner portion of the cabinet.

Take two $\frac{3}{4}$ x 5 x 96-in. pieces of solid cherry and rip them to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide (we asked our source of supply to plane one edge, which makes the sawing operation easier and gives a perfectly finished top edge). Also cut two pieces $\frac{3}{4}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$ x 19 in. for the ends of the base. Miter the ends, then glue and screw this "veneer" to the sub-base as in Fig. 4B.

This can be accomplished with only four clamps. Line up one side perfectly and clamp, making sure the loose end pieces fit properly. Drill pilot holes every 18 in. on a line 1 in. from both edges. The holes should be staggered so there is approximately 9 in. between screws. Now remove clamps, apply glue and carefully reclamp back in position. Install screws, remove clamps, and follow the same procedure with the three other pieces. Cut a strip of cherry $\frac{1}{8}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ in. from one of the remaining 8-ft. pieces, trim to length,

clamp, and glue onto the long piece of the sub-frame that was cut to $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. width. Be extremely careful not to let any surplus glue ooze onto an outside surface.

Cut the $16\frac{7}{8}$ x 52-in. plywood in half and then trim the two pieces together to a length of $25\frac{3}{4}$ in. (Fig. 3C). While cutting this dimension, cut the inner frames (Fig. 4A) to $25\frac{3}{4}$ in. long by $16\frac{7}{16}$ in. wide. It is imperative that these four pieces be identically square.

Select the graining that you prefer to be exposed on the end pieces. On the inside of what is to be the front, rabbet the edge on both pieces as in detail B in Fig. 7.

Speaker Framing Stock. Cut four pieces of $\frac{3}{4}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. cherry 24 in. long, two pieces of the same stock 26 in. long and two $\frac{3}{4}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. pieces 30 in. long. Bevel all of these pieces on one side 18° as in Fig. 3B. Trim the two 30-in. lengths to 26 in. and the four 24-in. pieces to $20\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Do this by first mitering one end, then carefully measuring to the other end and mitering it. Trim the two $\frac{3}{4}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ x 30-in. pieces to $25\frac{3}{4}$ in. with the miter being cut last as in Fig. 3B.

Next put the two 26-in. long pieces through the saw and remove $\frac{1}{16}$ in. of the face (detail B in Fig. 7) to compensate for $\frac{1}{16}$ -in. veneer to be attached later.

Now glue and clamp these pieces, one each, into the rabbets of the already cut end pieces. Scrap from the 18° angle cuts can be used to get a square clamping surface. Once these are dry, cut miter and, using the edge of your saw table or other square surface, clamp and glue one of the $20\frac{1}{4}$ -in. pieces as in a picture frame construction (Fig. 6B). Since both the

bottom and top edges will be covered, drive a #8 x 1½-in. *fh* screw from the bottom pulling the corners together. This produces a "professionally" tight joint without special clamps.

Join another 20¼-in. piece in the same manner and when glue has dried, take one of the 2½-in. x 25¾-in. pieces and complete the frame, again screwing from top and bottom. Using the other pieces of end stock, assemble your second frame.

Draw a light guide line 1⅛ in. from the edge across the front of the base (front edge has the ¼-in. strip of cherry glued in) and ¼ in. in from the edge of each end. Set the ends and speaker frames on the guide lines. Then carefully measure, cut, and trim the inner frames. Tack the frames together, trimming both at the same time. While they are tacked, cut a notch ¾ in. deep by 3½ in. wide (Fig. 4C). Use a thread or light string stretched across the end pieces at the front and back corner to check that all four: the two inner frames and end pieces, are the same height and in line.

Cut eight pieces of ¾-in.-square white pine glue strips. Attach them to top and bottom of each end panel and inner frame as in Figs. 4D and 6B, using glue and #8 x 1½-in. *fh* screws. Check that edges are flush.

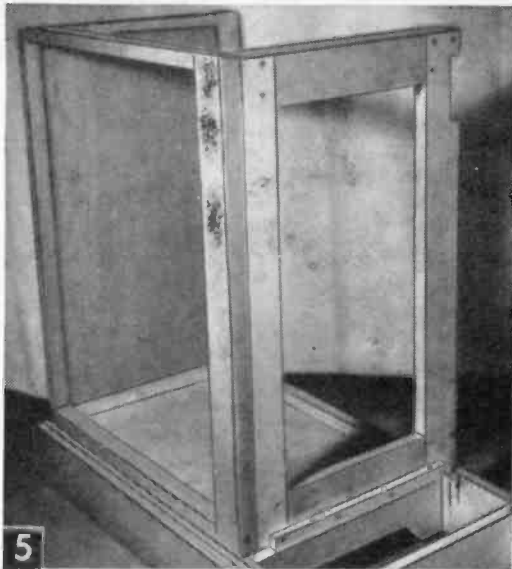
Just before gluing end panels in place, mark and cut dadoes for knife hinges on each end as in Fig. 6C. Replace in position, drill four pilot screw holes in both the lower glue strips of the end piece and inner frame. Glue and screw in place as in #2 of Fig. 6B, and wipe off any excess glue immediately.

Through the bottom of the speaker platform, drill three screw pilot holes and drive three screws to pull the bottom member of the speaker frame down to the base (#3 of Fig. 6B). Drill and screw the inner and speaker frames together after squaring up. Repeat these operations to assemble and glue the remaining end.

Control Center Construction. Cut a 7½ x 48-in. piece of ¾-in. cherry plywood for the control center back piece. Notch ends and cut dadoes as in Fig. 6D and observe the 45¾-in. dimension, which is critical. Trial fit back piece into the inner frame notches, and check that the edge should be ⅝ in. lower than the top of the inner frames (critical). Glue and screw the back piece in place.

Cut and dado both sides of the control center as in Fig. 6E, using a router or saw and chisels. Carefully position these sides; glue and clamp. Drill holes for and drive #8 x 1¼-in. *fh* screws. Dadoes must match those in the back piece as in Figs. 8 and 9. Properly mounted, side pieces will be ⅛ in. below the top of the inner frames.

The previously cut control center base and front (Fig. 6A) can now be installed. Slide the base in place into the side piece dadoes as



5 Lap-jointed inner frame is supported by heavy member of sub-base. Pine components are concealed by solid and veneer cherry in finished cabinet.

in Figs. 10 and 11 so that mitered front edge is flush with front of the sides. At this point, front and side dadoes were marked as in Fig. 6F to fit our tuner and preamp case. Check yours and modify the panel as needed.

Remove the base, make the marked dado and other cuts. Also cut out the record player mounting hole on the other side according to a template supplied by the manufacturer. In addition, lay out and cut any holes you may need for control switches and meters (Fig. 6G). While doing this, be careful not to dent or scar the mitered edge.

Now trial fit the previously cut front piece (Fig. 6A) to the base. Once satisfied, apply glue carefully to the side panel dadoes and slide the base in position. You've no doubt noticed that the dadoes are slightly wider than the ¾-in. base thickness. After checking that dadoes for tuner and preamp case line up drive wedges in from the underside to push the base up tight. Allow to dry.

Apply glue to mitered edge of the installed control center base and its front piece, place latter in position, and secure with two #8 x 1¼-in. *fh* screws on each end. Use wood clamps to draw into position, then screw wood strips to base and front inside. Allow to dry.

Record Compartment. A number of remnant pieces were splined together here to reduce waste or scrap to a minimum. Spline cuts were made the same way as other dadoes, with a saw blade making as many runs as needed for proper width.

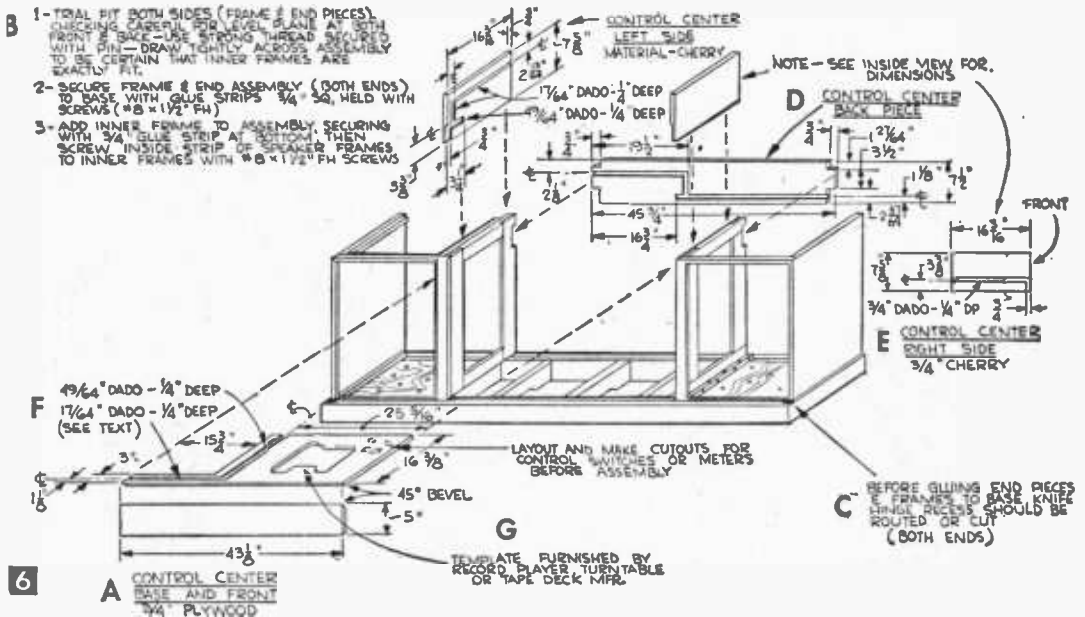
Cut the floor for the record storage compartment from ¾-in. plywood as in Fig. 7A, dadoing and rabbeting the underside to receive the cross members of the base and cut-

ting $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. wide dadoes with a router bit for partitions and back.

Partitions are shaped from $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. birch plywood and finished with cherry strips splined and glued to the front as in Fig. 7C. If you wish, partitions can be left square so dadoes can be cut with a table saw and hand chisel.

dado to fit over compartment back.

The Tuner-Preamp Case is cut from solid cherry stock, except for the front and top which are $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. cherry veneer. Dimensions given in Fig. 14A are about $\frac{1}{16}$ -in. longer than the $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. dadoes on the control panel base. This allows them to be easily inserted in



Cut two $16\frac{1}{16} \times 18\frac{1}{8}$ -in. pieces from the $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. plywood sheet for end panels, then dado and notch as in Fig. 7D. Cut and dado the solid cherry front and rear top pieces and the birch plywood back as in Fig. 7E.

Glue and screw the record compartment to the frame (Fig. 14). Cut a $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} \times 3$ -in. guide block for the top of the record compartment and install it with glue and screws to the inside of control panel front piece as in Fig. 11. Now you can apply glue to bottom dado on left side of record compartment, slide it into position as in Fig. 14 and attach to base of compartment and guide block.

Cut a $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ -in. spacer strip from scrap pine and secure it flush with the bottom of control panel front piece and butting against left side of the compartment.

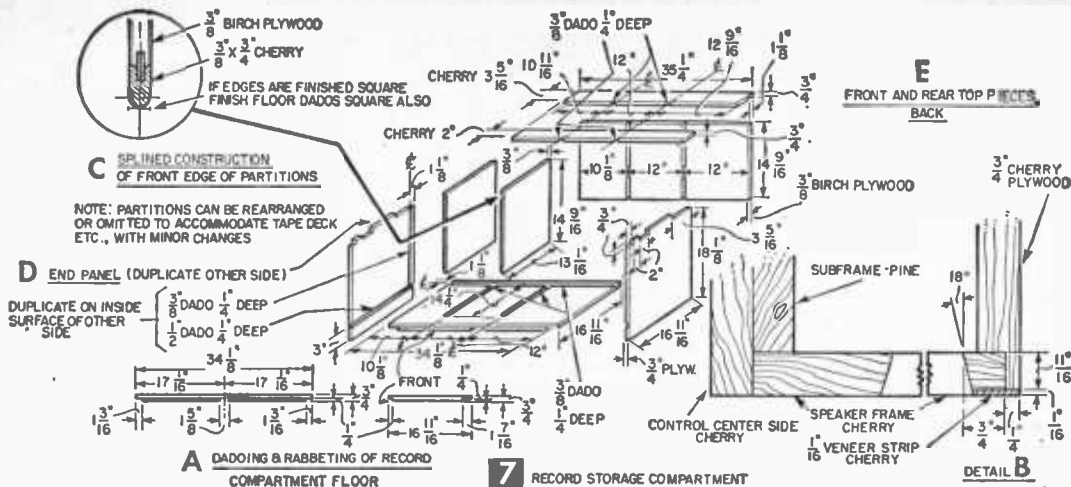
Glue the vertical dado on the left side of compartment, the dado in the rear of bottom piece, and both dadoes in the right side. Position compartment back and assemble the right side similar to the left. In order, glue compartment dadoes and place them in position; glue and screw front partition, holding bar in forward notches cut in sides; glue and screw rear bar in rear notches in sides, and

place. Rout or drill and chisel the end piece to receive the lid support. No dimensions are given for the preamplifier or tuner cutouts as there are many slight variations and manufacturers supply their own mounting instructions. Also, the position of the tuner's cooling panel may change in order to improve ventilation or for easier tube replacement.

We found the following method easiest for setting and gluing the finished blanks in place. First glue and slide the top in position, then the side. Depth of side is cut approximately $\frac{1}{16}$ in. short of total height. After the side is in place, slip in a filler strip to bring it to proper height so the miter edge of top and side meet. The strip should be about 1 in. shorter than total length of the dado.

Glue and slip in the front. A number of small clamps are a real asset here. Since this is a focal point of the finished cabinet, be sure to lift all glue that may ooze from the joints. Edges around the tuner vent and preamp are optional. These are $\frac{1}{4}$ in. square and are glued and screwed to the top after the selected preamp and other equipment were set in for fitting.

Panel Door Building. There are 13 nar-



row doors attached accordion style by concealed hinges. All wood is $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. solid cherry except for the $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. inner frames. To simplify the job, cut all similar parts at the same time. Set up a cutoff gauge on your saw, clamp strips to cut six at a time, making sure the cross feed is perfectly square.

Cut 26 pieces $1\frac{1}{4} \times 25\frac{3}{4}$ in. for the sides, 26 pieces $1\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ in. for the ends, 13 pieces $1 \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ in. for the centers, and 26 pieces $3\frac{1}{16} \times 10\frac{3}{4}$ in. for the insert panels, all from $\frac{3}{4}$ -in.

solid cherry. Run off 85 ft. of $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. stock to be machined in two basic operations. Set the saw blade $\frac{1}{8}$ in. high and dado the strips $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide as in detail A of Fig 15.

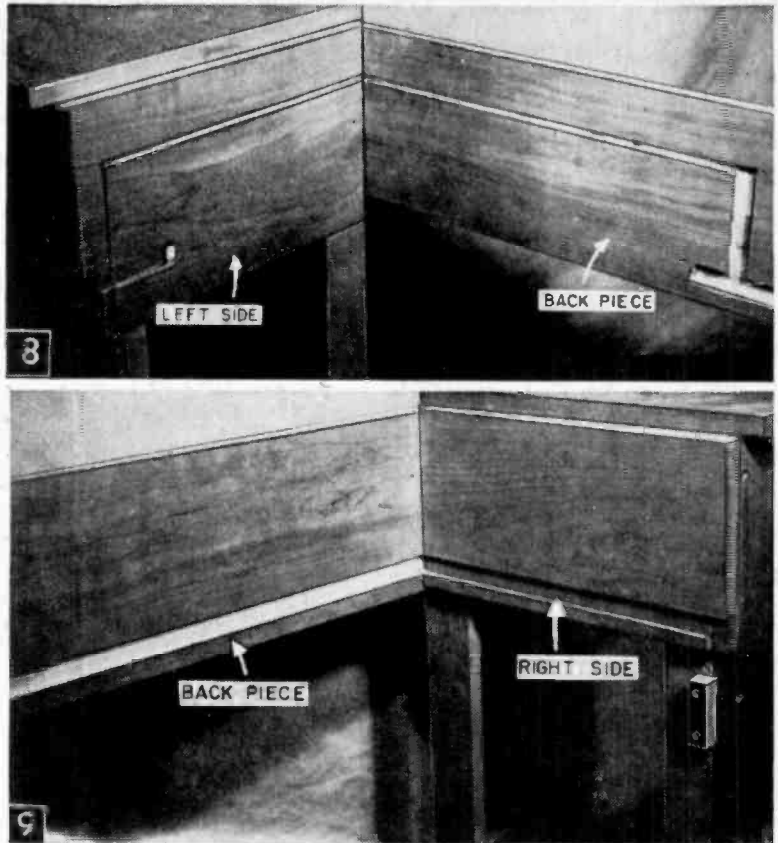
You'll need a molding head cutter to round both edges of the $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. stock, such as Sears #9H-2352.

Make a jig by taking a strip of scrap wood about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick and 4 in. wide. Saw a dado $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep on it with the width just enough to allow the $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. stock to slide through

MATERIALS LIST—STEREO MUSIC CENTER

No. Req.	Size and Description	No. Req.	Size and Description
1 pc.	$\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{2} \times 10'$ pine (sub-base framing)	200	$\frac{3}{8}$ " D. x $1\frac{1}{2}$ " long spiral hardwood dowel pins (Craftsman, 92¢)
1 pc.	$1\frac{3}{8} \times 3\frac{3}{8} \times 48"$ pine (sub-base framing)	9 prs.	$\frac{3}{8} \times 1"$ Soss invisible hinges for doors (Craftsman #0100, \$2.39 with screws. For this quantity, it is cheaper to order 12 pairs of hinges at \$21.50.)
2 pcs.	$\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{2} \times 96"$ pine (inner frames)	2 prs.	$\frac{5}{16} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$ " reversible knife hinges (Craftsman #1595, 54¢)
1 pc.	$\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 60"$ pine (glue strips)	1	48" long piano (continuous) hinge $1\frac{1}{16}$ " wide when opened, with screws (lid hinge)
1 pc.	$\frac{3}{4} \times 48 \times 96"$ lumber core cherry plywood (top, ends, control center back piece, record compartment floor)	1	lid support (#9379J, left hand style, used in project available from Lussky, White & Coolidge, 216 W. Monroe St., Chicago 6, Ill. Price \$2.68. Cheaper type is new type of adjustable friction brass plated support with nylon roller to hold lid at any height. Available as #7074 from Craftsman, 42¢)
1 pc.	$\frac{3}{4} \times 48 \times 48"$ lumber core cherry plywood (control center base and front piece, record compartment end panels)	3	$\frac{1}{4}$ " D. x $\frac{1}{2}$ " long magnets with $\frac{1}{2}$ " D. steel disk contacts (door closers—available for \$1.90 from J. F. Simpson Co., 4754 W. Washington St., Chicago 44, Ill.)
1 pc.	$\frac{1}{4} \times 24 \times 36"$ cherry plywood (speaker platforms)	1 lb.	casein stainless glue (Craftsman #524C, 85¢)
1 pc.	$\frac{1}{4} \times 16 \times 20"$ cherry plywood (tuner-preamp control box top, front)	1 pt.	contact bond cement (Craftsman #CBP10, \$1.49)
2 pcs.	$\frac{3}{8} \times 24 \times 36"$ birch plywood (record compartment partitions, back)	1 qt.	pigmented wiping stain, French provincial (Craftsman #202, \$1.77)
All wood listed below is solid cherry			
2 pcs.	$\frac{3}{4} \times 5 \times 96"$ (finished base, long pieces)	1 qt.	wiping stain reducer (Craftsman #205, 94¢)
2 pcs.	$\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 39"$ (finished base, end pieces)	1 doz.	#10 x $1\frac{1}{2}$ " flathead (fh) screws
4 pcs.	$\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 30"$ (speaker frame strips)	1 gross	#8 x $1\frac{1}{2}$ " fh screws
1 pc.	$\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 18"$ (side of tuner-preamp box)	1 gross	#8 x $1\frac{1}{4}$ " fh screws
7 pcs.	$\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 36"$ (door slides, ends, centers)	16	#8 x $\frac{3}{4}$ " fh screws
7 pcs.	$\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{16} \times 35"$ (door insert panels)	2 pcs.	24x29" grille cloth (speaker sections)
2 pcs.	$\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{3}{8} \times 16\frac{1}{16}"$ (control center sides)	Misc.	cherry veneer edging $1\frac{1}{4}$ " wide, 1 pt. linseed oil, 1 pt. turpentine, insulation for speaker cabinets, 1 box $\frac{3}{8}$ " brads, 1 box $\frac{1}{4}$ " tacks
13 pcs.	$\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 72"$ (door inner panels)		

Note: Solid cherry available at Craftsman Wood Service Co., 2727 S. Mary St., Chicago 8, Ill. Order the 96" lengths and the $\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 72"$ strips separately. An order for 18 sq. ft. of $\frac{3}{4}$ " cherry dimension stock in 42" lengths and random widths (4" to 8") should be sufficient to cut all other solid pieces. Latest catalog (1962, #28) price is 55¢ per sq. ft.



Views of left and right sides of control center back piece, after fitting side pieces. Note perfect match of dados at each end. Right side piece is cut about 1 in. narrower than recommended in Fig. 6E.

easily. Now change the saw blade for molding cutters and measure carefully so that when the cutters are raised, one of the beads will be exactly centered in the dado on the guide board. Raise cutters enough to place a rounded edge on stock and run both sides.

To shape the insert panels, change to a molding cutter shape such as that of Sears #9H-3202 (Fig. 15). Since there is a lot of wood to remove, take three passes to do it.

As you will be cutting against the grain on the ends and there will be slight splintering on the edge, cut the ends first and sides last. This will leave a smooth-finished edge as the splintered portion will be cut away.

Clamping Jig for Dowel Work. Now construct a clamping jig—flat, and with a surface at least 28x36 in. Cut two 3x28-in. pieces of scrap pine and attach them to the base, leaving 28½ in. between the inside edges. Cut a 1⅞-in. wide strip into two wedges. Lay the pieces for four doors in position: two 1¼ x 4¼-in. pieces for ends, one 1 x 4¼-in. piece for the middle.

With the pieces in alignment, lightly drive the wedges into position and mark the dowel guide lines: two for each side top and bottom, and one each side for the center. A Stanley dowel jig and the complete directions that

come with it make easy work of this. To cut dowel holes, we used a Delta ⅜-in. spur drill bit with ½-in. shank.

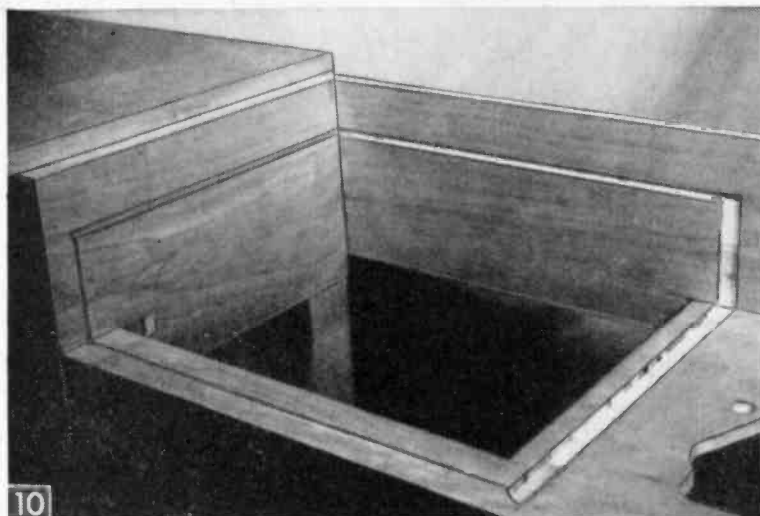
Mark all door sides and cross members as in Fig. 15 and then drill. Place glue in one side of each door only and tap in dowel pins (the prepared kind, ⅜-in. diameter and 1½ in. long). Place dry dowels on the other side and carefully tap together.

Again, lift excess glue. Complete four doors in this manner and place in press, driving wedges in fairly snug. As the wedge pressure will tend to raise the doors in the middle, place a board on top, and weights, such as old barbells. Allow to dry. Complete the other doors the same way.

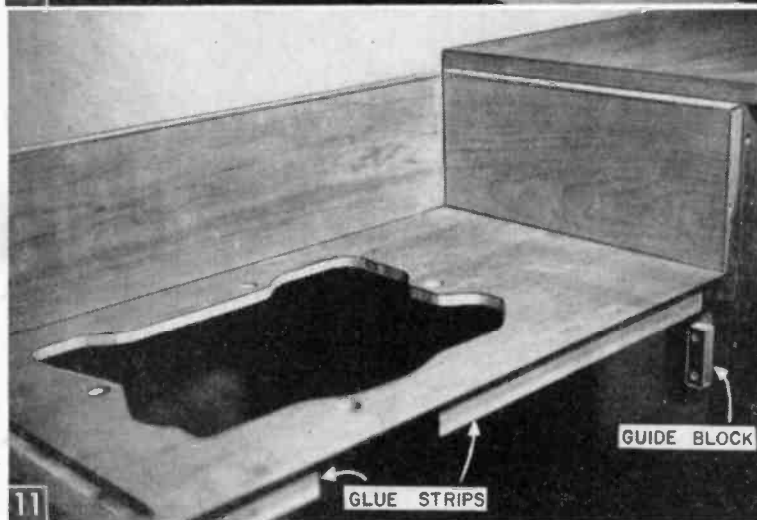
Sand the surfaces flush with medium production paper and finish off with a fine grade. A slight surface variation is possible.

The frames (still with one side not glued) are now ready for fitting with inner frames. For a perfect fit, miter these individually for each opening. Cut all inner frames, then label and bind each set of four separately. We suggest this individual-fit method since it is quite unlikely that each door will have precisely the same measurement.

With the frames intact, apply glue and position inner frames, then secure each end piece



View of control center base during trial fit to check all cuts with equipment selected. Changes should be made and checked again before securing this panel in place. Front panel of base is removed here, exposing gluing strips at joint with bevel of base, also the small guide block for top of the record compartment.



with two $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. brads and each side piece with three brads. Use a small counterpunch to set the brads. Be sure *not* to glue the miter of the inner frame of the loose side on the door frame—let it dry thoroughly.

Now tap the loose side out and trial-fit completed panels in their respective positions. They should go in freely, not sloppily. Trim any panel edges that need it and, working in groups of four, apply glue carefully to the inner frame dado. When the two panels are in place, glue the loose side and tap into position. Remove dowels, glue these holes, and put the dowels back in place, tapping slowly and with care.

Considerable pressure builds up in the dowel holes and the wood will split unless the glue is allowed to pass by the sides of the dowels. You will be wise to have a partner ready to lift any glue that may ooze out. This type of glue sets rapidly and you cannot

handle both operations on four doors alone.

Now lay the four doors in the wedge vise, set weights on top, and drive home the wedges. This will bring on more oozing of glue, so be ready for it. Use strips of aluminum foil on the bottom and under weights. Finish the remaining doors in like fashion.

Multiple Door Assembly. Lay out the 13 doors across the floor, arrange them for most pleasing appearance, then number them. Rabbet doors numbered 2, 3, 6, 7, 11, and 12 as in the three details in Fig 16A. Install a $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ -in tongue in the rabbets of doors numbered 3, 6, and 11 to lock the sections closed.

Doors 1 and 13 are routed or chiseled out at top and bottom for knife hinges, while the others are hung on Soss invisible hinges. The dowel jig makes installation of this type hinge extremely simple.

When closed, these hinges have $\frac{3}{64}$ -in. spacing between their faces, so take this into ac-



12

Completed stereo music center with doors and top open to reveal control and speaker area cabinetry.



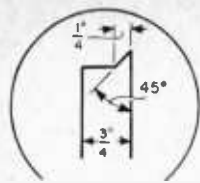
13

Without cabinet, the equipment looks like this: preamp over one speaker enclosure, amplifiers (to be remotely installed as in Fig. 2) over the other, record player. Tuner and tweeters not shown.

count when trimming the sides of all doors. When the doors are laid out, the outside edge of end doors should be flush with the respective end panels of the cabinet. The $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. spacing is also carried into the rabbeted edges to allow freedom of opening. Trim ends of doors to $25\frac{5}{8}$ in., which will allow $\frac{1}{8}$ in.

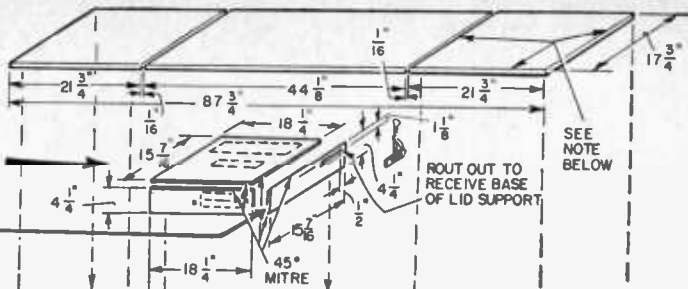
clearance at top and bottom.

Working with two adjoining doors at a time, measure and mark a line on each one $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. from the top and bottom. Then, measuring toward the middle, mark at $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. Drill at these points with a $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. drill, following instructions furnished with the

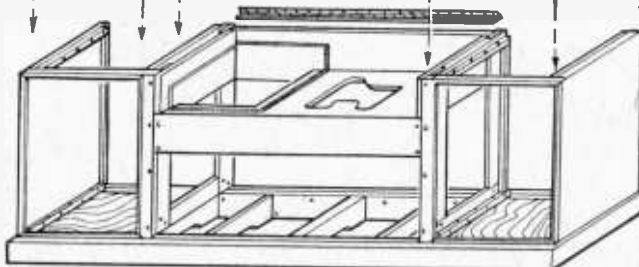
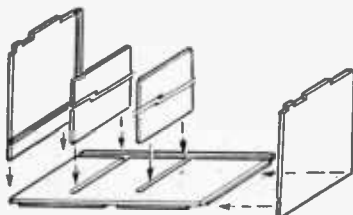


BOTH FRONT AND TOP EDGES

A
TUNER-PREAMP
CASE



14 CABINET ASSEMBLY



Note: Dimensions given for top panels are finished measurements. Be sure to allow for thickness of 1/16-in. veneer strip to be added on front and side edges of all three pieces.

hinges for depth and cleanout. Tap hinges in place, drill pilot holes and secure with screws. Finish the hinge installation for the four sets of doors and lay aside.

Check a radial saw to be sure its cut is perfectly square, then take the piece of cherry plywood blank previously earmarked for the top and cut it into three pieces: two 21 5/8 in. long and the other 44 in. long.

Final Assembly. Overall length of the cabinet should be 87 3/4 in. If any variance, allow for it in the center panel before gluing any veneer strips. Using a scrap 8-ft. piece from the base as a straightedge, cut three pieces of cherry veneer 1/16 in. thick and 1 3/16 in. wide. Attach the veneer to all exposed plywood edges on front and sides, using contact cement. Sand edges flush.

Glue and screw gluing blocks in place on the inside top (flush) edges of outer panels and inner frames. After they are dry, apply glue to the two top end panels, clamp them in position, drill pilot holes from underneath through the blocks and secure with #8 x 1 1/4-in. *fh* screws.

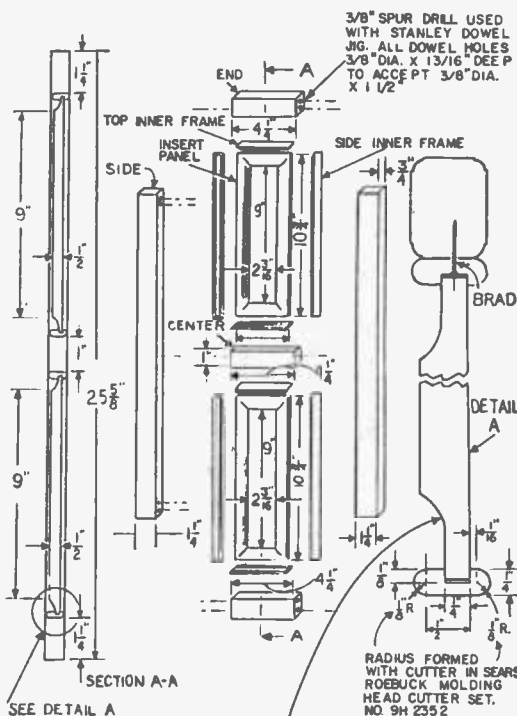
Screw a 44-in. length of piano hinge in position on the control compartment back panel. Rabbet the inside rear edge of the center top panel, previously cut and adjusted for length, to accept a flush mounting of the piano hinge. Set the panel in place, mark and screw to hinge, using only a few screws until you get it properly centered.

Place the lid support in position in the routed-out side of the preamp-tuner cabinet (Fig. 14A) to locate and drill an adjusting hole through the back panel. Adjust the tension; install support with screws.

15 DOOR ASSEMBLY

13 DOORS REQUIRE:

28	INSERT PANELS
13	CENTERS
26	ENDS
26	SIDES
50	INNER FRAMES (TOP AND BOTTOM)
52	INNER FRAMES (SIDES)

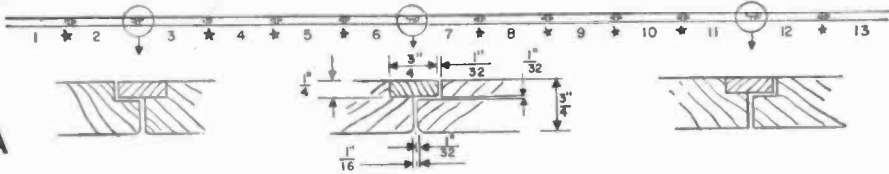


EDGES OF INSET PANEL FORMED WITH SEARS ROBUCK MOLDING HEAD CUTTER SET. NO 9H 3202

TOP VIEW OF DOOR ASSEMBLY SHOWING DETAIL OF CLOSURE

SPECIAL ATTENTION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO DIRECTION OF HINGE INSTALLATION

★ DENOTES: PAIR SOSS INVISIBLE HINGES



16 A

4 OZ. WAFFLE PADDING LIGHTLY SECURED TO SPEAKER ENCLOSURE TO PREVENT ACOUSTIC FEEDBACK. ALL SURFACES EXCEPT FRONT.

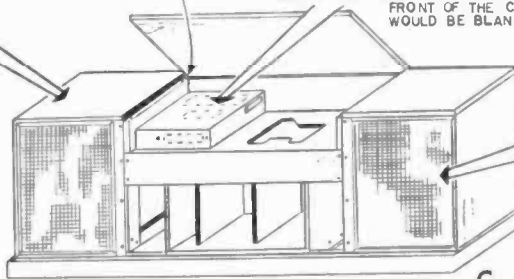
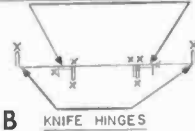


ASSEMBLY PROVIDES FOR 1/16" SPACE BETWEEN TOP AND SIDE SUPPORTS - FELT DOTS, 1/16" THICK, ALLOW TOP TO REST FLUSH WITH TOP OF ENDS

OPENING DIMENSIONS COMPLETELY OPTIONAL AND WILL DEPEND ON PARTICULAR UNITS INSTALLED - MOST PREAMPS CAN BE INSTALLED IN ANY POSITION BUT SOME TUNERS CANNOT. IT IS BEST TO CAREFULLY CHECK THIS BEFORE CUTTING WOOD. IT MAY BE POSSIBLE AND YOU MAY CHOOSE TO MOUNT THE TUNER VERTICALLY IN WHICH CASE THE FRONT OF THE CONTROL SECTION WOULD BE BLANK.

DOOR ASSEMBLIES SECURED TO FRAME - 4x10 x 1/2 F.H. SCREWS

16

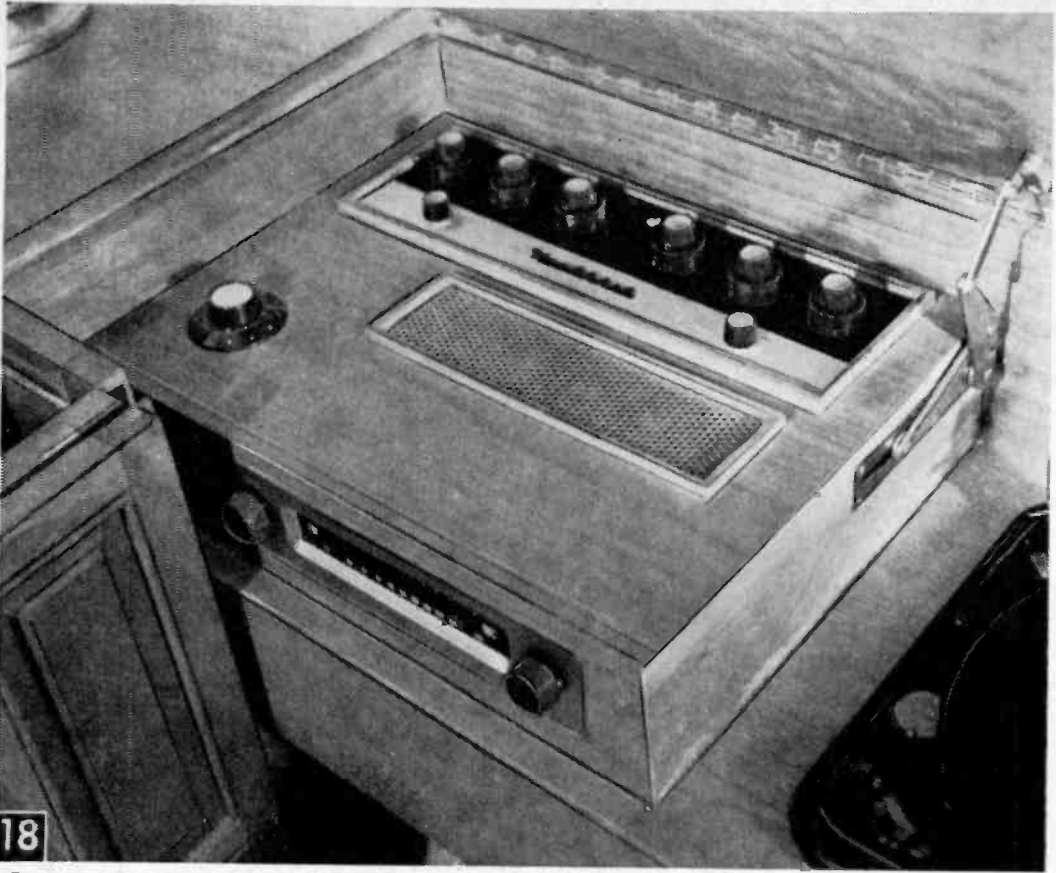


PLASTIC ACOUSTICAL CLOTH BOTH SIDES - USE PIECE 24" X 20" FOLD EDGES TO TRIPLE THICKNESS, 1/2" HEM. SECURE TO CHERRY FRAMES WITH 1/4" TACKS - SPACED 1"

Opening dimensions depend on style and make of units to be installed. Most preamps can be installed in any position but some tuners cannot. Check units before cutting wood. You may, if possible, choose to mount the tuner vertically, in which case the control section would be blank.



Completed control section and record compartment. Note tiny magnet recessed in front panel. Strong enough to hold doors closed, it releases with a slight pull.



18
Tuner-preamp case in place. Note ventilator panel and single dial at left which controls tweeter mounted in top outside corner of speaker cabinet adjoining. Tension of bracket can be set to hold lid open as desired.

Using knife hinges, secure both sets of end doors in position. Lay a $\frac{1}{16}$ -in. spacer on the base and set the remaining doors in place, using $\frac{1}{16}$ -in. shims behind doors 4 and 10. Wedge lightly in position and drill six pilot holes on each side from the rear of the cabinet (doors 4 and 10). Insert #10 x $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. fh screws (Fig. 16B), check alignment, and drive them home tightly.

Apply a cap strip of veneer in front of the exposed edge of the piano hinge, using contact cement.

Small magnets only of $\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter, and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long can be imbedded in $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. holes in the cabinet as in Fig. 17 to keep the free doors closed. Small metal plates can be cut into the doors to make contact. Only a $2\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. pull will open the doors.

Finishing the Cabinet is a pleasure—there's no long and drawn-out painting or pumice polishing. Remove two center door sections for staining and oiling, then replace.

To complete the cherry finish, we used French provincial pigmented oil stain, cutting it well with the reducer recommended for it. Test it first on scrap pieces to be sure of the correct degree of color depth.

Apply the stain ($\frac{1}{2}$ pt. of stain plus 1 pt. of reducer) by dipping a soft, lintless cloth in the can and wiping it over the surface. Remove any excess left standing on the wood and use only the stain immediately absorbed. After a 24-hour wait for drying, apply a liberal coating of linseed oil and turpentine (2:1) with a clean, soft rag. Wait five minutes, then rub briskly to remove any excess oil. This will give a very rich, non-glossy appearance.

Remember not to start with a too-dark finish. With each subsequent oiling (every three or four months), the finish has darkened slightly. No polishes are needed since the oil application cleanses the wood and continues to protect it.

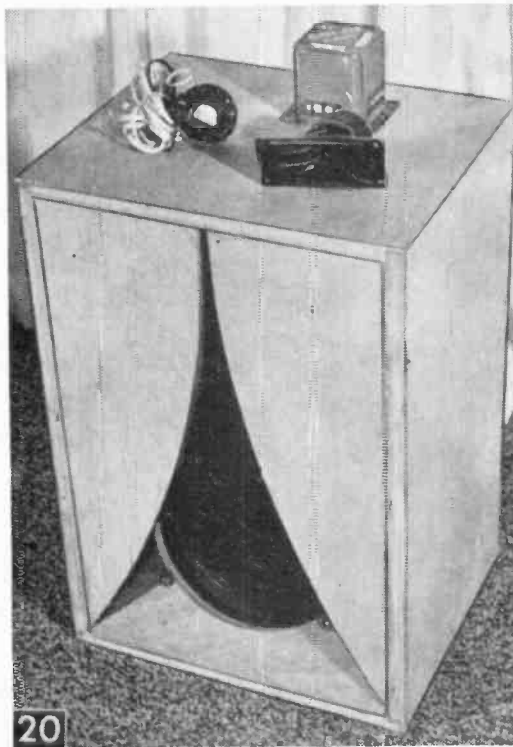
After the finish, select your grille cloth for the speaker sections and purchase enough to cut two 24x29-in. pieces. Turn the edges over $\frac{3}{4}$ in. and stitch the edges to triple thickness. Fasten in place with $\frac{1}{4}$ - or $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. tacks. Start at top and bottom centers, stretching the cloth as you tack toward the edges.

Since vibration from the speaker cabinets can be transmitted to both tuner and record player, the least you should do is insulate the bottom. We used 40-oz. rug waffle padding



19

Completed right side of control panel includes two meters and switch as well as another tweeter control.



20

Medium and low-range speakers come with this enclosure. Tweeter, control and crossover on top will be mounted in cabinet outside this enclosure.

tacked all around except for the front (Fig. 16D).

If you're using tweeters as we did, install them first, then slide in woofer enclosures. Install the other components, re-balance your record player, and you're in business.

Soldering with Immersion Heater

In a pinch, the occasional electronic builder, serviceman, or experimenter can solder wire connections with an immersion heater like the one shown. Simply wedge the wires between the heater coil turns and plug the heater in intermittently until the joint gets hot enough. Use the heater to aid heating large work when your iron or gun isn't large enough to handle the job.—JOHN A. COMSTOCK.





This Early American styled cabinet combines modern living with an old design to give you a piece of furniture that is both decorative and functional.

Early American TV Cabinet

Any portable or table TV set becomes a handsome console model when installed in this Early American styled cabinet

By RAY AYERS

ENJOY the beauty of a console TV without paying the high cabinet price by customizing a cabinet that sheathes your present portable or table model set. Even an old TV chassis can be brought up-to-date by installing it in this Early American styled cabinet.

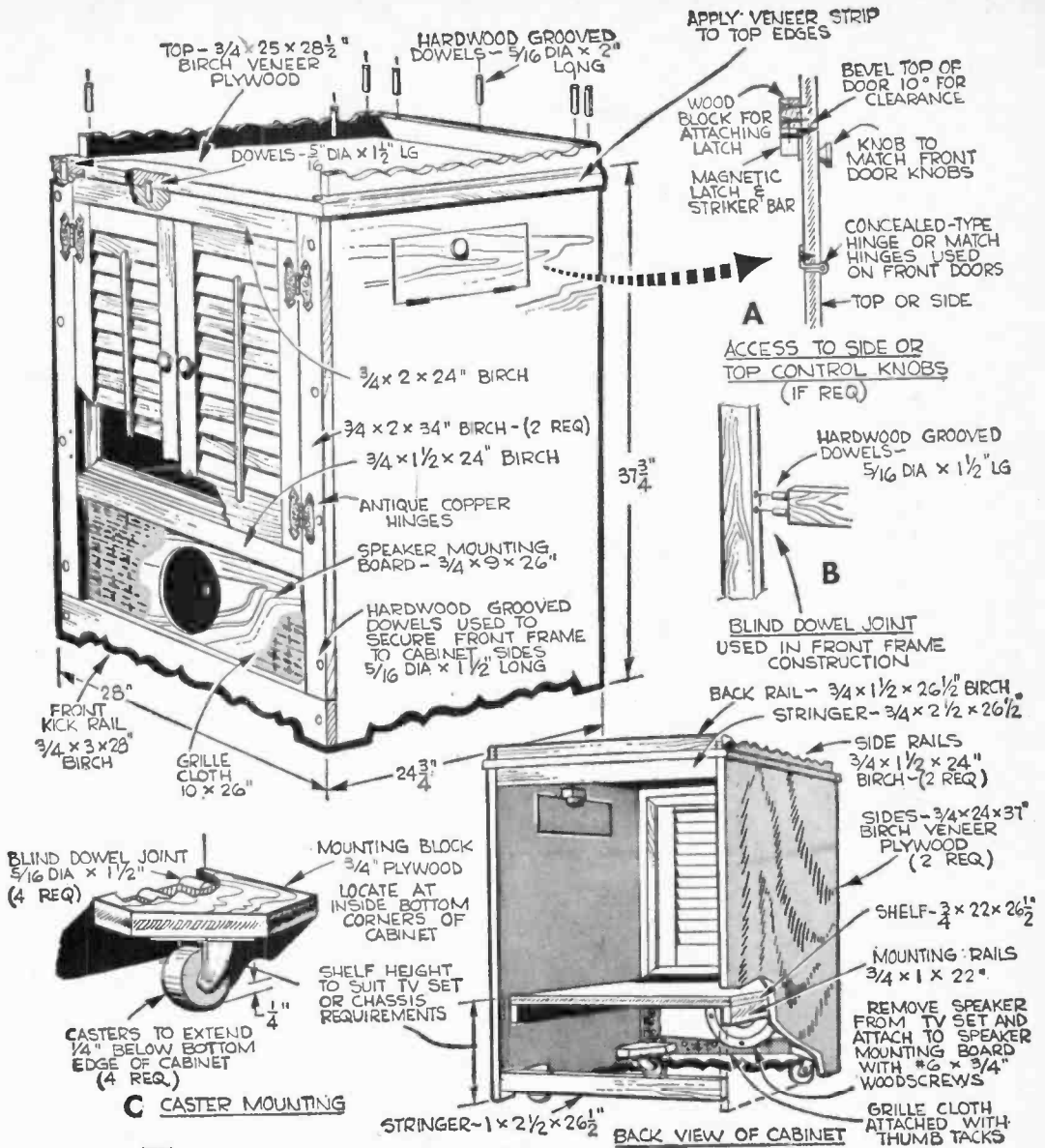
This particular cabinet was designed to house a table model Motorola, but with a few dimensional changes any model can be adapted to it. If the controls of your set are mounted on the side, an access panel can be made

(Fig. 2A) to permit convenient operation.

First Measure the TV you are going to enclose; then make the necessary dimensional changes directly on Fig. 2 so you won't have to double check every measurement when cutting the materials.

Next, cut the birch (see Materials List) for the front framework and rails to size (Fig. 2). Then shape the $\frac{3}{4}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. hardwood corner support blocks for the top shelf. Duplicate the scrolled designs used on the lower part of the front framework and sides, and top rails (Fig. 4) on cardboard, so the design can later be transferred to the wood. The design can be fashioned with a saber or coping saw.

Use blind dowel joints (Fig. 2B) to assemble the front framework. Dowel centers are preferable when spotting the holes in the frame pieces. For greater accuracy in matching the $\frac{5}{16}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. holes, bore them in the horizontal members first. Groove all dowels to allow trapped air and *Blue-Bird* white glue to escape. Remove the squeezed-out adhesive



2 CABINET CONSTRUCTION

immediately with a moist cloth. Be sure the framework is squared when you set it aside to dry.

Put the Top Shelf so it overhangs the cabinet by $\frac{1}{4}$ in. on the sides and $\frac{1}{8}$ in. on the front and back. This is the only piece of plywood that will have exposed edges; but these edges will later be covered with veneer. Other components that have to be cut from the $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. birch veneer plywood are the sides, TV shelf and mounting rails, and the speaker mounting board. The two stringers used for added support in the back (Fig. 2) can be cut from plywood or 1 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. hardwood.

Disconnect the speaker and use it as a template to locate the center cut-out and mounting holes in the speaker mounting board. Grille cloth can be made from dyed burlap or can be bought in 12 x 36-in. lengths from many radio and TV supply outlets.

Grille material used in Fig. 1 is described as "Tan with Bronze Threads," pattern 811, and was purchased from Allied Radio, 100 N. Western Ave., Chicago 80. After stretching the cloth across the mounting board, use thumb tacks to hold it in place. When attaching the speaker to the board with wood screws, be sure you don't damage the paper cone.



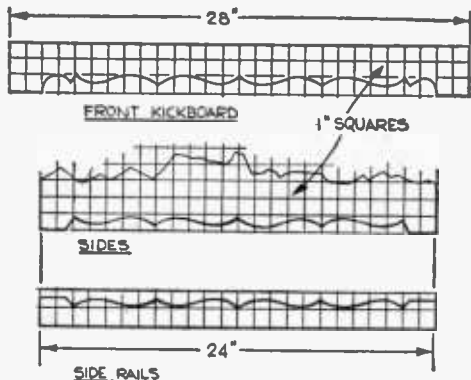
3 APPLYING VENEER

After cutting the scrolled design on the sides (Fig. 4), and, if necessary, the side access opening (Fig. 2A), attach the TV shelf mounting rails to the sides with 1 1/4-in. flat-head (*fh*) wood screws. Use 1 1/2-in. finishing nails to fasten the sides to the top, and countersink these fasteners when attaching the stringers to the sides so the nails can be covered with wood filler. The nails used to attach the top to the sides are covered by the scrolled side rails.

Molding used to mask the old TV cabinet should not interfere with the viewing area. It should also fit flush against the installed set, which should be back far enough so the standard size louvered doors can close.

The 1/2 x 2-in. cove molding used in Fig. 1 was shaped from solid stock, with all corners mitered. Attach it to the front framework by first drilling 1/8-in. pilot holes, then fasten with glue and woodscrews.

Use furniture clamps to hold the frame against the assembled sides and top when you drill the 1 1/2 x 3/16-in. dowel holes. Attach the top to the front with a dowel in front of each side rail (Fig. 2), and with two blind dowel



4 SCROLL EDGES

MATERIALS LIST—
EARLY AMERICAN TV CABINET

No. Req.	Size and Description	Use
3 pcs.	3/4 x 1 1/2 x 24" birch hardwood	frame, side rails
1 pc.	3/4 x 1 1/2 x 26 1/2" birch hardwood	back rail
1 pc.	3/4 x 2 x 24" birch hardwood	frame (horiz.)
2 pcs.	3/4 x 2 x 34" birch hardwood	frame (vert.)
1 pc.	3/4 x 3 x 28" birch hardwood	frame
1 pc.	3/4 x 9/4 x 4" birch hardwood	corner blocks
2 pcs.	1 x 2 1/2 x 26 1/2" hardwood or fir	stringers
1	3/4" x 4 x 8" birch veneer plywood	speaker mounting board top, sides, TV shelf, mounting rails
1 pc.	3/16 x 60" hardwood dowel	fasteners
2 pr.	3/2" long "H" type antique hammered hinges (Sears & Roebuck Co.)	louver doors
Misc.	#5 and #6 wood screws, 1 1/2" finishing nails, grille cloth and thumb tacks, casters, Glu Bird glue, Miniwax stain, Weldwood veneer, louver doors.	

joints that are positioned 8 3/4 in. from the sides of the top. Drill the holes for the blind dowel joint 1/2 in. into the plywood top and 1 in. into the birch frame.

Make the cabinet mobile by attaching casters (Fig. 2C). The 3/4-in. plywood caster blocks should be large enough so the casters clear the cabinet when it turns.

The type of flooring you have will determine how far the casters should extend below the cabinet. A 1/4-in. clearance between cabinet and caster is enough on tiled floors or on carpeting not backed with a thick pad. Use 1 1/2-in. dowels to hold the caster mounting blocks in place.

While the cabinet is still resting on the top, glue the 3/4 x 3/4-in. corner blocks in the angles formed where the top meets the front, and the back stringer.

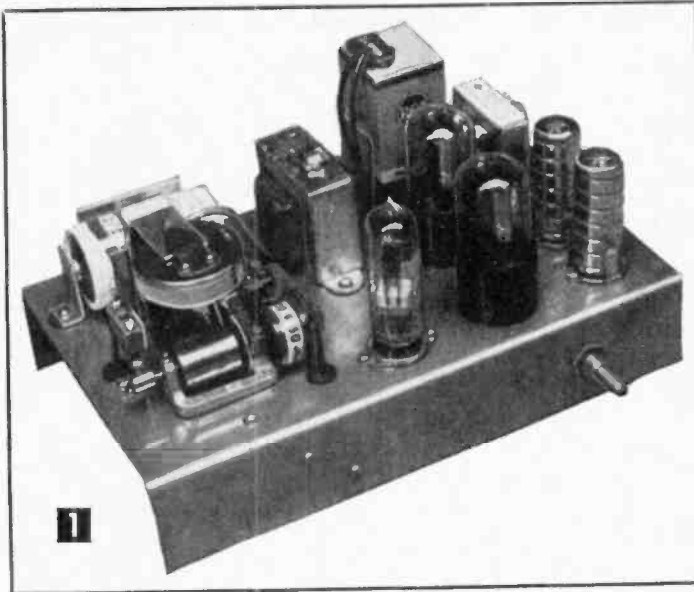
Final Step is to install the TV shelf and the top rails. Position the shelf and drill two pilot holes on each side so 1 1/2-in. *fh* wood screws can be driven in to add further support to the cabinet.

Cut the scrolled design on the side rails (Fig. 4), then attach them to the top with 3/16 x 2-in. dowels. The back rail fits between the side rails, and is held in place with three dowels.

The *Weldwood* veneer strip used to cover the exposed edges of the top can be applied with glue and pressed in place with a small block (Fig. 3). An excellent bond can be assured if a hot iron is run over the strip immediately after it is positioned. After the glue sets, trim any surplus veneer edge with a razor blade and sand smooth. Since the veneer strip is so thin, no mitering is required, only a light sanding and rounding of the edges.

Lightly sand the cabinet with a fine abrasive paper and slightly round off the edges. After thoroughly cleaning the wood surfaces, apply a light coat of *Miniwax Early American* stain. Brush on two coats of clear lacquer. Rub on several coats of paste wax.

A Musical Annunciator



An electronically amplified Swiss musical movement (at left front) makes a pleasant door annunciator.

With this device hooked into your front door-bell circuit, you substitute the soft, tinkling tones of a music box for the jangle of bell, rasp of buzzer or raucous cling-clang of chimes

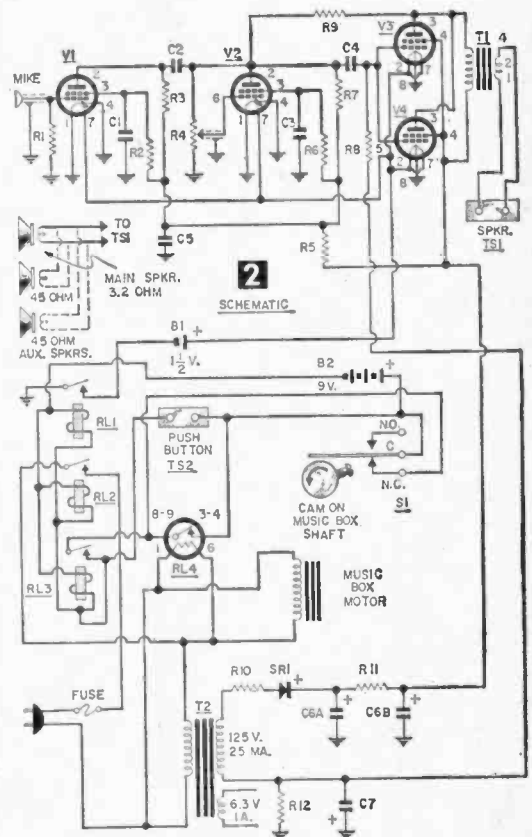
By HARTLAND B. SMITH, W8VVD

THE heart of this annunciator is its Swiss musical movement. Powered by a miniature 110-v, shaded-pole motor, this movement will play a 20-second excerpt from one of your favorite melodies. (The available tunes range from *Adeste Fideles* to the *Third Man Theme*, so you should have little difficulty in finding a composition to suit your taste.)

If this tiny music maker is to be heard throughout your home, however, some form of amplification must be employed—and the amplifier must be ready to operate the instant the front door button is pressed.

For economy's sake, no power should be drawn by the unit during standby periods. Consequently, heater-type vacuum tubes cannot be used. The choice, therefore, lies between battery tubes and transistors. Despite continued transistor price reductions, the capacitors, transformers, etc. needed for transistor circuitry are still relatively expensive. In contrast, the parts required for a vacuum-tube amplifier are quite reasonable and, in addition, many are likely to be found in the average experimenter's junk box. For this reason, the unit shown in Fig. 1 utilizes filament-type tubes rather than transistors.

An inexpensive high-output crystal lapel mike converts the sound produced by the musical movement into electrical impulses. These impulses are fed to the control grid of vacuum tube V1 (see Fig. 2). A dynamic



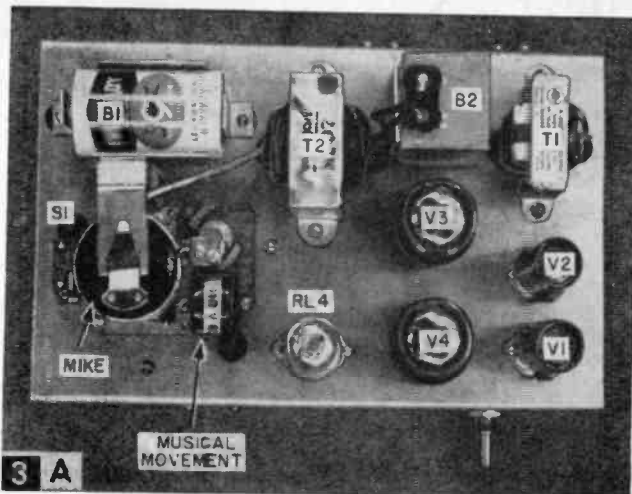
cause it would be sensitive to the hum resulting from the magnetic field that surrounds the motor. A vibration pickup mike, as used for electric guitars and similar musical instruments is also impractical, because of its sensitivity to the mechanical noises generated as the motor and its associated gearing operates.

Because of this mechanically generated noise, a relatively shockproof bracket (see Fig. 6) must be used to mount the mike. This bracket makes use of a small section of plastic sponge to deaden vibrations which would otherwise travel up the mount and excite the mike.

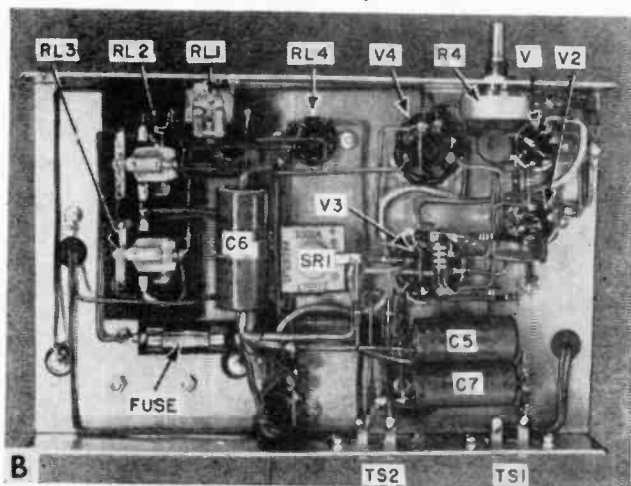
In most respects, the four-tube amplifier is of conventional design. Since the power capability of a single 3Q5GT is rather limited, two of these tubes are operated in parallel. The extra 3Q5GT provides a very useful increase in power output. Parallel, instead of push-pull operation was chosen because no phase inverter tube is needed and an inexpensive output transformer can be employed. Preliminary tests of the completed amplifier showed that its overall gain was so high that there was a tendency toward self-oscillation when the volume control was well advanced, but the addition of resistor R9 (see Fig. 2) provided sufficient inverse feedback to lower the gain and completely eliminate the oscillation problem. The use of inverse feedback also improved the frequency response and minimized distortion in the output stage.

When the annunciator is first plugged into the line, no power can be drawn because relay RL2 is open. However, as soon as the pushbutton is pressed current from the 9-v battery will flow through the coils of RL1, RL2, and RL3. Relay RL2 closes and applies 110 volts to the primary of T2, to the heater of delay relay (RL4), and to the motor of the musical movement. Relay RL1 closes and applies filament power to the tubes. The amplifier becomes operative at once and the tones of the musical movement are heard via loudspeakers placed in convenient spots throughout the home.

Relay RL3 also closes at the instant the button is pressed. The contacts of RL3—as long as RL4 or S1 remain closed—act as a short across the pushbutton. Thus, current continues to be supplied to the coils of RL1, RL2 and RL3 via the contacts of RL3, even



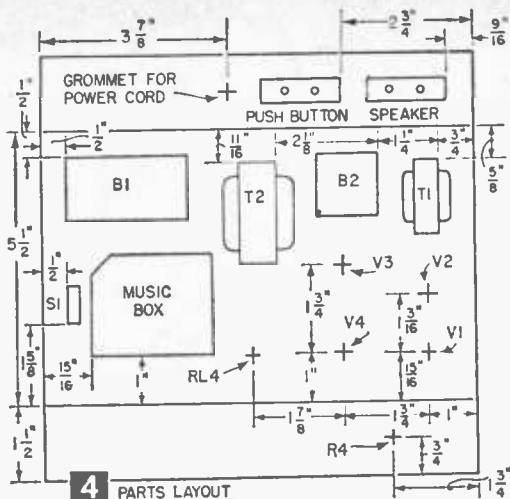
Top-chassis (above) and bottom-chassis (below) views of annunciator circuitry.



after the visitor stops pressing the button.

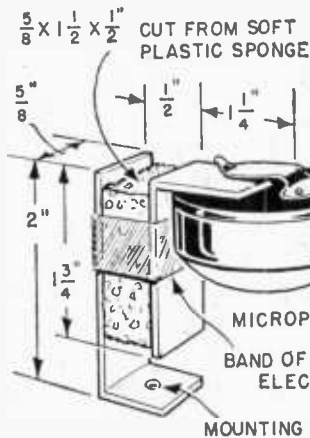
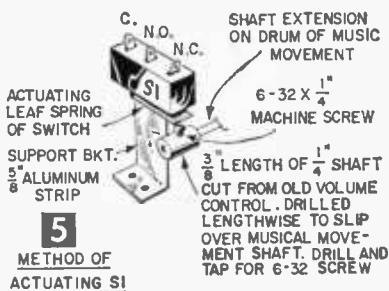
As the unit operates, the heater in RL4 warms up. After a period of approximately 10 seconds, it becomes so hot that the bi-metal arm in RL4 bends far enough to open the normally closed contacts of this relay. At the moment, this action has no effect on the operation of the musical movement or amplifier because the points of RL4 are paralleled by those of S1, the miniature snap action switch operated by the cam on the shaft of the musical movement. As soon as the 20-second tune has been completed, the cam opens S1, breaking the current path from the 9-v battery to the coils of RL1, RL2 and RL3. The relays open and the entire unit shuts down until such time as it is reactivated by the push-button.

The cam on the music box is constructed from a short length of volume control shaft and a 6-32 machine screw (see Fig. 5). This



cam must be so positioned that it actuates the lever of S1 when the tune on the barrel has been completed.

The power transformer T2 in Fig. 3A happens to be a surplus unit designed to provide 125 v at 25 ma and 6.3 v at 1 amp. A suitable substitute would be a Knight 62G008 which furnishes 125 volts each side of center-tap,



6 SHOCK PROOF MOUNT FOR MICROPHONE

plus 6.3 v. Only half of the high-voltage secondary on the 62G008 should be employed with the center-tap going to R12 and one end of the high-voltage winding going to R10. Since the other end of the secondary and the 6.3-v leads are not required, clip them short and insulate with electrical tape.

The two small batteries B1 and B2 are subjected to so little use in this particular device that they can be expected to have almost shelf life. Consequently, the battery cost per month will be insignificant.

Constructed on a 1 1/2 x 5 1/2 x 9-in. aluminum chassis, the amplifier is easy to wire since there is plenty of room between the components for the tip of a soldering iron. The armatures of the three small relays are directly connected to the frames. Therefore, RL2 and RL3 should be insulated from the chassis. Figure 3B shows how these relays are mounted on a thin sheet of Bakelite. Any easily worked plastic can be substituted for the Bakelite.

No knob is needed on the shaft of R4. Once the volume has been set to the desired level, no further adjustment is necessary. Battery B1 is kept in place with a home-made battery holder (or use a commercially built holder, such as a Keystone type 175). Two L-shaped brackets bent from small pieces of aluminum clamp battery B2 in position. Since the No. 5

MATERIALS LIST—MUSICAL ANNUNCIATOR

Desig.	Description
R1, R6, R8	2.2 megohm, 1/2 watt (Allied 1MM000)
R2	1 megohm, 1/2 watt (Allied 1MM000)
R3, R7	220,000 ohm, 1/2 watt (Allied 1MM000)
R9	330,000 ohm, 1/2 watt (Allied 1MM000)
R10	75 ohm, 1/2 watt (Allied 1MM000)
R11	560 ohm, 1/2 watt (Allied 1MM000)
R12	330 ohm, 1/2 watt (Allied 1MM000)
R4	500,000 ohm volume control (Allied 29M773)
R5	33,000 ohm, 1 watt (Allied 1MM020)
C1, C2, C3, C4	.01 mfd. disc ceramic capacitors (Allied 11L437)
C5	12 mf., 150-v electrolytic capacitor (Allied 15L194)
C6	20-20 mf., 150 v electrolytic capacitor (Allied 15L247)
C7	100 mf., 15 v. electrolytic capacitor (Allied 16L236)
RL1, RL2, RL3	Sigma 11F-1000G-SIL SPDT Relay (Allied 75P068)
RL4	Amperite 115C10T miniature delay relay (Allied 75PP296)
T1	Stancor A-3822 4 watt universal output transformer (Allied 64G005)
T2	Knight power transformer 125-0-125 v, 25 ma; 6.3 v, 1 amp (Allied 62G008)
B1	1 1/2 v size D A battery (Allied 80J903)
B2	9 v battery VS-305 (Allied 80J838)
SR1	Federal 1002A, 65 ma. rectifier (Allied 4A606)
S1	Unimax USML SPDT Subminiature leaf switch (Allied 34B848)
TS1, TS2	2 screw terminal strip (Allied 41H505)
Mic	Crystal lapel Mike (Lafayette PA-9)
Battery Holder	for 1 size D cell (Lafayette MS-175)
Fuse	3AG 1/2 amp (Allied 52B232)
V1, V2	1U5 tube
V3, V4	3Q5GT tube
Musical movement	Reuge ELR 1.18 110 v, 60 cps with extended shaft. From Novelties of Distinction, 131 West 42nd St., New York 36, N. Y., or direct from the manufacturer, Reuge S.A., 26, Rue des Rasses, Ste. Croix, Switzerland.
	two octal tube sockets (Allied 40H058)
	one 9-prong miniature socket for RL4 (Allied 41H534)
	two 7-prong tube sockets with shield (Allied 40H194)
	two 1 1/2" tube shields (Allied 40H198)
	open-end chassis 1 1/2 x 5 1/2 x 9" (Allied 80P440)
	fuse clip (Allied 52B292)
	three terminal tie-point strip (Allied 41H501)
	5" loudspeaker, 3.2-ohm voice coil (Allied 81D617)
	wall baffle for 5" speaker
	wire, power plug, assorted 4-36 and 6-32 screws and nuts

Components available from Allied Radio Corp., 100 N. Western Ave., Chicago 80, Illinois, and Lafayette Radio 111 Jericho Turnpike, Syosset, L. I., N. Y.

pin on a 1U5 and the No. 1 and 6 pins of a 3Q5GT are not connected to elements within the tubes, those terminals on the sockets can be used as convenient tie points to support resistors and capacitors. Grid bias for the 3Q5GT's is obtained from the voltage drop across R12. Capacitor C7, the bias filter capacitor, must be wired with its positive terminal grounded.

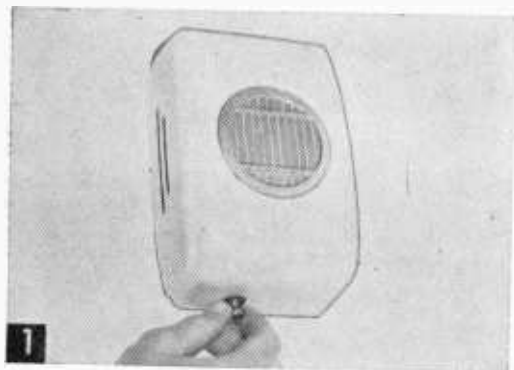
Locate the amplifier where output from the speakers cannot get back into the microphone to produce acoustical feedback—put it in the basement or, if you have no basement, in a utility room. Wherever you put the amplifier, make certain that it is out of reach of your youngsters. With the exception of the terminals on the motor of the musical movement, which ought to be insulated with electrical tape, all high voltages appear only on the under side of the chassis. A fuse has been included as a protection against overheating which might result from a shorted component.

Once it has been permanently installed, plug the amplifier into the power line and run a pair of wires from TS2 to a pushbutton near the front door. Run a second pair of wires from TS1 to the main speaker which may be a 4-in. or 5-in. unit with an impedance of 3.2 ohms. Mounted in a wooden baffle, this speaker can be placed at a convenient point in the most lived-in section of your

home.

Overall volume in any one part of the house need not be high, since additional speakers can be placed in those areas where the sound of the main speaker does not penetrate adequately. These extra speakers can be wired in parallel with the main speaker as shown in Fig. 2. Since the desired volume level at remote locations will normally be less than that of the main speaker, intercom replacement units with 45-ohm voice coils will work effectively in these spots. Each intercom speaker will give adequate acoustical output to cover a room or two, but because of the relatively high impedances involved, even when several are connected in parallel, they will not seriously shunt the 3.2-ohm main speaker.

The electronically amplified music box, as a replacement for an ordinary door bell or chime has a number of important features, in addition to its basic one of providing pleasant music. Unlike the ordinary bell or solenoid-operated chime, it plays for a period of 20 seconds, whether or not the pushbutton is held down. The sound of a doorbell is usually of rather short duration and is often masked by noises around the house. On the other hand, the continued output from the music box tends to get through such distractions as children's voices, loud hi-fi's, clacking typewriters, and pounding hammers.

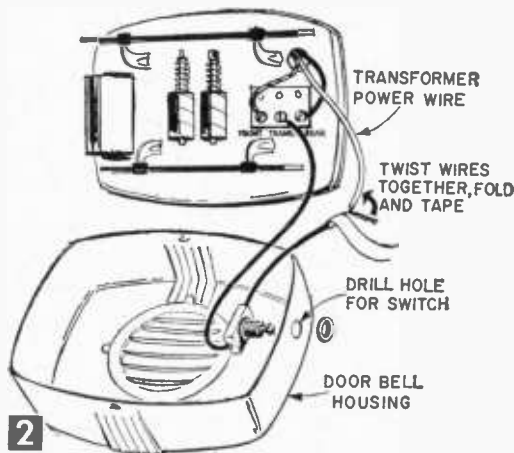


Door Bell Silencer

HERE'S a simple way of silencing that door bell so that it won't wake babies taking afternoon naps.

Obtain a small twist switch with threaded shaft and nut for mounting from your hardware store. Remove the cover or housing from your door bell and drill a hole through it large enough to pass the threaded shaft on the switch (Fig. 2). Make sure the switch parts inside the housing won't interfere with the bell mechanism.

Remove the wire coming from the bell



transformer from its terminal and connect one of the pigtail wires on the switch to the transformer terminal. Then connect the transformer wire to the other pigtail wire on the switch by twisting them together and taping.

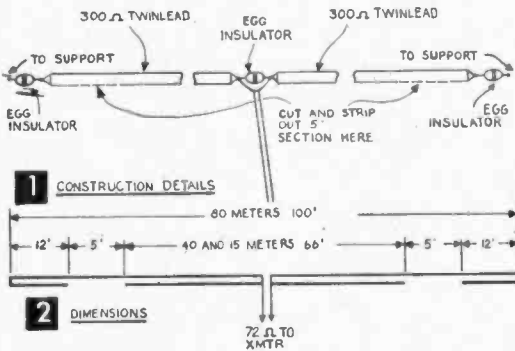
You don't have to turn off the house current for this job—house bell circuits carry only 6 volts.

Replace bell housing, and have someone press door bell button so you will know if the switch is in the "on" or "off" position.

SHORTY:

the Compact 3-Band Antenna

By JOE A. ROLF, K5JOK



LIMITED in antenna space? Here is an inexpensive three-band system that will fit the average backyard and is ideal for the novice amateur operator since it's designed for 80, 40, and 15 meters.

The system is constructed with 300-ohm television twin lead and consists of a 40- and

80-meter dipole with the same feed line at the center. The entire system is "shrunk" to 100 ft. by bending the 80-meter section back 12 ft. at each end. There is no noticeable sacrifice in performance.

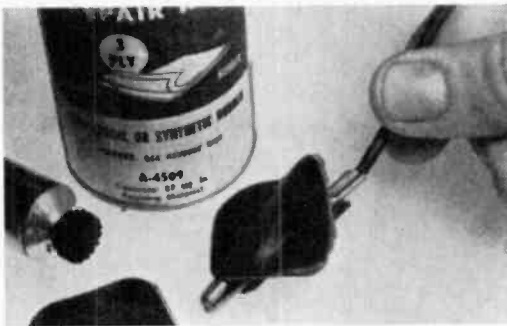
Construct the antenna to the dimensions of Fig. 2, using a grade of TV twin lead such as Belden 8230 that is strong enough to stand the stress. Start by cutting two 50-ft. lengths of twin lead and attaching an egg insulator to one end of each piece. Tie the other ends to a single insulator to form the center feed point as in Fig. 1.

From each outer end, measure back 12 ft. toward the center, then remove a 5-ft. section of conductor from one side of the twin lead. Attach the feed line and the system is ready to go on the air.

Either 72-ohm coax or twin lead may be used for feeding the system. A 72-ohm twin lead reduces the weight which the antenna must support and keeps the system electrically balanced. There's an advantage to coax, however, in that it reduces feed line radiation and will prove easiest to connect to most transmitters. If neither is available, a good grade of plastic lamp cord can be used.

You should obtain adequate results with this antenna system of 80, 40, and 15, and it will also work fairly well on 20 and 10 meters. But for the best overall performance, use an antenna tuner, if available.

Patch Up Test Clips



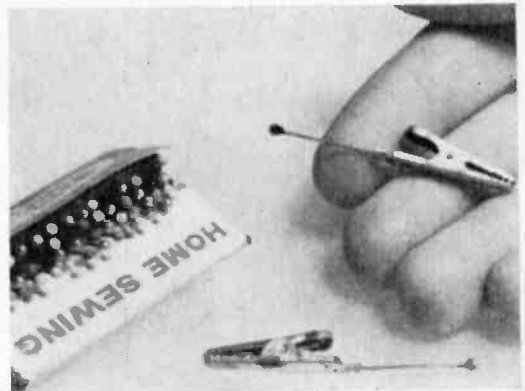
- When small, bare uninsulated test clips are used on 'hot' wires connected to live circuits, insulate the clips with rubber-tire patching. When ordinary clip insulators aren't available, tire-patching covers come in mighty handy. Simply sandwich the clip between two of the patches and bring the outer edges together and squeeze. The adhesive on the patching is sufficient so you won't need to use rubber cement.—J. A. C.

Rubber-Mount Treble Speaker

- Rubber suction cups are ideal shock-mounts for treble loudspeakers. They make good mechanical mounts and acoustically isolate the speaker frame from cabinet panels

which tend to accentuate the bass frequencies. Attach the cups to the speaker frame with screws (get the kind of cups having threaded inserts or screws) and to the cabinet panel with rubber or service cement.—JOHN A. COMSTOCK.

Easy Color Coding



- Perhaps the easiest way to color-code test clips used for marking circuit wires or parts to aid servicing is to attach a colored dressmaker's pin to each clip. The colored head of the pin sticks out like a sore thumb against wiring. What's more the pins are inexpensive and available in dozens of colors.—J. A. C.



1

S&M Boat Designer Bill Jackson demonstrates search method. A 26-in. loop is wired into a 100-ft. cable made of lamp cord. When the coil approaches the metal object, a change in tone is heard.

Underwater Metal Locator

Pinpoints Submerged Treasure

By JAMES E. PUGH JR.

Craft Print Project No. 341



2

This small coil locates pipes buried in walls, floors, and concrete and can also be used to search for buried metal objects.

WHETHER you are searching for a lost outboard motor or sunken loot, this easy-to-build underwater metal locator can make an otherwise impossible job both productive and interesting.

Just drop your search coil overboard, make a few easy tuning adjustments, then start searching. As the submerged coil nears a metal object, a tone is heard in the earphones. Since the detector responds to both ferrous and non-ferrous metals it is possible to locate nearly any metal object at the bottom of bays, rivers, lakes, and streams.

A low-frequency inductance bridge circuit minimizes the effect of water and cable length on sensitivity. This makes it possible to use an inexpensive unshielded cable, a 100-ft. length of rubber covered lamp cord between control box and search coil. If your treasure lies in deeper water this cable can be lengthened to 500 or 600 ft. with only a minor circuit adjustment. Similarly, it can be shortened to as

little as desired if you plan to work in shallow water or on dry land.

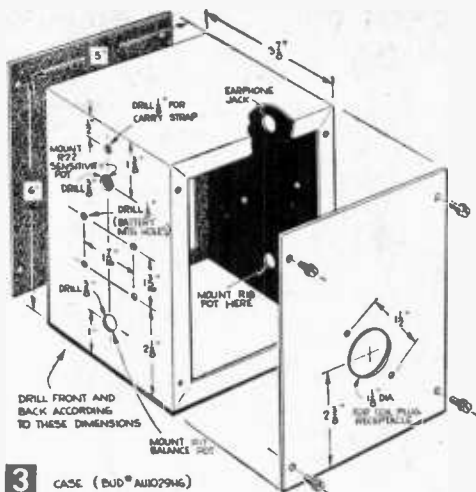
Besides the many possible underwater applications, this metal detector with a smaller coil can be used by landlubbers for finding buried pipes and tanks, shell fragments in old battlefields, ore deposits near the surface of the ground, and metal in lumber, logs, and livestock feed.

Transistorized circuitry is used for minimum weight, maximum battery life, and greatest resistance to mechanical shock. The inexpensive penlight size cells, easy to obtain, last about 100 hours in the oscillator and 200 hours in the amplifier section.

Detection range depends on size of the object, skill of the operator, and type of metal. Iron, steel, lead, and aluminum can be detected at a greater range than brass and copper. A small camera can be found at about 1 foot from the coil and a large outboard motor at about 4 feet. Maximum range is about 5 feet.

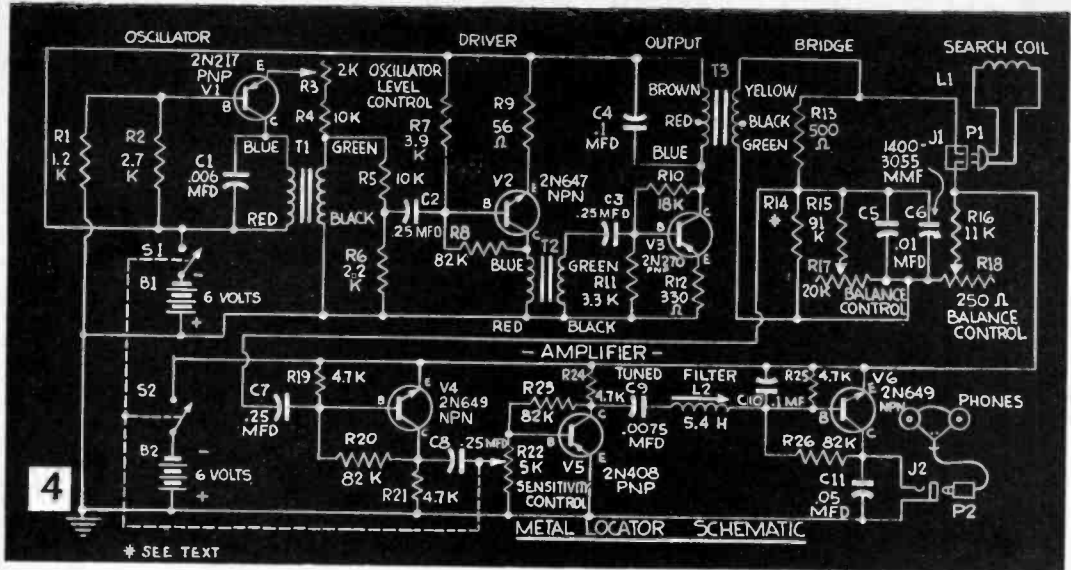
Drill the Case as shown in Fig. 3. Holes are the same on the front and back, for mounting of controls and jacks. Wire the battery clips in series, and solder each lug to its eyelet to avoid a possible source of trouble later. Bend each end of the battery clips inward to obtain a firm connection with each battery as a high resistance contact can cause noisy and erratic operation. Put a dab of red paint near the positive terminal of each clip and fasten the battery holders in the case. Mount the other parts in the case and wire the negative battery terminals to the two switch sections.

Start construction of the two plastic chassis (Figs. 5 & 6) by drilling all holes and mounting the terminal lugs. Mark C, B, E, +, and - near the transistor and battery connections. Identify the lugs on both sides to help avoid wiring errors and to make circuit tracing easy. Position the larger parts and wire. Solder resistors, capacitors, and interconnecting wires next and the 1% resistors



MATERIALS LIST—ELECTRONIC METAL LOCATOR

Parts	Size and Description
V1	2N217 PNP transistor, RCA (Newark 21F7004)
V2	2N647 NPN transistor, RCA (Newark 21FX7105)
V3	2N270 PNP transistor, RCA (Newark 21F7010)
V4, 6	2N649 NPN transistor, RCA (Newark 21FX7106)
V5	2N408 PNP transistor, RCA (Newark 21F7019)
T1, 2	20,000 to 1000 ohm transistor transformer, Argonne AR-104 (Lafayette AR-104)
T3	500 ohm to 500 ohm ct transistor transformer, Argonne AR-162 (Lafayette AR-162)
L2	5.4 Hv variable inductor, UTC VIC-15 (Newark 3F414)
L1	search coil (info. for 3 sizes of search coils in Sept. '62 S&M)
C1	.006 MF, 100-v., EIMenco 1DP-1-602 (Newark 14F1001)
C2, 3, 7, 8	.25 MF, 100-v., EIMenco 1DP-3-254 (Newark 14F1021)
C4, C10	.1 MF, 100-v., EIMenco 1DP-2-104 (Newark 14F1017)
C5	.01 MF, 100-v. EIMenco 1DP-1-103 (Newark 14F1004)
C6	1400 to 3055 MMF mica paddler, EIMenco 315 (Newark 14F817)
C9	.0075MF, 100-v., EIMenco 1DP-1-752 (Newark 14F1003)
C11	.05 MF, 100-v., EIMenco 1DP-2-503 (Newark 14F1013)
R1	1.2K, 1/2 w, 10% carbon (Lafayette RS-10)
R2	2.7K, 1/2 w, 10% carbon (Lafayette RS-10)
R3	2K potentiometer, linear taper, Mallory U-6 (Lafayette VC-419)
R4, 5	10K, 1/2 w, 10% carbon resistor (Lafayette RS-10)
R6	2.2K, 1/2 w, 10% carbon resistor (Lafayette RS-10)
R7	3.9K, 1/2 w, 10% carbon resistor (Lafayette RS-10)
R8, 20, 23, 26	82K, 1/2 w, 10% carbon resistor (Lafayette RS-10)
R9	56 ohm, 1/2 w, 10% carbon resistor (Lafayette RS-10)
R10	18K, 1/2 w, 10% carbon resistor (Lafayette RS-10)
R11	3.3K, 1/2 w, 10% carbon resistor (Lafayette RS-10)
R12	330 ohm, 1/2 w, 10% carbon resistor (Lafayette RS-10)
R13	500 ohm, 1/2 w, 1% deposited carbon, Aerovox CP1/2 (Lafayette CP-1/2)
R14	about 1.5 megohm, 1/2 w, 10% carbon (see text) (Lafayette RS-10)
R15	91K, 1/2 w, 1% deposited carbon, Aerovox CP1/2 (Lafayette CP-1/2)
R16	11K, 1/2 w, 1% deposited carbon, Aerovox CP1/2 (Lafayette CP-1/2)
R17	20K potentiometer, linear taper, IRC Q 11-119 (Lafayette VC-940)
R18	250 ohm, potentiometer, linear taper, IRC Q 11-201 (Lafayette VC-961)
R19, 21, 24, 22	25 4.7K, 1/2-w, 10% carbon (Lafayette RS-10)
R22	5K potentiometer, audio taper, Mallory U-12 (Lafayette VC-423)
S1, 2	DPST switch, mounted on R22, Mallory US-27 (Lafayette VC-524)
B1, 2	6-v batteries)8—1 1/2-volt Burgess 930 cells (Lafayette BA-174)
2	battery holders for 4 type Z cells (Lafayette MS-182)
1	6 x 5 x 4" gray hammer-tone aluminum box, Bud AU1029HG (Newark 91F718)
2	rubber headphone cushions (Lafayette MS-34)
8	1/4" dia. x 3/4" threaded bushings, G-32 thread (Newark 31F973)
3	1 1/2" skirted knobs, Davies 4104 (Newark 26F024)
4	3/8" dia. rubber feet (Lafayette P-252)
1	shoulder strap and mounting hardware (at camera store)
2	3/2 x 3 3/4 x 3/2" Bakelite sheet
33	Turret terminal lugs, USECO 1350C for 3/32" chassis (Radio Shack 16J432)
J1	female receptacle, Amphenol 61-MIP-61F (Newark 39F116)
J2	phone jack, Switchcraft 11 (Newark 39F782)
P1	male plug, rubber covered (Newark 36F864)
P2	phone plug, Switchcraft 220 (Newark 39F768)
Phones	5000 ohm magnetic headphones, Cannon AM-15-5 (Lafayette ME-32)
Misc.	Note: Standard 2K phones will also work wire screws, nuts, washers, solder lugs, gaskets, rosin core solder



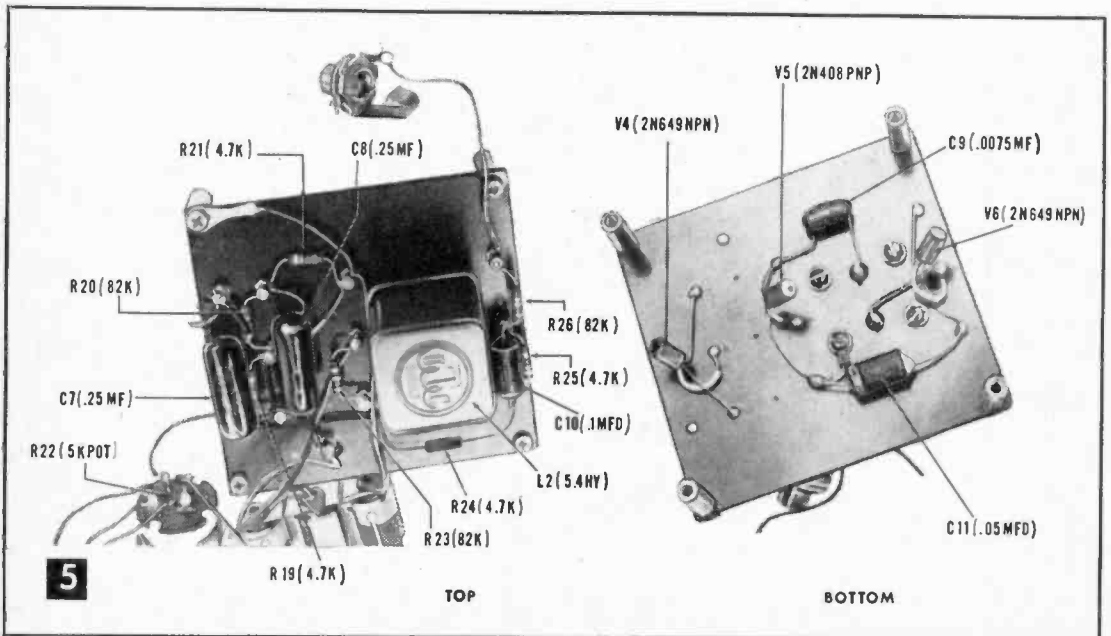
and transistors last. Hold these smaller parts with long nosed pliers to avoid damage from heat, being especially careful with the transistor and the 1% resistors.

Solder the wires connecting these two chassis to the jacks, batteries, switches, and controls to the chassis leaving adequate length to connect to the desired points. Trim and tin the ends, then when the chassis are mounted in place they can be soldered to the various parts in the case without risking damage to the small parts.

After all chassis wiring is completed, but

before mounting in the case, clean the rosin off with alcohol. Then spray thoroughly with CRC 2-26 waterproofing solution. Allow excess to drip off and carefully wipe with a clean, dry cloth. Be careful that you don't wipe the color code off the resistors. Spray the various controls (protect openings with tape) wipe off the excess, and then mount the chassis in the case and solder all interconnecting wires. Remove the headphone covers and diaphragms and spray the inside and cords. Wipe dry and reassemble.

Make gaskets for both control box covers



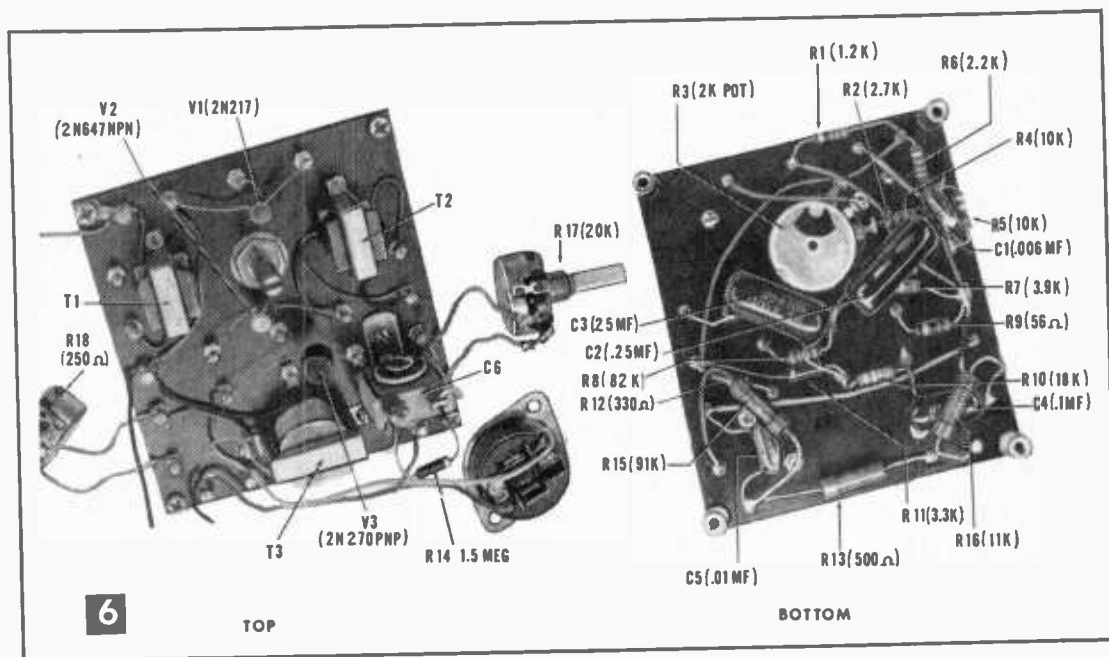
from rubber electrical tape or a thick gasket material. Fasten to the covers, and if you use the rubber tape, apply talcum powder to the upper surface to prevent its sticking to the case.

Principle of Operation. Transistor V1 (Fig. 4) is a stable, low distortion audio oscillator operating at approximately 1000 cps. Transformer T1 provides feedback as well as coupling from V1 to V2. R3 controls the oscillator feedback, thus the signal level and purity.

A voltage divider consisting of R5 and R6 reduces the input to V2 to a suitable level so as to help keep the waveform free from dis-

stability during temperature change at the least cost.

When the bridge is balanced, the signal transferred through it from the oscillator to the amplifier is minimum. When the search coil is brought near a metal object its inductance changes. This unbalances the bridge and permits some of the signal available across the secondary of T3 to be transferred to the amplifier where its level is increased and fed to the headphones. Therefore, as metal is approached a 1000-cycle note will be heard in the headphones—the closer and larger the metal the louder the signal will be.



tortion. Transistor V2 amplifies the signal and isolates the oscillator from the output stage. This isolation improves oscillator stability since it prevents any change in the bridge circuit from reflecting back to the oscillator.

The output stage increases the voltage level to the bridge circuit for maximum detection sensitivity at the lowest harmonic distortion.

The bridge is a conventional Maxwell inductance bridge with the search coil L1 used as its inductive arm. Balance is obtained by comparing C5, C6, R14, R15, and R17 with L1. C6 is a trimmer capacitor used to compensate for manufacturer's variation in C5. It makes it possible to balance R18 at any convenient point of its range. Deposited carbon resistors at R13, R15, and R16 give maximum bridge

An adjustable filter consisting of C9 and L2 is tuned to 1000 cycles. It helps to increase the sensitivity by reducing the harmonics of the 1000 cycle note, thus makes small changes in the signal level more easily noticed. It also helps reduce 60-cycle pickup when operating the search loop near ac lines.

Capacitors C4 and C11 resonate with T3 and the headphones, respectively, to further improve the sensitivity by increasing the signal to harmonic ratio.

Separate batteries are used for the oscillator and amplifier sections to avoid coupling the signal from oscillator to amplifier through any circuit external to the bridge. This gives a better null when the bridge is balanced and maintains optimum sensitivity.

Now we shall describe the construction and use of three search coils that operate with the electronic detecting circuit. The largest coil (Fig. 7A) is designed for underwater use, while the 7-in. coil is intended for use on land in finding buried pipes and cables. The small, 2¾-in. coil will locate nails and even large tacks buried under plaster, or in auto tires.

Let's Start with the 17½ x 26½-in. oval search coil. Steam and bend the wood loop to shape (Fig. 8). Butt the ends together

a small rod through its hub so it will unwind easily without kinking. The rod can be held in a vise or with a cardboard box to keep it from shifting.

Pull about 1 ft. of the wire through one of the ¼-in. holes in the frame and anchor by looping around the edge of the frame and back through the hole. Tape this end of the wire down to the inner face of the coil frame to keep it out of the way until the coil is wound.

Wind one turn about ⅛ in. from the edge



A



7

Working from a boat or dock the large loop finds lost outboard motors, cameras and even keys. A small loop wound on a plastic tumbler detects nails and pipes in the wall.

and glue the 5-in. strip of wood on the inner surface of the frame. Clamp tightly to dry. When dry, sand and drill a ⅛-in. hole about ¾ in. from each edge of the frame where the 5-in. joint is fastened.

If you prefer an easier way, the inner hoop from an 18 x 27-in. quilting frame (available at Sears, Roebuck) can be used instead. Trim the wood brace on the inner surface down to ¼ in., drill the ⅛-in. holes, and it's ready.

Winding the Coil. Find a clean, comfortable place to work, perhaps over a rug or heavy canvas to avoid scraping the insulation off the wire. Arrange the spool of wire with

of the frame and tape in place at 5-in. intervals. With the frame supported across the knees, rotate the frame with one hand and lay the wire on with the other hand. Press the wire in place with the thumb of the hand rotating the frame. Wind 10 turns and place strips of masking tape across these turns at 10-in. intervals. Every 10 to 15 turns, temporarily fasten the winding end down with masking tape and move these strips over to prevent wires from slipping off. Half-way through, and at the end of each layer, check that all wires are pressed together firmly, but do not push the outer turns off the frame.

Put 50 turns on the first layer. After adjusting the winding evenly on the frame, tape it down firmly with masking tape at 5-in. intervals. Remove the temporary strips of tape and save them for the next layer.

Start the First Turn of the second layer in slightly from the last turn of the first layer and tape. Wind 47 turns for the second layer, keeping it taped down as you go as with the first layer. Tape firmly in place at 5-in. intervals between the strips holding the first layer.

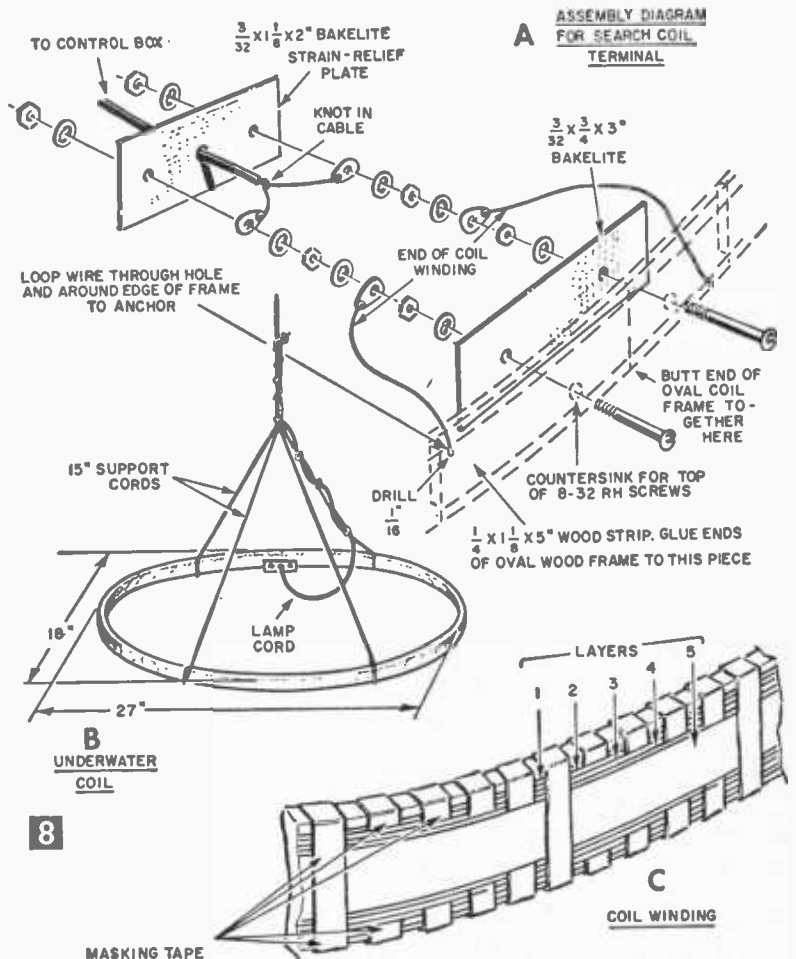
Repeat this procedure for a third layer of 44, a fourth of 41, and a fifth of 38 turns. Loop the end of the last turn through the second $\frac{1}{16}$ -in. hole, tape the entire winding-down firmly, and the winding is done.

Next, assemble the search coil terminal strip up to the first nut (Fig. 8A). Tighten these nuts securely and tape this section of the terminal strip to the coil frame. Cut the coil wires, leaving 3 to 4 in. of slack, and carefully solder to the lugs. Fasten securely to the terminal strip with the second lock washer and nut, and tape the wires down, making sure there are no sharp bends or kinks.

Fiber Glass Tape and Resin coating waterproofs the coil. Add white coloring to the resin to make the coil visible in the water and to help avoid the chance of damaging it when not in use.

Follow the manufacturer's mixing instructions exactly. Work in a clean, warm, dry place (75-80°), but not in the sun. After mixing the activator with the resin, you will have to work fast, because the mix jells in 30 minutes. Until then, the resin is fluid and easy to work, but as it starts to set it stiffens rapidly.

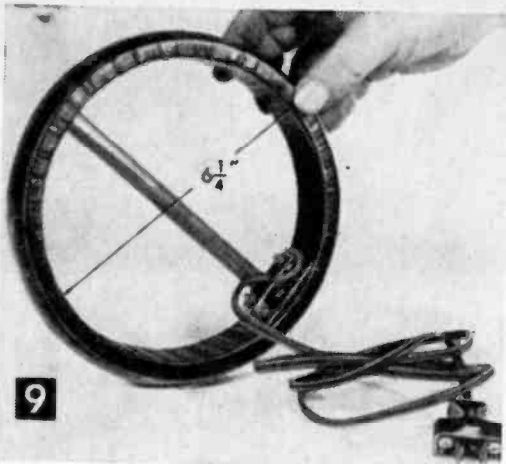
Roll the fiber glass tape into a small roll for easy handling. Keep hands away from the eyes, and keep children away. Fiber glass is safe and easy to use if you are careful, but



the tiny glass particles can irritate eyes and skin.

Open the resin and pour into a pint jar that can be sealed. With everything ready, pour 4 oz. of the resin into a small can, mix in about 1 teaspoonful of the white coloring, add the exact amount of activator, and stir thoroughly.

Using a 1-in. Paint Brush, generously coat the area around the wood brace and terminal strip, and about 1 ft. beyond with resin. Hook the fiber glass tape end over the terminal strips as an anchor and spiral-wind the tape to the end of the resin-coated section. Wrap snugly and overlap the windings about 2 in. Coat another 10 in. of the coil and frame with resin and wind on more tape to cover. Repeat until the entire coil has been covered. Overlap the start of the winding with one or two turns and tie the end down with a long strand of fiber glass taken from one edge of the tape.



Seven inch coil detects pipes in walls, beams in concrete and small metal objects such as keys, and watches. Assembly steps are as follows:

1. Make 7" O.D., 6 1/4" I.D. x 1 1/2" cylindrical coil form by jig sawing out of solid wood, or of glued up sheets of plywood.
2. Drill holes for terminal strip as for large coil.
3. Install 1/2 x 6 1/4" wood handle.
4. Wind 1/2 lb. #28 Nyclad wire, 473 turns total, same way as large coil. Only first turn each layer.
5. Check balance with bridge circuit at least 3 feet from any metal object.
6. To use with other coils, add about 10 turns and trim for balance at same control settings.

Now press the tape down around the terminals so that none is on or above the top surface of the 8-32 nuts. Clip off all loose threads from the tape edges and apply a heavy coat of resin to the entire surface of the tape. Work it in thoroughly with the brush, making sure all holes and seams are filled. If there are any large holes, fill with small threads of fiber glass mixed with resin. Wipe the threads of the 8-32 screws and the upper face of the nuts with a wet cloth to remove excess resin. Hang the coil in a warm dry place, and wash tools and hands with hot water and soap.

The Resin Will Harden in 24 hours. File all rough spots and connect the cable and strain relief plate. Now mix about 2 oz. of resin with the required amount of activator and stir in about 1/2 teaspoonful of white coloring for the second coat. Dry 24 hours and apply a third coat consisting of 1 oz. of resin, the specified amount of activator, and 1/2 teaspoonful of color.

Use a small amount of the resin to fill in all slots in the corners of the aluminum case for waterproofing. After drying, file smooth and cover with grey paint.

Fasten the Completed Search Coil to the lamp cord cable with four 15-in. supporting cords (Fig. 8B), allowing slack to avoid strain

MATERIALS LIST METAL LOCATER COILS LARGE COIL

Amt.	Size and Description
1	1/4 x 1 1/8 x 70" wood strip or 18 x 27" wood quilting hoop (Sears Roebuck Cat. No. 25K5510)
1	1/4 x 1 1/8 x 5" wood strip
1 pc.	Bakelite, 1/16 x 1 1/8 x 2"
1 pc.	Bakelite, 3/4 x 3"
1	Fiberglass tape kit (Sears Roebuck Cat. No. 6K5787)
1 pkg.	White resin color (Sears Roebuck Cat. No. 6K5764)
3 sets	Wire footage markers, 1-33; 34-66; 67-99. (Newark #30F200, #30F201 and #30F202)
1 lb.	#26 Nyclad magnet wire, Belden HNC 8079 (1260 ft.) Allied #48T092
100'	#18 lamp cord, Consolidated type POSJ (Allied #48T760)
1	16-oz. can CRC-2.26 (Northern Mining Equipment Co., Box 836, Hibbing, Minn.) For waterproofing headphones and control box.
7-IN. COIL	
1	circular wooden or plastic coil form approx. 7" O.D., 6 1/4" I.D., x 1 1/2"
1	1/2 x 6 1/4" wood dowel to fit above as handle.
1/2 lb.	#28 Nyclad magnet wire, Belden type HNC, 995' (Allied Radio #48 T0 43)
4 1/2'	Rubber covered lamp cord
1	Bakelite strip, 3/8 x 1 1/2"
1	Bakelite strip, 7/8 x 1 1/8"
2	6-32 x 3/4" fh machine screws, nuts and washers for terminals
Misc.	Masking tape, plastic electrical tape, wood screws, appliance plug.
SMALL COIL	
1	8 oz. plastic tumbler, 2 1/32" at top, 2 1/32" O.D. at base, Konite #209, Plastics Manufacturing Co., 2700 S. Westmoreland, Dallas 33, Tex. Available restaurant supply houses.
675'	#29 Formvar Magnet Wire (Allied Radio #48T144)
Misc.	male appliance plug, lamp cord for cable, plastic electrical tape

on the terminal strip. Apply markers to the cable every foot for measuring depth. The reel on which the cord is supplied can be used in the boat, provided you add a grommet to a hole near the hub and feed about 4 ft. of the inner end of the cable through.

Operating Adjustments. With the search coil and headphones connected, set R3 for minimum output. Then balance the bridge for least signal. This balance adjustment is a step-by-step process. Alternately adjust the two balance controls for minimum output until the 1000-cycle note can not be heard. Practice until you can balance in five steps or less.

Then adjust R3 slowly until you hear a distinct high-pitched note. This is a harmonic of the 1000-cycle note. Back R3 down until this note is barely noticeable. When you are approaching balance, the harmonic becomes predominant; when balance is reached, the 1000-cycle note will not be heard—only the harmonic will come through. Control R3 should now be near its mid-point.

If you have an oscilloscope, check for a 5-volt peak-to-peak signal across the bridge input. Then unbalance the bridge by rotating one of the balance controls off toward one end. The core of L2 is now adjusted for maximum output.

With the search coil in water and no metal nearby, adjust C6 until the balance point on R18 falls near the center of rotation. Also

check that the second balance control (R17) is near center. When the search coil is removed from the water, the balance controls will need to be readjusted, but the balance points should not be too near one end of their rotation. If R17 is too far off, trim by changing the value of R14. Normally this resistor will be near 1½ megohms. If you plan to use the metal locator on dry land, balance adjustments must be made with the coil in air and no metal nearby.

Check the adjustments again, then lock L2 adjustment screw with a dab of cement.

Operation in Water. For best results with any metal locator, it is necessary to practice adjustment and search procedure. Improper use can cut your range in half.

This metal locator was designed to be used in boats. Or a diver can manipulate the search coil; while a helper operates the control box above. The large oval loop produces a field that combines the advantages of larger and smaller diameter loops. It will detect objects ranging from a camera to an outboard motor and—at close range—coins and keys. If there are strong water currents, tie small bags of sand to the loop frame for additional weight.

With the control box on a shoulder strap, one hand is free to manipulate the search coil while the other adjusts the controls. Lower the coil into the water, and while well away from *all* metal objects, adjust the two balance controls for minimum earphone signal. Then set your sensitivity control so the harmonic and amplifier noise are clearly but *not loudly* heard. If the sound is too loud, your car will not readily detect the 1000-cycle note when you approach metal.

Lower the search coil to the bottom, then raise it slightly, the distance depending on the size of the lost object. For example, if you are seeking a small camera, the search coil should be about 1 ft. from bottom. For outboard motors, about 3 ft. would be right. As you search, frequently drop the coil until it hits bottom, taking note of your cable depth markers, since there may be deep drop-offs on the bottom.

If there is a considerable difference between air and water temperature, you will have to readjust your balance controls (mostly R17) during the first few minutes, because temperature changes affect the search coil resistance. When the coil stabilizes at water temperature, only an occasional re-balance will be needed.

As soon as you suddenly hear the 1000-cycle note, it is likely the search coil is near metal. Move the coil back and forth over that spot to get an idea of how large the object is, and where the signal is maximum. Raise the coil, and mark the find with an anchor and marker float to guide diving or grappling. Many small ferrous objects can be pulled up



Small coil locates nails and tacks in walls and tires.

A ¼" brad can be detected at 2 inches.

1. Wind coil on 8-oz plastic tumbler available at hardware stores. Diameter is approx. 2 19/32".
2. Drill lateral holes through tumbler and feed stiff wires through as guides for winding.
3. Wind about 950 turns #29 Formvar Magnet wire, and trim for balance setting to match other coils.
4. Cover with plastic electrical tape.

with high powered magnets.

The detector will also indicate the kind of metal. Small ferrous objects will cause the bridge to unbalance in one direction, while non-ferrous objects will cause an opposite unbalance. A difficulty arises because objects the size of the coil and larger cause just the opposite effect. By first estimating size of the object, you can judge the type of metal.

After locating a metal object, readjust R17 for an approximate null. Then adjust R18 for null, noting which way it has to be rotated from its original setting. It is labeled to show the direction of rotation for small items; for large objects, this indication will be reversed.

● Craft Print No. 341 in enlarged size for building the underwater metal locator is available at \$3. Order by print number. To avoid possible loss of coin or currency in the mail, we suggest you remit by check or money order (no CODs or stamps) to Craft Print Div., SCIENCE and MECHANICS, 505 Park Ave., New York 22, N. Y. Please allow three to four weeks for delivery. Special quantity discount! If you order two or more craft prints (this or any other print), you may deduct 25¢ from the regular price of each print.

Shield Simplifies Soldering

Soldering in crowded wiring of a circuit is simplified if the upper portion of a waxed milk carton is used as a shield.

This helps avoid touching adjacent parts with the hot soldering iron or gun tip, helps you concentrate on the work, and often catches excess drops of solder.—JOHN A. COMSTOCK.



Trouble-Shooting Interference



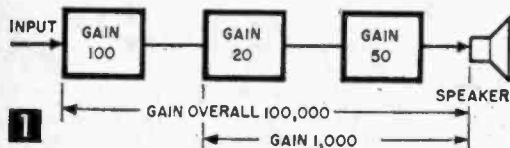
How to discover the source and eliminate noise in a radio or amplifier

By FORREST H. FRANTZ, Sr.

PUT a new LP on the phono and slump into the easy chair. The music is fine, but what's that d— hum? The disturbing sizzle of a TV, the gasping of a hoarse, distorted radio or TV and the whine of a humming radio are other manifestations of interference. Fortunately, most of these troubles are easily recognized and fixed.

We usually differentiate interference as either hum, buzz, squeal, noise, distortion or station interference. Sometimes these are due to faults in the gear, sometimes to external sources. Frequent internal causes are: open, shorted or leaky capacitors, intermittent connections, intermittent short circuits, defective tubes and dampness. The antenna-ground system is also a frequent trouble spot. Externally caused disturbance is often traced to switches, thermostats, advertising signs, motors, radio stations and high voltage lines.

Let us look, first, at hi-fi audio amplifiers, remembering that this discussion is applicable also to the AF section of radios. Then we will cover radios specifically.



Hum introduced in first stage is amplified more than hum introduced in subsequent stages.

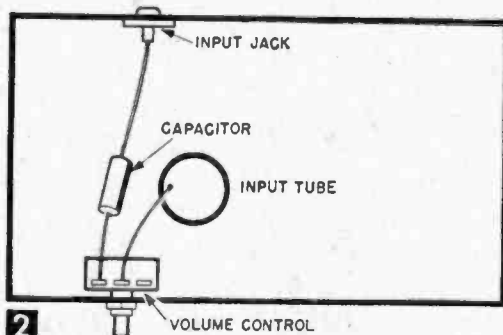
Audio Amplifiers. Amplifiers may exhibit interference in the form of hum, buzz, squeal, noise or distortion.

Hum in an amplifier is usually caused by insufficient shielding of the amplifier input circuit. The various stages of an amplifier have individual gains, which multiply as shown in Figure 1. The first stage usually has the highest gain. Thus, the gain from the first stage to the loudspeaker is much greater than the gain from any succeeding stage to the loudspeaker. If even a small portion of an amplifier input lead is unshielded, it acts as a capacitor to the ac line though it may be many feet away. A small amount of alternat-

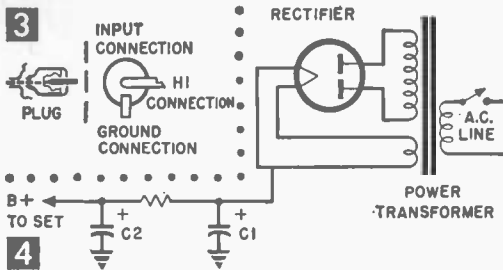
ing current can therefore feed into the amplifier. The high gain of the amplifier multiplies this minute voltage into a sizeable signal at the loudspeaker.

Hum due to poor input shielding is easily recognized, since the loudness of the hum will decrease as the volume control setting is decreased. There are several steps to pinpointing and curing this. First, dress the input lead close to the chassis. The input lead can be traced from the input connector and usually goes to the high volume control terminal (possibly through a capacitor) as shown in Figure 2. The center terminal of the volume control goes to the grid of the input tube (possibly through a capacitor). In some amplifiers, a preamp stage precedes the volume control. If the input tube is glass, a shield may cure hum. Next, check the shell to chassis ground connection of the input connector. Then check the connection from the external input plug to the braided shield which encircles the unit's input lead (Figure 3). An open can cause hum.

Sometimes, in cheap construction, unshielded leads are used, and should be replaced. An open circuit from shield to ground or at the chassis connector results in loss of gain because the shield is frequently the chassis ground return conductor. Finally, check the ground connection at the remote input device and look for short lengths of



Leads likely to pick up hum. Remedy is to substitute shielded cable, dressed close to chassis.



3. A broken shield or disconnection from plug ground or a faulty or open input jack can cause hum pickup.
 4. Filter capacitor (C1), which if open, causes hum in amplifier power supply. Leaky power supply output filter capacitor (C2) will cause hum or squeal.

input lead which may be unshielded.

Hum which occurs at all volume settings is often due to defective filter capacitors in the amplifier power supply, as shown in Figure 4. (The rectifier tube is connected to the power transformer and the high voltage electrolytic capacitors.) To test the filtering, bridge a 10 mfd. electrolytic (watch the polarity) across C1. The voltage rating should be equal to or greater than that of C1. If hum decreases, you're on the right track. Disconnect C1, and connect a replacement capacitor of the same or greater voltage and the same capacity in the circuit. If the hum is substantially reduced, replace C1 permanently. Otherwise, connect the original C1 back into the circuit, and bolster the filtering action with the 10 mfd. capacitor that scored the original improvement. If this isn't enough, try a 40 mfd. capacitor of adequate voltage rating across C2.

Caution! Don't work on an amplifier that has been used in the last few minutes—wait until capacitors discharge.

If you still haven't cured the hum, check for cathode to heater leakage in tubes, poor connections to chassis ground within the amplifier, and open or partially open capacitors elsewhere in the circuit (can usually be found by bridging with another capacitor).

Squeal in amplifiers may be due to open filter or bypass capacitors, which can be traced by employing the capacitor bridging technique described previously. Another cause of squeal is feedback caused by a high level signal lead being too close to an early amplifier stage lead—shorten the lead and dress it close to the chassis.

Noise may be due to a bad volume control, a microphonic, shorted or intermittent tube (which can often be located by tapping with a pencil eraser) or a rubbing loudspeaker voice coil (most readily checked by substitution of another speaker). Noise can also be caused by an intermittent capacitor (thump and jiggle the suspect), by poor connections which may be loose or intermittently shorted,

by intermittently shorting output or inter-stage transformer windings or by arcs across rectifier or output tube sockets (usually indicated by a charred section of tube socket or a visible arc during operation).

Distortion in amplifiers is usually caused by leaky coupling capacitors (C4 in Figure 5). Coupling capacitors may be checked by substitution, but this requires disconnecting one end of the original capacitor. Other sources

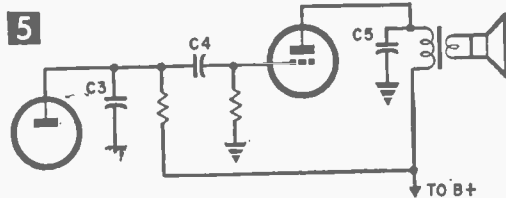


Plate bypass capacitors (C3 and C5) or coupling capacitor (C4) if leaky can cause distortion.

of distortion are leaky power supply output filter capacitors (C2 in Figure 4) and leaky bypass capacitors. Plate bypass capacitors (C3 and C5 in Figure 5) are likely offenders. In each of these cases, one end of the original capacitor must be disconnected before substitution of a similar capacitor is attempted. Another frequent cause of distortion in amplifiers is a gassy tube. Output tubes are the usual offenders.

Radios. Radios are subject to all the amplifier disturbances described, and the same solutions apply. In addition to amplifier troubles there are other possibilities.

Hum caused by some strong local radio station can usually be cured by connecting a 0.05 mfd., 600 v. capacitor from one side of the ac line to chassis ground as shown in Figure 6A. If the set is ac-dc (no power transformer), the capacitor should be connected from the set side of the switch to the opposite side of the line as shown in Figure 6B.

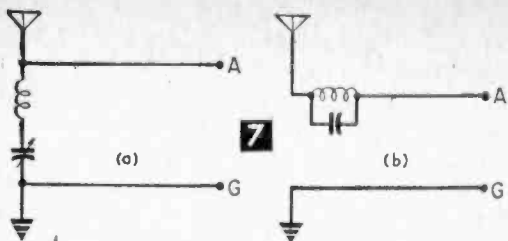
Buzzing is due to external sources such as neon signs, motors, or high voltage lines.

Squeals may be caused by any of the things already discussed under audio amplifiers or may be due to open bypass capacitors, long unshielded RF or IF leads or other causes. Long leads on IF transformers are frequent causes of squealing.

Noise may be due to internal or external trouble. If the set uses an external antenna,



Suppressing a strong local station by connecting .05 mfd capacitor from one side of line to chassis ground for ac radio (a) and from set side of the switch to opposite side of line for AC-DC radio (b).



Suppressing an unwanted station with a wave trap, a tuned circuit across the antenna ground terminals (a) or in series with the antenna terminal (b).

disconnect it, and short the antenna terminal to ground. If the noise persists, it's in the receiver. Arc in the power supply, intermittent connections almost anywhere in the set or defective tubes are possibilities. Next, check the antenna by disconnecting it and connecting 20 ft. of wire to the antenna terminal. Noise in an antenna may be due to poor or corroded connections at the antenna, lightning arrester, feed-in to the building, a break in the lead-in under the insulation or to the antenna or lead-in contacting metal such as the storm gutter.

Assuming noise to be external to the receiver, a capacitor connected as shown in Figure 6A or 6B may be helpful if your receiver doesn't already have one. If this doesn't help, try tracking down the external causes

which were mentioned early in this article. For example, if noise occurs around meal times, it may be an electric stove or other appliance. Or, say the noise occurs only in winter—could be the thermostat.

The type of noise your receiver picks up is also a clue to its origin. Switches, relays, thermostats and poor electrical connections cause intermittent noise. Motors and industrial and medical electronic equipment produce a buzz or whine in nearby radios. High voltage lines produce a hum or buzz with a super-imposed crackle in radios. High voltage line noise is continuous, and the crackling is worse in damp weather.

A battery receiver, that has automatic volume control (which you must disconnect for this purpose) and a directional loop antenna, is helpful in tracking down noise.

When the source of noise is located, a commercial filter installed at the source of the noise will usually cure the trouble. These filters usually consist of capacitors or capacitors and inductors.

Distortion is usually due to AF section trouble. Refer to the previous discussion of distortion in connection with audio amplifiers.

An interfering radio station can be eliminated by a wave trap, a tuned circuit across the antenna-ground terminals (Figure 7A) or in series with the antenna terminal (Figure 7B) tuned to the frequency of the interfering station.



Wireless Remote TV Sound

Easily constructed unit permits private listening

By W. F. GEPHART



With TV speaker silent, the sound is picked up remotely by an earphone-equipped transistor radio.

EVER wish the TV set had earphones when the kids were watching a Western, or when someone is trying to sleep in the next room? It can be done, but usually requires a long cord stretching across the room to the earphones or a small speaker. It also requires an earphone, or extra speaker, and limits the movement of the listener.

With this little transistorized oscillator, the main TV speaker can be cut off, and the sound picked up anywhere in the room with an ordinary radio. If a transistor radio is used, the earphone can be used for complete privacy or the speaker used for listening in a small area. Even with an ac-dc radio, the sound can be cut down so that it doesn't bother others.

The unit, similar to a wireless phono oscillator, is mounted on the back of the TV set, and is turned on by a switch accessible at the top of the back of the cabinet. This switch also connects the TV sound to the unit, and

cuts the TV speaker out.

The circuit (Fig. 4) consists of a transistor oscillator (TR1), operating in the broadcast band, which can be tuned to a blank spot on the radio dial. It also has an AF transistor modulator (TR2), and an optional power supply. It can be built for less than \$10 without the power supply, and for about \$15 with the power supply.

Through the use of an adapter for the TV audio tube, connections to the TV set can be made without modifying the TV set wiring. In some cases power from the TV set can be picked up for the unit, and in other cases, the standard 9-volt transistor battery is used. Since only 5 *ma* is drawn by the unit, a battery will last from several months to a year, depending on usage.

Circuitry. There are two general types of circuitry used in TV audio output stages, as explained in Fig. 3. The unit will work with any of these circuits, but battery power must

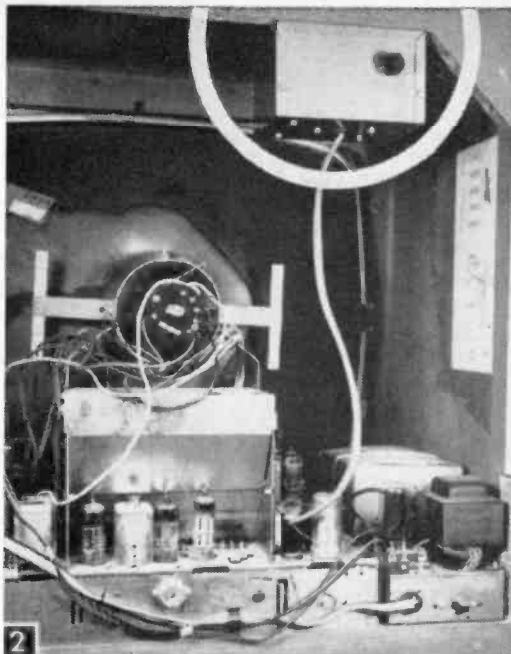
be used if the TV set uses a circuit similar to 3C, or if the cathode voltage in circuits 3A or 3B is less than 13.5 volts. To determine the circuitry used and the cathode voltage, secure the adapter mentioned in the materials list, and solder the leads together.

Plug the adapter into the audio tube socket, and the audio tube into the adapter. (Typical audio tubes in TV sets are 5BQ5, 6AQ5, 6BQ5, 6V6, etc. Usually the tube location guide pasted on the back or inside the set will tell which is the audio output tube).

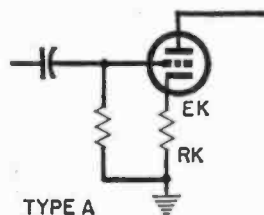
With the set on, measure the voltage between the cathode pin on the adapter and the set chassis. If it is relatively low (25 volts or less), the circuitry is probably similar to Fig. 3A or 3B and a self-powered oscillator can be used. If the voltage is relatively high (90 volts or more), the circuitry is probably similar to Fig. 3C, and a battery supply must be used for the oscillator. Even if Fig. 3A or 3B circuitry is used, a battery supply must be used if the cathode voltage is less than 13.5 volts.

Construction. Most of the parts are mounted on a 2x2-in. piece of Bakelite. The author used a surplus terminal board, but a similar mounting can be made as shown in Fig. 7. This board is wired first, and then mounted in the box with either a battery or power supply, as shown in Fig. 8.

Since this unit must work with various TV sets, some modifications may have to be made. The volume control (R1) can be eliminated in most cases, and in some cases it loads the oscillator enough to reduce the output depending on the size of the grid resistor in the TV set. Obviously, R4 is not needed

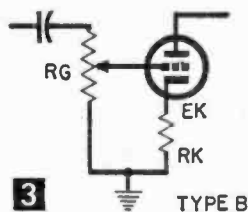


The audio tube is plugged into adapter from which cable leads to unit attached at top of TV cabinet.



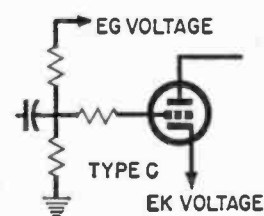
TYPE A

This type is also found as half of a push-pull output circuit. Cathode voltages (E_k) vary from about 7 to 172 volts, depending on tube and manufacturer. Cathode resistors (R_k) vary from about 200 to 560 ohms, depending on tube and manufacturer.



TYPE B

This is essentially the same as type A, except that the volume control (R_v) is in this stage. Cathode voltages (E_k) vary from about 5 to 16.5 volts, depending on tube and manufacturer. Cathode resistors (R_k) vary from about 82 to 680 ohms, depending on tube and manufacturer.



TYPE C

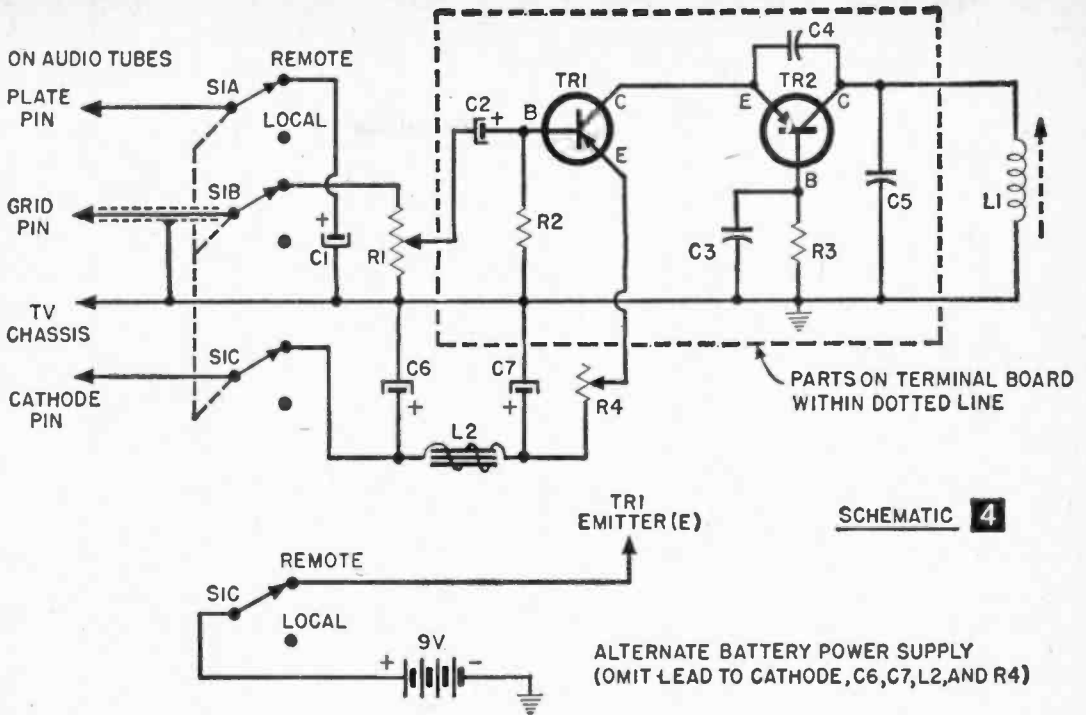
Grid voltages (E_g) run from 120 to 135 volts (positive), depending on tube and manufacturer. Cathode voltages (E_k) run from 135 to 150 volts (positive), depending on tube and manufacturer. (These combinations give a negative grid bias of about 15 volts.)

Typical Audio Output Tubes
 5AQ5 6BQ5 12C5
 6AQ5 6DG6 12CU5
 6V6

Types of Output Circuits

MATERIALS LIST—REMOTE TV SOUND

Desig.	Description
R1	1-meg potentiometer (Mallory U-54; Allied 29M777) (see text)
R2	.15-meg, 1/2-w, 10% resistor (Allied 1MM000)
R3	.47K, 1/2-w, 10% resistor (Allied 1MM000)
C1	10-mfd, 450-v capacitor (Sprague TVA-1705; Allied 15L225)
C2	10-mfd, 25-v capacitor (Sprague TVA-1204; Allied 15L205)
C3	.01-mfd, 50-v capacitor (Sprague S-10; Allied 15L996)
C4	270-mmf, capacitor (Cornell-Dubilier CD15-5T27; Allied 20L034)
C5	100-mmf, capacitor (Cornell-Dubilier CD15-5T1; Allied 20L023) or 25-280 mmf trimmer (Allied 60H343) (see text)
L1	Looopstick antenna (Miller 705A; Allied 60H893) or (Miller 2002; Allied 60H980) (see text)
S1	4-pole, 2-pos. rotary switch (Mallory 3242; Allied 34B356)
TR1	Sylvania 2N1265
TR2	Sylvania 2N1264
Parts Below Required If Power Supply Used	
R4	1500-ohm w.w. potentiometer (IRC WPK1500; Allied 30MM216)
C6	500-mfd, 25-v capacitor (Sprague TVA-1209; Allied 15L869)
C7	500-mmf, 15-v capacitor (Sprague TVA-1162; Allied 16L238)
L2	20-hy, 15-ma choke (Stancor C-1515; Allied 64G058)
Misc.	3 x 4 x 5" Minibox (Bud CU-2105A), 7-pin min. socket adapter (Vector TX-7M), knob, two terminal tie point, miscellaneous hardware
Above parts available from Allied Radio Corp., 100 N. Western, Chicago 80, Ill.	



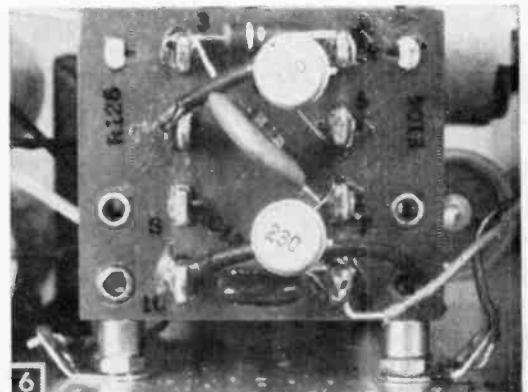
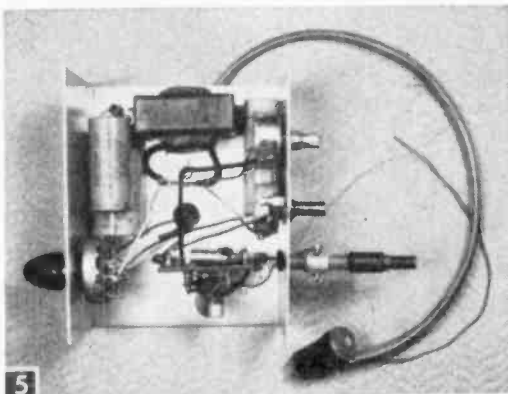
when battery power is used.

A small loopstick is used for L1, but larger units give better range. The one shown was later replaced with a larger one, and C5 changed to a 280-mmf trimmer. Small loopsticks, such as the Superex "Ferri-loopstick" (shown in the pictures), "Vari-Loopstick," and Miller #2002 or #2007 are compact and adjustable, but have limited range. Larger units, such as the Superex "7-in. Loopstick," and Miller #705 and #2000 take more room and will require an adjustable trimmer for C5, but will give greater range. These units will also permit the addition of a length of wire for an antenna without appreciably al-

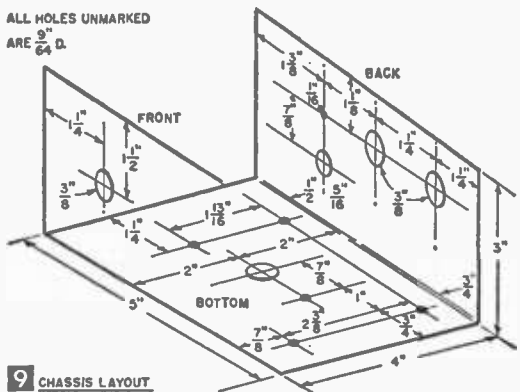
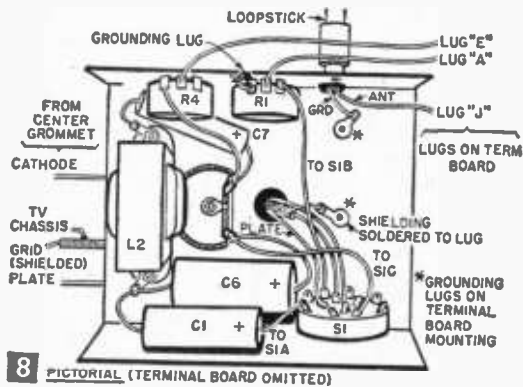
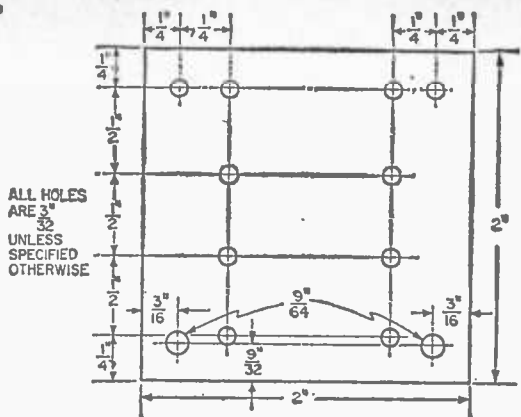
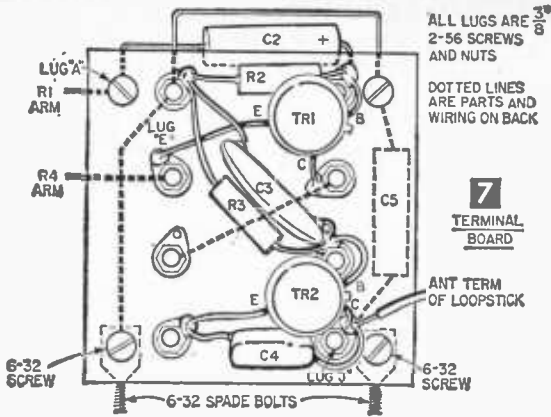
tering the oscillator frequency. Where space is available, the larger units are recommended.

Adjustments. When the box is in place and connected, the only adjustment required is the frequency setting. Turn the TV set on, and set to a channel. When it has warmed up and the sound is good, switch to a vacant channel.

Place a small radio on the TV set, and turn the knob on the unit to the REMOTE position. Gradually tune the radio through the broadcast band until you hear a whistle. Tune the radio to the center of the whistle, and then switch the unit to LOCAL to verify



Interior view of unit showing power supply, cord, and adapter. When battery is used, it is placed where choke and capacitors are located. Close-up of terminal board showing resistors and capacitors.



that the whistle is from the unit, as indicated by the whistle stopping.

If the output seems weak, and appears above 1100 kc on the radio dial, retune for half the frequency shown. This is to make sure that you are not picking up the 2nd harmonic of the oscillator. If, with a weak signal, the radio is tuned below 1100 kc, raise the oscillator frequency by moving the slug farther out of the coil or loosening the trimmer condenser, and make the test to be sure you are tuned to the fundamental frequency.

Once the proper frequency is found, turn the unit to LOCAL, and turn the radio volume all the way up without moving the dial setting. Make sure there are no stations on the frequency that will interfere with operation. This test should be made at night when reception is best.

If the oscillator is not tuned to a blank spot on the dial, its frequency can be changed by adjusting the slug in the coil (L1) on small units, or adjusting the trimmer (C5) on large coils. Moving the slug farther in the coil (or closing the trimmer) decreases frequency, and the reverse increases it.

Once the oscillator has been set to a blank spot on the dial, turn the TV set to a channel, adjust the sound to the desired level, and turn

the unit on REMOTE. You should then pick up the TV sound on the radio, and can adjust the radio volume as desired. If, even at low radio volume and proper tuning, the sound is distorted, potentiometer R1 will have to be included, so that the sound input to the unit can be reduced.

You will find that, as you move the radio away from the TV set, the signal weakens. This can be minimized by attaching a 6- or 8-ft. piece of wire to the loopstick antenna post. If a small loopstick is used, this will change the frequency, so the radio or oscillator will have to be retuned. With transistor radios, position of the radio will also have an effect on signal strength as you move away from the TV set.

By eliminating C1, and using a high-gain radio, this unit can sometimes be of help to those with impaired hearing. It is often necessary for them to turn the TV sound up to a point uncomfortable for others. In some cases (where C1 is omitted) the TV sound can be adjusted to a comfortable level for all, the unit turned on, and the hard-of-hearing person can listen on an earphone-equipped radio set to the desired volume. With C1 omitted, the TV speaker remains in operation, even with the unit set on REMOTE.

HAM RADIO ANAGRAM

IF AMATEUR radio is your hobby, you will have loads of fun working this puzzle. Those in other branches of electronics will have almost as much fun trying to figure

out the lingo that isn't so familiar to them. After you think you have all the correct answers, turn to page 158 for the solution.

ACROSS:

1. Radio-frequency effect
4. 8 kc. is the second - - - - - of 4 kc.
10. No
11. Same as #2 down
12. Positive terminal of grid bias voltage source
13. Famed manufacturer of electronics gear (abbr.)
15. Changeable current (abbr.)
16. Positive grid of a vacuum tube (abbr.)
18. Wire tiedown point
20. The maximum input - - - - - permitted for operating a transmitter with a novice class license is 75 watts
23. Short for crystal
24. Voltage (abbr.)
25. Capacitance (abbr.)
26. Power output (abbr.)
27. Are you troubled by atmospherics?
30. Tube and associated components
33. Many beginners learn to send code with one
34. Current used
35. Federal radio communications regulating agency (abbr.)
37. Transmitter stage (abbr.)
38. You are QRMing
39. Not a regular wire circuit (abbr.)
40. Wife
41. Type of national defense (abbr.)

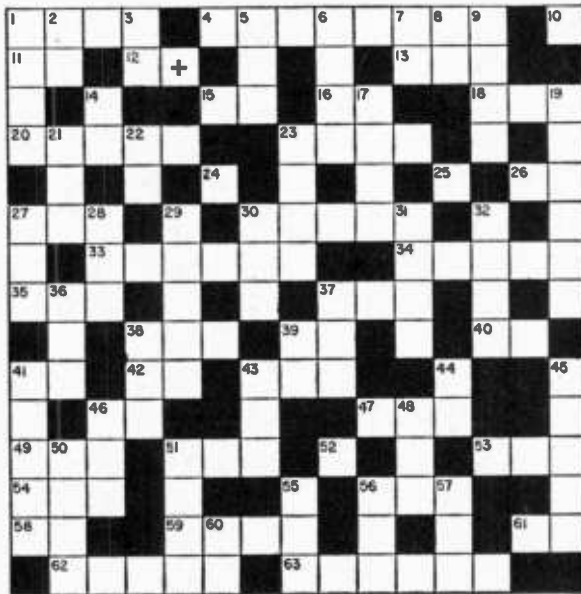
42. Abbreviation for #51 down
43. Quadrature-phase subcarrier signal (abbr.)
46. Current that is not undecided which way to flow (abbr.)
47. Going out of the network
49. - - - hams should join the ARRL
51. Bunch of interconnected relay stations
52. Letter symbol for power
53. The strength of your signal is
54. Intentional loss
56. Send your information "QNC"
58. Type of magnet (abbr.)
59. - - - - directional antennas radiate equally well in all directions
61. Cathode resistor (abbr.)

62. Radiotelephone
63. Class of amateur radio license

22. Resistor voltage drop (abbr.)
23. Short for something that generates and emits
27. Means network isn't busy
28. Major broadcasting network (abbr.)
29. Odor associated with electrical discharge in air
30. Short for says
31. Magnetically induced circulating current
32. K-King, L-Lewis, M- - - -
36. Could
37. Modulated continuous waves (abbr.)
38. Signal concerning network communications
39. Circuit etched on wafer (abbr.)
41. Series-tuned Colpitts oscillator
43. Stop transmitting
44. Not a distant oscillator (abbr.)
45. Ham's lair
46. Received
48. Type of transistor (abbr.)
50. Light source
51. Inert gas
55. It is a - - - - to say amateur operators aren't of great help in time of a national emergency
56. Shall I send a series of VVV?
57. How many telegrams have you received?
60. Objective case of pronoun I, or the one who wrote this puzzle!

DOWN:

1. Wave reflection phenomenon from ionosphere
2. One thousand watts (abbr.)
3. Broken or open circuit connection (abbr.)
5. Volume compensating circuit (abbr.)
6. Antenna support
7. Not far away
8. Current in vacuum tube cathode circuit (abbr.)
9. What's your - - - - sign?
14. Switch (abbr.)
17. Deck switch
19. Type of earthy radio wave
21. Operator



A Handy Home Appliance Tester

\$6.50 electronic box will check out electrical units up to 15 amps at 125VAC

By JAMES ROBERT SQUIRES

A PPLIANCE testing can be as simple as you make it. The little unit shown in Fig. 1, simplicity itself, can be used as the basic tool for a lot of tests that locate many appliance faults.

Most modern appliances provide a product name plate giving either total current drawn by the unit or total power consumed in its normal operation. New appliances will draw current in the general range of the same plate value. Older appliances usually draw less current as the heating elements age. Older appliances that require longer heating times or in general do not do the job in the time allotted are wasting electricity. The location and repair of these faulty units will soon pay for the slight expense of making this tester.

It will cost approximately \$6.50 to build this unit. With it you can test all electrical appliances up to 15 amps at 125 vac with safety. As you know, these little boxes can attract all kinds of little gimmicks such as test points, and extra switches, in a hurry. Since these add to cost and construction time, they were not included.

Construction of the appliance tester is straightforward (Fig. 2) and it can be done in a few evenings. Close the aluminum *mini-box* and fold a piece of white paper tightly over the flanged cover. Anchor the paper with cellulose tape. Also allow the paper to cover one end of the box. Now draw a center line on the paper as shown in Fig. 3, then locate the five cross points on the paper as indicated.

The SPDT switch requires a $1\frac{1}{32}$ -in. hole, the neon light grommet one of $\frac{9}{16}$ -in. diameter. The 2-in. circular opening for the 0-15 ammeter is best cut with a chassis punch. Other useful ways to cut the hole are satisfactory, providing they leave a clean hole and



Just plug your appliance into the tester. An 8-ampere reading on the dial indicates normal operation of the iron, but an intermittent movement of the needle would indicate a faulty contact in the cord connector.

do not mar the shiny aluminum face.

You will need two rectangular holes for the Cinch-Jones ac sockets. The simplest way I have found to start the rectangular hole is to drill the two $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. holes in two places as indicated in Fig. 3. Then, using the socket as a pattern, lay out the rectangle on the paper. Now, with a small square file and the socket as a fitting template, file the rectangle to size. Again with the socket as pattern, lay out the mounting holes and drill them. These mounting holes were not laid out before, so that any error made in drilling or filing the rectangular holes would not be added to the position of the predrilled mounting holes. Drill a $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. hole for the power cord grommet.

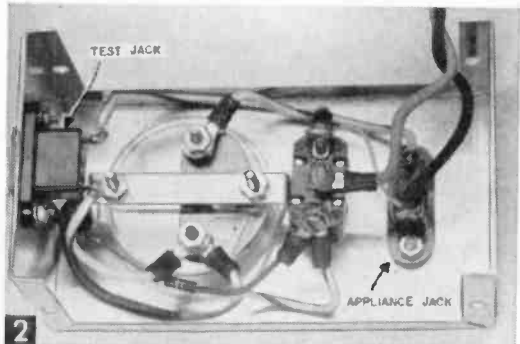
Wrap one of the neon lamp pigtails around the pigtail of the 56K resistor and solder the joint. Wrap the other neon pigtail around one end of a 5-in. piece of No. 22 shielded wire—then solder. Slip a 2-in. piece of sleeving over the joint and butt up against the glass of the NE2E bulb.

Remove any of the white layout paper and

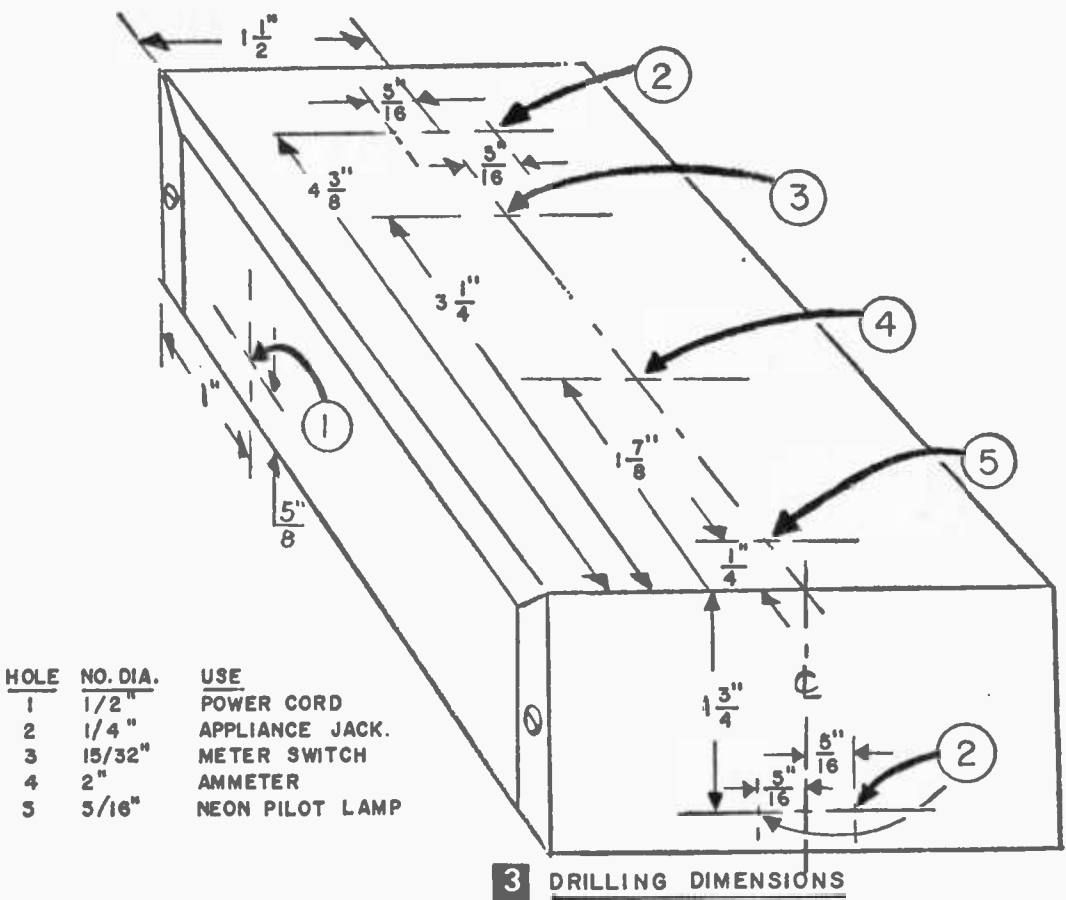
MATERIALS LIST—HOME APPLIANCE TESTER

No. Req.	Description
1	0-15 amp ammeter (Shurite 8508; Burstein-Applebee 19B289)
1	double fuse plug (Elmenco; Allied 52N648)
1	aluminum Minibox (Bud CU3006A; Allied 80P366)
2	15-amp fuse (Buss ABC15; Allied 53B571)
1	56K $\frac{1}{2}$ -w. resistor (Allied 1MM000)
1	SPDT switch (Cutler-Hammer 7502K13; Allied 34B796)
1	$\frac{1}{15}$ -w. neon lamp (GE NE2E; Newark 25F027)
2	socket (Cinch-Jones 2R2; Allied 40H830)
1	ac plug (Allied 52N641)
6 ft.	2-conductor power cord (Belden 8472; 47T406)

The above parts can be purchased from Burstein-Applebee, 1012-14 McGee St., Kansas City 6, Mo.; Allied Radio Corp., 100 N. Western Ave., Chicago 80, Ill., and Newark Electronics Corp., 223 W. Madison St., Chicago 6, Ill.



Interior view of tester showing parts placement.



3 DRILLING DIMENSIONS

cellulose tape left on the chassis. Insert the 3/8-in. neon grommet in its hole, moisten the neon tube glass with water, and slip into the grommet. Allow about 1/4-in. of neon tube to project above the chassis.

Mount the *Shurite* meter, taking care to square and center the meter face with the Minibox sides. Now mount the SPDT switch and the two *Cinch-Jones* sockets. Strip 6 in. of outer rubber protective insulation from the power cord. Dampen the outer rubber of the power cord, insert the power grommet in its hole, then slip the power cord about 3/4-in. into the grommet. A tight fit here assures a firm hold of the power cord at the grommet.

Disassemble the double-fused plug and, with a small round file, file the edges to permit the plug cover to close over the power cord. Strip, solder, and attach the wires to the plug. Reassemble the plug and insert two *Buss ABC15 (3AB)* fuses into the plug.

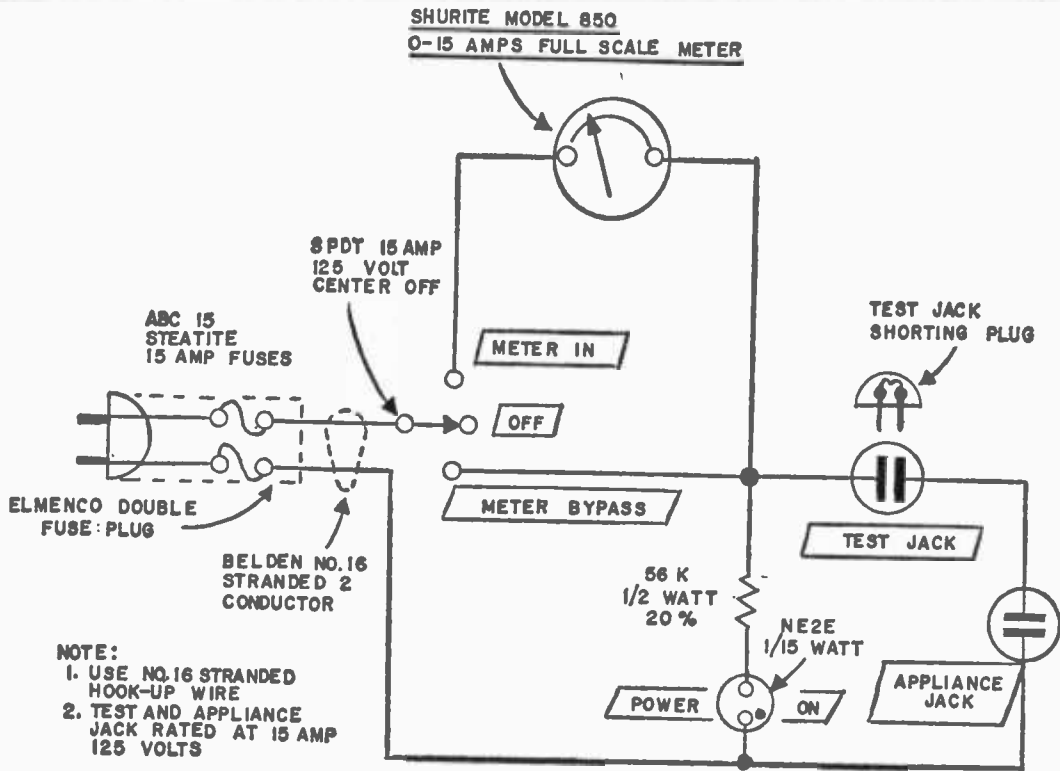
Wiring the Tester. It is always good practice to tin stranded wires before using the solderless connector crimp tool. Be certain to use internal lock-tight washers under every screw and nut used in the circuit. With exception of the neon circuit, work with #16 stranded wire throughout. The long length

of power cord wire inside the box will allow servicing of the instrument.

Attach a solderless connector to one wire of the power cord pair and connect it to the center screw terminal of the SPDT switch, as in Figs. 2 and 4. Connect the other wire of the power cord pair to the left terminal, as viewed from the rear of the appliance jack. Also connect the wire from the neon pigtail to this terminal and solder. Connect a length of wire from the right screw terminal of the switch to the right terminal of the meter.

Using solderless terminals or solder where necessary, connect a wire from the left side of the test jack to the left side of the ammeter. On this same terminal of the meter, connect a wire to the left screw terminal of the SPDT switch. Also connect the pigtail of the 56K resistor to this switch terminal. Complete wiring of the tester with the connection of the right terminal of the test jack to the right terminal of the appliance jack. Using a small piece of #16 wire, short the two male pins of the ac plug together at the terminals to form the shorting plug.

A word of caution before continuing. This tester might well be constructed from assorted parts lying around the work bench.



4 SCHEMATIC

However, operating ratings for all components used in the model are 15 amps at 125 vac. Any random bench parts used should equal or exceed this rating. As an example, table lamp zip cord should not be used. For your own safety, be very sure to use the components that meet the ratings given above.

Using the Appliance Tester. It is only necessary to assume or measure the approximate value of the ac line voltage applied to the tester. That is, you must decide that input voltage is nearest to 100 volt, 113 volt, or 125 volt. When the appliance is turned on, the 0-15 ac ammeter will indicate a current flow.

Chart No. 1 shows the power consumed for a choice of one of the three approximate line voltages. This chart plots meter current in amperes versus power consumed at the appliance jack in watts.

As an example, assume you have selected the 113-vac house voltage as being the closest to your own voltage. With the appliance plugged into the tester, you then read 10 amps on the meter. By sliding your finger up to the 10-amp line on the chart to the point where it crosses the 113-vac curve, you have found the power consumed by the appliance. It is indicated to the left of the chart on the horizontal line which also crosses the 113-vac

curve. The *Shurite* ammeter movement is accurate to within 5% and is close enough for all measurements used here.

Plug the appliance to be tested into the ac receptacle marked appliance jack. Be certain that a shorted ac plug is plugged into the receptacle marked test jack. The SPDT switch mounted under the meter is the on-off meter selector switch. In meter bypass position, the meter is not in the ac circuit. In the meter position, all appliance current will flow through the meter. The meter bypass is used to prevent damage to the meter when appliances that may have a short are tested. It has another use to be mentioned in a moment.

Safety Features. Additional trust may be placed in the tester because of many safety features built into the unit. Both sides of the ac line are fused. This prevents excessive current in the event one side of the line is shorted to a good ground such as a water pipe. The fuses are 3AB medium time lag, steatite-case, heavy-duty fuses. They offer more protection in the event of direct shorts to fuse holders in the ac plug. Fuses are removed from the double fuse plug by pushing them out through a small hole to the rear of the plug.

With the meter selector switch in either

CHART NO. 1

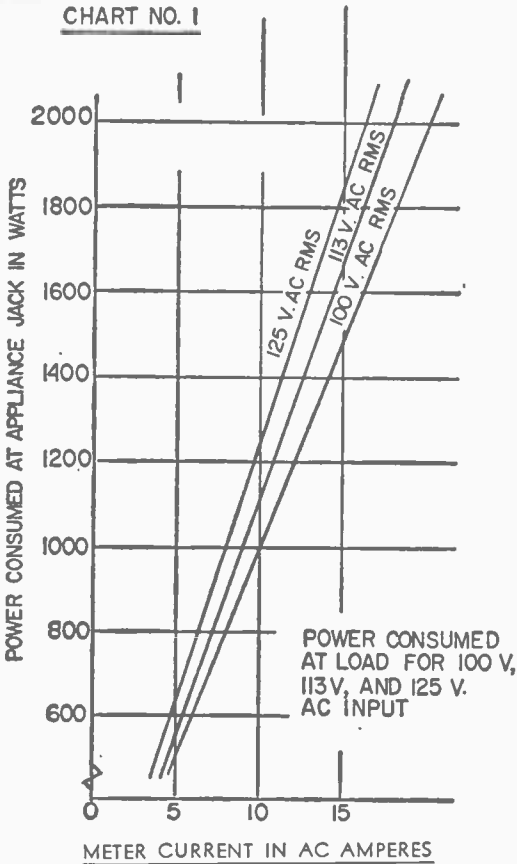
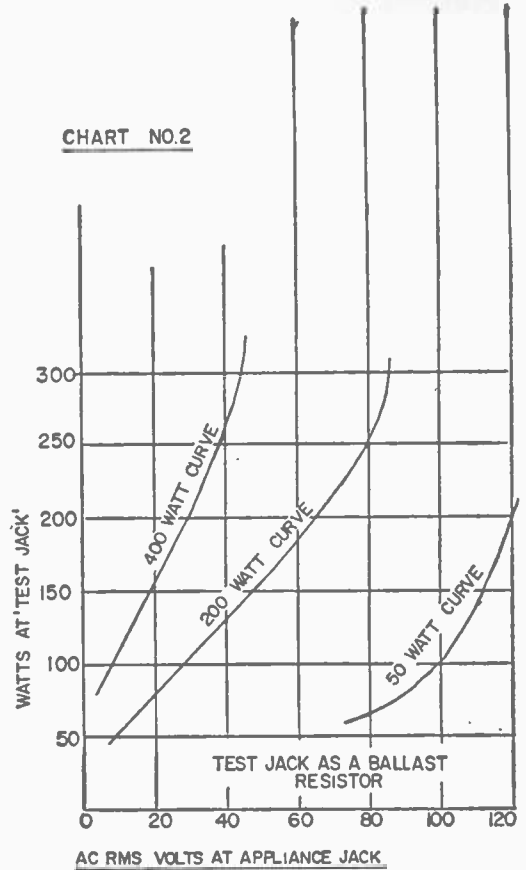


CHART NO. 2



meter bypass or meter in position, the NE2E glows brightly. The Shurite model 850 plastic meter case enables the operator to see the neon glow from many angles. When working in dark corners, the neon provides enough light to illuminate the meter face. The test jack shorting plug need not be in its socket for the neon power on light to warn of ac voltage on. The tester can be used either horizontally or vertically as it is convenient. The power cord is No. 16 heavy duty 15 amp. 125-volt cord, so it should not heat under these maximum load conditions.

To measure appliance currents less than 3 ac amps with more accuracy than possible with the 0-15 amp meter movement, the test jack is used. Simply throw the meter selector switch to meter bypass, remove the male shorting plug, and plug an ac ammeter of your choice in the test jack. With an 0 to 3 ac ammeter plugged in, all appliances drawing more than 350 watts should not be checked. Line voltages supplied by the power company vary during the day and night. Often the complaint that an appliance does not get hot enough for the evening meal, a fry pan for example, may be traced to a lower ac line voltage to the appliance during this peak

load time. The tester has provisions to test appliances under these reduced voltage conditions. Again, the shorting plug is removed and an ordinary table lamp plugged in the test jack.

Chart No. 2 gives the reduced voltage at the appliance jack when using the various wattage bulbs in the lamp socket. The values given are approximate and are only for reference. The range of possible loads is wide and actual ac rms voltage at the appliance jack should be found by experimentation. The chart shows that the reduced-voltage feature is most useful for small loads in the 50- to 150-watt range. This includes radios, hi fi's, amplifiers, small industrial systems, and P.A. systems.

Chart No. 2 also shows that for very large loads, 400 watts or greater, the ac voltage at the appliance jack will be very small, on the order of 20 volts or less. Electrical devices using timers such as toasters require careful checks to assure that all components are working.

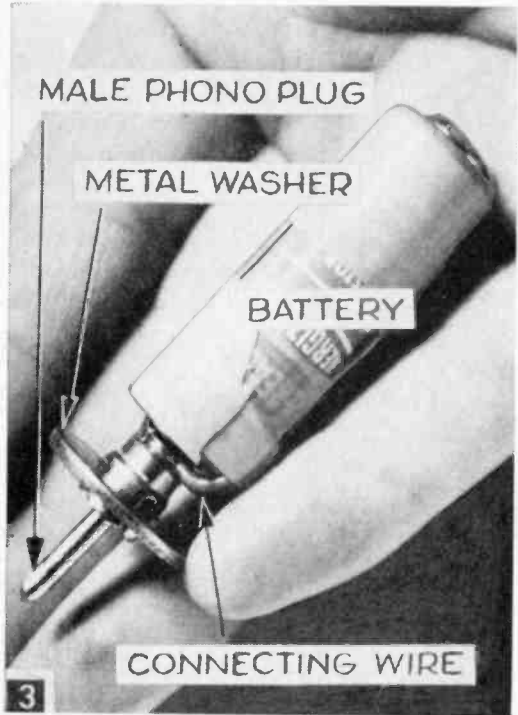
In conclusion, it cannot be stated too often: *Currents and voltages used in this appliance tester are lethal, and caution is the byword at all times.*

The Torpedo

A portable capsule radio the young experimenter can build



A young experimenter listens intently to the World Series on his newly built Torpedo radio.



The battery and plug fit together and comprise the switch that energizes the radio.

By HOMER L. DAVIDSON

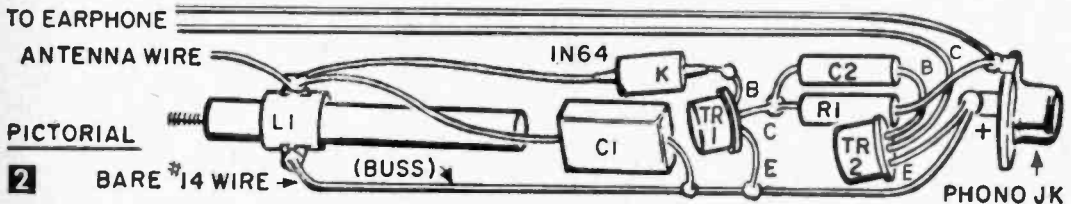
THE Torpedo consists of just 10 small components soldered together and sealed in plastic. Local broadcast stations are heard across the band with plenty of volume. A phono male and female plug combination forms a simple on-off switch. Simply clip the capsule radio to a metal object and you're in business. The cost is less than \$5, including the earphone.

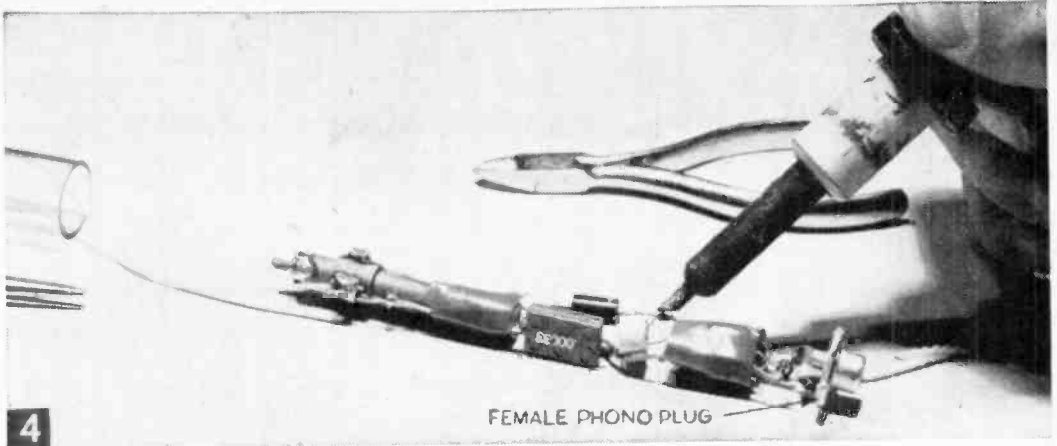
The antenna coil is a ferrite-core type with a .000330 mfd fixed capacitor to tune the broadcast band. By removing the threads

from the core shaft, the coil can be pushed in and out, selecting your favorite station.

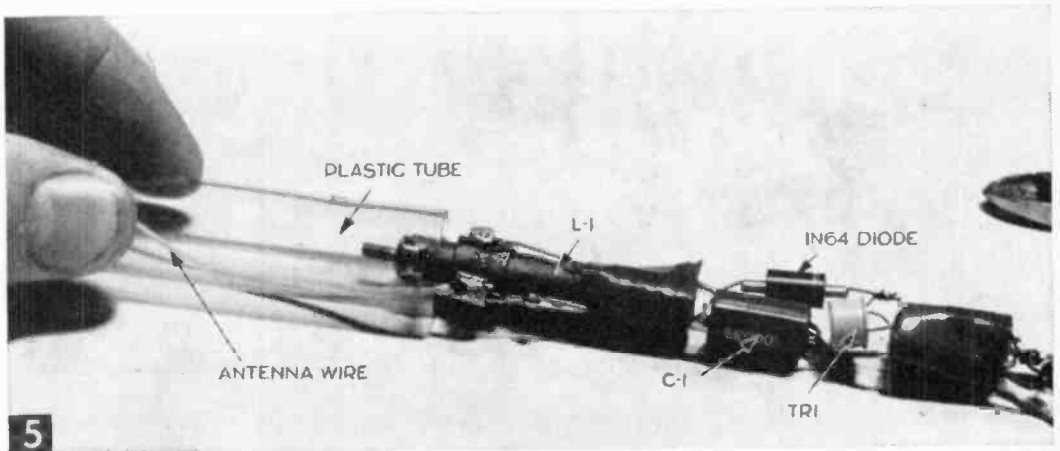
A fixed crystal rectifies the RF signal and also couples the signal to the base of the first transistor. The emitter terminal of TR1 is grounded. Capacitor C2 couples the audio signal to the base of TR2 for greater amplification. R1 serves as the plate load for the collector circuit of TR1. Any 1000- to 3000-ohm earphone can be used in the collector circuit of TR2. SW1 is a female phone socket with the male jack fastened to the small battery.

Construction. Take a solid piece of No. 14





Be careful not to let the heat of the soldering iron damage a transistor.



A section of plastic tubing acts as the shell that encases the radio elements.

"buss" wire and cut it to 4 in. in length. This wire serves as a common ground and can be picked up from a local supplier. First scrape off the rubber insulation and clean for good bonding. Run the solid wire to one side of the connecting lug on L1. Place L1 parallel to the ground wire. Fasten the silver mica capacitor to the grounded side and also to the antenna side of L1. All of these components are mounted in a straight and narrow line so they will go inside a $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. plastic tube. Use of a pencil soldering iron is suggested, as the small components are mounted very close together.

Solder the crystal detector to the antenna lug on L1 and to the base of the first transistor. Use longnose pliers to dissipate the heat when soldering the crystal and transistors into the circuit. It is best to start at the front of the circuit, mounting and then soldering each component into place. Solder C2 and R1 together first before soldering them to the collector terminal of TR1. A good soldering joint is made and less heat applied to the

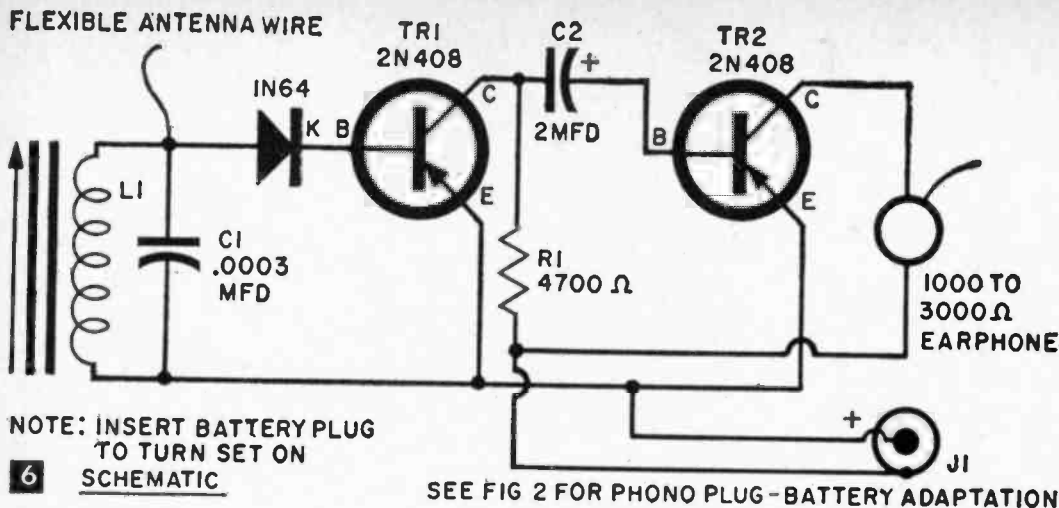
transistor all at once. Connect the other end of the coupling capacitor to the base of TR2. Ground the emitter terminal to the base wire. Remove the plug from the earphone and solder one wire to the R1 and SW1 junction. Refer to pictorial diagram, Fig. 2, for ease in wiring. Use spaghetti and plastic tape where needed.

The battery is a 4.5-volt Eveready miniature type with a male phono plug soldered

MATERIALS LIST—THE TORPEDO

Desig.	Description
L1	ferrite antenna coil, micrometer adjustment (Lafayette MS299)
C1	.000330-mfd silver mica capacitor
C2	2-mfd, 6-v. electrolytic miniature capacitor (Lafayette CF100)
R1	4700-ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ -w. resistor (Lafayette RS10)
TR1, TR2	2N408 transistor, RCA or equivalent
XTAL	1N64 diode
1	1000- to 3000-ohm earphone (Lafayette AR50)
1	switch, male and female phono jack, and plug (Lafayette MS167, MS168)
1	4.5-v. Eveready battery
Misc.	plastic tubing, wire, and Epoxy Cement bonding kit (G. C. Electronics Co., Rockford, Ill.)

Above parts available from Lafayette Radio, 111 Jericho Turnpike, Syosset, N. Y.



to one end. File a V-notch in the wire end of the male plug, run a small flexible wire to the prong end, and solder into place. Place a piece of spaghetti over the wire where it comes out of the V-notch so the wire will not short out. Solder a small washer to the male plug and in turn solder to the negative terminal of the battery. Take the wire lead and solder to the positive terminal of the 4.5-volt battery.

Slip the metal clip off the coil end, and the ferrite rod will come out with it. Unscrew the threaded slug and file or grind off threads.

This will let the slug move in and out of the coil, tuning in the broadcast stations. Solder a metal washer to the rod after placing it in the coil assembly. This washer will serve as a tuning knob.

Testing Your Torpedo. Clip the antenna wire to an outside antenna or metal object and plug in the battery. Move the ferrite rod in or out until a station is heard. When the slug is pushed all the way in, you are selecting the lower part of the broadcast band. When it is pulled all the way out, you are selecting the higher end of the band.

In case the receiver does not work, first check the wiring carefully to be sure that no soldering mistakes were made. If a milliammeter is handy, insert the meter in series with one lead of the battery and check the circuit drain. The capsule radio pulls only 1 ma of current. Place the soldering iron tip on the base of TR2 when the iron is plugged in, and a 60-cycle hum should be heard. Go to the base of TR1 and do the same thing. A louder hum should be heard.

Check to see if the connection from the crystal diode cathode is made to the base of TR1. Most of these crystal diodes are marked either with a line or a K at the cathode end. Also, a loud click or scratchy noise should be heard when the antenna lead is hooked to a

metal object.

Final Assembly and Sealing. The radio is now ready to be mounted in the plastic container. Cut a piece of 3/4-in. plastic tubing about 5 in. long. File the ends down smooth. Slip the small chassis into the tube from the ferrite coil end. Let the coil stick out about 1/2 in. and the female phono plug about 1/4 in. Now wrap two layers of masking tape around the coil end and let the tape stick up from the plastic tube about 1/2 in.

The unit is now ready to be sealed with fiber glass plastic which comes in two separate tubes. Mix a small amount at a time on a piece of board. Take a knife blade or a screw-driver blade and place the mixture inside the masking tape. Push it down tight so that a good solid bond is made. Do not let the fiber glass get in the hole in the female phono plug or the antenna coil. When the plastic sets and becomes hard, the components will not pull apart. Do one end at a time. Let the mixture set overnight or for at least eight hours. Follow the directions for correct method of mixing. They will be found on the tube container.

There are several types of fiber glass plastic available. They can be purchased at hardware stores, boat supply stores, or radio wholesale houses. After the plastic sets, pull off the masking tape. If there are a few drips or dents in it, run a small amount into the crevices and let that set. Plastic fiber glass does not need heating to harden. Both ends of The Torpedo are sealed in the same way.

After the ends are sealed and formed, use a file to smooth them. Round off the rough corners. To make the plastic capsule look like a professional job, place several rings of masking tape around the container. Then from a spray can apply the desired color of paint. Remove the masking tape when dry, and The Torpedo is ready for hard use.

Neon Flicker Lamp

Here's a decorative night light that doubles as a conversation piece



Young Jack contemplates the flickering candlestick he intends to jump over.

THIS flickering neon lamp can be an assuring nighttime companion in your child's bedroom, a gift for the man who has everything, or a piece for milady's dressing table. It costs only a few dollars to build, requires very little power, and will operate for a few cents a year.

The novelty of this lamp is its flicker. As rectifier D1 (see Fig. 2) converts ac line voltage into pulsating direct current, capacitor C1 charges to a steady dc value approaching peak voltage. This is the dc voltage required for the operation of the neon glow lamp multivibrator, which consists of resistors R1 and R2, capacitor C2, and neon lamps X1 and X2.

When dc voltage is applied to the glow lamp multivibrator, one of the lamps fires the one with the lowest starting potential. Since the terminal of capacitor C2, which is connected to the glowing lamp, has a lower potential than the other capacitor terminal, the capacitor will charge up until the voltage on its terminal reaches the firing potential of the non-conducting neon lamp. At that point, the second lamp fires and the other lamp extinguishes. Now the process repeats itself with C2 charging in the opposite direction, and the operation is repetitive.

Construction Details. The housing for the lamp, a miniature kerosene lamp, can be

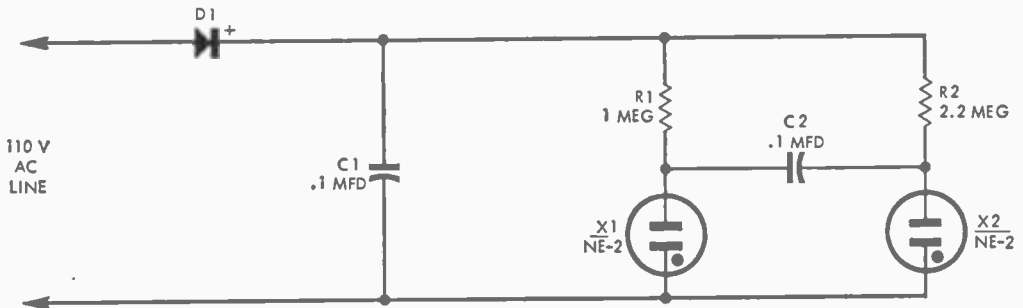
bought at five-and-dime stores or at variety import stores. I obtained mine at an import store for 47¢.

Punch a small hole in the bottom of lamp's fuel reservoir with an ice pick, and enlarge it to about 3/8-in. with a taper reamer or by using successively larger drills. Insert a rubber grommet in this hole.

Pass the line cord through the grommet, and bring it out through the filling hole at the top of the reservoir. Strip the insulation from the ends of the cord, and expose about 3/8-in. of bare copper wire.

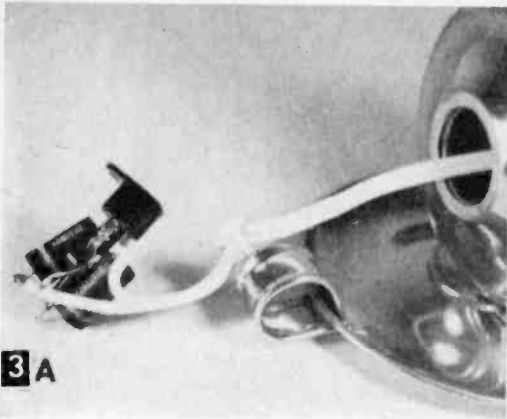
Use the sequence of pictures in Fig. 3 to guide you with the wiring. Keep the leads of the capacitors and resistors as short as possible to minimize the possibility of short circuits, and be sure to use rosin core solder and a clean, well-tinned iron.

Remove the wick from its holder by removing the wick screw. Then assemble the two neon lamps and insert the insulated hookup wires through the wick holder. Connect these to the base circuit.

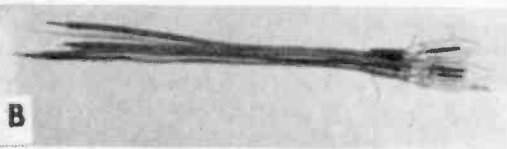


2 SCHEMATIC

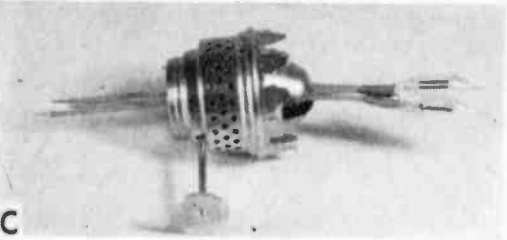
Wiring and Construction Sequence.



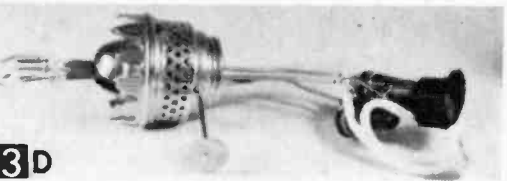
3A Wire base circuit.



B Assemble the two neon lamps.



C Replace the wick with the neon lamps.



3D Connect lamps to base circuit.



E Put base circuit in reservoir and wick holder on top.



F Replace the chimney and it's ready to flicker.

MATERIALS LIST—NEON FLICKER LAMP

Desig.	Description
C1, C2	.1 mfd, 200-volt metalized paper capacitors (Lafayette 3CG-804)
D1	selenium rectifier (Lafayette MS-887)
R1	1 meg, 1/2-watt carbon resistor
R2	2.2 meg, 1/2-watt carbon resistor
X1, X2	NE-2 neon lamps (GE)
Misc.	ac line cord and plug, miniature kerosene lamp (available at variety stores)

The above parts, except for the kerosene lamp, can be obtained from Lafayette Radio, 111 Jericho Turnpike, Syosset, N. Y.

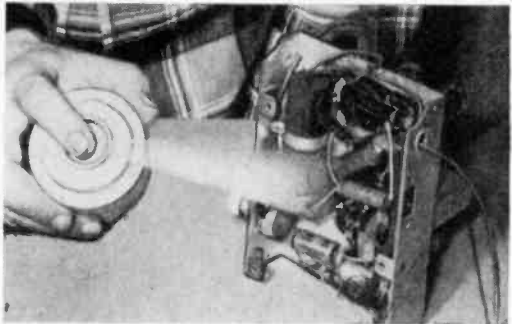
Plug the unit into ac line voltage to check operation. If the circuit has been wired properly, the glow will shift from one lamp to the other continuously. In order to alter the speed of the flicker, you will have to change the value of capacitor C2. By making C2 smaller, the lamp will flicker faster. Make C2 larger, and the lamp will flicker slower. After you have checked out the operation, unplug the circuit. Then fasten the lamp leads to the wick holder with Duco cement.

Insulate all exposed metal parts of the base circuit with electrical tape, and cram the base circuit into the lamp reservoir. Put two turns of reverse twist in the lamp leads to the base, and screw the wick holder on the reservoir base.

Finally, adjust the lamp positions, put the chimney in place, and you've completed the job.—FRANK WOODS, JR.

Fire Extinguisher Chases Radio Bugs

• The chilling effect of a carbon dioxide fire extinguisher will help you locate a defective part in a radio circuit that plays erratically. Often a set works fine for a few minutes after you turn it on, and then suddenly misbe-



haves or goes dead. The trouble may be a part that expands with heat after current has been flowing through for a few moments. Spray suspicious parts with CO₂ gas one at a time. The intense cold will contract a defective component so it can work normally.

You can also use Charg-A-Can Freon #12 with a suitable adapter (sold by refrigeration supply houses). However do not use carbon tetrachloride fire extinguishers since the fumes are highly toxic.—T. A. BLANCHARD.

Thermistor Thermometer

Conduct experiments in changing temperature with a compact lab instrument you can build for less than \$10

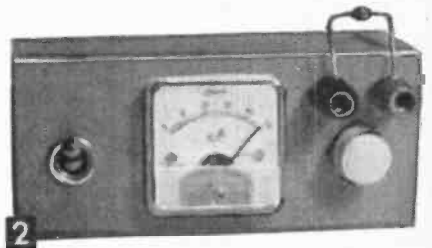
By FORREST H. FRANTZ Sr.

TRANSDUCERS are devices that sense energy in one form and convert it to another form. The thermistor senses changes in temperature and responds with changes in resistance. The changes in resistance can be converted to changes in electrical current in a circuit.

The unit described in this article demonstrates the operation of a thermistor; change in temperature is indicated by a change in electrical meter reading. It was originally designed as a demonstration unit and a conversation piece, but some simple experiments are described here, as well as a method of calibration, which will suit it for use as a laboratory thermometer.

The circuit is shown in Fig. 3. R3, the thermistor, is one of the arms of a Wheatstone bridge; R1 in parallel with R2 is another arm, and R4 and R5 are the other arms. The 50-microamp meter M is the bridge null and small temperature change indicator.

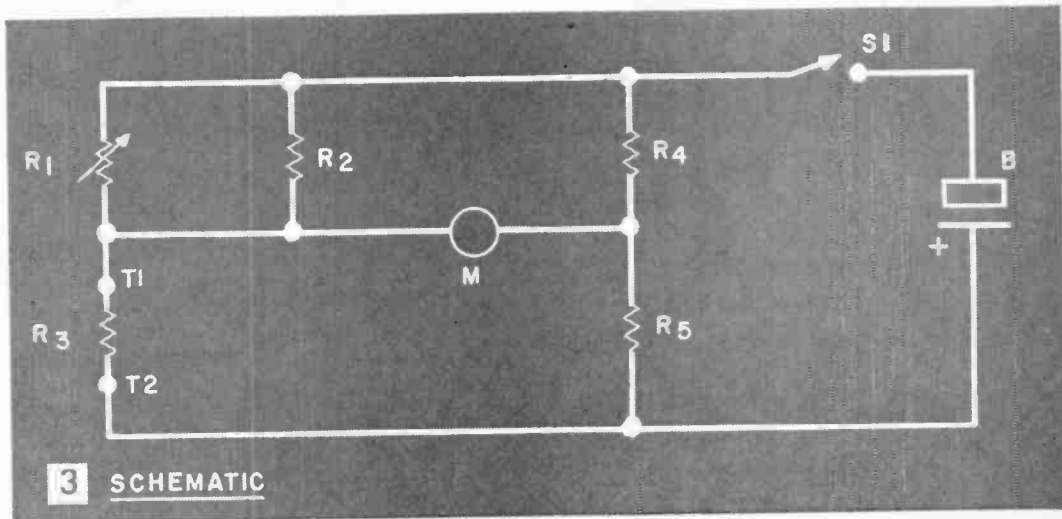
The thermistor's resistance is a function of temperature. When temperature increases, the thermistor resistance decreases, and vice

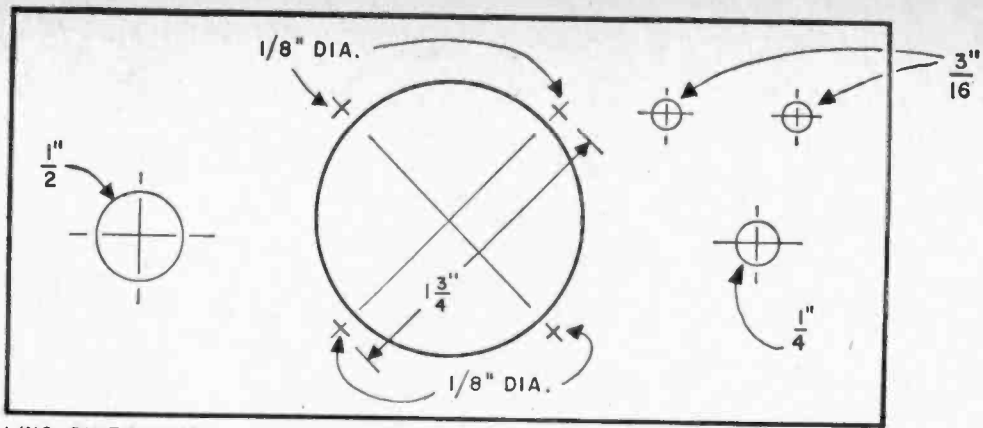


Energy changes are clearly indicated on the meter.

versa. A bridge circuit with a sensitive meter will detect smaller temperature changes than a less sensitive one, as the change in resistance for each degree of change in temperature is small.

Construction. Drill the metal case as shown in the layout (Fig. 4). Saw the shaft of R1 to





4 DRILLING DIMENSIONS

FRONT VIEW

a length of $\frac{3}{8}$ in. Mount the switch S1, the potentiometer R1, the terminals T1 and T2, and the meter M on the front panel of the case (see Fig. 5A). T1 and T2 must be insulated from the panel.

Mount the battery holder on the back panel (see Fig. 5B). Wire the instrument with the help of Figs. 3 and 5.

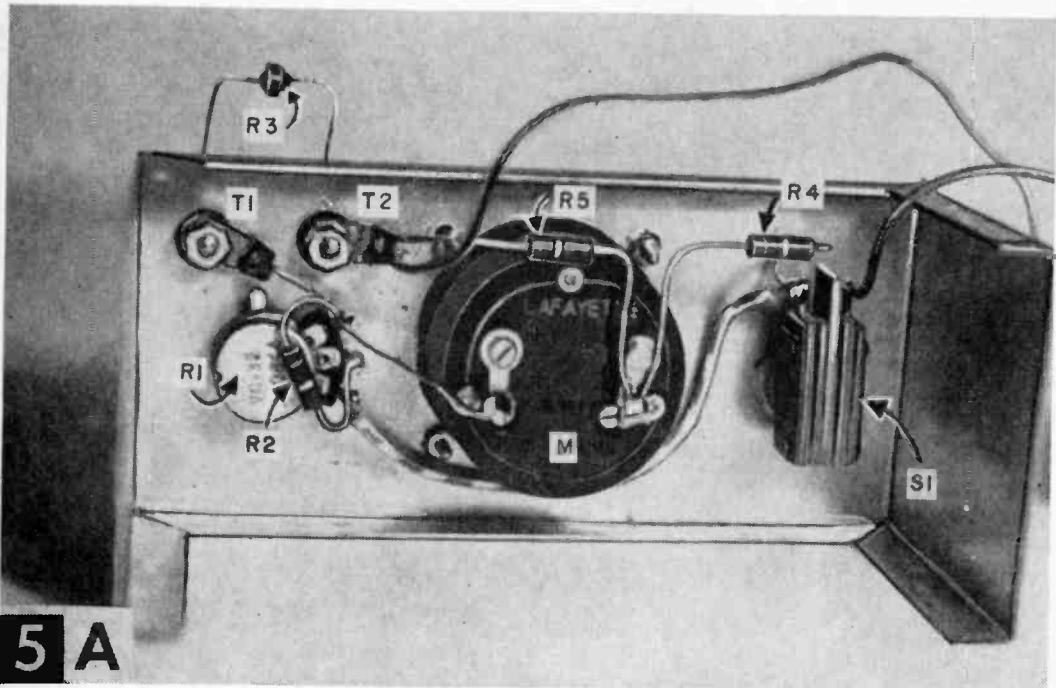
Use. Fasten the thermistor R3 in the terminals T1 and T2. Turn the instrument on and adjust R1 for mid-scale meter deflection.

Now, touch the thermistor: the meter reading should increase. If the meter reading decreases, reverse the meter connections. In other words, the meter deflection should be in the direction of temperature change.

The terminals T1 and T2 have been provided so the thermistor can be used for remote temperature reading. Attach wire leads of the required lengths for the desired application.

One experimental demonstration is to show the change in meter reading when the thermometer is touched with the hand or an ice cube; another is to place a drop of cigarette lighter fluid on the thermistor, and note the cooling effect as the fluid evaporates. If the thermistor is placed at the focus of a parabolic reflector, the instrument may be used as an infrared detector. The sensitivity is limited, however.

If you care to calibrate the thermometer,



Interior view showing components and wiring.

5 A

MATERIALS LIST—THERMISTOR THERMOMETER

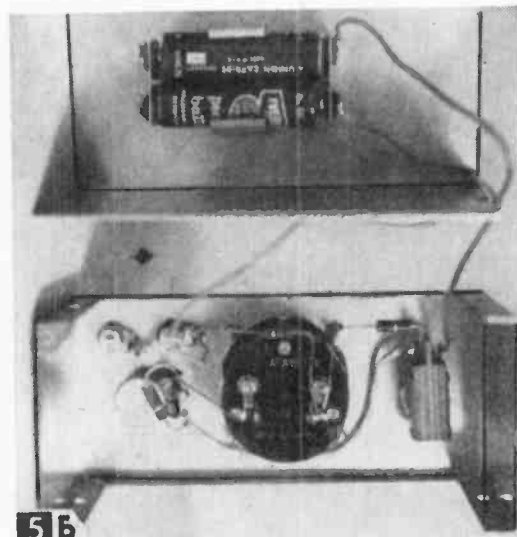
Desig.	Description
R1	1K miniature potentiometer (Lafayette VC-32)
R2	2.7K, 1/2-w. carbon resistor, 10%
R3	400 ohm thermistor (VECO 23E3) or 500 ohm thermistor (Glennite 25TD2)
R4, R5	100 ohm, 1/2-w. carbon resistor, 10%
M	0-50 microamp. square meter (Lafayette TM-200)
S1	SPST toggle switch (Lafayette SW-21)
T1, T2	5-way binding posts (Lafayette MS-565, kit of 10)
B1	2 1.5-v. penlite cells connected in series (Eveready 915)
Misc.	2-cell battery holder (Lafayette MS-181) 2 1/4 x 2 1/4 x 5" aluminum minibox (Premier MC-379) miniature knob (Lafayette MS-185)

Parts for this project are available from Lafayette Radio, 111 Jericho Turnpike, Syosset, L. I., N. Y.

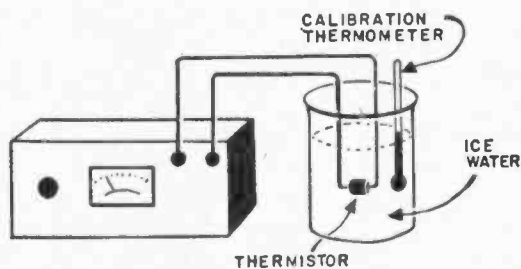
you can use it as an experimental quantitative instrument.

Calibration. This requires calibration of R1. With a triangular file, make a groove in the edge of the knob. Fill the groove with contrasting India ink to provide an index. Prepare a paper scale with a 1-in. diameter circle marked on it, and fasten it to the case with *Carter's* rubber cement.

Place the thermistor (equipped with extension leads connected to T1 and T2) in ice water (Fig. 6). Adjust R1 for zero meter



Mount batteries on the back of the case.



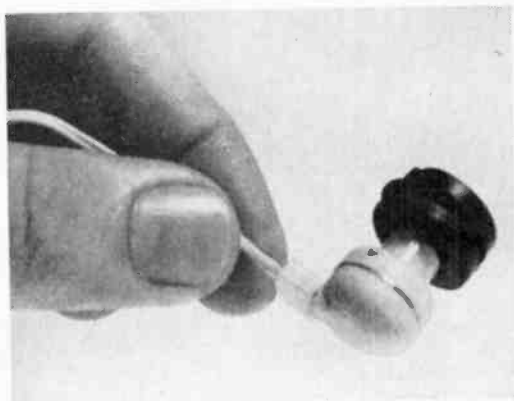
6 THERMISTOR THERMOMETER BRIDGE

reading, and place a calibration mark on the paper scale and mark it 0 (for zero degrees Centigrade).

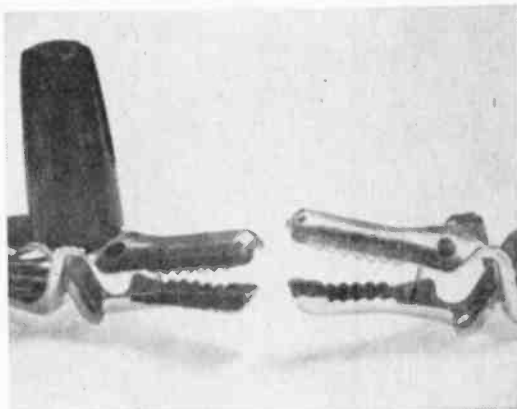
Heat the water gradually, stirring constantly, until the meter deflects full scale. Adjust R1 for zero meter reading, note the calibration thermometer reading, and enter it beside the calibration mark for the new R1 setting. Repeat this process up to boiling point of the water, and R1 will be calibrated in steps.

Reading the R1 setting plus the interpolated value of the meter reading to the next higher R1 calibration will give you the temperature. The precision of the instrument will approach that of the calibration thermometer used.

Earphone Volume Reducer



• To reduce the volume of an earphone of the "earplug" type when using the phone in conjunction with a set that has insufficient volume reduction at its lowest setting (this happens often near stations) slip a soft rubber grommet over the phone. This keeps it from fitting into your ear so far, yet still allows it to fit firmly. The lengthened distance between phone diaphragm and ear drum lowers the volume several db's.—JOHN A. COMSTOCK.



"Clara, you've been shopping again!"

LOOKING OVER NEW PRODUCTS



C-B Walkie Talkie

A super het transceiver with exact crystal control for both receive and transmit channels on the 27-mg citizens band. Using four transistors and a diode, we feed 80 milliwatts of power to the 10-section telescoping antenna.

No license is required and the unit can be operated by anybody. The range is one mile under normal conditions, increased when conditions are optimum, such as over water. The finger tip push to talk switch provides high speed break-in operation. Comes complete with blue and black metal case with leather carrying case, crystals, and six penlight cells. Priced at \$19.95 each or two for \$38.95 from Lafayette Radio Electronics Corp., Dept. RTE, 111 Jericho Turnpike, Syosset, N. Y.

Tube Tester Kit

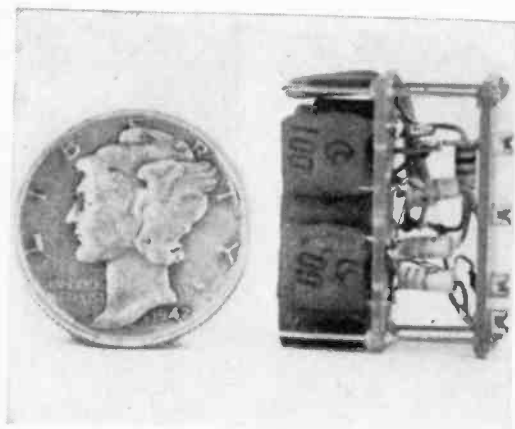
Called the Grid Circuit Analyser Tube Tester, this kit will test 10- and 9-pin miniatures, 12-pin compactrons, 7- and 5-pin novators, 9-pin novals, novars, octals and locals, plus many industrial and European types. It checks for inter element shorts, cathode emission at optimum pre-selected plate loads, gas content and grid emission, as well as picture tubes by means of cathode emission. The new kit sells for \$49.95, or wired and tested, for \$67.95. Paco Electronics, Dept. RTE, 70-31 84th St., Glendale 27, N. Y.

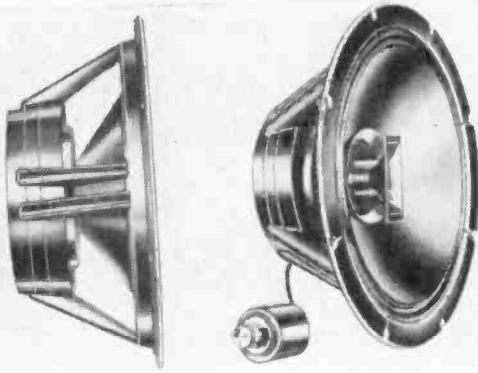


Tiny Transceiver

Designed for use by missile refueling teams, fire fighting crews or warehouse operations, this unit provides hands-free communications for people working in noisy or hazardous areas.

The radio consists of a single package, no larger than a package of cigarettes. It contains a crystal controlled transmitter and a receiver, powered by two rechargeable batteries. The unit is attached to the user by a clip, light belt or nylon cord. A voice operated switch turns the unit to transmit only when the user talks. It operates in the 25-50-mg range. ITT Kellogg, Dept. RTE, 320 Park Ave., New York 22, N. Y.





15-In. Speaker

This three-way hi-fi speaker features a 5 lb. ceramic magnet. It is custom built in England. The three elements are axially mounted and the woofer section is vacuum constructed. It is plastic terminated with free edge cone suspension to eliminate standing waves and surround resonances. The woofer cone resonance is 25 cycles.

The overall frequency response is 20 to 20,000 cps with a power capacity of 50 watts. The impedance is 16 ohms. \$64.50 from Lafayette Radio Electronics Corp., Dept. RTE, 111 Jericho Turnpike, Syosset, N. Y.

Amateur Receiver

The frequencies from 550 kilocycles to 30 megacycles are covered in four bands by this new communications receiver. Front panel controls consist of on/off volume, main tuning, band selector and phone-CW switch. A front panel headphone jack permits quiet listening. Plugging in the low impedance phones automatically disconnects the built-in 4-in. speaker. The unit uses three tubes and a silicon diode for five-tube performance. The slide rule dial and wrinkle finish cabinet make for a professional appearing receiver. Operates on 105-125 volts, 50/60 cycles. \$39.95. Lafayette Radio Electronics Corp., Dept. RTE, 111 Jericho Turnpike, Syosset, N. Y.



Sound Spectrometer

This acoustical device helps isolate sounds and their levels. It not only tells you how loud sounds are, measured in decibels, but also in what frequency range they fall. The new model has been modified to meet ASA specifications which require a low frequency cut-off at 45 cycles. It was originally designed with conventional octave bands, the first band having a cut-off sharply at 37.5 cycles.

The unit is finding great acceptance in industry because of its convenient weight, size and simplicity of operation. Industrial Acoustics Co., Dept. RTE, 341 Jackson Ave., New York 54, N. Y.

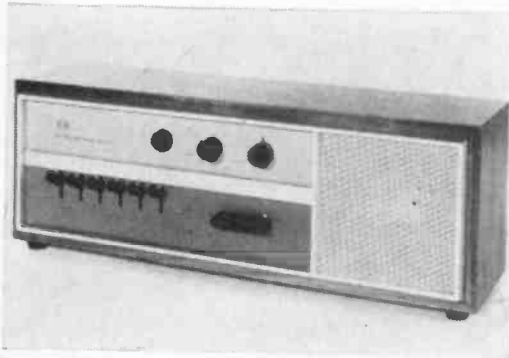
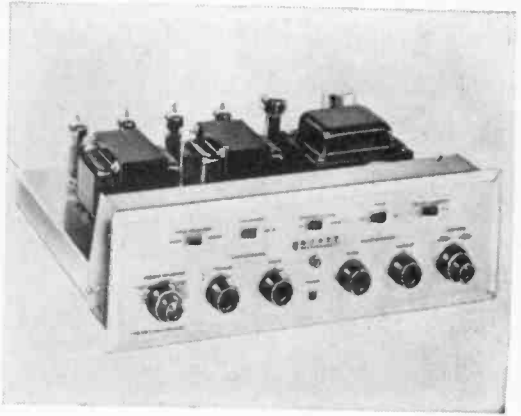


LOOKING OVER NEW PRODUCTS

Stereo Amplifier

A headphone output on the front panel of this new amplifier permits constant monitoring of all program sources. A tape monitor switch and special inputs and outputs are included for the tape recording enthusiast. A derived third channel output is provided to drive a power amplifier for extension speakers.

Amplifier provides 15 watts per channel, hum and noise are 70 db down. Intermodulation distortion is 0.5%, harmonic distortion is 0.8%. Unit measures 15½ wide, 5¼ high, 13¼ deep. Accessory case available in walnut, mahogany or leatherette covered metal. Model 200 stereo amplifier is available from H. H. Scott, Inc., Dept. RTE, 111 Powder Mill Rd., Maynard, Mass.



Page-Reply And Music

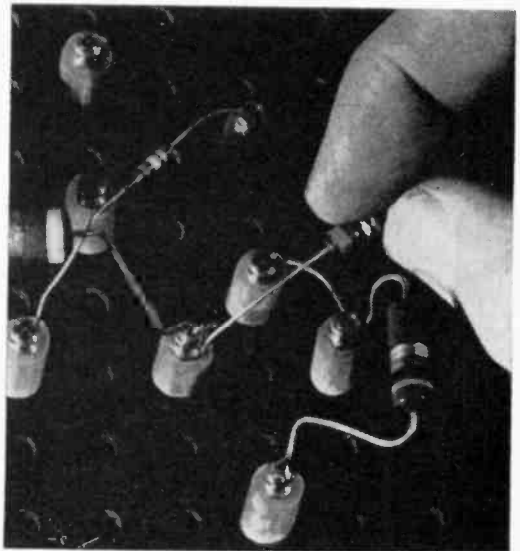
In addition to providing music as a background for employees, this unit also permits selective paging and reply facilities. The music can be programmed to start and stop at the time sequences chosen by the user. Music sources are available either from tapes or FM tuners.

An additional feature of the system is a tone generator which signals various increments in the working day, such as coffee breaks and lunch periods. Fisher Berkeley Corp., Dept. RTE, 1475 Powell St., Emeryville 8, Calif.

Pegboard Kit

The secret of this kit is the peg itself which may be inserted wherever two leads are to be connected. When a project is in development, the leads are inserted between the brass peg and the flexible sleeve surrounding it. Also the design becomes more firm, temporary connections are replaced by soldering the leads to the brass tips. Virtually no components are lost as no soldering is done until the design is well organized.

The kits are ideally suited to classroom instruction, as well as electronic development laboratories. The kits are available in three standard sizes, 5x8, 8½x11, and 11x14 in. Accessories include buss strips and anchor inserts for holding sockets and bulky components. Priced from \$2.50 to \$9. Laguna Labs, Dept. RTE, 2319 S. Coast Blvd., Laguna Beach, Calif.



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 Shipped Railway **\$36.95**
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 Pays for itself in one month or less!
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 have up-to-date charts, lighted back &
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 Here are just a few spectacular
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1L3A	8AN8/A	6J6A	12BQ6
1N5GT	8AN8/A	6K6GT	12BY7/A
1R5	8AQ5/A	6T7	12CA5
6AR6	6A6	6L6	12CB7/B
1U4	6AT6	GA/B/C	12CU5
1U5	6AT8/A	684	12CU7
6AU	1X2	68A7	12DA/A
2F4	4GT/A	68K7	12DB5
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3AU8	6AU8	GT/A/B	12D7H
3BC5	6AV5GA	68Q7	12K7GT
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3BU8	6AW8/A	6T8/A	12Q7GT
3BZ6	6AX4	6U5/6G5	12SA7
3CB6	6AX5GT	6V2	12SN7GT
3C86	6A6	6V6GT	12SQ7
3DK6	6BC5	6W4GT/A	12T6GT
3DT6	6B6	6W6GT	12V6GT
3Q4GT	6B6	6X4	12X4
2S4	6B6	6X4	12X4
3V4	6B6GT/A	6X5GT	13D5T
4HQT	6BH6	6X8/A	13D7
4H8A	6BH8	7A4/XLL	14A7
4BZ6	6BK5	7A5	14B6
4CB6	6B7A/B	7A7	14C7
5AM8	6BL7	7A8	17A X4GT
5AN8	GT/A	7A7	17C2
5AQ5	6BN6	7B5	19A1U
5B8	6B8	7B7	GT/A
5AT8	6BQ6	7C5	19H6
5BK7A	GT/A/B	7F8	GT/A
5BR8	6B7A/B	7N7	19T8
5C8R	6B1R	8AW8/A	26BQ6
5CL8A	6BY6	8C87	25CDB
5CZ5	6B7	8C87	GT/B
5J6	6C4	8CX8	26CUG
5T8	6CB6/A	9A7	25LGT
5U	6CC6	10DE7	25WGT
4Q/A/B	6CD6Q/A	12A8GT	25Z6GT
6UR	6CG7	12AB5	38C5
5V4G	6CM7	12AD6	35LGT
5Y8	6C9R	12AT6	35W4
5Y3GT	6CUG	12AT7	35Y4
6ARGT	6C1R	12A7	35Z6GT
6A3A	6D84	12AZ7	50A5
6AC7	6DQ6	12AZ7	50B5
6AQ5	GT/A/B	12AV5	50C8
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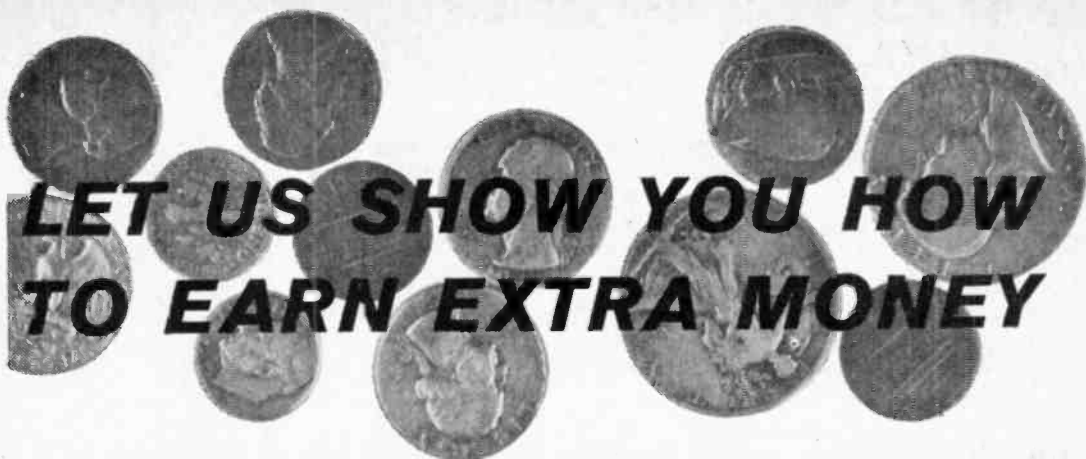
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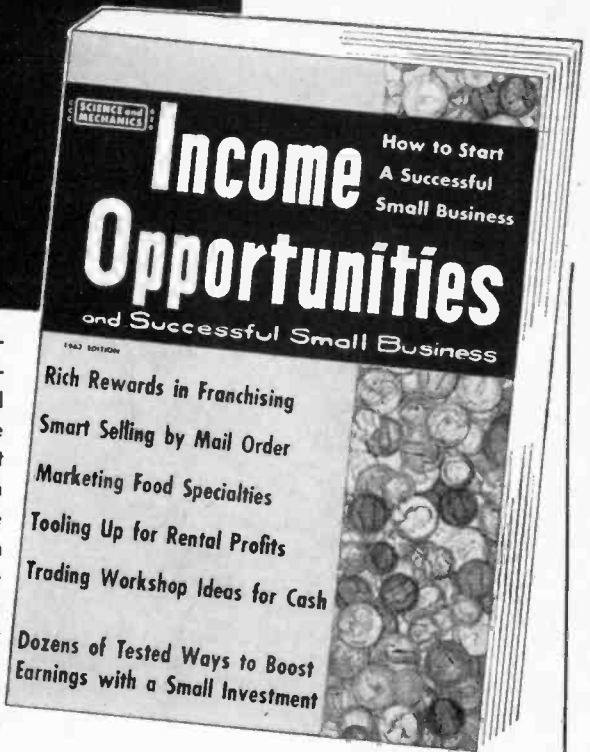
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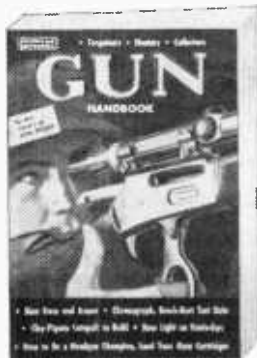
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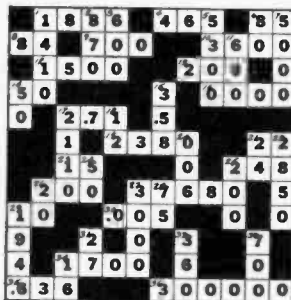
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SOLUTIONS

Electronic Numbergram, page 85



Ham Radio Anagram, page 137



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KVMA Magnolia, Ark.	10000		DZRH Manly, P.I.	10000		KDAN Eureka, Calif.	50000		KFUD St. Louis, Mo.	50000	
KIDM Monterey, Calif.	1000		WJKB Mayaguez, P.Rico	1000		KABC Los Angeles, Calif.	5000		WKIX Raleigh, N.C.	10000	
KHOW Denver, Colo.	5000		WTPR Paris, Tenn.	2500		WLBE Leesburg, Fla.	5000		WJW Cleveland, Ohio	10000	
WIAL Washington, D.C.	5000		KGNC Edinburg, Tex.	10000		WFUN Miami Beach, Fla.	5000		WJAC Johnstown, Pa.	250	
WSAV Savannah, Ga.	5000		KURV Edinburg, Tex.	5000		WFPA Pensacola, Fla.	10000		WEEU Reading, Pa.	1000	
WNEG Toccoa, Ga.	5000		KIRO Seattle, Wash.	5000		WQXI Atlanta, Ga.	5000		WABA Aquadilla, P.R.	500	
KIDO Boise, Idaho	5000		WDSM Superior, Wis.	5000		WGRA Cairo, Ga.	10000		WAPF Norfolk, Va.	5000	
WLAP Lexington, Ky.	5000					KEST Boise, Idaho	10000		KTAC Tacoma, Wash.	1000	
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WJMS Ironwood, Mich.	1000		WGN Chicago, Ill.	50000		KXXX Colby, Kans.	50000		860-348.6		
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KMAC San Antonio Tex.	5000		WFMW Madisonville, Ky.	5000		WBBD Bamberg, S.C.	10000		WDEO Atlanta, Ga.	1000	
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			WBAW Barnwell, S.C.	10000		WKEE Huntington, W.Va.	10000				
690-434.5			WIRJ Humbolt, Tenn.	2500		WDXE Waupaca, Wis.	10000		900-333.1		
CBU Vancouver, B.C.	10000		WJUG Tullahoma, Tenn.	2500					CKTS Sherbrooke, Que.	1000	
CBF Montreal, Que.	50000		KTRH Houston, Tex.	50000		810-370.2			CHML Hamilton, Ont.	5000	
WYOK Birmingham, Ala.	500000		KCMC Texarkana, Tex.	1000		KGO San Francisco, Calif.	50000		CHNO Sudbury, Ont.	10000	
KVNA Flagstaff, Ariz.	1000		WBCE Williamsburg, Va.	5000		WABW Annapolis, Md.	2500		CKRM Rimouski, Que.	10000	
KVY Tucson, Ariz.	2500					KCMO Kansas City, Mo.	50000		CJKB Quebec, Que.	10000	
KBBA Benton, Ark.	1000		750-399.8			WGY Schenectady, N.Y.	50000		CJVI Victoria, B.C.	10000	
KAPI Pueblo, Colo.	2500		WSB Atlanta, Ga.	50000		WBCB N. Wilkesboro, N.C.	10000		CKBI Prince Albert, Sask.	10000	
WADS Ansonia, Conn.	5000		WBMD Baltimore, Md.	10000		WCCB Rocky Mount, N.C.	10000		WATV Birmingham, Ala.	10000	
WAPE Jacksonville, Fla.	250000		KMMB Gdand Island, Neb.	100000		WEDO McKeesport, Pa.	10000		WQKB Mobile, Ala.	10000	
KULA Honolulu, Hawaii	10000		WHMJ Portsmouth, N.H.	10000		WKVM San Juan, P.R.	25000		WQZK Ozark, Ala.	10000	
KBLI Blackfoot, Idaho	10000		KSEO Durant, Okla.	2500				KPRB Fairbanks, Alaska	10000		
KGFF Coffeyville, Kans.	10000		KXL Portland, Oreg.	50000		820-365.6		KHOZ Harrison, Ark.	10000		
WTFX New Orleans, La.	5000		WPDX Clarksburg, W.Va.	10000		WAIT Chicago, Ill.	50000		KBIF Fresno, Calif.	10000	
KTCR Minneapolis, Minn.	5000					WIKY Evansville, Ind.	2500		KGRB West Covina, Calif.	2500	
KSTL St. Louis, Mo.	10000		760-394.5			WOSU Columbus, Ohio	50000		WJWL Georgetown, Del.	50000	
KEYR Terrytown, Nebr.	10000		KGU Honolulu, Hawaii	10000		WFAA Dallas, Tex.	50000		WNGP Ocala, Fla.	10000	
KRCO Prineville, Oreg.	10000		WJR Detroit, Mich.	50000		WBAP Ft. Worth, Tex.	50000		WCGC Houston, Ga.	10000	
WXUR Media, Pa.	500		WPSA Tarboro, N.C.	10000				WCRY Macon, Ga.	10000		
KUSD Vermillion, S.Dak.	10000		WORA Mayaguez, P.R.	5000		830-361.2		WEAS Savannah, Ga.	50000		
KHEY El Paso, Tex.	10000					KIKI Honolulu, Hawaii	250		KTEE Idaho Falls, Ida.	10000	
KPET Lamesa, Tex.	250		770-389.4			WCCO Minneapolis, Minn.	50000		KSIR Wichita, Kan.	2500	
KZEY Tyler, Tex.	2500		KUOM Minneapolis, Minn.	50000		KBOA Kennett, Mo.	10000		WKYW Louisville, Ky.	10000	
WYBY Bristol, Va.	10000		WCAL Northfield, Minn.	50000		WNVC New York, N.Y.	1000		WLSI Pikeville, Ky.	50000	
WCNT Warsaw, Va.	25000		WEW St. Louis, Mo.	10000				KREH Okadale, La.	2500		
WELD Fisher, W.Va.	5000		KOB Albuquerque, N. Mex.	50000		840-356.9		WCBN Jericho, Maine	10000		
			WABC New York, N.Y.	50000		WTUF Mobile, Ala.	10000		WATC Gaylord, Mich.	10000	
700-428.3			KXA Seattle, Wash.	10000		WRYM New Britain, Conn.	10000		WDDT Greenville, Miss.	10000	
WLW Cincinnati, Ohio	50000		780-384.4			WHAS Louisville, Ky.	50000		KFAL Fulton, Mo.	10000	
			WBMM Chicago, Ill.	50000		WVPO Stroudsburg, Pa.	2500		KJSK Columbus, Nebr.	10000	
710-422.3			WJAG Norfolk, Neb.	10000				WOTW Nashua, N.H.	10000		
CJSP Leamington, Ont.	10000		WCKB Dunn, N.C.	10000		850-352.7		WBRV Boonville, N.Y.	10000		
KFRG Gravelton, Sisk.	50000		WBBO Forest City, N.C.	10000		CIVL Verdun, Que.	50000		WSPN Saratoga Springs, N.Y.	2500	
CKVM Villetta, Maric.	10000		KEPI Stillwater, Okla.	2500		KCRD Red Deer, Alta.	10000		WAYN Rockingham, N.C.	10000	
WKRG Mobile, Ala.	5000		WAVA Arlington, Va.	10000		CJUC Langley Prairie, B.C.	10000		WIAM Williamston, N.C.	10000	
KMPC Los Angeles, Calif.	10000					WVDE Birmingham, Ala.	10000		KFNW Fargo, N.Dak.	10000	
KBTR Denver, Colo.	5000		790-379.5			KICY Nome, Alaska	50000		WCNS Canton, Ohio	50	

Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.
KMCO	Conroe, Tex.	5000	CJCA	Edmonton, Alta.	10000	CHNS	Hullfax, N.S.	10000	KUPI	Idaho Falls, Idaho	10000
KFLD	Floryada, Tex.	2500	CJON	St. John's, N.F.	10000	CKWS	Kingston, Ont.	5000	KSCM	Chester, Ill.	1000
KCLW	Hamilton, Tex.	2500	WETO	Gadsden, Ala.	10000	WBRC	Birmingham, Ala.	5000	WJZZ	Danville, Ill.	1000
WODY	Bassett, Va.	5000	KTKN	Ketchikan, Alaska	10000	WVQV	Mobile, Ala.	1000	KREB	Shreveport, La.	5000
WAFB	Staunton, Va.	10000	KAPR	Douglas, Ariz.	10000	WCQV	Kodiak, Alaska	250	WCAP	Lowell, Mass.	10000
WJEN	Wenatchee, Wash.	10000	KFGT	Flagstaff, Ariz.	10000	KOOL	Phoenix, Ariz.	5000	WDMC	Otsego, Mich.	500
WATK	Antigo, Wis.	2500	KHJ	Los Angeles, Calif.	5000	KAVR	Apple Valley, Calif.	5000	WPBC	Minneapolis, Minn.	10000
910-329.5			KMET	Paradise, Calif.	5000	KNEZ	Lompoc, Calif.	500	WAPF	McComb, Miss.	10000
CJDV	Drumheller, Alta.	5000	KIUP	Durango, Colo.	5000	KABL	Oakland, Calif.	5000	WMBF	Kansas City, Mo.	5000
CKLY	Lindsay, Ont.	1000	WHSB	Millford, Del.	5000	WELI	New Haven, Conn.	5000	KLYQ	Hamilton, Mont.	5000
CBO	Ottawa, Ont.	10000	WJAX	Haines City, Fla.	1000	WGRO	Lake City, Fla.	5000	WLEK	Flint, Mich.	5000
CFJC	Kamloops, B.C.	10000	WKXY	Jacksonville, Fla.	1000	WJCM	Sarbing, Fla.	10000	KICA	Clovis, N. Mex.	1000
CHRL	Roberval, Que.	10000	WNGR	Bainbridge, Ga.	5000	WJAZ	Albany, Ga.	5000	KMIN	Grants, N. Mex.	10000
WDVC	Dadeville, Ala.	1000	WGTA	Summersville, Ga.	5000	WRFC	Athens, Ga.	5000	WTRY	Troy, N.Y.	5000
KPHO	Phoenix, Ariz.	5000	KSEI	Pocatello, Idaho	5000	KSRA	Salmon, Idaho	10000	WLLM	Wilmington, N.C.	5000
KLCN	Blytheville, Ark.	5000	WTAD	Quincy, Ill.	5000	WDLN	E. Moline, Ill.	10000	WAAA	Win.-Salem, N.C.	10000
KAMD	Camden, Ark.	1000	WKOT	Bowling Green, Ky.	1000	WSBT	South Bend, Ind.	5000	WONE	Dayton, Ohio	5000
KDEO	El Cajon, Calif.	1000	WFND	Frederick, Md.	5000	KNA	Shenandoah, Iowa	5000	WYK	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	5000
KEWB	Oakland, Calif.	5000	WRFB	Holyoke, Mass.	5000	KROF	Abbeville, La.	10000	WZS	Summerville, S.C.	5000
KOXR	Oxnard, Calif.	10000	WBCK	Battle Creek, Mich.	5000	WBOC	Salisbury, Md.	5000	KRBJ	Winnboro, S.C.	5000
KPOF	n. Denver, Colo.	5000	KKIN	Atkin, Minn.	10000	WFGM	Fitchburg, Mass.	10000	WSIX	Nashville, Tenn.	5000
WFLA	New Britain, Conn.	5000	WLSJ	Jackson, Miss.	5000	WHAK	Rogers City, Mich.	5000	KFRD	Rosenberg, Tex.	10000
WPLA	Fla. City, Fla.	5000	KWOC	Poplar Bluff, Mo.	1000	KLTF	Little Falls, Minn.	5000	KSCV	Richfield, Utah	5000
WYF	Valdosta, Ga.	5000	KFOF	Kallisport, Mont.	5000	WABG	Greenwood, Miss.	1000	WFHG	Bristol, Va.	5000
KBGN	Caldwell, Ida.	10000	KOGA	Ogallala, Nebr.	5000	KFVS	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	5000	WMEC	City, Va.	5000
WAGO	Lawrenceville, Ill.	5000	WNNH	Rochester, N.H.	5000	KFVS	Scottsbluff, Nebr.	5000	KUTI	Yakima, Wash.	5000
WSUI	Iowa City, Iowa	5000	WZAT	Paterston, N.J.	5000	KWKY	Farmington, N. Mex.	10000	WHAW	Weston, W. Va.	10000
WLCS	Baton Rouge, La.	5000	WBET	Buffalo, N.Y.	5000	WEAV	Plattsburg, N.Y.	5000	WCUB	Manitowic, Wis.	10000
WABI	Bangor, Maine	5000	WIZR	Johnstown, N.Y.	10000	WAAK	Dallas, N.C.	10000	WPRE	Prairie du Chien, Wis.	10000
WFDF	Flint, Mich.	5000	WSOC	Charlotte, N.C.	5000	WFTC	Kinston, N.C.	5000	990-302.8		
WCOC	Meridian, Miss.	5000	WITN	Washington, N.C.	5000	WSTW	Wootter, Ohio	10000	CBW	Winnipeg, Man.	5000
KOYN	Billings, Mont.	10000	WEOL	Elyria, Ohio	1000	KGWA	Enid, Okla.	1000	CBY	Corner Brook, Nfld.	10000
KYSS	Missoula, Mont.	10000	WKY	Oklahoma City, Okla.	5000	KGLD	Klamath Falls, Ore.	5000	WEIS	Center, Ala.	250
KBIM	Roswell, N. Mex.	5000	KAGI	Grants Pass, Ore.	5000	WADP	Kane, Pa.	10000	WTFW	Fayette, Ala.	10000
WLAS	Jacksonville, N.C.	5000	WCNR	Bloomingsburg, Pa.	10000	WATS	Sayre, Pa.	10000	WTCB	Flomaton, Ala.	5000
KCJB	Minot, N. Dak.	1000	KSDN	Abingdon, S.D.	1000	WBEU	Beaufort, S.C.	10000	KKTK	Tucson, Ariz.	10000
WPFB	Middletown, Ohio	1000	WSEV	Sevierville, Tenn.	5000	WBNC	McMinnville, Tenn.	5000	KGUO	Santa Barbara, Calif.	10000
KGLC	Miami, Okla.	1000	KDSE	Center, Tex.	1000	KIMP	Mt. Pleasant, Tex.	10000	KLIR	Denver, Colo.	10000
KURY	Brookings, Ore.	1000	KITE	San Antonio, Tex.	5000	KGKL	San Angelo, Tex.	5000	WBZY	Torrington, Conn.	10000
KISN	Portland, Ore.	10000	WASH	Wash., Wash.	10000	WDBJ	Roanoke, Va.	5000	WFAE	Enterprise, Fla.	10000
WAVL	Apollon, Pa.	10000	WSAZ	Huntington, W. Va.	5000	KALE	Richland, Wash.	10000	WHOO	Orrlando, Fla.	10000
WGBI	Scranton, Pa.	5000	KROE	Sheridan, Wyo.	10000	WTCB	Shawano, Wis.	10000	WDWD	Dawson, Ga.	10000
WSBA	York, Pa.	5000	WLBL	Auburndale, Wis.	5000	970-309.1			WGML	Hinesville, Ga.	2500
WRPP	Ponce, P.R.	5000	940-319.0			CKCH	Hull, Que.	5000	KTRG	Honolulu, Hawaii	5000
WNGC	North Charleston, S.C.	5000	CBM	Montreal, Que.	5000	WERH	Hamilton, Ala.	5000	WCAZ	Carthage, Ill.	10000
WORD	Spartanburg, S.C.	5000	CJGX	Yorkton, Sask.	10000	WTFB	Troy, Ala.	5000	WITZ	Jasper, Ind.	10000
WJCV	Johnson City, Tenn.	5000	CJIB	Vernon, B.C.	1000	KNEA	Jonesboro, Ark.	10000	KRSL	Storm Lake, Iowa	2500
WEPG	S. Pittsburgh, Tenn.	5000	KOBY	Tucson, Ariz.	250	KBS	Bakersfield, Calif.	10000	WJMR	New Orleans, La.	2500
KNAF	Fredericksburg, Tex.	10000	KFRE	Fresno, Calif.	5000	KCHV	Coachella, Calif.	5000	KRIH	Rayville, La.	2500
KRIO	McAllen, Tex.	5000	KWIZ	Wichita, Kan.	5000	KBEE	Modesto, Calif.	1000	WCRM	Clare, Mich.	2500
KRRV	Sherman, Tex.	1000	WMAZ	Mason, Ga.	5000	KFEL	Pueblo, Colo.	10000	WABO	Waynesboro, Miss.	2500
KALL	Salt Lake City, Utah	5000	WMX	Mt. Vernon, Ill.	5000	WFLA	Tampa, Fla.	5000	KRMO	Monett, Mo.	2500
WWRJ	White River Junction, Vermont	10000	KIOA	Des Moines, Iowa	10000	WIIN	Atlanta, Ga.	5000	KVSP	Artesia, N. Mex.	10000
WRNL	Richmond, Va.	5000	WYLD	New Orleans, La.	1000	WVOP	Vidalia, Ga.	5000	WEEB	Southern Pines, N.C.	5000
WHEY	Roanoke, Va.	10000	WJOR	South Haven, Mich.	10000	KHBC	Hilo, Hawaii	1000	WFAE	Enterprise, Fla.	10000
KORD	Paseo, Wash.	10000	KSWM	Aurora, Mo.	5000	WRUP	Rupert, Idaho	10000	WTIG	Massillon, Ohio	2500
KUDY	Seattle, Wash.	10000	KVSH	Volusia, Nebr.	5000	WMAY	Springfield, Ill.	1000	KRKT	Albany, Ore.	2500
WHSM	Hayward, Wis.	5000	WFNC	Fayetteville, N.C.	10000	WAVE	Louisville, Ky.	5000	WIBG	Philadelphia, Pa.	5000
WDDR	Sturgeon Bay, Wis.	10000	KGRL	Bend, Ore.	10000	KSYL	Alexandria, La.	10000	WVSC	Somersett, Pa.	2500
920-325.9			WESA	Charleroi, Pa.	2500	WCSP	Portland, Maine	5000	WPRM	Patuxent, P.R.	10000
CFRY	Portage La Prairie, Man.	10000	WGRP	Greenville, Pa.	10000	WABD	Amherst, Md.	5000	WTKR	Williamsburg, Va.	10000
CJCH	Hullfax, N.S.	10000	WIPR	San Juan, P.R.	10000	WESB	Southbridge, Mass.	10000	WNOX	Knoxville, Tenn.	10000
CJCI	Woodstock, N.B.	10000	WJAZ	Amarillo, Tex.	5000	WJAN	Iseshoping, Mich.	5000	KWAM	Memphis, Tenn.	10000
CKCY	Sault St. Marie, Ont.	10000	KATQ	Texarkana, Tex.	10000	KQAK	Austin, Minn.	5000	KTRM	Beaumont, Tex.	1000
CKNX	Wingham, Ont.	2500	950-315.6			KOOK	Billings, Mont.	5000	KAML	Kenedy, Tex.	2500
WCTA	Adulasa, Ala.	5000	CKNB	Campbellton, N.B.	10000	KJLT	No. Platte, Nebr.	5000	KKIN	Wichita Falls, Tex.	10000
WWRB	Roswell, Ala.	5000	CKBB	Barrle, Ont.	10000	WVEG	Las Vegas, Nev.	5000	KDYB	Dayton, Ohio	5000
KARK	Little Rock, Ark.	5000	WRMA	Montgomery, Ala.	10000	WRZ	Newark, N.J.	5000	WNRV	Norrows, Va.	10000
KDES	Palm Springs, Calif.	10000	KXJK	Forrest City, Ark.	5000	WBRB	Buffalo, N.Y.	5000	WANT	Richmond, Va.	10000
KVEC	San Luis Obispo, Cal.	10000	WVLS	Vladimir, Ark.	10000	WCHN	Norwich, N.C.	5000	WKLJ	Sparta, Wis.	250
KREX	Grd. Junction, Colo.	5000	KAHU	Auburn, Calif.	10000	WRCS	Ashekie, N.Y.	10000	1000-299.8		
KLMR	Lamar, Colo.	5000	KIMN	Denver, Colo.	10000	WUIT	Canton, N.C.	10000	CKBW	Bridgewater, N.S.	10000
WMEG	Eau Gallie, Fla.	10000	WNUE	Ft. Walton Sch., Fla.	10000	WDAY	Fargo, N. Dak.	5000	WGFL	Chicago, Ill.	5000
WGST	Atlanta, Ga.	5000	WLQF	Orlando, Fla.	5000	WRED	Athabuga, Ohio	5000	WTHM	Mobile, Ala.	10000
WVDH	Hazenrd, Ga.	5000	WGTA	Summersville, Ga.	5000	KAKC	Tulsa, Okla.	1000	KSTA	Coleman, Tex.	2500
KAHU	Waipahu, Hawaii	10000	KBOI	Boise, Idaho	5000	KOIN	Portland, Ore.	5000	KGRI	Henderson, Tex.	2500
WGNU	Granite City, Ill.	5000	KLER	Orofino, Idaho	10000	WWSW	Pittsburgh, Pa.	5000	WHWB	Rutland, Vt.	10000
WMOK	Metropolis, Ill.	10000	WAAF	Chicago, Ill.	10000	WJMX	Florence, S.C.	5000	WBNB	Charlotte Amalie, Virgin Islands	1000
WBAA	W. Lafayette, Ind.	5000	WIND	Indianapolis, Ind.	5000	KJNC	Austin, Tex.	10000	KOMO	Seattle, Wash.	5000
KFNF	Shenandoah, Iowa	10000	KOEL	Delwein, Iowa	1000	KNDK	Ft. Worth, Tex.	10000	1010-296.9		
WTWC	Whitesburg, Ky.	10000	KJRG	Newton, Kans.	5000	WYPR	Danville, Va.	10000	CBX	Calgary, Alta.	50000
WBOX	Boston, La.	10000	WBLR	Barbourville, Ky.	5000	WBVA	Waynesboro, Va.	5000	CFRB	Toronto, Ont.	50000
KTOC	Jonesboro, La.	10000	WAGL	Wagon Wheel, W. Maine	5000	KREM	Spokane, Wash.	5000	KCAC	Phoenix, Ariz.	5000
WPTX	Lexington Pk., Md.	5000	WORL	Boston, Mass.	5000	WYWO	Pineville, W. Va.	5000	KVNC	Winslow, Ariz.	1000
WMPL	Hancock, Mich.	10000	WJDT	Detroit, Mich.	5000	WHA	Madison, Wis.	5000	KLRA	Little Rock, Ark.	10000
KDHL	Faribault, Minn.	1000	KRSI	St. Louis Park, Minn.	10000	WGL	Superior, Wis.	5000	KCHJ	Delano, Calif.	5000
KWAD	Wadena, Minn.	1000	WBKH	Hattiesburg, Miss.	5000	980-305.9			KCM	Cambridge, Calif.	10000
KRAM	Las Vegas, Nev.	1000	KLJK	Jefferson City, Mo.	5000	CKNW	New Westminster, Brit. Columbia	10000	KSNV	San Fran. Calif.	10000
KOLD	Reno, Nev.	1000	WBFR	Moncks Corner, N.C.	10000	CFPL	London, Ont.	10000	WCNU	Crestview, Fla.	10000
KQEO	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	10000	WHSB	Rochester, N. Mex.	10000	CKGM	Montreal, Que.	10000	WZRO	Jacksonville Beach, Florida	2500
WTTM	Trenton, N.J.	1000	WIBX	Utica, N.Y.	5000	CBY	Quebec, Que.	5000	WINQ	Tampa, Fla.	50000
WKRT	Cortland, N.Y.	1000	WPET	Greensboro, N.C.	5000	CHEX	Peterboro, Ont.	5000	WGUN	Deatur, Ga.	50000
WGHQ	Kingston, N.Y.	5000	WYCC	Roseburg, Ore.	10000	KCRM	Regina, Sask.	10000	KATN	Nashville, Tenn.	10000
WIRD	Lake Placid, N.Y.	1000	KNCS	Barnesboro, Pa.	5000	WATL	Atlanta, Ga.	5000	WCSI	Columbus, Ind.	5000
WBBS	Burlington, N.C.	5000	WPEN	Philadelphia, Pa.	5000	WLLB	Big Delta, Alaska	100	KSMN	Mason City, Iowa	10000
WMNI	Columbus, Ohio	1000	WSPR	Spartanburg, S.C.	5000	KINS	Eureka, Calif.	5000	KIND	Independence, Kans.	2500
GAL	Lebanon, Ore.	1000	KWAT	Watson, S. Dak.	1000	KEAP	Fresno, Calif.	5000	KDLA	DeRidder, La.	1000
KWA	Levistown, Pa.	1000	WAGG	Franklin, Tenn.	10000	KFWB	Los Angeles, Calif.	5000	WSID	Baltimore, Md.	10000
WJAR	Providence, R.I.	1000	KDSX	Denison, Tex.	500	GLNL	GlenwoodSprgs., Colo.	10000	WMRT	Lansing, Mich.	5000
WTND	Orangeburg, S.C.	10000	KPRC	Houston, Tex.	5000	WSBU	Groton, Conn.	10000	WMHX	Waco, Miss.	5000
KEZU	Rapid City, S. Dak.</										

Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.
WABZ	Albermarle, N.C.	1000d	KHMO	Hannibal, Mo.	5000	KASM	Albany, Minn.	1000d	WMDG	Hazelhurst, Miss.	250d
WFGW	Black Mountain, N.C.	1000d	WHPE	High Point, N.C.	1000d	WXTN	Lexington, Miss.	500d	BKHM	Brazton, Mo.	1000d
WELS	Kinston, N.C.	1000d	WFLA	Arcadio, P.R.	500	KRMS	Osage Beach, Mo.	1000d	KLPW	Union, Mo.	1000d
WIOI	New Boston, Ohio	1000d	WFLI	Lookout Mtn., Tenn.	1000d	KSEN	Shelby, Mont.	1000	WKBK	Keene, N.H.	1000d
KBEV	Portland, Oreg.	1000d	WDLA	Memphis, Tenn.	5000d	KDFW	Arlington, N.Mex.	1000	WGNV	Newburgh, N.Y.	5000d
WUNS	Lewisburg, Pa.	250d	KOPY	Alice, Tex.	1000	WRUN	Utica, N.Y.	1000	WSOQ	N. Syracuse, N.Y.	1000d
WHIN	Gallatin, Tenn.	1000d	WKOW	Madison, Wis.	1000d	WBAG	Burlington, N.C.	1000d	WHTN	Kings Mt., N.C.	1000d
WORM	Savannah, Tenn.	250d	1080—277.6			WGBR	Goldsober, N.C.	5000	WREB	Windsorville, N.C.	1000d
KBUY	Amarillo, Tex.	5000	KSCO	Santa Cruz, Calif.	1000d	WCUE	Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	1000d	WENC	Whiteville, N.C.	1000d
KODA	Houston, Tex.	1000d	WTIC	Hartford, Conn.	5000d	WIMA	Lima, Ohio	1000	WEAD	Oakes, N.Dak.	1000d
KAWA	Waco, Tex.	1000d	WKLO	Louisville, Ky.	250d	KNEB	McAlester, Okla.	1000	KEAR	Cleveland, Ohio	5000d
WELK	Charlottesville, Va.	1000d	WUOP	Owosso, Mich.	5000	KAGO	Klamath Falls, Oreg.	5000	WERT	Van Wert, Ohio	250d
WMEV	Marion, Va.	1000d	WUFO	Amherst, N.Y.	1000	KHNL	Huntington, Pa.	5000d	KGYN	Guymon, Okla.	1000d
WPMH	Portsmouth, Va.	5000d	WEDJ	Laurinburg, N.C.	1000d	WYNS	Lehighton, Pa.	1000d	KBLV	Goldbeach, Oreg.	1000d
WCST	Berkeley Sprgs., W.Va.	250d	KWJJ	Portland, Oreg.	1000d	WKPA	New Kensington, Pa.	1000d	KJUN	Salem, Ore.	1000d
WSPY	Stevens Pt., Wis.	1000d	WYRE	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1000d	WDIX	Orangeburg, S.C.	5000	WRIW	Providence, R.I.	1000d
1020—293.9			KRLD	Dallas, Tex.	5000d	WTCY	Rock Hill, S.C.	1000d	WALD	Waterboro, S.C.	1000d
KGBS	Los Angeles, Calif.	5000d	1090—275.1			WSNW	Seneca Township, South Carolina	1000d	WFPL	Camden, Tenn.	250d
WCIL	Carbondale, Ill.	1000d	CHEC	Lethbridge, Alta.	5000	KINM	Chattanooga, S.Dak.	5000d	WFOU	Etowah, Tenn.	1000d
WPED	Peoria, Ill.	1000d	CHIC	Brampton, Ont.	250d	WAPQ	Rapid City, S.Dak.	1000d	WVLY	Millington, Tenn.	250d
KDKA	Pittsburgh, Pa.	5000d	CHRS	St. Jean, Que.	1000	WCRK	Morrisstown, Tenn.	1000	KHLL	Livingston, Tex.	250d
1030—291.1			KAAY	Little Rock, Ark.	5000d	WTAW	Bryan, Tex.	1000d	KZEB	Weatherford, Tex.	250d
WBZ	Boston, Mass.	5000d	WCRA	Emmham, Ill.	250d	KCTC	Corpus Christi, Tex.	1000d	KZLN	Livingston, Tex.	250d
WBZA	Springfield, Mass.	1000	KHIA	Honolulu, Hawaii	5000d	KIZZ	El Paso, Tex.	1000d	KZLN	Livingston, Tex.	250d
KCTA	Corpus Christi, Tex.	5000d	KNWS	Waterloo, Iowa	5000d	KVIL	Highland Park, Tex.	1000d	WFAX	Falls Church, Va.	5000d
1040—288.3			WBAL	Baltimore, Md.	5000d	KJBB	Midland, Tex.	1000d	KASY	Auburn, Wash.	250d
KHVV	Honolulu, Hawaii	5000	WILD	Boston, Mass.	1000d	KPHN	Port Neches, Tex.	500d	KOZI	Cheyen, Wash.	1000d
WHO	Des Moines, Iowa	5000d	WMUS	Muskegon, Mich.	1000d	KOLJ	Quahog, Conn.	5000d	WRNE	Wis. Rapids, Wis.	500d
KIXL	Dallas, Tex.	1000d	WAJS	San German P.R.	250	KBER	San Antonio, Tex.	1000d	1230—243.8		
1050—285.5			KING	Seattle, Wash.	5000d	KOFE	Pullman, Wash.	1000d	CFWC	Camrose, Alta.	1000d
CFGP	Grande Prairie, Alta.	1000d	1100—272.6		KAYO	Seattle, Wash.	5000	CFCK	Schefferville, Que.	250	
CKSB	St. Boniface, Man.	1000d	KFAV	San Francisco, Calif.	5000d	KKEY	Vancouver, Wash.	1000d	CFGR	Gravelbourg, Sask.	250
WJIC	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	5000	WLBB	Carrollton, Ga.	250d	WABH	Deerfield, Va.	1000d	CFHR	Hay River, Nwt.	100
CHUM	Toronto, Ont.	5000	KWYV	Cleveland, Ohio	5000d	WELC	Welch, W.Va.	1000d	CFYT	Dawson City, Yukon T.	100
WRFS	Alexander City, Ala.	1000d	KYIV	Cleveland, Ohio	5000d	WAXX	Chippewa Falls, Wis.	5000d	CFPA	Port Arthur, Ont.	1000d
WCRI	Scottsboro, Ala.	250d	WGPA	Bethlehem, Pa.	250d	WISN	Milwaukee, Wis.	5000	CKLD	Theftord Mines, Que.	250
KVWM	Show Low, Ariz.	250d	1110—270.1		1160—258.5			CKLP	Kingston, Ont.	250	
KVLC	Little Rock, Ark.	1000d	CFML	Cornwall, Ont.	1000	WJJD	Chicago, Ill.	5000d	VOAR	St. John's, Nfld.	100
KOFY	San Mateo, Calif.	1000d	CFTJ	Galt, Ont.	250	KSL	Salt Lake City, Utah	5000d	CKVD	Val D'Or, Que.	1000
KWSD	Wasco, Calif.	1000d	WALT	Tampa, Fla.	5000d	CFNS	Saskatoon, Sask.	1000d	WAUD	Auburn, Ala.	1000
KMO	Longmont, Colo.	250d	KIPA	Hilo, Hawaii	1000	KMTG	Montgomery, Ala.	1000d	WBB	Haleyville, Ala.	1000
WJSS	Crestview, Fla.	1000d	WMBI	Chicago, Ill.	5000d	KCBQ	San Diego, Calif.	5000	WBHP	Huntsville, Ala.	1000
WIVY	Jacksonville, Fla.	1000d	KFAB	Hamah, Neb.	5000d	KLOK	San Jose, Calif.	1000d	WOLS	Florence, Ala.	1000
WHBO	Tampa, Fla.	250d	WBT	Charlotte, N.C.	5000d	KOHQ	Honolulu, Hawaii	1000d	WNLZ	Windsor, Ala.	250
WRMF	Titusville, Fla.	500d	KND	Bend, Oreg.	5000	WLBH	Mattoon, Ill.	250d	WTBC	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	250
WAUG	Augusta, Ga.	5000d	WNR	Norristown, Pa.	250d	KSTT	Davenport, Iowa	1000d	KIFW	Sitka, Alaska	250
WBIE	Marletta, Ga.	500d	WVAP	Cape May, N.J.	500d	KVUU	Tulsa, Okla.	5000d	KSUN	Blisbee, Ariz.	250
WMNZ	Montezuma, Ga.	250d	WHIM	Providence, R.I.	1000d	WLEO	Pease, P.R.	250	KAAA	Kingman, Ariz.	250
WDBZ	Decatur, Ill.	1000d	1120—267.7		KPUG	Bellingham, Wash.	1000d	KRIZ	Phoenix, Ariz.	250	
KNCO	Garden City, Kans.	1000d	WUST	Bethesda, Md.	250d	WVVA	Wheeling, W.Va.	5000d	KATZ	Safford, Ariz.	250
WNES	Central City, Ky.	500d	KMOX	St. Louis, Mo.	5000d	1180—254.1		KFOU	Conway, Ark.	250	
KLPL	Lake Providence, La.	250d	WCLE	Buffalo, N.Y.	1000d	WLDS	Jacksonville, Ill.	1000d	KGEE	Bakersfield, Calif.	500
KCIJ	Shreveport, La.	250d	KWOL	Cleburne, Tex.	250d	WHAM	Rochester, N.Y.	5000d	KWTC	Barstow, Calif.	1000
KVPI	Villa Platte, La.	250d	1130—265.3		1190—252.0			KIBS	Bishop, Calif.	250	
WQMR	Silver Sprng., Md.	1000d	CKWX	Vancouver, B.C.	5000d	KZON	Tolleson, Ariz.	250	KXET	El Centro, Calif.	250
WPAQ	Ann Arbor, Mich.	5000d	KROU	Dubuque, Calif.	1000	KZNY	Anaheim, Calif.	1000	KDAD	Fort Collins, Calif.	250
KLOH	Pipestone, Minn.	1000d	KSDO	San Diego, Calif.	5000	KENB	Vallejo, Calif.	1000	KGJF	Los Angeles, Calif.	250
WACR	Columbus, Miss.	1000d	KLEI	Little Rock, Ark.	1000d	WOWO	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	5000d	KPRL	Paso Robles, Calif.	1000
KMIS	Portageville, Mo.	250d	KWKH	Shreveport, La.	5000d	WANN	Annapolis, Md.	1000d	KRDG	Redding, Calif.	250
KSIS	Sedalia, Mo.	1000d	WGAR	Detroit, Mich.	5000d	WKOX	Framingham, Mass.	1000d	KWG	Stockton, Calif.	1000
KLYC	Las Vegas, Nev.	5000d	WDCY	Minneapolis, Minn.	5000d	WLIB	New York, N.Y.	1000d	KEXO	Grand Junc., Colo.	250
WBNC	Conway, N.H.	1000d	WNEW	New York, N.Y.	5000d	KXEF	Portland, Oreg.	5000d	KBRA	Leadville, Colo.	250
WSEN	Baldwinsville, N.Y.	250d	1140—263.0		KLIF	Dallas, Tex.	5000d	KGEK	Sterling, Colo.	250	
WSTS	Massena, N.Y.	1000d	CFTK	Terrace, B.C.	1000	1200—249.9		WINF	Manchester, Conn.	1000	
WHN	New York, N.Y.	5000d	CKXJ	Calgary, Alta.	1000d	WDAI	San Antonio, Tex.	5000d	WGGG	Gainesville, Fla.	1000
WFSC	Franklin, N.C.	1000d	CBY	Sydney, N.S.W.	5000d	1210—247.8		WONN	Lakeland, Fla.	250	
WLON	Lincolnton, N.C.	1000d	KRAK	Sacramento, Calif.	1000d	KZOD	Honolulu, Hawaii	1000	WMAF	Madison, Fla.	1000
WGGP	Sanford, N.C.	1000d	WMIE	Miami, Fla.	1000d	WCNT	Centralla, Ill.	1000d	WBBN	New Smyrna Bch., Fla.	1000
KCCD	Lawton, Okla.	250d	KGEM	Boise, Idaho	1000d	WKNX	Saginaw, Mich.	1000d	WNVY	Pensacola, Fla.	250
KFMJ	Tulsa, Okla.	1000d	WSIV	Pekin, Ill.	1000d	WADE	Wadesboro, N.C.	1000d	WCNH	Quincy, Fla.	1000
KUBE	Pendleton, Oreg.	1000d	KLPR	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1000d	WAVI	Dayton, Ohio	250d	WJNO	W. Palm Beach, Fla.	250
KED	Springfield, Oreg.	1000d	WITA	San Juan, P.R.	500	WCAU	Philadelphia, Pa.	5000d	WBJA	Augusta, Ga.	1000d
WBUT	Butler, Pa.	1000d	KSOD	Stouff Falls, S.Dak.	1000d	1220—245.8		WBLJ	Dalton, Ga.	1000	
WLVC	Williamsport, Pa.	1000d	KORC	Mineral Wells, Tex.	250d	CJOC	Lethbridge, Alta.	1000d	WXLJ	Dublin, Ga.	250d
WSMT	Sparta, Tenn.	1000d	WRVA	Richmond, Va.	5000d	KDA	Victoria, B.C.	1000d	WFOA	Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.	250
KLEN	Killeen, Tex.	250d	1150—260.7		CJRL	Kenora, Ont.	1000	WSOK	Savanna, Ga.	250	
KWLD	Liberty, Tex.	250d	CKSA	Lloydminster, Alta.	1000d	CKCW	Moneton, N.B.	1000	WAYX	Waycross, Ga.	1000
KPLA	Plainview, Tex.	1000d	CHSJ	Saint John, N.B.	1000d	CJSS	Cornwall, Ont.	1000	KBAR	Burley, Idaho	250
KCAS	Slaton, Tex.	250d	CKOC	Hamilton, Ont.	1000d	CKSM	Shawinigan, Quebec	1000	KORT	Grangeville, Idaho	500
WGAT	Gate City, Va.	250d	CKX	Brandon, Man.	1000d	WEZB	Birmingham, Ala.	1000d	KRXK	Rexburg, Idaho	1000
WBRG	Lynchburg, Va.	1000d	CKTR	Three Rivers, Que.	1000d	WPRN	Butler, Ala.	5000d	WJBC	Bloomington, Ill.	1000
WCRS	Norfolk, Va.	1000d	WBCA	Bay Minette, Ala.	1000d	WBAF	Fairhope, Ala.	1000	WQW	Wilmington, Ill.	250
KNBX	Kirkland, Wash.	1000d	WGEA	Gena, Ala.	1000d	KVSA	McGehee, Ark.	1000d	WCO	Sparks, Nev.	1000
WCEF	Parkersburg, W.Va.	1000d	WJRD	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	5000	KLIP	Fowler, Calif.	250d	WJOB	Hammond, Ind.	1000
WEEL	Eau Claire, Wis.	1000d	KCKY	Coolidge, Ariz.	1000	KIBE	Palo Alto, Calif.	1000d	WSAL	Logansport, Ind.	1000
WLIP	Kenosha, Wis.	250d	KXLR	No. Little Rock, Ark.	5000	KKAR	Pomona, Calif.	1000d	WTCT	Tell City, Ind.	1000
KWIV	Douglas, Wyo.	250d	KFRG	Los Angeles, Calif.	250d	KFSQ	Denver, Colo.	1000d	WBOW	Terre Haute, Ind.	1000d
1060—282.8			KRKD	Los Angeles, Calif.	5000	WDEE	Hamden, Conn.	1000d	KFJB	Marshalltown, Iowa	1000
CFCN	Calgary, Alta.	1000d	KJAX	Santa Rosa, Calif.	5000	WRTG	Arlington, Fla.	1000d	WHR	Danville, Ky.	1000
CLLR	Quebec, Que.	1000d	KGMC	Englewood, Colo.	1000d	WMBT	Miami, Fla.	250d	WFOA	Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.	250
YUPD	Tempe, Ariz.	500	WCNX	Middletown, Conn.	500d	WCLB	Camilla, Ga.	1000d	WFLR	Daytona Beach, Fla.	1000
KPAY	Chico, Calif.	1000d	WDEL	Wilmington, Del.	5000	WPLK	Rockmart, Ga.	500d	WVNN	N. Adams, Mass.	250
WNOE	New Orleans, La.	5000d	WDBY	Danbury, Conn.	1000d	WPT	Thomaston, Ga.	250d	WESX	Salem, Mass.	1000
WHFB	Benton Harbor, Mich.	1000d	WTMP	Tampa, Fla.	5000d	WLFQ	LaSalle, Ill.	1000d	WNEB	Worcester, Mass.	1000
WMAF	Monroe, N.C.	250d	WJEM	Madison, Ga.	1000d	WWSK	Waukegan, Ill.	1000d	WJEF	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1000
WHOF	Chilton, Ohio	1000d	WJGH	Marion, Ill.	5000d	WLSM	Salem, Ind.	1000d	WKIB	Iron River, Mich.	1000
WRCV	Philadelphia, Pa.	5000d	WKWY	Des Moines, Iowa	1000	KJAN	Atlantic, Iowa	250d	WFCP	Sturgis, Mich.	250
1070—280.2			KSAL	Salina, Kans.	5000	KOUR	Independence, Iowa	250d	WFSO	St. Louis, Mich.	1000
CFAX	Victoria, B.C.	1000d	WMST	Mt. Sterling, Ky.	500d	KOFO	Ottawa, Kans.	250d	WSTR	Sturgis, Mich.	1000d
CBA	Sackville, N.B.	5000d	WLOC	Mumfordsville, Ky.	1000d	WFKN	Franklin, Ky.				

Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.
WHSY	Hattiesburg, Miss.	1000	KRDO	Colo. Sprgs., Colo.	250	WDNE	Elkins, W.Va.	1000	WDDK	Cleveland, Ohio	5000
WSSO	Starkville, Miss.	250	KDGO	Durango, Colo.	250	WDMT	Manitowoc, Wis.	250	WNXT	Portsmouth, Ohio	5000
WYFZ	Yazoo City, Miss.	250	KSLV	Monte Vista, Colo.	1000	WIBU	Poynette, Wis.	250	WKSH	Wewoka-Seminola, Okla.	1000
KODE	Joplin, Mo.	1000	KCRT	Trinidad, Colo.	250	WOBT	Rhineland, Wis.	1000	KMCM	McMinnville, Oreg.	1000
KLWT	Lebanon, Mo.	250	WCGO	Waterbury, Conn.	1000	WJMC	Rice Lake, Wis.	1000	WVYN	Erin, Pa.	5000
KNCM	Moherly, Mo.	1000	WBGO	Chicopee, Fla.	250	WBCB	Cheyenne, Wyo.	1000	WPBH	Phillipsburg, Pa.	5000
KBMN	Bozeman, Mont.	1000	WBCG	Eustis, Fla.	250	KLUK	Evanston, Wyo.	1000	W510	Ponce, P.R.	1000
KKLD	Leviston, Mont.	1000	WLNK	Fort Myers, Fla.	250	KASL	Newcastle, Wyo.	1000	WUUU	Greenville, S.C.	5000
WVLY	Liberty, Mont.	1000	WMMB	Melbourne, Fla.	1000	KRAL	Rawlins, Wyo.	1000	WJOT	Lake City, S.C.	1000
KTNC	Falls City, Nebr.	100	WFOY	St. Augustine, Fla.	1000	KTHE	Thermopolis, Wyo.	1000	KWYR	Yinner, S.Dak.	5000
KHAS	Hastings, Nebr.	250	WBHB	Fitzgerald, Ga.	250				WNOG	Chattanooga, Tenn.	1000
KELY	Ely, Nev.	250	WDUN	Gainesville, Ga.	1000	1250-239.9			WMCH	Church Hill, Tenn.	1000
KLAS	Las Vegas, Nev.	250	WLAG	LaGrange, Ga.	1000	CHWO	Oakville, Ont.	1000	WDKN	Dickson, Tenn.	1000
KDOT	Reno, Nev.	250	WBML	Macon, Ga.	1000	CKBL	Matatone, Que.	5000	WCLC	Jackmestown, Tenn.	1000
WMOU	Berlin, N.H.	1000	WVNS	Statesburg, Ga.	1000	CKOM	Saskatoon, Sask.	1000	KPSL	Diboll, Tex.	1000
WVSV	Gardner, N.H.	1000	WPAX	Thomasville, Ga.	250	WZOB	Ft. Payne, Ala.	1000	KPSO	Fairlurris, Tex.	5000
WCMC	Wildwood, N.J.	100	WTWA	Thomasville, Ga.	250	WETU	Wetumpka, Ala.	5000	KWFR	San Angelo, Tex.	1000
KALG	Alamogordo, N.Mex.	250	KLEI	Kailua, Hawaii	250	KAKA	Wickenburg, Ariz.	5000	KTUE	Tulia, Tex.	1000
KOTS	Deming, N.Mex.	250	KVNI	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	250	KWCX	Willcox, Ariz.	1000	KTAE	Taylor, Tex.	1000
KYVA	Gallup, N.Mex.	250	KFLT	Mountain Home, Idaho	250	KFAJ	Fayetteville, Ark.	1000	WCHV	Charlottesville, Va.	5000
KFUN	Las Vegas, N.Mex.	250	KWIK	Pocatello, Idaho	250	KHOT	Madera, Calif.	1000	WBCR	Christiansburg, Va.	1000
KRSY	Roswell, N.Mex.	250	WCRC	Chicago, Ill.	1000	KTMS	Santa Barbara, Calif.	1000	KWJQ	Moses Lake, Wash.	1000
WVLA	Cheesecake, N.Y.	500	WSDC	Chicago, Ill.	1000	KDHI	Twenty-Nine Palms, Calif.	1000	WVWV	Grafton, W.Va.	5000
WVIM	Elmira, N.Y.	500	W5BC	Chicago, Ill.	1000				WWIS	Black River Falls, Wis.	1000
WHUC	Hudson, N.Y.	250	W5BQ	Harrisburg, Ill.	250	KMSL	Ukiah, Calif.	1000	WEKZ	Monroe, Wis.	1000
WLHF	Little Falls, N.Y.	250	WTAX	Springfield, Ill.	1000	KICM	Golden, Colo.	1000	KPOW	Powell, Wyo.	5000
WFA5	White Plains, N.Y.	250	W5DR	Sterling, Ill.	100	WNER	Live Oak, Fla.	1000			
WSKY	Asheville, N.C.	1000	WHBU	Anderson, Ind.	250	WRIM	Pahokee, Fla.	5000	1270-236.1		
WFAI	Fayetteville, N.C.	1000	KDEC	Decorah, Iowa	1000	WDAA	Tampa, Fla.	1000	CHAT	Medicine Hat, Alta.	1000
WVNR	High Point, N.C.	1000	KDEC	Decorah, Iowa	1000	WLYB	Albany, Ga.	5000	CHWK	Chilliwack, B.C.	1000
WTVJ	Kinston, N.C.	1000	W5IZ	Ottumwa, Iowa	1000	WYTH	Madison, Ga.	1000	CHCK	Sydney, N.S.	5000
WVNC	Newton, N.C.	250	KICD	Spencer, Iowa	1000	WIZZ	Streator, Ill.	1000	CFGT	St. Joseph d'Alma, Quebec	1000
WCBT	Roanoke Rap., N.C.	250	KIUL	Garden City, Kans.	1000	WGL Ft.	Waynes, Ind.	1000	WGSV	Guntersville, Ala.	1000
KDIX	Dickinson, N.Dak.	250	KAKE	Wichita, Kans.	250	WVAY	Princeton, Ind.	5000	WSIM	Prichard, Ala.	1000
WCPO	Cincinnati, Ohio	250	WVNN	Louisville, Ky.	250	KCFI	Cedar Falls, Iowa	5000	WBYR	Anchorage, Alaska	1000
WCOL	Columbus, Ohio	250	WFTM	Maysville, Ky.	1000	KFKU	Lawrence, Kans.	5000	KDJJ	Holbrook, Ariz.	1000
WTO	Ironton, Ohio	250	WPKE	Pikeville, Ky.	1000	WREN	Topeka, Kans.	5000	KADL	Pine Bluff, Ark.	3000
WVHL	Wilmington, Tenn.	1000	W5FC	Chambersburg, Ky.	1000	WVNL	Nicholasville, Ky.	5000	KCOK	Naples, Calif.	5000
KADA	N. of Ada, Okla.	250	KANS	Minden, La.	250	WLCK	Scottsville, Ky.	5000	WNOG	Tulare, Calif.	5000
WBZZ	Ponca City, Okla.	250	KANE	New Iberia, La.	250	WGUW	Bangor, Maine	5000	WVTL	Orlando, Fla.	5000
KIAL	Astoria, Oreg.	250	WCOU	Lewiston, Maine	1000	WVRE	Ray, Mich.	1000	WTAJ	Tallahassee, Fla.	5000
KRNS	Burns, Oreg.	250	WCEN	Cambridge, Md.	250	KOTE	Red Wing, Minn.	1000	WKWR	Carrollville, Ga.	5000
KOOS	Coos Bay, Oreg.	250	WHEJ	Hagerstown, Md.	1000	WHNY	McComb, Miss.	5000	WGBA	Columbus, Ga.	5000
KOOS	Gresham, Oreg.	1000	WHAI	Greenfield, Mass.	250	KHTN	Houston, Mo.	5000	WJJC	Commerce, Ga.	1000
WVLC	Medford, Oreg.	1000	W5CB	W. Yarmouth, Mass.	1000	WKBR	Manchester, N.H.	5000	KTFI	Honolulu, Hawaii	5000
KDJK	Lakeview, Oreg.	250	W5AT	Waco, Tex.	250	WVBR	Marion, N.C.	1000	KNDI	Twin Falls, Idaho	5000
KDIO	Del Rio, Oreg.	250	W5BY	Cheboygan, Mich.	250	WCHO	Washington Court House, Ohio	5000	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1000
KDIO	Del Rio, Oreg.	250	W5BY	Cheboygan, Mich.	250	WCHO	Washington Court House, Ohio	5000	WHBF	Rock Island, Ill.	5000
WBVP	Beaver Falls, Pa.	1000	W5PD	Lanshing, Mich.	1000	KQEN	Roseburg, Oreg.	5000	WCMR	Elkhart, Ind.	5000
WEEX	Easton, Pa.	1000	W5JM	Lanshing, Mich.	1000	WLEM	Emporium, Pa.	1000	WVCA	Gary, Ind.	1000
WKBO	Harrisburg, Pa.	1000	W5FG	Hibbing, Minn.	1000	WPEL	Montrose, Pa.	1000	WVAX	Mordant, Ind.	1000
WCRP	Johnstown, Pa.	1000	W5JN	St. Cloud, Minn.	1000	WRYT	Pittsburgh, Pa.	5000	WSPR	Springfield, Mass.	5000
WVPA	Lock Haven, Pa.	1000	W5MP	Aberdeen, Miss.	250	WVOW	York, Pa.	5000	WXYZ	Detroit, Mich.	5000
WVTV	Titusville, Pa.	1000	W5GR	Greenwood, Miss.	250	WVTA	Charleston, S.C.	5000	WKWB	Windsor, Minn.	5000
WVTK	Arcelo, P.R.	250	W5GM	Gulfport, Miss.	250	WVCK	Winnboro, S.C.	5000	WVOM	Ioka, Miss.	1000
WERI	Westerly, R.I.	1000	W5MS	Natchez, Miss.	250	WVBL	Covington, Tenn.	1000	WLSM	Louisville, Miss.	1000
WAIM	Anderson, S.C.	1000	W5FM	Ft. River, Mo.	250	WVNT	Tazewell, Tenn.	5000	KUSN	St. Joseph, Mo.	1000
WVOK	Columbia, S.C.	1000	W5OS	Jefferson City, Mo.	1000	KFTV	Paris, Tex.	5000	KBUB	Sparks, Nev.	1000
WOLS	Florence, S.C.	1000	KODE	Joplin, Mo.	1000	KPAC	Port Arthur, Tex.	5000	WDSN	Waver, N.H.	5000
KISD	Stoux Falls, S.Dak.	1000	KNEM	Nevada, Mo.	250	KUKA	San Antonio, Tex.	1000	KRAJ	Alameda, N.Mex.	1000
WVLA	McDonald, Tenn.	1000	KBMY	Billings, Mont.	1000	KVTF	Seminole, Tex.	1000	WHLI	Niagara Falls, N.Y.	5000
K5IX	Corpus Christi, Tex.	250	KBLT	Helena, Mont.	250	KANN	Ogden, Utah	1000	WDLA	Walton, N.Y.	1000
KDLK	Del Rio, Tex.	250	KBLT	Helena, Mont.	250	KVEL	Vernal, Utah	5000	WCGC	Belmont, N.C.	1000
KNUZ	Houston, Tex.	1000	KFOR	Lincoln, Nebr.	1000	WVSA	Danville, Va.	5000	WMPM	Smithfield, N.C.	5000
KERV	Kerrville, Tex.	250	KODY	North Platte, Nebr.	1000	WYSR	Franklin, Va.	1000	KBOM	Mandan, N.Dak.	1000
KLVY	Levelland, Tex.	250	KELK	Elko, Nev.	1000	WNRG	Grundy, Va.	1000	WVLE	Cambridge, Ohio	5000
KEEE	Nacogdoches, Tex.	1000	W5NJ	Bridgeton, N.J.	250	WKSC	Pullman, Wash.	5000	KWPR	Claremont, Okla.	5000
WVIA	Odesa, Tex.	250	KVSE	Carlsbad, N.Mex.	1000	KTW	Seattle, Wash.	1000	KVJO	Kajonka, Pa. Oreg.	5000
KHHH	Pampa, Tex.	250	W5AV	Carlsbad, N.Mex.	1000	WEMP	Hawkee, Wis.	5000	WBRB	Lebanon, Pa.	1000
KSEY	Seymour, Tex.	1000	W5GB	Freeport, N.Y.	250	CFRN	Edmonton, Alta.	5000	WBHC	Hampston, S.C.	1000
KSST	Sulphur Springs, Tex.	250	W5GA	Geneva, N.Y.	1000	DBYU	Edy, Colo.	1000	KVNC	Xu Falls, S.Dak.	1000
KWTF	Waco, Tex.	250	W5JM	Jameson, N.Y.	250	WVTA	Turkey, Ala.	5000	WLIK	Newport, Tenn.	5000
KMUR	Murray, Utah	250	W5VS	Liberty, N.Y.	250	KCCB	Corning, Ark.	5000	KIOX	Bay City, Tex.	1000
KOAL	Price, Utah	250	W5NB	Saranac Lake, N.Y.	250	KBHC	Nashville, Ark.	5000	KHEM	Eagle Spring, Tex.	1000
KVBY	Burlington, Vt.	1000	W5NY	Schenectady, N.Y.	250	KGIL	San Fernando, Calif.	5000	KEPS	Esle Pass, Tex.	5000
WBBJ	Abingdon, Va.	1000	W5YN	Yonkers, N.Y.	1000	KYA	San Francisco, Calif.	5000	KFJZ	Ft Worth, Tex.	1000
WCFV	Clifton Forge, Va.	1000	W5PN	Bayard, N.C.	250	KSNO	Aspen, Colo.	1000	WTDI	Newport News, Va.	1000
WVFA	Fredericksburg, Va.	1000	W5ST	Charlotte, N.C.	250	W5MM	Windsor, Conn.	1000	WHED	Stuart, Va.	1000
WNOR	Norfolk, Va.	1000	W5NC	Elizabeth City, N.C.	250	WNRK	Newark, Del.	5000	KVBL	Colville, Wash.	1000
KWYZ	Everett, Wash.	1000	W5JN	St. Cloud, Minn.	1000	WVDC	Washington, D.C.	5000	KCAM	Longview, Wash.	5000
WLYK	Spokane, Wash.	1000	W5WC	Jacksonville, N.C.	250	WFTW	Fort Walton Beach, Fla.	1000	WKYR	Keyser, W.Va.	5000
K5EW	Summerville, Wash.	1000	W5RA	Raleigh, N.C.	1000				WVRC	Mauston, Wis.	5000
WLOG	Logan, W.Va.	250	W5DL	Deville, La.	250	WAME	Miami, Fla.	5000	1280-234.2		
WVAP	Parkersburg, W.Va.	1000	W5WB	Wadsworth, Ohio	1000	WVPP	Palatka, Fla.	1000	CHIQ	Hamilton, Ont.	5000
WHBY	Appleton, Wis.	250	W5ZD	Zanesville, Ohio	250	WVAB	Baxley, Ga.	1000	CJMS	Montreal, Que.	1000
WCLO	Janesville, Wis.	250	KVSO	Armore, Okla.	250	WVBR	Blakely, Ga.	1000	CKCV	Quebec, Que.	1000
WHVF	Wausau, Wis.	250	KBEK	Elk City, Okla.	250	WVTH	East Point, Ga.	5000	CJSL	Estevan, Sask.	1000
KVOC	Casper, Wyo.	1000	KBEL	Idabel, Okla.	250	KIFI	Idaho Falls, Idaho	5000	WPID	Piedmont, Ark.	1000
			KOKL	Okmulgee, Okla.	1000	KWEI	Wesler, Ida.	1000	WVFD	Ferris, Ala.	5000
			KFLY	Corvallis, Oreg.	1000	WVIB	Belleville, Ill.	1000	KHEP	Phoenix, Ariz.	1000
			KKID	Pendleton, Oreg.	1000	WVBM	Indianapolis, Ind.	5000	KNEY	Newport, Ark.	1000
			KFRB	Redmond, Oreg.	1000	KFGQ	Boone, Iowa	2500	KFOJ	Long Beach, Calif.	1000
			WRTA	Altoona, Pa.	250	KVHK	Hutchinson, Kans.	1000	KCHJ	San Luis Obispo, Cal.	5000
			WHUM	Reading, Pa.	250	WEZE	Woston, Mass.	5000	KJOY	Stoekton, Calif.	1000
			WKOK	Sunbury, Pa.	250	WALM	Albion, Mich.	1000	KTLN	Denver, Colo.	1000
			WBAX	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1000	WJBL	Holland, Mich.	5000	WSLU	Seaford, Del.	1000
			WALO	Humacao, P.R.	1000	KKRO	Crookston, Minn.	1000	WDSF	DeFuniak Springs, Fla.	5000
			WVON	Woonsocket, R.I.	250	KDUZ	Hutchinson, Minn.	1000	WQIK	Jacksonville, Fla.	5000
			WKDK	Windsor, S.C.	250	W5MV	Marion, N.C.	1000	WIPC	Lake Wales, Fla.	1000
			W5ZY	Sumter, S.C.	250	WNSL	Laurin, Nbr.	5000	WYND	Sarasota, Fla.	5000
			W5BJ	Elizabethton, Tenn.	1000	W5SP	Springfield, Mo.	1000	WIBB	Macon, Ga.	5000
			W5EK	Fayetteville, Tenn.	1000	W5BD	Trenton, N.J.	5000	WVNT	Wentzville, Mo.	1000
			W5BR	Knoxville, Tenn.	1000	KV5F					

Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.
WMBD	Auburn, N.Y.	1000	KTQL	Tahlequah, Okla.	1000	WALK	Pateogue, N.Y.	5000	KNQE	Monroe, La.	5000
WENT	Gloversville, N.Y.	1000	KRYC	Asland, Oreg.	1000	WSAY	Rochester, N.Y.	5000	WEGP	Presque Isle, Me.	5000
WXYJ	Jamestown, N.Y.	250	KLOD	Corvallis, Oreg.	1000	WLTC	Gastonia, N.C.	1000	WCAT	Oran, Mass.	1000
WUSJ	Lockport, N.Y.	250	WORK	York, Pa.	5000	WTAB	Tabor City, N.C.	5000	WCLM	Plymouth, Mass.	5000
WMSA	Massena, N.Y.	1000	WDAR	Darlington, S.C.	1000	KFJM	Grand Forks, N.D.	1000	WGER	Charlotte, Mich.	1000
WALL	Middleton, N.Y.	1000	WGSW	Greenwood, S.C.	1000	WSPD	Toledo, Ohio	5000	KAOH	Duluth, Minn.	500
WIRY	Pittsburgh, N.Y.	1000	WRKM	Gartwood, Tenn.	1000	WAST	Astoria, Oreg.	1000	KRFB	Owatonna, Minn.	500
WIRI	Lenoir, N.C.	1000	KCAR	Clarksville, Tex.	5000	WCTR	Corry, Pa.	1000	WRGD	Culpeper, Miss.	1000
WTSB	Lumberton, N.C.	1000	KTKI	Kingston, Pa.	1000	WPAZ	Pawnee, Neb.	1000	WQIC	Meridian, Miss.	5000
WOXF	Oxford, N.C.	1000	KGOR	San Antonio, Tex.	5000	WKMC	Roaring Springs, Pa.	1000	KJPW	Waynesville, Mo.	1000
W00W	Greenville, N.C.	1000	WBLT	Bedford, Va.	1000	WIVV	Vieques, P.R.	1000	KENN	Farmington, N.Mex.	5000
WGNI	Wilmington, N.C.	1000	WFLS	Fredericksburg, Va.	5000	WKFD	Wickford, R.I.	5000	KMOB	Hobbs, N.Mex.	5000
WGPR	Winston-Salem, N.C.	250	WNVA	Norton, Va.	5000	WDEF	Chattanooga, Tenn.	5000	WEOK	Poughkeepsie, N.Y.	5000
KGPC	Grafton, N.Dak.	250	WAVY	Portsmouth, Va.	5000	WDXE	Lawrenceburg, Tenn.	1000	WRIV	Riverhead, N.Y.	1000
WNCD	Ashland, Ohio	250	WPDH	Portage, Wis.	5000	WRGS	Rogersville, Tenn.	1000	WFBL	Syracuse, N.Y.	5000
W05B	Athens, Ohio	250	1360-220.4			KKKE	Austin, Tex.	1000	WKRK	Murphy, N.C.	1000
WIZE	Springfield, Ohio	250	WWWB	Jasper, Ala.	1000	KUKD	Post, Tex.	5000	WEED	Rock, N.C.	5000
WSTV	Steubenville, Ohio	1000	WLIQ	Mobile, Ala.	5000	KSPD	Salt Lake City, Utah	1000	WADA	Shelby, N.C.	5000
KIHN	Hugo, Okla.	250	WMFC	Monroeville, Ala.	1000	WBNT	Bennington, Vt.	1000	WJRM	Troy, N.C.	5000
KDCY	Okla. City, Okla.	250	WELR	Roanoke, Ala.	1000	WHEE	Martinsville, Va.	5000	KLPM	Minot, N.Dak.	5000
KTDW	Sand Springs, Okla.	250	KRUX	Glendale, Ark.	5000	WJWS	South Hill, Va.	5000	WOMP	Bellefontaine, Ohio	5000
KWVR	Enterprise, Oreg.	1000	KLYR	Clarksville, Ark.	5000	KPPR	Quincy, Wash.	1000	WMPD	Middeport, Pomroy, Ohio	1000
KIHR	Hood River, Oreg.	250	KFFA	Helena, Ark.	1000	WMOD	Moundsville, W.Va.	1000	WFMJ	Youngstown, Ohio	1000
KFIR	North Bend, Oreg.	1000	KFMJ	Modesto, Calif.	1000	WOCJ	Nellisville, Wis.	5000	KCRC	Enid, Okla.	1000
WCVI	Conneville, Pa.	250	KRCK	Ridgecrest, Calif.	1000	KVWO	Cheyenne, Wyo.	1000	KSLM	Salmon, Oreg.	5000
WSAJ	Grove City, Pa.	1000	KGB	San Diego, Calif.	5000	1380-217.3			WLAN	Lancaster, Pa.	5000
WKRR	Oil City, Pa.	1000	KDEY	Boulder, Colo.	5000	CFDA	Victorville, Que.	1000	WRSC	State College, Pa.	1000
WHAT	Philadelphia, Pa.	1000	WDRK	Hartford, Conn.	5000	CKPC	Brantford, Ont.	1000	WISA	Isabella, P.R.	1000
WRAW	Reading, Pa.	1000	WBSJ	Jacksonville, Fla.	5000	CKLK	Kingston, Ont.	5000	WHPB	Bilton, S.C.	5000
WTRN	Tyrene, Pa.	250	WKAT	Miami Beach, Fla.	5000	WRAB	Arab, Ala.	1000	WCSC	Charleston, S.C.	5000
WBE	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1000	WSFR	Sanford, Fla.	5000	WRBY	Greenville, Ala.	1000	KJAM	Jackson, Tenn.	5000
W0PA	Williamsport, Pa.	250	WINT	Winter Haven, Fla.	1000	KDXE	N. Little Rock, Ark.	1000	KULP	El Campo, Tex.	5000
WGRF	Aquadilla, P.R.	250	AZA	Bainbridge, Ga.	1000	KBVM	Lancaster, Calif.	1000	KBEC	Waxahatchie, Tex.	5000
W0KE	Charleston, S.C.	1000	WLAW	Lafayetteville, Ga.	1000	KGMS	Sacramento, Calif.	1000	KLGN	Logan, Utah	1000
WRHI	Rock Hill, S.C.	1000	WMAC	Metter, Ga.	5000	KSBW	Sallis, Calif.	5000	WEAM	Arlington, Va.	5000
WSSC	Sumter, S.C.	250	WYN	Rome, Ga.	5000	KFLJ	Walsenburg, Colo.	1000	WDDJ	Lyndburg, Va.	5000
KIJJ	Huron, S.D.	250	WLBK	DeKalb, Ill.	1000	WAMS	Wilmington, Del.	5000	KBBO	Yakima, Wash.	1000
KRSD	Rapid City, S.Dak.	1000	WVIC	Mt. Carmel, Ill.	5000	WLIZ	Lake Worth, Fla.	5000	1400-214.2		
WBAC	Cleveland, Tenn.	250	WGFA	Waiteka, Ill.	1000	W0XQ	Ormond Beach, Fla.	1000	KCDH	Amherst, N.S.	250
WKRM	Columbia, Tenn.	1000	KXGJ	Fl. Madison, Iowa	1000	W0YV	Greenville, S.C.	1000	CJFP	Riviere-du-Loup, Que.	1000
WGRV	Greenville, Tenn.	1000	KSCJ	St. Louis City, Iowa	1000	W0AK	Atlanta, Ga.	5000	KCRN	Royn, Que.	250
W0GN	Knoxville, Tenn.	1000	KSTO	St. Joseph, Mo.	1000	WSIZ	Ocala, Fla.	5000	KCSW	Swift Current, Sask.	1000
WHMM	Memphis, Tenn.	250	FLW	Monticello, Ky.	1000	KPOI	Honolulu, Hawaii	5000	WMSL	Deatur, Ala.	250
WCDT	Winchester, Tenn.	1000	KDBC	Mansfield, La.	1000	WBEL	South Beloit, Ill.	5000	WXAL	Demopolis, Ala.	250
KWKK	Abilene, Tex.	250	KTLD	Tallulah, La.	5000	WBZJ	Brazil, Ind.	5000	WFFA	Pt. Payne, Ala.	250
KTSL	San Angelo, Tex.	250	WBB	Dundalk, Md.	5000	KHJG	Fl. Wayne, Ind.	5000	WFLP	Fl. Newnan, Ala.	1000
KAND	Corleane, Tex.	250	WLYN	Lynn, Mass.	1000	KHAK	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1000	WJHO	Opelika, Ala.	1000
KSET	El Paso, Tex.	250	WRRO	Caro, Mich.	5000	KCII	Washington, Iowa	5000	KSEW	Sitka, Alaska	250
KLBK	Lubbock, Tex.	250	WKMI	Warren, Mich.	5000	WMTA	Central City, Ky.	5000	KCLF	Clifton, Ariz.	250
KRBA	Lufkin, Tex.	250	KLRS	Mountain Grove, Mo.	1000	WKY	Winchester, Ky.	1000	KJKJ	Flagstaff, Ariz.	250
KPDN	Pampa, Tex.	250	KWRV	McCook, Nebr.	1000	WYNK	Baton Rouge, La.	5000	KXIV	Phoenix, Ariz.	250
KOLE	Port Arthur, Tex.	250	WNNJ	Newark, N.J.	1000	WKTJ	Farmington, Me.	1000	KTUC	Tucson, Ariz.	250
KWPA	San Angelo, Tex.	250	WNBZ	Vineand, N.J.	1000	WTHH	Port Huron, Mich.	1000	KVOY	Vero Beach, Ariz.	250
WTWN	St. Johnsbury, Vt.	1000	WKOP	Binghamton, N.Y.	5000	WPLB	Greenville, Mich.	5000	KELD	Fl. Bradenton, Ark.	1000
WSTA	Charlotte Amalie, V.I.	250	WMNS	Olean, N.Y.	1000	KLIZ	Brainerd, Minn.	1000	KCLA	Pine Bluff, Ark.	1000
WKEY	Conington, Va.	1000	WCHL	Chapel Hill, N.C.	1000	KAGE	Winona, Minn.	1000	KWYN	Wynne, Ark.	1000
WHPA	Hopewell, Va.	1000	KEYZ	Wilson, N.D.	5000	WDTI	Indianola, Miss.	5000	KRE	Berkeley, Calif.	1000
WJMA	Drange, Va.	1000	WSAJ	Cincinnati, Ohio	5000	KUDL	Kansas City, Mo.	5000	KREO	Indio, Calif.	250
KAGT	Anacortes, Wash.	250	W0W0	W00neat, Ohio	5000	KWK	St. Louis, Mo.	5000	KQMS	Redding, Calif.	250
KPKW	Pasco, Wash.	250	KUIK	Hillsboro, Oreg.	1000	WKVR	Holdrege, Nebr.	5000	KPSA	Santa Paula, Calif.	250
KAPA	Raymond, Wash.	250	WQPR	McKeesport, Pa.	5000	WBXJ	Fort Worth, N.H.	5000	KHOE	Truckee, Calif.	1000
KMEL	Wenatchee, Wash.	250	WPPA	Pottsville, Pa.	1000	WFSR	Bath, N.Y.	5000	KUKI	Ukiah, Calif.	1000
WHAR	Clarksburg, W.Va.	250	WEL	Easley, S.C.	1000	WLOS	Ashville, N.C.	5000	KRLN	Canon City, Colo.	250
WEPM	Martinsburg, W.Va.	250	WLCM	Lockport, S.C.	1000	WTOB	Winston-Salem, N.C.	5000	KDTA	Delta, Colo.	250
WMON	Montgomery, W.Va.	250	WNAH	Nashville, Tenn.	1000	WLP	Lafayette, La.	5000	KBZJ	La Junta, Colo.	250
WDVE	Wenche, W.Va.	1000	KRAY	Amario, Tex.	5000	WPKO	Waverly, Ohio	1000	WSTC	Stamford, Conn.	1000
WLDY	Ladysburg, Wis.	1000	KACT	Amarillo, Tex.	1000	KSWO	Lawton, Okla.	1000	WILI	Williamant, Conn.	1000
WRIT	Milwaukee, Wis.	1000	KWBA	Baytown, Tex.	1000	KBMS	Muskogee, Okla.	1000	WFTL	Fl. Lauderdale, Fla.	250
KYCN	Wheatland, Wyo.	250	KRYS	Corpus Christi, Tex.	1000	KSRV	Orion, Oreg.	5000	WIRA	Fl. Pierce, Fla.	250
KWDR	Worland, Wyo.	250	KXOL	Fl. Worth, Tex.	5000	WACB	Kittanning, Pa.	1000	WRHC	Jacksonville, Fla.	250
1350-222.1			WBOB	Galax, Va.	1000	WAYZ	Waynesboro, Pa.	1000	WTRR	Sanford, Fla.	1000
CHDV	Pembroke, Ont.	1000	WBG	Warriorsburg, Va.	5000	WNRI	Woonsocket, R.I.	5000	WZRH	Zephyr Hills, Fla.	250
CJLM	Jollette, Que.	1000	KFRD	Grand Coulee, Wash.	1000	WAGS	Bishopville, S.C.	1000	WQCS	Alma, Ga.	1000
CKLB	Oshawa, Ont.	1000	KMO	Tacoma, Wash.	5000	WUGS	N. Augusta, S.C.	1000	W0SG	Elberton, Ga.	1000
CKEN	Kentville, N.S.	1000	WHJC	Matawan, W.Va.	1000	KOTA	Rapid City, S.Dak.	5000	WNEX	Macon, Ga.	1000
WJWT	Demopolis, Ala.	5000	WMOV	Ravenswood, W.Va.	1000	KFCB	Redfield, S.Dak.	5000	W0GA	Moultrie, Ga.	1000
WELB	Elba, Ala.	1000	WBYG	Green Bay, Wis.	5000	WWSH	Clinton, Tenn.	1000	W0SA	Savannah, Ga.	1000
W0AD	Adrian, Ala.	5000	WISV	Viroqua, Wis.	1000	WGM	Millington, Tenn.	5000	KART	Jerome, Idaho	250
KLYD	Bakersfield, Calif.	1000	W0W0	W00neat, Ohio	5000	W0GM	Millington, Tenn.	5000	KRPL	Moscow, Idaho	250
KCKC	San Bernardino, Calif.	5000	KVRS	Rock Springs, Wyo.	1000	KBYD	Brownwood, Tex.	1000	KSPJ	Sandpoint, Idaho	250
KSR0	Santa Rosa, Calif.	5000	1370-218.8			KTMJ	El Paso, Tex.	5000	WDWS	Champaign, Ill.	1000
KGHF	Pueblo, Colo.	5000	BYE	Celera, Ala.	1000	KMLU	Muleshoe, N.C.	1000	W011	Galesburg, Ill.	1000
WNLK	Norwalk, Conn.	1000	CFV	Valleyfield, P.Q.	1000	KBPJ	Perrinton, Tex.	5000	WPRO	Perrinton, Md.	1000
WNY	Putnam, Conn.	1000	KTPA	Prescott, Ark.	5000	WSYB	Rutland, Vt.	5000	WBAT	Marion, Ind.	500
WEZY	Coca, Ga.	1000	KBUC	Corona, Calif.	1000	WMBG	Richmond, Va.	5000	KCOG	Centerville, Iowa	1000
WDCF	Dade City, Fla.	1000	KEEN	San Jose, Calif.	5000	KRKO	Everett, Wash.	5000	KVFD	Port Dodge, Iowa	250
WBSB	Blackshear, Ga.	5000	KGEN	Tulare, Calif.	1000	KPEG	Spokane, Wash.	5000	KVOE	Emporia, Kans.	250
WRWH	Cleveland, Ga.	1000	WKHJ	Hotchkiss, Fla.	5000	WBEL	Beloit, Wis.	5000	KAYS	Hays, Kans.	250
WRPB	Warner Robins, Ga.	5000	WKOS	Ocala, Fla.	5000	1390-215.7			KWYN	Wynonah, Ky.	1000
KRLC	Leviston, Idaho	1000	WCOA	Pensacola, Fla.	5000	CKLN	Nelson, B.C.	1000	WFTG	London, Ky.	250
WAAP	Peoria, Ill.	1000	WAXE	Vero Beach, Fla.	1000	W0MA	Madison, Ala.	5000	WFRP	Hammond, La.	250
WJBD	Salem, Ill.	1000	W0GR	Jesup, Ga.	5000	KQDN	DeQueen, Ark.	5000	KADK	Lake Charles, La.	1000
WJ0U	Kokomo, Ind.	5000	WFRD	Manchester, Ga.	1000	KQMG	Rogers, Ark.	1000	WROD	Augusta, Maine	250
KRNT	Des Moines, Iowa	5000	W0KLE	Washington, Ga.	1000	KGER	Long Beach, Calif.	5000	W01F	Biddeford, Maine	250
KMAN	Manhattan, Kans.	5000	W0KAL	Idola, Kans.	5000	KCEY	Turlock, Calif.	5000	W01N	Baltimore, Md.	250
WLOU	Louisville, Ky.	5000	W0G0H	Grayson, Ky.	5000	KFML	Denver, Colo.	1000	W01E	Fl. River, Mass.	5000
W0SB	New Orleans, La.	5000	W0TKY	Tompkinsville, Ky.	1000	W0VP	Avon Park, Fla.	1000	W01L	Lowell, Mass.	500
WDEA	Ellsworth, Me.	1000	W0WFB	W00ckville, La.	1000	W0GCS	Chicago, Ill.	5000	W01P	Northampton, Mass.	1000
WHMI	Howell, Mich.	500	W0GRY	Gary, Ind.	1000	W0YNR	Chicago, Ill.	5000	W01B	Battle Creek, Mich.	1000
W010	Orton, Minn.	1000	KDTH	Dubuque, Iowa	5000	W0FVI	Fairfield, Ill.	1000	W01C	Detroit, Mich.	250
W0MP	Pine City, Minn.	1000	KGND	Dodge City, Kans.	5000	W0JCS	Seymour, Ind.	1000	W01A	Birmingham, Mich.	250</

Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.
KMHL	Marshall, Minn.	1000	WAZY	Lafayette, Ind.	1000d	WWGS	Tifton, Ga.	5000	KNOT	Prescott, Ariz.	250
WMIN	Mpls. St. Paul, Minn.	1000	KGRN	Grinnell, Iowa	5000	WNSH	Highland Park, Ill.	1000d	KOLD	Tucson, Ariz.	250
WHBL	Virginia, Minn.	1000	KLEM	LeMars, Iowa	1000d	WCMT	Yuba City, Tex.	5000	KENA	Alena, Ark.	500
WBIP	Booneville, Miss.	250	KCLD	Leavenworth, Kans.	5000d	WIRE	Indianapolis, Ind.	5000	KCYR	York, Calif.	250
WNAG	Grenada, Miss.	250	KWBB	Wichita, Kans.	5000	KASI	Ames, Iowa	1000d	KOWN	Esccondido, Calif.	250
WFOR	Hattiesburg, Miss.	250	WLBJ	Bowling Green, Ky.	5000	KMRC	Morgan City, La.	5000	KPAL	Palmer Springs, Calif.	250
WJQS	Jackson, Miss.	250	WHLS	Harlan, Ky.	5000d	WNAY	Annapolis, Md.	5000d	KTIP	Porterville, Calif.	1000
WMBG	Macon, Miss.	250	KDBS	Alexandria, La.	1000d	WHIL	Medford, Mass.	5000d	KSAN	San Francisco, Calif.	1000
KYCU	Columbia, Mo.	1000	WDDW	Halfway, Md.	1000d	WION	Ionia, Mich.	5000d	KVML	Sonora, Calif.	250
KJCF	Festus, Mo.	250	WOKW	Brookton, Mass.	1000d	WBRB	Mt. Clemens, Mich.	5000	KVEN	Ventura, Calif.	1000
KSIM	Sikeston, Mo.	250	WGRD	Grand Rap., Mich.	1000d	WLLA	Lafayette, Miss.	5000d	KAGR	Agua City, Calif.	1000
KTTT	Springfield, Mo.	1000	KLFD	Litchfield, Minn.	500d	KAOL	Carrollton, Mo.	5000	KGIL	Glendale, Mo.	250
KXGN	Great Falls, Mont.	1000	WDSK	Cleveland, Miss.	1000d	WLST	St. Louis, Mo.	5000	KYOU	Greely, Colo.	1000
KARR	Alliance, Nebr.	1000	WBKN	Newton, Miss.	500d	KRGJ	Grand Island, Nebr.	1000	WNAB	Bridgeport, Conn.	250
KCOW	Lincoln, Nebr.	250	KNOP	N. Platte, Nebr.	1000d	WNJR	Newark, N.J.	5000	WILM	Wilmington, Del.	250
KBI	Lincoln, Nebr.	250	WHTG	Eatonville, N.J.	500d	KGFL	Roswell, N.M.	5000d	WOLB	Washington, D.C.	250
KWA	Winnemucca, Nev.	1000	WDOE	Dunkirk, N.Y.	1000	WENE	Endicott, N.Y.	5000	WJBJ	Brooksville, Fla.	250
WBRL	Berlin, N.H.	250	WSET	Elmira, N.Y.	1000d	WHRC	Morgantown, N.C.	5000d	WMFJ	Daytona Beach, Fla.	1000
WTSL	Hanover, N.H.	1000	WOTT	Watertown, N.Y.	5000	WRXO	Roxboro, N.C.	1000d	WSPK	Miami, Fla.	1000
KTRC	Santa Fe, N.Mex.	250	WEGO	Concord, N.C.	1000d	WFOB	Fostoria, Ohio	1000	WBSR	Sarasota, Fla.	1000
KCHS	Truth or Consequences, N.Mexico	250	WSRC	Durham, N.C.	1000d	WCLT	Newark, Ohio	500d	WSTU	Stuart, Fla.	250
KTNM	Tucumcari, N.Mex.	250	WING	Dayton, Ohio	5000	KALV	Alva, Okla.	5000	WTNT	Tallahassee, Fla.	1000
WUD	Pleasantville, N.J.	1000	KPAM	Portland, Ore.	5000d	KELI	Tulsa, Okla.	5000	WGTG	Waynesville, N.C.	1000
WABY	Albany, N.Y.	1000	WLSH	Lansford, Pa.	5000d	KGAY	Salem, Ore.	5000d	WBHF	Cartersville, Ga.	1000
WYSL	Buffalo, N.Y.	250	WPKB	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1000d	WVAM	Altoona, Pa.	1000	WCOR	Cornelia, Ga.	250
WSLB	Odensburg, N.Y.	1000	WPCC	Clinton, S.C.	1000d	WFRJ	Franklin, Pa.	1000	WKEJ	Greenville, S.C.	1000
WBMA	Beaufort, N.C.	250	WYMB	Manning, S.C.	1000d	WNEJ	Wagon, P.R.	1000	WVVG	Milledgeville, Ga.	1000
WGBG	Greensboro, N.C.	1000	WCMT	Martin, Tenn.	1000d	WBLR	Batesburg, S.C.	1000d	WBYG	Savannah, Ga.	1000
WSIC	Statesville, N.C.	1000	KBUD	Athens, Tex.	500d	WATP	Marion, S.C.	1000d	WYLD	Valdosta, Ga.	1000
KLSE	Walker, N.C.	250	KBAN	Bowie, Tex.	500d	KBRK	Brookings, S. Dak.	1000d	KEOK	Payette, Idaho	250
WHCC	Waynesville, N.C.	1000	KVLB	Cleveland, Tex.	500d	WFCT	Fountain City, Tenn.	1000d	KEEP	Two Falls, Idaho	250
WGNF	Weldon, N.C.	250	KXIT	Dalhart, Tex.	500d	WENO	Madison, Tenn.	5000d	WHFC	Cicero, Ill.	1000
KEYJ	Jamestown, N.Dak.	1000	KABD	Marshall, Tex.	500	WHER	Memphis, Tenn.	1000	WBHJ	Jaxson, Ill.	1000
WMAN	Manassah, Ohio	250	KRIB	Orange, Tex.	500d	KSTB	St. Louis, Mo.	1000	WCVS	Springfield, Ill.	1000
WPAY	Portsmouth, Ohio	1000	KBAL	San Saba, Tex.	500d	KRSD	Gladewater, Tex.	1000	WANE	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	500
KXON	Bartlesville, Okla.	250	KNAL	Victoria, Tex.	500d	KCOH	Houston, Tex.	1000d	WXVW	Jeffersonville, Ind.	250
KMC	McAlester, Okla.	250	WRIS	Roanoke, Va.	5000d	KLO	Ogden, Utah	5000	WASF	Lafayette, Ind.	1000
KNOR	Norman, Okla.	250	WBYB	LaCrosse, Wis.	5000	WIVE	Ashtabula, Va.	1000d	WAOV	Vincennes, Ind.	250
KNND	Cottage Grove, Ore.	250	KWBO	Sheridan, Wyo.	1000	WDIC	Clincho, Va.	1000d	KLWN	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	250
WEST	Easton, Pa.	1000	1420-211.1			KBRM	Mt. Vernon, Wash.	5000	WTCD	Campbellsville, Ky.	1000
WJET	Erle, Pa.	250	CKPT	Peterborough, Ont.	1000	WEIR	Weirton, W. Va.	1000	WWXL	Xanester, Ky.	1000
WHGB	Harrisburg, Pa.	250	CJMT	Chicoutimi, Que.	1000	WBEV	Beaver Dam, Wis.	1000d	WPAD	Paducah, Ky.	1000
WKBI	St. Marys, Pa.	1000	WACT	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	5000d	1440-208.2		KSIG	Crowley, La.	1000	
WKPK	Scranton, Pa.	1000	KHFM	Sierra Vista, Ariz.	1000d	CFCP	Courtenay, B.C.	1000	KNOC	Natchitoches, La.	1000
WRAC	Williamsport, Pa.	1000	KPCD	Peachontas, Ark.	1000d	WHJY	Montgomery, Ala.	5000	WNPS	New Orleans, La.	250
WCOS	Columbia, S.C.	1000	KSTN	Stockton, Calif.	5000	KWBJ	Scottsdale, Ariz.	5000d	WRKD	Royalton, Maine	250
WGTN	Georgetown, S.C.	250	WLIS	Old Saybrook, Conn.	500d	KHOG	Fayetteville, Ark.	1000d	WYQU	South Paris, Maine	1000
WZOO	Spartanburg, S.C.	250	WRD	Bradford, Conn.	1000d	KOKY	Little Rock, Ark.	5000d	WTBO	Cumbarland, Md.	1000
WJZM	Clarksville, Tenn.	1000	WDBF	Delray Beach, Fla.	5000d	KWY	Napa, Calif.	1000	WMAS	Springfield, Mass.	1000
WHUB	Cookeville, Tenn.	1000	WETH	St. Augustine, Fla.	1000d	KPRO	Riverside, Calif.	1000	WATZ	Alpena Township, Michigan	1000
KTB	Copperhill, Tenn.	250	WRFB	Tallahassee, Fla.	5000d	KGOY	Santa Maria, Calif.	1000	WHTC	Holland, Mich.	1000
WGAP	Maryville, Tenn.	1000	WAVO	Avondale Estates, Ga.	1000d	WBIS	Bristol, Conn.	500d	WHIQ	Iron Mtn., Mich.	1000
WHAL	Shelbyville, Tenn.	1000	WRBL	Columbus, Ga.	5000	WBR	Winter Park, Fla.	5000	WKLA	Ludington, Mich.	250
KRUN	Ballinger, Tex.	250	WPEH	Louisville, Ga.	1000d	WCGC	Bremen, Ga.	1000d	WHLS	Port Huron, Mich.	250
KBYG	Big Spring, Tex.	250	WLET	Toccoa, Ga.	1000d	WIGB	Bruswick, Ga.	5000	KATE	Albert Lea, Minn.	250
KUNO	Corpus Christi, Tex.	250	WLMT	Murkboro, Ill.	500d	WIOK	Normal, Ill.	1000	KBUN	Bemidji, Minn.	1000
KILE	R. Galveston, Tex.	250	WLES	Michigan City, Ind.	5000d	WPRS	Paris, Ill.	1000d	KBMW	Brockenridge, Minn.	250
KLH	Greenville, Tex.	250	WJCC	Davenport, Iowa	5000	WGEN	Quincy, Ill.	5000	WLEY	Ely, Minn.	1000
KEBE	Jacksonville, Tex.	250	WJCK	Junction City, Kans.	1000d	WRDK	Rockford, Ill.	5000	WROX	Cloud, Minn.	1000
KIUN	Pecos, Tex.	1000	WTRC	Ashland, Ky.	5000d	WPGW	Portland, Ind.	5000	WREJ	Clarksdale, Miss.	250
KEYE	Perryton, Tex.	250	WHBN	Harrodsburg, Ky.	1000d	KCHE	Cherokee, Iowa	500d	WJCU	Columbia, Miss.	250
KYOP	Plainview, Tex.	250	WVJS	Owensboro, Ky.	5000	KEW	Topeka, Kans.	5000	WCJN	Jackson, Miss.	250
KDWT	Stamford, Tex.	250	KPEL	Lafayette, La.	1000d	WCDS	Glasgow, Ky.	1000d	WOKK	Meridian, Miss.	1000
KTEM	Temple, Tex.	250	WOKW	Brookton, Mass.	1000d	WEZJ	Williamsburg, Ky.	1000d	WNAT	Natchez, Miss.	250
KTXG	Texarkana, Tex.	1000	WBES	New Bedford, Mass.	5000	KMLB	Monroe, La.	5000	WRBS	West Point, Miss.	1000
KXVO	Uvalde, Tex.	250	WBCM	Brockton, Mass.	5000	WFTW	Fredonia, Mo.	250	WMBH	Joplin, Mo.	1000
KVUU	Provo, Utah	250	WBSM	Westfield, Mass.	5000	WAAA	Warcester, Mass.	5000	KIRX	Kirksville, Mo.	1000
WDDT	Burlington, Vt.	250	WAMM	Flint, Mich.	1000d	WBCM	Bay City, Mich.	1000d	KOKO	Warrensburg, Mo.	250
WIND	Charlottesville, Va.	1000	WKPR	Kalamazoo, Mich.	1000d	WCHB	Chickasha, Okla.	1000d	KWPM	West Plains, Mo.	1000
WHHV	Hillsville, Va.	250	KTOE	Mankato, Minn.	5000	KEYE	Golden Valley, Minn.	5000	KXXL	Bozeman, Mont.	1000
WHIH	Portsmouth, Va.	250	WSED	DuBois, Pa.	1000d	WHHT	Lucedale, Miss.	1000d	KUDI	Great Falls, Mont.	1000
WTFP	St. Albans, Vt.	1000	WQBC	Vicksburg, Miss.	1000	WSEL	Pontotoc, Miss.	1000d	KXLL	Misoula, Mont.	250
WINC	Winchester, Va.	1000	KBTN	Neosho, Mo.	500d	WVMB	Millville, N.J.	1000	KRBN	Red Lodge, Mont.	1000
KEDO	Longview, Wash.	250	KOAO	Omaha, Nebr.	1000d	WVBA	Babylon, N.Y.	1000d	KVCK	Wolf Point, Mont.	1000
KRSC	Othello, Wash.	250	KSYX	Santa Rosa, N.Mex.	1000d	WJLA	Lafayette, N.Y.	1000	KBWE	Beatrice, Nebr.	250
KNTN	Tacoma, Wash.	1000	WALY	Herkimer, N.Y.	500	WGO	Oswego, N.Y.	1000d	KCSR	Chadron, Nebr.	250
WBOY	Clarksburg, W. Va.	1000	WACK	Newark, N.Y.	500	WBLA	Elizabethtown, N.C.	1000d	KONE	Reno, Nev.	250
WRON	Roncoverte, W. Va.	1000	WLLA	Peckin, N.C.	500	WBUY	Lexington, N.C.	5000d	WKLX	Concord, N.H.	1000
WSPZ	Spencer, W. Va.	1000	WMYN	Myerand, N.C.	500	KILO	Grand Forks, N.D.	1000d	WFMG	Lacoma, N.H.	250
WKKW	Wheeling, W. Va.	250	WGAS	S. Gastonia, N.C.	500d	WHHD	Warren, Ohio	5000	WCTC	New Brunswick, N.J.	250
WBTH	Williamson, W. Va.	1000	WVOT	Wilson, N.C.	1000d	KMED	Medford, Ore.	5000	KLOS	Albuquerque, N.Mex.	250
WATW	Ashland, Wis.	1000	WHK	Cleveland, Ohio	5000	KODL	The Dalles, Ore.	1000	KLMX	Clayton, N.Mex.	250
WBIZ	Eau Claire, Wis.	1000	KTJS	Hobart, Okla.	1000d	WCD	Carbondale, Pa.	5000	KOBE	Las Cruces, N.Mex.	250
WDUJ	Green Bay, Wis.	1000	KYNG	Goos Bay, Ore.	1000d	WNVP	Lansdale, Pa.	5000	KENM	Portales, N.Mex.	1000
WRJN	Racine, Wis.	1000	WCJG	Cotesville, Pa.	5000	WGCB	Red Lion, Pa.	1000d	WCLI	Congers, N.Y.	1000
WRDB	Reedsburg, Wis.	1000	WCEB	Cherub, Pa.	1000	WQOK	Greenville, S.C.	5000	WWSC	Glen Falls, N.Y.	1000
KRTG	Wausau, Wis.	1000	WERC	Conover, Pa.	1000d	WHHL	Holly Hill, S.C.	1000	WHDL	Olean, N.Y.	1000
KATI	Casper, Wyo.	1000	KABR	Aberdeen, S.D.	5000d	WZYX	Cowan, Tenn.	1000d	WHDP	Poughkeepsie, N.Y.	250
KODI	Cody, Wyo.	1000	WEMB	Erwin, Tenn.	5000d	WHDM	McKenzie, Tenn.	5000	WKAL	Rome, N.Y.	250
1410-212.6			WKSR	Pulaski, Tenn.	250d	KFDA	Amarillo, Tex.	5000	WATA	Boone, N.C.	250
CFUN	Vancouver, B.C.	10000	KFYN	Bonham, Tex.	250d	KYCS	Corpus Christi, Tex.	5000	WZGS	Gastonia, N.C.	1000
CHLP	Montreal, Que.	10000	KTRF	Lufkin, Tex.	1000d	KDNT	Denton, Tex.	5000	WZND	Anderson, N.C.	1000
WALA	Mobile, Ala.	5000	KGNB	New Britain, Conn.	1000d	KETX	Livingston, Tex.	5000d	WHPP	Huntsville, N.C.	1000
WRCK	Tuscumbia, Ala.	5000d	KPEP	San Angelo, Tex.	1000d	WKLV	Blackstone, Va.	5000d	WHIT	New Bern, N.C.	250
KTCS	Fort Smith, Ark.	1000	WWSR	St. Albans, Vt.	1000d	WHIS	Bluefield, W. Va.	5000d	KGCA	Ruby, N.Dak.	250
KERN	Bakersfield, Calif.	1000	WDDY	Gloucester, Va.	1000d	WAJR	Morgantown, W. Va.	5000	WJER	Dover, Ohio	250
KRML	Carmel, Calif.	5000	WKCW	Warrenton, Va.	5000d	WJPG	Green Bay, Wis.	5000	WMOH	Hamilton, Ohio	250
KKOK	Lompoc, Calif.	500d	KITI	Chehalis, Wash.	1000d	1450-206.8		WLEC	Sandusky, Ohio	250	
KMYC	Marysville, Calif.	5000	KUJY	Walla Walla, Wash.	5000	CFBM	Brochet, Man.	100	KWHW	Hudson, Okla.	1000
KCAL	Redlands, Calif.	1000d	WPLY	Plymouth, Wis.	500d	CBG	Gander, Nfld.	250	KGFF	Shawnee, Okla.	1000
KCOL	Ft. Collins, Colo.	1000	1430-209.7			CFAB	Windsor, N.S.	250	KSIV	Woodward, Okla.	1000
WFP	Hartford, Conn.	5000	CKFH	Toronto, Ont.	10000	CFJR	Brookville, Ont.	1000	KORE	Eugene, Ore.	1000
WOV	Dover, Del.	5000	WFHK	Pell City, Ala.	1000d	CHEF	Granby, P.Q.	1000	KFLM	Klamath Falls, Ore.	250
WMYR	Fort Myers, Fla.	5000	KHBM	Monticello, Ark.	1000d	WONG	Anniston, Ala.	1000	KLBM	La Grande, Ore.	1000
WBIL	Leesburg, Fla.	1000d	KAMP	El Centro, Calif.	1000d	WYAN	Bessemer, Ala.	1000	KBPS	Portland, Ore.	250
WRFB	Tallahassee, Fla.	5000d	KARM	Fresno, Calif.	5000	WJAY	Sacramento, Calif.	5000	WLEU	Erle, Pa.	250
WRIX	Griffin, Ga.	1000d	KALI	Asadena, Calif.	5000	WDBI	Dubuque, Ia.	5000	WPAM	Pottsville, Pa.	1000
WSNE	Cummings, Ga.	1000d	KALJ	Asadena, Calif.	5000	WLSB	Homestead, Fla.	5000	WMTS	St. Williamsport, Pa.	250
WDAX	McRae, Ga.	1000d	KOSI	Aurora, Colo.	5000	WLAJ	Lakeland, Fla.	5000	WMAJ	State College, Pa.	250
WQQ	Rose, Ga.	1000	WDLB	Homestead, Fla.	5000	WPCF	Panama City, Fla.	5000	WJPA	Washington, Pa.	250
WRNN	Elgin, Ill.	1000d	WFLA	Lakeland, Fla.	5000	WFGS	Covington, Ga.	1000d	WWRI	W. Warwick, R.I.	1000
WTIM	Taylorville, Ill.	1000d	WPCF	Panama City, Fla.	5000	WRCD	Dalton, Ga.	1000d			

Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.
WQSN	Charleston, S.C.	1000	WRBB	Tarpon Springs, Fla.	5000d	WBLU	Salem, Va.	5000d	WMRN	Marion, Ohio	1000
WCRS	Greenwood, S.C.	1000	WAAG	Adel, Ga.	1000d	KFHA	Lakewood, Wash.	1000d	KRWV	Guthrie, Okla.	1000
WMYB	Myrtle Beach, S.C.	1000	WDOL	Athens, Ga.	1000d	KVAN	Vancouver, Wash.	1000d	KBKX	Muskogee, Okla.	250
WHSC	Hartsville, S.C.	1000	WCLA	Claxton, Ga.	1000	WISM	Madison, Wis.	5000	KBKR	Baker, Oreg.	250
KBFS	Belle Fourche, S.Dak.	250	WRGA	Rome, Ga.	1000d	KRAE	Cheyenne, Wyo.	1000d	KRNR	Roseburg, Oreg.	250
KYNT	Yankton, S.Dak.	250	WMPP	Chicago Heights, Ill.	5000d	1490-201.2					
WLAR	Athens, Tenn.	250	WRBD	Peoria, Ill.	5000	CFMR	Fort Simpson N.W.T.	250	KBYZ	Salem, Oreg.	1000
WIDC	Chattanooga, Tenn.	250	WHUT	Indianapolis, Ind.	1000d	CFRC	Kingston, Ont.	100	WESB	Bradford, Pa.	1000
WDSG	Dyersburg, Tenn.	250	KTRI	Slout City, Ind.	5000	CKCR	Kitchener, Ont.	1000	WAZL	Hazleton, Pa.	1000
WSMG	Greeneville, Tenn.	250	KWVY	Waverly, Iowa	1000d	CKBM	Montmagny, Que.	1000	WARD	Johnstown, Pa.	1000
WLAJ	Lafayette, Tenn.	100	KWVE	Aetehison, Kans.	1000	WANA	Anniston, Ala.	250	WGAL	Lancaster, Pa.	1000
WGNB	Murfreesboro, Tenn.	1000	KLIB	Liberal, Kans.	500d	WJAF	Decatur, Ala.	1000	WBCB	Levittown, Pa.	1000
KAYC	Beaumont, Tex.	1000	WSAC	Fort Knox, Ky.	1000d	WRLO	Lanett, Ala.	250	WMRF	Leawood, Pa.	1000
KBEI	Garritz Springs, Tex.	250	KPLC	Lake Charles, La.	5000	WHBB	Selma, Ala.	250	WMGW	Meadville, Pa.	250
KCTN	Gonzales, Tex.	250	WLAM	Lewiston, Maine	5000	KYCA	Casscott, Ariz.	1000	WNET	Wellsboro, Pa.	1000
KMYC	Junetta, Tex.	250	WJSD	San Jose, Md.	5000d	WYR	Yonkers, N.Y.	1000	WGB	Beaufort, S.C.	1000
KCYL	Lampasas, Tex.	250	WTTR	Westminster, Md.	1000d	KBLA	Burbank, Calif.	250	WGCH	Chester, S.C.	1000
KMHT	Marshall, Tex.	1000	WRO	Marlborough, Mass.	1000d	KXAR	Hugo, Ark.	250	WMRB	Greenville, S.C.	1000
KAMY	McAmeys, Tex.	250	WNBP	Newburyport, Mass.	5000	KTLO	Mtn. Home, Ark.	250	KORN	Mitchell, S.Dak.	1000
KNET	Palestine, Tex.	250	WKMF	Flint, Mich.	5000	KDRS	Paragould, Ark.	250	WOPJ	Bristol, Tenn.	1000
KSNY	Snyder, Tex.	1000	WKLZ	Kalamazoo, Mich.	5000	KOTN	Pine Bluff, Ark.	250	WDXB	Chattanooga, Tenn.	1000
KURA	Moab, Utah	1000	KANO	Anoka, Minn.	1000d	KXRN	Russellville, Ark.	1000	WROL	Fountain City, Tenn.	250
KPRO	Provo, Utah	250	WCHJ	Brookhaven, Miss.	1000d	KWAG	Bakersfield, Calif.	1000	WJIM	Lewisburg, Tenn.	1000
DXU	St. George, Utah	250	WCHJ	New Albany, Miss.	5000	KWAG	Bakersfield, Calif.	1000	WDLX	Lexington, Tenn.	1000
WSNO	Barre, Vt.	1000	KGHM	Brookfield, Mo.	5000	KBLA	Burbank, Calif.	250	KNOW	Austin, Tex.	250
WTSA	Brattleboro, Vt.	1000	KTCB	Malden, Mo.	1000d	KICD	Calexico, Calif.	250	KIBL	Beaville, Tex.	250
WFRF	Front Royal, Va.	250	WTKO	Ithaca, N.Y.	1000d	KOWL	Lake Tahoe, Calif.	250	KBST	Big Spring, Tex.	250
WENZ	Highland Springs, Va.	250	WPDM	Potsdam, N.Y.	1000d	KTQB	Petaluma, Calif.	1000	KHUZ	Borger, Tex.	250
WREL	Lexington, Va.	250	WBGJ	Greensboro, N.C.	5000	KBLF	Red Bluff, Calif.	1000	KNEL	Bradley, Tex.	250
WVVA	Martinsville, Va.	1000	WPNC	Plymouth, N.C.	1000d	KDB	Santa Barbara, Calif.	1000	KSAM	Huntsville, Tex.	250
KBKW	Aberdeen, Wash.	1000	WTOE	Spruce Pine, N.C.	1000d	KRG	Frank, Calif.	250	KZCZ	Karns Littlefield, Tex.	250
KCLX	Cortez, Wash.	1000	WOHO	Toledo, Ohio	1000	KBOL	Boulder, Colo.	1000	KPLZ	Parris, Tex.	250
KONP	Port Angeles, Wash.	250	KVLH	Pauls Valley, Okla.	5000	KGUC	Gunnison, Colo.	250	KGKB	Tyler, Tex.	250
KAYE	Puyallup, Wash.	1000	KVIN	Vinita, Okla.	1000d	KCMS	Manitou Sprgs., Colo.	100	KVVC	Vernon, Tex.	250
WPAR	Parkersburg, W.Va.	250	KRAF	Reedsport, Oreg.	5000d	KOLR	Sterling, Colo.	250	KVOG	Ogden, Utah	1000
KFIZ	Fond du Lac, Wis.	250	WSAN	Allentown, Pa.	5000	WTOR	Torrington, Conn.	250	KVBT	Brattleboro, Vt.	1000
WDLB	Marshfield, Wis.	1000	WFAF	Farrell, Pa.	1000d	WTRL	Bradenton, Fla.	250	WIKE	Waco, Vt.	1000
KFPF	Park Falls, Wis.	1000	WMLP	Portage, Pa.	5000	WDSJ	Deland, Fla.	250	WJLW	Culpeper, Va.	250
WRCD	Richland Center, Wis.	1000	WQXL	Columbia, S.C.	5000d	WSRM	Mission Beach, Fla.	250	WVEC	Hampton, Va.	250
KBBS	Buffalo, Wyo.	250	WEAG	Alcoa, Tenn.	1000d	WSRA	Millon, Fla.	250	WAYB	Waynesboro, Va.	250
KVDW	Riverton, Wyo.	250	WDL	Berry Hill, Tenn.	5000	WTTB	Vero Beach, Fla.	250	KBRQ	Bremerton, Wash.	1000
1460-205.4			WRD	Berry Hill, Tenn.	5000	WSIR	Winter Haven, Fla.	250	KLOQ	Kelso, Wash.	250
CJOY	Guelph, Ont.	1000d	KRBC	Rocky Mt., Tex.	5000	WMOG	Brunswick, Ga.	250	KENE	Tennepish, Wash.	250
CKRB	Ville St. Georges, Quebec	10000	KWRD	Henderson, Tex.	5000	WMJM	Cordele, Ga.	250	KTEL	Walla Walla, Wash.	250
CJNB	N. Battleford, Sask.	10000	KCNY	San Marcos, Tex.	250d	WJMG	Banner, Ga.	250	KZCZ	Karns Littlefield, Tex.	250
WFMM	Cullman, Ala.	5000d	KELA	Centralla, Wash.	5000	WSFB	Quitman, Ga.	250	WTCF	Fairmont, W.Va.	250
WPNX	Phenix City, Ala.	5000	KSEM	Moses Lake, Wash.	5000	WSNT	Sandersville, Ga.	500	WLOH	Priceton, W.Va.	250
KZOT	Marlanna, Ark.	5000	KAPS	Mount Vernon, Wash.	5000	WVSL	Sylvania, Ga.	250	WGEZ	Beloit, Wis.	250
KCCL	Park, Ark.	500d	WHY	Huntington, W.Va.	5000d	KTGH	Lihue, Hawaii	250	WLXG	LaCross, Wis.	1000
KTYM	Inglewood, Calif.	5000d	WBT	Wheeling, W.Va.	1000d	KCID	Caldwell, Idaho	1000	WIGM	Medford, Wis.	1000
KDON	Salinas, Calif.	5000	KTWO	Casper, Wyo.	5000	WKRO	Calro, Ill.	250	WOSH	Oshkosh, Wis.	1000
KVRE	Santa Rosa, Calif.	1000d	1480-202.6			WDA	Dan City, Mo.	250	KING	Galesburg, Wyo.	250
KYSN	Colo. Sprs., Colo.	1000	WARI	Abbeville, Ala.	1000	WBBR	East St. Louis, Ill.	500	KLME	Laramie, Wyo.	100
WBAR	Bartow, Fla.	1000d	WBTB	Bridgeport, Ala.	1000d	WOPA	Oak Park, Ill.	1000	KRTR	Terre Haute, Ind.	250
WZEP	DeFuniak Springs, Fla.	1000d	WIXI	Irondelet, Ala.	5000d	WZOE	Princeton, Ind.	1000	KGDS	Torrington, Wyo.	1000
WMBR	Jacksonville, Fla.	5000d	WABB	Mobile, Ala.	5000	WKBV	Richmond, Ind.	1000	CHUC	Port Hope, Ont.	1000
WDMF	Buford, Ga.	1000d	WABP	Phoenix, Ariz.	5000	WNDU	South Bend, Ind.	250	KRXR	San Jose, Calif.	5000
WRDY	Carmi, Ill.	1000d	IGLU	Safford, Ariz.	1000	KBUR	Burlington, Iowa	1000	WTFP	Washington, D.C.	5000d
WRTL	Rantoul, Ill.	250d	KTHS	Berryville, Ark.	1000	WDBQ	Dubuque, Iowa	250	WKJZ	Key West, Fla.	5000
WKAM	Goshen, Ind.	1000	KWUN	Concord, Calif.	5000	KRIB	Wason City, Iowa	250	WJBK	Detroit, Mich.	10000
WDCH	North Vernon, Ind.	1000d	KRED	Eureka, Calif.	5000	KKAN	Phillipsburg, Kans.	250	KSTP	St. Paul, Minn.	50000
KSD	Des Moines, Iowa	5000d	KYOS	Merced, Calif.	5000	KTOP	Topeka, Kans.	250	KPIR	Eugene, Ore.	10000d
KCRB	Chanute, Kans.	1000d	KWIZ	Santa Ana, Calif.	5000	WKAY	Glasgow, Ky.	1000	WMNT	Manati, P.R.	250
WRVK	Mt. Vernon, Ky.	5000	KSEI	Santa Maria, Calif.	1000d	WDMI	Owensboro, Ky.	1000	KTJO	Sherman, Tex.	250
WAIL	Baton Rouge, La.	5000	KTXU	Pueblo, Colo.	1000	WSPR	Paintsville, Ky.	1000	KANI	Wharton, Tex.	500
KBFS	Spring Hill, La.	1000d	WSOR	Windsor, Conn.	5000	WIKC	Bogalusa, La.	250	1510-199.1		
WEMD	Easton, Md.	5000	WAPG	Arcadia, Fla.	1000d	KEUN	Eunice, La.	250	CKDT	Tillsburg, Ont.	1000d
WBET	Brocton, Mass.	5000	WTHR	Panama Beach, Fla.	5000	KCIL	Houma, La.	1000	KALF	Mesa, Ariz.	1000d
WBRR	Big Rapids, Mich.	1000d	WXIV	Windemere, Fla.	1000d	KRUS	Ruston, La.	1000d	KASK	Ontario, Calif.	1000
WPON	Pontiac, Mich.	1000	WYZE	Atlanta, Ga.	5000d	WPDR	Portland, Maine	1000	KIRV	Fresno, Calif.	500
KDMA	Montevideo, Minn.	1000	WRDW	Augusta, Ga.	5000	WARK	Haverhill, Mass.	250	KTIM	San Rafael, Calif.	1000d
WELZ	Belzoni, Miss.	1000d	WCSB	Geneva, Ill.	5000	WHAV	Haverhill, Mass.	250	KMR	Littleton, Colo.	1000
KADY	St. Charles, Mo.	5000d	WJBM	Jerseyville, Ill.	5000	WMRC	Millford, Mass.	250	WNLO	New London, Conn.	5000
KKNY	Kearney, Nebr.	5000	WTHI	Terre Haute, Ind.	1000	WTXL	W. Springfield, Mass.	1000	WJAI	Joliet, Ill.	5000
KEND	Las Vegas, Nev.	1000	WRSW	Warsaw, Ind.	1000	WABJ	Adrian, Mich.	250	WKAC	Macomb, Ill.	250
WKOK	Albany, N.Y.	5000	KBEA	Misslan, Kans.	1000d	WBFC	Fremont, Mich.	250	KFIG	Iowa Falls, Iowa	500d
WVDX	New Rochelle, N.Y.	5000	KWB	White, Kans.	1000d	WMDN	Midland, Mich.	1000	WMEX	Boston, Mass.	5000
WHCC	Rochester, N.Y.	5000	KWDO	Windsorville, Ky.	1000d	WCQB	Whitehall, Mich.	250	WAST	Jackson, Mich.	500d
WVFG	Fuquay Springs, N.C.	1000d	WNKY	Neon, Ky.	1000d	KRAB	Rocky Mt., Minn.	250	WLKM	Three Rivers, Mich.	500
WRKB	Kannapolis, N.C.	5000	WTLO	Somersel, Ky.	1000	KLGR	Redw. Falls, Minn.	1000	KANS	Independence, Mo.	1000d
WMMH	Manchester, N.C.	5000	KCKW	Jena, La.	5000	WLOX	Blotix, Miss.	1000	WRAN	Dover, N.J.	1000
WBNS	Columbus, Ohio	5000	KJDE	Shreveport, La.	1000d	WCLD	Cleveland, Miss.	250	WBRW	Brewster, N.Y.	1000
WPVL	Painesville, Ohio	5000d	WSAR	Fall River, Mass.	1000d	WHOC	Philadelphia, Miss.	250	WLAC	Nashville, Tenn.	50000
KELR	El Reno, Okla.	500	WMAX	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1000d	WTFP	Tupelo, Miss.	250	KCTY	Childress, Tex.	250d
KROW	Dallas, Oreg.	1000	WIDS	Tawas City, Mich.	1000d	WVIM	Vicksburg, Miss.	250	KSTV	Stephenville, Tex.	250d
WMB	Ambridge, Pa.	5000	WYSI	Ypsilanti, Mich.	5000d	KOMO	Carthage, Mo.	1000	KGVA	Spokane, Wash.	5000d
WGB	Harrisburg, Pa.	5000	KUS	Austin, Minn.	1000	KTRR	Rolla, Mo.	5000	WAUX	Waukesha, Wis.	10000d
WBCU	Union, S.C.	5000	KGCS	Sidney, Mont.	5000	KDRO	Sedalia, Mo.	250	1520-197.4		
WGGG	Walhalla, S.C.	5000d	KLMS	Lincoln, Nebr.	1000	KBOW	Butte, Mont.	1000	KGHT	Hollister, Calif.	500
WJAK	Jackson, Tenn.	5000d	KWB	White, Nebr.	1000	KBON	Omaha, Nebr.	1000	KACY	Port Huemene, Calif.	10000
WEEN	Lafayette, Tenn.	1000d	WLEA	Hornell, N.Y.	1000d	WEMJ	Laconia, N.H.	250	WGNP	Indian Rocks Beach, Fla.	1000d
KBRZ	Freeport, Tex.	5000	WHOM	New York, N.Y.	5000d	WLD	Alhambra, N.J.	250	WIXX	Dakland Park, Fla.	1000d
KLLL	Lubbock, Tex.	1000d	WREM	Remsen, N.Y.	5000d	KRSN	Los Alamos, N.Mex.	250	WHOW	Clinton, Ill.	5000d
WAGD	Waco, Tex.	1000	WWDK	Charlotte, N.C.	5000	KRTN	Raton, N.Mex.	250	WUV	Uves Park, Ill.	500d
WPRW	Manassas, Va.	5000	WYRN	Louisburg, N.C.	5000	WCSS	Amsterdam, N.Y.	1000	WSVI	Shelbyville, Ind.	250
WRAD	Redford, Va.	5000	WMSJ	Sylva, N.C.	5000d	WBTA	Batavia, N.Y.	250	KSIB	Creston, Iowa	1000d
WLFM	Summit, Va.	1000	WHBC	Canton, Ohio	5000	WKNY	Kingston, N.Y.	1000	WRSL	Stanford, Ky.	500d
KCDI	Kirkland, Wash.	5000d	WCIC	Cincinnati, Ohio	5000	WOLY	Malone, N.Y.	1000	KXKW	Lafayette, La.	500
KIMA	Yakima, Wash.	5000	WTRA	Latrobe, Pa.	5000	WCFY	Syracuse, N.Y.	250	WKBB	Buffalo, N.Y.	50000
WBUC	Buckhannon, W.Va.	5000d	WDAS	Philadelphia, Pa.	5000	WSSB	Durham, N.C.	250	WYFI	Mineola, N.Y.	50000d
WRAC	Racine, Wis.	5000	WISL	Shamokin, Pa.	1000	WFLB	Fayetteville, N.C.	250	KOMA	Okl. City, Okla.	30000
WTMB	Temah, Wis.	1000d	WSHP	Shippensburg, Pa.	5000	WLOE					

Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.	Kc.	Wave Length	W.P.
WENG	Englewood, Fla.	1000	KGUL	Port Lavaca, Tex.	500d	WBBA	Pittsfield, Ill.	250d	KTIL	Tillamook, Ore.	1000
WKCY	Cincinnati, Ohio	5000d	KHOK	Houliam, Wash.	1000d	WKID	Urbana, Ill.	250d	WZUM	Carnegie, Pa.	1000d
KPBR	El Paso, Tex.	1000d	1570—191.1			WCNB	Connersville, Ind.	250d	WCBG	Springfield, Pa.	5000d
KGBT	Hartlingen, Tex.	5000d	CHUB	Nanaimo, B.C.	10000d	WAWM	South Bay, Ind.	250d	WEZ	Chester, Pa.	5000d
KCLR	Rails, Tex.	1000d	CKLM	Montreal, Canada	10000d	WAMW	Washington, Ind.	250d	WXRF	Guayama, P.R.	1000
WQVA	Quantico, Va.	250	CFDR	Drillia, Ont.	1000d	KCHA	Charles City, Iowa	500d	WYNG	Warwick, R.I.	1000d
1540—195.0			WCRL	Oneonta, Ala.	1000	KWNT	Davenport, Iowa	500d	WABV	Abbeville, S.C.	1000d
ZNS	Nassau, B.W.I.	10000	WRWJ	Selma, Ala.	5000d	KDSN	Denison, Iowa	500d	WACA	Camden, S.C.	1000d
CHFI	Toronto, Ont.	5000d	KBRI	Brinkley, Ark.	250d	WAXU	Georgetown, Ky.	10000d	KCCR	Pierre, S.Dak.	1000d
KPOL	Los Angeles, Calif.	5000d	KBJT	Fordey, Ark.	250d	WMTL	Litchfield, Ky.	250d	WJGS	Jonesboro, Tenn.	5000d
WSMI	Litchfield, Ill.	1000d	KRKG	King City, Calif.	250d	WPKY	Princeton, Ky.	250d	WGSA	Washington, Tenn.	1000d
WBNO	Boonville, Ind.	250d	KCYR	Lodi, Calif.	1000d	KLOU	Lake Charles, La.	1000	KERC	Eastland, Tex.	5000
WLOI	LaPorte, Ind.	250d	KADE	Adrian, Mich.	1000d	WFGC	Bradbury Hgts., Md.	10000	KINT	El Paso, Tex.	1000d
KXEL	Waterloo, Iowa	5000d	KLOV	Loveland, Colo.	250d	WOWE	Allegan, Mich.	250d	KYOK	Houston, Tex.	5000
KXNE	McPherson, Kans.	250d	WTWB	Auburndale, Fla.	5000d	WJUD	St. Johns, Mich.	1000d	KCBD	Luibock, Tex.	1000d
KLKIC	Parsons, Kans.	250d	WPAP	Fernandina Beach, Fla.	1000d	KDOM	Windom, Minn.	250d	KBUS	Mexia, Tex.	500d
WDDN	Wheaton, Md.	1000	WKOC	Okeechobee, Fla.	1000	WAMY	Amory, Miss.	5000d	KTOD	Sinton, Tex.	1000
WPTR	Albany, N.C.	5000d	WJDE	Ward Ridge, Fla.	250	WGLC	Centerville, Miss.	250d	WRGM	Richmond, Va.	5000d
WIFM	Elkins, N.C.	250d	WMES	Ashburn, Ga.	1000d	WESY	Leland, Miss.	1000	KLEF	Mead, Wash.	1000d
WABQ	Cleveland, Ohio	1000d	WEAD	College Park, Ga.	1000d	WPMP	Pascagoula-Moss Point, Mississippi	1000d	KETO	Seattle, Wash.	5000d
WJMJ	Philadelphia, Pa.	50000d	WGRS	Millen, Ga.	250d	KCGM	Columbia, Mo.	250d	WIXK	New Richmond, Wis.	5000d
WPTS	Pittston, Pa.	1000d	WOKZ	Alton, Ill.	1000d	KESM	Eldorado Springs, Mo.	250d	WSWV	Platteville, Wis.	5000
WPME	Punkstutawney, Pa.	1000d	WFRF	Freeport, Ill.	5000d	KNIM	Maryville, Mo.	250d	WTRW	Two Rivers, Wis.	1000d
WADK	Newport, R.I.	1000d	WBEH	Harvey, Ill.	1000d	WNJH	Hammonton, N.J.	250d	WAWA	West Ails, Wis.	1000d
KCUL	Ft. Worth, Tex.	50000d	WTAY	Robinson, Ill.	250d	WCRV	Washington, N.J.	500d	KCHY	Cheyenne, Wyo.	1000d
KGCB	Galveston, Tex.	1000	WILD	Frankfort, Ind.	250d	KRZY	Albuquerque, N.Mex.	1000d	1600—187.5		
KYUW	Baltimore, Wash.	1000	WAWK	Kendallville, Ind.	250d	WPAK	Pateogue, N.Y.	10000d	CHVC	Niagara Falls, Ont.	10000
WTKM	Hartford, Wis.	500d	WDWI	New Albany, Ind.	1000d	WZKY	Albemarle, N.C.	250d	WEUP	Huntsville, Ala.	5000d
1550—193.5			KMCD	Fairfield, Iowa	250d	WPYB	Benson, N.C.	1000d	WAPX	Montgomery, Ala.	1000
CBE	Windsor, Ont.	10000	KJFJ	Webster City, Iowa	250d	WVKB	Vandalia, Mo.	1000d	KVIC	Cottonwood, Ariz.	1000d
WBHM	Birmingham, Ala.	50000d	KNDY	Marysville, Kans.	250d	WVND	Vandalia, Mo.	1000d	KKWC	Keokuk, Iowa	1000d
WAAV	Huntsville, Ala.	5000	KWSK	Pratt, Kans.	250d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d	KGST	Fresno, Calif.	1000d
WMOB	Mobile, Ala.	50000d	WVAB	Amite, La.	500d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d	KQOW	Pomona, Calif.	1000d
KBYT	Tucson, Ariz.	5000d	KLLA	Leesville, La.	1000	WYRG	Orangeburg, S.C.	1000d	KHER	Santa Maria, Calif.	5000
KXEX	Fresno, Calif.	500d	KMIA	Minnersburg, Mo.	1000	WYRK	York, S.C.	250d	KUBA	Yuba City, Calif.	5000
KKHI	San Fran., Calif.	10000d	WAQE	Towson, Md.	5000d	WLJH	Shelbyville, Tenn.	1000d	KLAK	Lakewood, Colo.	5000
KDAB	Arvada, Colo.	10000d	WPEP	Taunton, Mass.	1000d	WSKT	South Knoxville, Tenn.	250d	WKEN	Dover, Del.	5000
WRIZ	Coral Gables, Fla.	10000d	WMLD	Beverly, Mass.	500d	KKAL	Denver City, Tex.	250d	WKTJ	Atlantic Beach, Fla.	1000d
WORT	New Smyrna Beh., Fla.	250d	WDEW	Westfield, Mass.	1000d	KGAF	Gainesville, Tex.	250d	WKWF	Key West, Fla.	500
WYOU	Tampa, Fla.	10000d	WMRP	Flint, Mich.	1000d	KIRT	Mission, Tex.	1000d	WHEW	Riveria Beach, Fla.	1000d
KDMA	Smyrna, Ga.	1000d	WFRG	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1000d	KTLU	Rusk, Tex.	500d	WDKB	Winter Garden, Fla.	1000d
WJIL	Jacksonville, Ill.	1000d	KUXL	Golden Valley, Michigan	1000d	KWED	Seguin, Tex.	1000d	WGKA	Atlanta, Ga.	1000d
WCTW	New Castle, Ind.	250	WONA	Winona, Miss.	1000d	KBYG	Waco, Tex.	1000	WNGA	Nashville, Ga.	1000d
KEDD	Dodge City, Kans.	1000d	KLEX	Lexington, Mo.	250d	WILA	Danville, Va.	1000d	WCGD	Chicago Hgts., Ill.	1000d
WIRV	Irvine, Ky.	1000d	WAFS	Amsterdam, N.Y.	1000	WPUV	Pulaski, Va.	5000d	WMCV	Harvard, Ill.	500d
WMSK	Morganfield, Ky.	250d	WFLR	Dundee, N.Y.	1000d	WTTN	Watertown, Wis.	1000d	WARD	Peru, Ind.	1000d
WYNE	Baton Rouge, La.	5000d	WBUZ	Fredonia, N.Y.	250d	1590—188.7			KLGA	Algonia, Iowa	5000d
KOKA	Shawport, La.	1000d	WAPC	Riverhead, N.Y.	1000d	WATM	Atmore, Ala.	5000d	KCRG	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	5000
WSEB	Elkton, N.Y.	250d	WTLK	Taylorville, N.C.	500	WVNA	Tuscumbia, Ala.	5000d	KMDD	Ft. Scott, Kans.	500d
WSDN	Fremont, Mich.	1000d	WVCA	Siler City, N.C.	1000d	KPBA	Pine Bluff, Ark.	1000d	WSTL	Eminence, Ky.	500d
WSAO	Sanitobia, Miss.	500d	WCLW	Windsor, Ohio	1000d	KLIV	San Jose, Calif.	5000	KFNV	Ferriday, La.	1000d
KBLR	Bolivar, Mo.	250	WPTW	Piqua, Ohio	250d	KLVJ	Livingston, La.	500d	KLVI	Livingston, La.	500d
KGMD	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	5000d	KTAT	Frederick, Okla.	250d	KLVJ	Livingston, La.	500d	WINT	Riverside, Md.	1000d
KCJO	St. Joseph, Mo.	500	KOLS	Pryor, Okla.	1000d	KCNV	Victorville, Calif.	1000d	WBOS	Brookline, Mass.	5000
WKRJ	Canadaigua, N.Y.	250d	KGGG	Forest Grove, Oreg.	1000d	WBRY	Waterbury, Conn.	5000	WTFM	East Longmeadow, Mass.	5000d
WMAZ	Kingston, N.Y.	250d	KOHU	Hermiston, Oreg.	1000d	WDWY	Clewiston, Fla.	500d	WHRV	Ann Arbor, Mich.	1000
WBVM	Utica, N.Y.	1000	WBUX	Doylstown, Pa.	1000d	WILZ	St. Petersburg Beach, Fla.	1000d	WTRU	Muskogee, Mich.	5000
WHTB	Greenlee, N.C.	1000d	WAKU	Latrobe, Pa.	1000d	WELE	St. Daytona Beach, Fla.	1000d	WKDL	Clarksdale, Miss.	1000d
WTFN	Tryon, N.C.	1000d	WFCN	Gaffney, S.C.	1000d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d	WFFF	Columbia, Miss.	500d
WPEG	Winston-Salem, N.C.	1000d	WJES	Johnston, S.C.	250	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d	WATZ	St. Louis, Mo.	5000
KUTT	Fargo, N.D.	5000d	WLSL	Loris, S.C.	1000d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d	KTTN	Trenton, Mo.	5000
WOLR	Delaware, Ohio	250d	WHLP	Centerville, Tenn.	1000d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d	KNGY	Nebraska City, Nebr.	500d
KRAD	Madill, Okla.	250	WCLE	Cleveland, Tenn.	1000d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d	KRFS	Superior, Nebr.	500d
KREK	Sapulpa, Okla.	500d	WTRB	Ripley, Tenn.	1000d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d	WMCB	Oneida, N.Y.	1000d
WLOA	Bradock, Pa.	1000d	KZOL	Fairwell, Tex.	250d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d
WTTT	Towanda, Pa.	500d	KVGL	La Grange, Tex.	250d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d
WKFE	Yauco, P.R.	250	KTER	Terrell, Tex.	250d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d
WBSB	Bennettsville, S.C.	1000d	KWIC	Wichita, Kan.	5000d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d
WTHB	N. Augusta, S.C.	1000d	WSWV	Pennington, La.	5000d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d
KPH	Canyon, Tex.	1000	WYTI	Rocky Mount, Va.	1000d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d
KWBC	Nawata, Tex.	250d	WEER	Warrenton, W.Va.	500d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d
WYRL	Bristol, Tenn.	1000d	WAPL	Appleton, Wis.	1000d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d
WTFI	Cookville, Tenn.	250d	1580—189.2			WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d
WKPT	Kingsport, Tenn.	10000d	CBJ	Chicotmill, Que.	10000d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d
WBA	Vinton, Va.	1000d	WEYY	Talladega, Ala.	1000d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d
WBOF	Virginia Beach, Va.	5000d	KYND	Tempe, Ariz.	10000d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d
WVVA	Charleston, W.Va.	5000d	KPCA	Marked Tree, Ark.	250d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d
KQAT	Bellingham, Wash.	1000d	KDFV	Van Buren, Ark.	1000d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d
1560—192.3			KPON	Anderson, Calif.	1000d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d
CFRS	Slimco, Ont.	250d	KWIP	Merced, Calif.	5000d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d
KPMC	Bakersfield, Calif.	10000d	KDAY	Santa Monica, Cal.	50000d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d
KIQS	Willows, Calif.	10000d	KHUM	Santa Rosa, Calif.	500d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d
WBYS	Canton, Ill.	250d	KPKI	Colorado Sprgs., Colo.	5000d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d
KSU	Council Bluffs, Iowa	1000d	WWIL	Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	1000d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d
WDXR	Fadueck, Ky.	1000	WVGT	Mount Dora, Fla.	1000d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d
WJPH	Joplin, Mo.	250	WVCA	Columbus, Ga.	1000d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d
WQXR	New York, N.Y.	50000d	WPFE	Eastman, Ga.	5000d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d
WSDC	Mocksville, N.C.	1000d	WVBA	Gainesville, Ga.	5000d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d
WGLD	Chardon, Ohio	250d	WKMG	Gainesville, Ga.	5000d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d
WNSH	Coschocton, Ohio	1000d	WKDD	Aurora, Ill.	250d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d
WTD	Toledo, Ohio	5000d	WQDN	DuQuoin, Ill.	250d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d
WVCO	Chickasha, Okla.	1000	1570—191.1			WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d
WRSJ	Bayamon, P.R.	5000	CHUB	Nanaimo, B.C.	10000d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d
WLVN	Nashville, Tenn.	10000d	CKLM	Montreal, Canada	10000d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d
KCAD	Ahlbente, Tex.	500d	CFDR	Drillia, Ont.	1000d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d
KHBR	Hillsboro, Tex.	250d	WCRL	Oneonta, Ala.	1000	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d	WVNB	Waynesburg, Pa.	250d

U. S. and Canadian AM Stations by Location

Abbreviations: C.L., call letters; Kc., frequency in kilocycles; N.A., network affiliation—A: American Broadcasting Co.; C: Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.; M: Mutual Broadcasting System; N: National Broadcasting Co., Inc.

Location	C.L.	Kc.	N.A.	Location	C.L.	Kc.	N.A.	Location	C.L.	Kc.	N.A.	Location	C.L.	Kc.	N.A
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Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.
Albany, Ky.	WJAZ 960		WLOS 1880 N-M-A	Baton Rouge, La.	WAIL 1460 M	Blackwell, Okla.	KLTR 1580
Albany, Minn.	WJAY 980		WSKY 1230		WYNE 1550	Blaine, Wash.	KARI 550
Albany, N.Y.	KASM 1150		WVWC 570 C		WYMK 1380	Blakely, Ga.	WBBK 1260
	WZLY 1400	Ashland, Ky.	WVOC 1420 C		WYOB 1300	Blanding, Utah	KUTV 790
	WKOK 1460 M		WTCR 1420		W180 1510 N	Blind River, Ont.	CJNR 730
	WPTR 1540 A	Ashland, Ohio	WNCO 1340		WLCS 910	Bloomington, Ind.	WJBC 1230 A
	WROW 590 C	Ashland, Oreg.	KWIN 1400 M		WXOK 1260	Bloomington, Ill.	WTTS 1370 A
Albany, Oreg.	KWVL 790 M		KRVC 1350	Battle Creek, Mich.	WBCK 1300	Bloomsburg, Pa.	WCNR 930
	KRKT 990		WIVE 1430		WELL 1400 A		WHLM 550
Albemarle, N.C.	WABZ 1010	Ashland, Va.	WVAW 1400	Baxley, Ga.	WHB 1260	Bloomington, Fla.	WKLM 1370
	WZLY 1580	Ashland, Wis.	WVAG 1400	Bay City, Mich.	WBCM 1300	Bluefield, W.Va.	KYCN 1440 N
Albert Lea, Minn.	KATE 1450 A	Ashtabula, Ohio	WREO 970		WYBZ 1250		WKOY 1240 M
Albertville, Ala.	WAVU 630	Aspen, Colo.	KSNO 5000 D	Bay City, Tex.	KIOX 1270 M	Blythe, Calif.	KYOR 1450 A
Albion, Mich.	WALM 1260	Astoria, Oreg.	KAST 1370 M	Bay Minette, Ala.	WBCA 1150 M	Blytheville, Ark.	KLCN 910
Albuquerque, N.M.	KABO 1350		KIAL 1230	Bayamon, P.R.	WRSJ 1560	Boaz, Ala.	WBSA 3000
	KDEF 1130 A	Atchison, Kans.	KARE 1470	Baytown, Tex.	KWA 1360	Bogalusa, La.	WKIC 1480 N
	KGGM 610 C	Athens, Ga.	WGAU 1340 C	Beacon, N.Y.	WBR 1260	Boston, Mass.	WBXX 920
	KQED 920 M		WRFC 960	Beaumont, Tex.	WBSJ 790		KATN 1010
	KARA 1310	Athens, Ohio	WATH 970		WBMA 1400		KBOI 950 C
	KMGW 730		WQUB 1340		WBEU 960		KEST 790
	KLOS 1450	Athens, Tenn.	WLAR 1450 M		WSIB 1490		KGEM 1140 M
	KRZY 1580	Athens, Tex.	KBUD 1410		KFOM 560 A		KIDO 630 N
	WEAG 1470	Atlanta, Ga.	WAKE 1340		KPYC 1450		KYME 740
Alcoa, Tenn.	WRFS 1050		WOKI 1590		KRFB 1450	Bolivar, Mo.	KBLR 1550
Alexander City, Ala.	KALB 580 A		WERD 860	Beaver Dam, Wis.	WBEV 1430	Bohannon, Tex.	KYCN 1390
	KDBS 1410		WGKA 1600	Beaver Falls, Pa.	WBVP 1230	Boone, Iowa	KFGQ 1260
	KSYL 970 N		WGST 920 A	Bekley, W. Va.	WJLS 560 C		KWBG 1590
Alexandria, Minn.	KXRA 1490 A		W11N 970		WVNR 620	Boone, N.C.	WATA 1450
Alexandria, Va.	WPIK 730 M		WQXI 970	Bedford, Ind.	WBIV 1340	Boonville, Ind.	WBNI 1540
Alva, Iowa	KWA 1070		WQZ 1470 N	Bedford, Pa.	WBFD 1310	Boonville, Mo.	KWRT 1370
	KOP 1070		WYZZ 1480 C	Bedford, Va.	WBR 1300	Booneville, Miss.	WBIV 1400 A
Allegan, Mich.	WOWE 1580	Atlanta, Tex.	KALT 900	Beville, Tex.	KIBL 1490	Boonville, N.Y.	WBY 1400
Altontown, Pa.	WHOL 1600	Atlantic, Iowa	KJAN 1220	Belen, N.Mex.	KARS 860	Borger, Tex.	KHUZ 1490 M
	WAEB 790	Atlantic Beach, Fla.	WKTG 1600	Belgrade, Mont.	KGVS 630		KBBB 1600
	WKAP 1320	Atlantic City, N.J.	WFPG 1450 C	Bellaire, Ohio	WOMP 1290 M	Boston, Mass.	WBZ 1030
	WGAN 1470 N		WLDB 1490 A-M	Bellefontaine, Ohio	WOHP 1390		WCOP 1150
Alliance, Nebr.	KCOG 1400		WMD 1340 A	Bellefonte, Pa.	WBFL 1330		WILD 1090
Alliance, Ohio	WHA 110	Atmore, Ala.	WATD 1300	Bell Fourche, S.Dak.	KMB 980		WJAX 1280
Alma, Ga.	WCQS 1400	Attleboro, Mass.	WARA 1320	Belle Glad, Fla.	WSWN 900		WEEI 590 C
Alma, Mich.	WFYC 1280	Auburn, Ala.	WAUD 1230 A	Belleville, Ont.	CJBQ 800		WHDH 850
Alpena Township, Mich.	WATZ 1450	Auburn, Calif.	KAHJ 950	Belleville, Ill.	WIBV 1260		WMEX 1510
	KVLF 1240 M	Auburn, N.Y.	WMBO 1340 M	Bellevue, Wash.	KFKF 1330		WORL 950 M
Alta Vista, Va.	WKZ 1200		WAUS 1590	Bellingham, Wash.	KPUG 1170 M	Boilder, Colo.	KBOL 1490
Alton, Ill.	WKZ 1200	Auburn, Wash.	KASY 1220		KMG 770 A		KDE 1360
Altona, Man.	CFAM 1290	Auburndale, Fla.	WLB 930		KOT 1550	Bowie, Tex.	KYAN 1410
Altona, Pa.	WFBG 1290 N	Auburndale, Wis.	WLB 930	Bellingham-Ferndale, Wash.	WLB 1410 M	Bowling Green, Ky.	WKCT 930 A
	WRTA 1240 A	Augusta, Ga.	WAUG 1050		KENY 930		WBCN 1340
	WVAM 1430 C		WBBQ 1340 M	Belmont, N.C.	WCQG 1270 M-A	Bowl, Green, Ohio	WMGS 730
Alturas, Calif.	KCNO 570		WBIA 1230 N	Beloit, Wis.	WGEZ 1490 M	Bozeman, Mont.	KXXL 1450 N
Alta, Okla.	KWHW 1450		WGAC 580 A	Belton, S.C.	WHPE 1390		KBMN 1230
Alva, Okla.	KWA 1430	Augusta, Maine	WRDA 1400	Belton, Tex.	KTON 940	Bradbury Hgts., Md.	WPBC 1580
Amarillo, Tex.	KBYU 1010 M		WRFU 1340 M	Benton, Ark.	WPG 1160	Bradrock, Pa.	WLOA 1550
	KFDA 1440 A	Aurora, Colo.	KOSI 1430 M	Benton, Ky.	WCBL 1290	Braddock's Heights, Md.	
	KGNC 710 N	Aurora, Ill.	WMRO 1280	Benton Harbor, Mich.	WHFB 1060		WMHI 1370
	KIXZ 940 C		WKKD 1580	Berkeley, Calif.	KRE 1400	Bradenton, Fla.	WTRL 1490
	KRAY 1360	Aurora, Mo.	KSMW 940	Berkeley Springs, W.Va.	WVU 1010		WBRD 1420
Ambridge, Pa.	KZIP 1310	Austin, Minn.	KAUS 1480 M	Berlin, N.H.	WOU 1230	Bradford, Pa.	WESB 1480 M
Americus, Ga.	WDEC 1250		WQAZ 970	Bennettsville, S.C.	WBSC 1550 M	Bradford, Pa.	KWA 1490
Ames, Iowa	KSAT 1430	Austin, Tex.	KNOW 1490 A	Bennington, Vt.	WBTN 1370	Brainerd, Minn.	KLIZ 1380
	WOI 640		KASE 970	Benton, N.C.	KBBA 690	Brampton, Ont.	CHIC 1090
Amherst, N.S.	CKDH 1400		KTBC 590 C	Benton, Ky.	WCBL 1290	Brandon, Man.	CKX 1150
Amherst, N.Y.	WUFO 1080		KOKE 1370	Benton Harbor, Mich.	WHFB 1060	Branson, Mo.	KBHM 1220
Amite, La.	WLS 1570		KVET 1300 M	Berkeley, Calif.	KRE 1400	Brantford, Ont.	KCPK 1380
Amory, Miss.	WAL 1480	Avalon, Calif.	KBIG 740	Berkeley Springs, W.Va.	WVU 1010	Brattleboro, Vt.	WKV 1490
Amos, Que.	CHAD 1340	Avon Park, Fla.	WVAP 1900	Berry Hill, Tenn.	WYOL 1470	Brawley, Calif.	KROP 1500 A
Amsterdam, N.Y.	WAFS 1570	Avondale Estates, Ga.	WAVO 1420	Berryville, Ark.	KTHS 1480	Brazil, Ind.	WBZI 1380
	WCSS 1490	Aztec, N. Mex.	WAB 1440 M	Berwick, Pa.	WBXR 1280	Breckenridge, Minn.	KBMW 1450
Anaconda, Mont.	KANA 580	Babylon, N.Y.	WGLI 1290	Bessmer, Ala.	WYAM 1450	Breckenridge, Tex.	KSTB 1430
Anacortes, Wash.	KACT 1340	Bad Axe, Mich.	WLEW 1340	Bethesda, Md.	WUST 1120	Bremen, Ga.	WCWC 1440
Anaheim, Calif.	WAZA 1190	Baden, Wis.	WNGR 930	Bethlehem, Pa.	WGPA 1160	Bremerton, Wash.	KBR 1480
Anchorage, Alaska	KBYR 1270	Bakersfield, Calif.	KBKR 450 M	Bethlehem, Pa.	WGPA 1160	Brenham, Tex.	KWHI 1280
	KFQD 730 C-M-A		KAFY 550 M	Beverly, Mass.	WMLO 1570	Breward, N.C.	WPNF 1240 M-N
	KENI 550 A-C-N		KBIS 970	Biddeford, Maine	WIDE 1400 M	Brewster, N.Y.	WBRW 1510
Andalusia, Ala.	WCTA 920		KERN 1410 C	Big Delta, Alaska	WXLL 980	Brewton, Ala.	WEBJ 1240 M
Anderson, Calif.	KPON 1580		KGEE 1230	Big Lake, Tex.	KBLT 1290	Bridgeport, Ala.	WBTS 1480
Anderson, Ind.	WHUT 1470 M		KUZZ 800	Big Rapids, Mich.	WBRN 1460	Bridgeport, Conn.	WICG 600 M
	WAIM 1230 C		KLYD 850	Big Spr., Tex.	KBST 900 A		WNAB 1450 M
Anderson, S.C.	WANS 1280 M		KWAC 1490		KBYG 1400 M	Bridgeton, N.J.	WSNJ 1240 M
	KACT 1360		KPMC 1560 A	Big Stone Gap, Va.	WLSJ 1220 M	Bridgewater, N.S.	CKBW 1000
Annapolis, Md.	WANN 1190	Bellingham, Wash.	KPUG 1170 M	Biloxi, Miss.	WLOX 1490 M	Brigham City, Utah	KBUM 800
	WABW 810	Baldwinsville, N.Y.	WSEN 1050		WVMI 570	Brighton, Colo.	KBRN 800
	WNAV 1430	Baldwin, Tex.	KRUN 1400	Billings, Mont.	KBMY 1240 M	Brinkley, Ark.	KBRI 1570
	WPAG 1050 M	Baltimore, Md.	WBAL 1090		KGHL 900 N	Bristol, Conn.	WBIS 1440
Anna, Ill.	WRAJ 1440		WBMA 750		KOYN 910	Bristol, Tenn.	WPT 1490 N
Anniston, Ala.	WANA 1490		WCAO 600		KURL 730	Bristol, Va.	WKYE 1550
	WDNG 1450 A		WCBM 680 C		KUN 930	Brockton, Mass.	WBET 1460
	WHMA 1390		WFRB 1300	Birmingham, N.Y.	W1NR 680 N		WOKW 1410
Anoka, Minn.	KANO 1470		WITH 1230 M		WKOP 1360 M	Brockville, Ont.	CFJR 1450
Ansonia, Conn.	W1NR 1400 N-M		WSID 1010		WNBZ 1250 C	Broken Bow, Nebr.	KCB 1480
Antigo, Wis.	WATK 900	Bamberg, S.C.	W1WB 790	Birmingham, Ala.	WBHM 1190 N	Brockfield, Mo.	KGMH 1470
Antigonish, N.S.	CJFX 580	Bangor, Maine	WABI 910 A-M		WBHM 1250 C	Brockhaven, Miss.	WCHJ 1470
Apollo, Pa.	WAVL 910		WGUU 1250 C		WBRC 960 A		WJMB 1340 M
Apple Valley, Cal.	KAYR 960		WLBJ 620 N		WCRT 1260 A	Brookings, Oreg.	KURY 910
Appleton, Wis.	WAPL 1570		WPAS 1490		WEZB 1220 M	Brookings, S.Dak.	KBRK 1430
	WHBY 1230 M	Bannings, Calif.	KBVS 1490		WENN 1320 M	Brookline, Mass.	WOB 1600
Arab, Ala.	W3B 1380	Barboursville, Ky.	WBVL 950		WATV 900 C	Brockville, Fla.	WJBJ 1450
Arcadia, Fla.	WAPG 1480	Bardonia, Ky.	WBRT 1320		WDE 850	Brownfield, Tex.	KTFY 1300
Arcata, Calif.	KENL 1340	Barnesboro, Pa.	WNCC 950		WVOK 690	Brownsville, Tex.	KBOR 1600 A
Ardenmore, Okla.	KVSO 1240 A	Barrenwell, S.C.	WBAW 740	Bisbee, Ariz.	KSNJ 1230 A	Brownwood, Tex.	KBWD 1380 M
Arecibo, P.R.	WCMN 1280	Barre, Vt.	WSNO 1450		KIBS 1230 A		KEAN 1240
	W1IA 1070	Barrie, Ont.	CKBB 950	Bishop, Calif.	KIBS 1230 A	Brunswick, Ga.	WGIG 1440 A
	WNK 1230	Barstow, Calif.	KWTC 1230 A	Bishopville, S.C.	WAGS 1380		WOB 1600
Arkadelphia, Ark.	W1NR 1400 N-M		KIOI 1310	Bismarck, N.Dak.	KFYR 350 N	Brunswick, Maine	WCME 900
Arkans. City, Kans.	KSOK 1280	Bartlesville, Okla.	WBAR 1460		KODI 1550	Bryan, Tex.	KORA 1240 M
Arlington, Va.	WQTY 1220	Barlow, Fla.	W1WB 790	Bismarck-Mandan, N.Dak.	KBOM 1270		WTAW 1150
	WAVA 780	Bassett, Va.	WODY 900	Black Mountain, N.C.	WBMT 1350	Buckhannon, W.Va.	WBUC 1460
	WEAM 1390	Bastrop, La.	KTRY 730		WFGW 1010	Buffalo, N.Y.	WBEN 930 C
Artesia, N.M.	KSVP 990 M		KVOB 1340		W1BF 1010		WESR 1400
Arvada, Colo.	KDAB 1550	Batavia, N.Y.	WBTA 1490 M	Black River Falls, Wis.	W1BI 1260		WGR 550 N
Asbury Park, N.J.	W1JK 1310	Batesville, S.C.	WBLR 1450		WBLI 690		WKWB 1520 N
Asheboro, N.C.	WGWR 1260	Batesville, Mo.	KBA 1440	Blackfoot, Idaho	WBLI 690		WWOL 1120 A
Asheville, N.C.	WISE 1310	Batesville, Miss.	WBLE 1290	Blackhear, Ga.	WBSG 1350		
		Bath, Maine	WMS 730	Blackstone, Va.	WBLG 1440		
		Bath, N.Y.	WFSR 1580				

Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.
Buffalo, Wyo.	KBBS 1450	Chapel Hill, N.C.	WCHL 1360	Cleveland, Ga.	WRWH 1350		C.L. Kc. N.A.
Buford, Ga.	WDMF 1460	Charndon, Ohio	WGLD 1560	Cleveland, Miss.	WCLD 1490		KCTA 1030 M
Burbank, Calif.	KBLA 1490	Charleroi, Pa.	WESA 940		WCLD 1410		KCCT 1150
Burley, Idaho	KBAR 1230 A-M	Charles City, Iowa	KCHA 1580	Cleveland, Ohio	KYV 1100		KEYS 1440
Burlington, Iowa	KBUR 1490 A	Charleston, Ill.	WEIC 1270		WDDK 1260 M		KHFS 1360 N
Burlington, N.C.	WBBB 920 M	Charleston, Mo.	KCHR 1350		WERE 1300		KSIX 1230 A-M
	WBAK 1150	Charleston, S.C.	WCSC 1390 C		WGAR 1220 C		KUNO 1400
Burlington, Vt.	WDOT 1400		WDKE 1340 A-M		WHK 1420		KORV 1370
	WJOY 1230 A		WPA 730		WABQ 1540		KOTR 1340
Burnett, Tex.	KTSL 1340		WQSN 1450	Cleveland, Tenn.	WBAC 1340 M		KQVC 740
Burns, Oregon	KRNS 1230	Charleston, W.Va.	WTMA 1250 N		WCLE 1570		KWRT 920
Butler, Ala.	WPRN 1220		WCWS 580 C	Cleveland, Tex.	KVLE 1410		KDAC 550
Butler, Mo.	KNAM 1530		WTGR 1490 A	Cleve. Hgts., Ohio	WJMO 1490 A		KFLY 1240
Butler, Pa.	WISR 680		WKAZ 950 N	Clewiston, Fla.	WQWY 1590		KL30 1350
	WISR 680		WTFD 1240 M	Clifton, Ariz.	KCLF 1400 A		
Butte, Mont.	KBOW 1490 C		WXVA 1550	Clifton Forge, Va.	W5F 1330 M		
	KOPR 550 M	Charlotte, Mich.	WCER 1390	Clincho, Va.	WDIC 1430		
	KXLF 1370 N	Charlotte, N.C.	WBT 1100 C	Clinton, Ill.	WHOW 1520		
Cabano, Que.	CJAF 1340		WAYS 610 M	Clinton, Iowa	KCLN 1390		
Cadillac, Mich.	WATT 1240 M		WGV 1600	Clinton, Mo.	KRDS 1340 M		
Caguas, P.R.	WJIP 1110		WKTC 1310	Clinton, N.C.	KDKD 1280 M		
	WJIP 1110		WQSC 930 M	Clinton, Okla.	KWOC 1320		
Calro, Ga.	WGRA 790		WST 1249 N	Clinton, S.C.	WCC 1410		
Calro, Ill.	WKRO 1490	Charlotte Amalie, V.I.	WVOK 1480	Clinton, Tenn.	WYSH 1380		
Calais, Maine	WDY 1230 N		WSTA 1340	Cloquet, Minn.	WKLK 1230		
Calwell, Idaho	KCID 1490		WBNB 1000	Clovis, N.Mex.	KCLV 1240		
	KBGN 910	Charlottesville, Va.	WCHV 1280 A		KICA 980		
Calera, Ala.	WBYE 1370		WELK 1010	Coachella, Calif.	KCHV 970		
Calixto, Calif.	WKID 1490		WINA 1400 M	Coalinga, Calif.	KBMX 1470		
Calgary, Alta.	CFAC 960	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	CFY 630	Coatesville, Pa.	KWV 1420		
	CBX 1010	Chase City, Va.	WMEK 990	Cocoa, Fla.	WKGO 860		
	CFCN 1060	Chatham, Ont.	CFCO 630		WEZY 1350		
	CKXL 1140	Chattanooga, Tenn.	WMOC 1450 M	Cocoa Beach, Fla.	WRIT 1300		
Calhoun, Ga.	WCGA 900		WFO 1150 A-M	Cody, Wyo.	KODI 1400 A		
Cambridge, Md.	WGEW 1240		WDFE 1370 N	Coeur d'Alene, Id.	KVNI 1240 M		
Cambridge, Mass.	WBUT 1490		WDOJ 1490 C	Croyville, Kans.	KGGF 690		
Cambridge, Ohio	WILE 1270		WDXB 1490	Culby, Kans.	KXK 790		
Camden, Ark.	KAMD 910	Chesbogan, Mich.	WNOO 1260	Coldwater, Mich.	WTVB 1590		
Camden, N.J.	WCAM 1310		WCBY 1240	Coleman, Tex.	KSTA 1000		
	WKDN 800	Cheektowaga, N.Y.	WNIA 1230	Colfax, Wash.	KCLX 1450		
Camden, S.C.	WACA 1590	Chehalis, Wash.	KITI 1420	College Park, Ga.	WEAD 1570		
Camden, Tenn.	WCLM 1220		KOZI 1220	Colonial Heights, Va.	WPVA 1290		
Cameron, Tex.	KMIL 1380		WGR 1420	Colonial Village, Tenn.	WSKT 1580		
Camilla, Ga.	WCLB 1220	Cheraw, S.C.	WCR 1490	Colorado City, Tex.	KVMC 1320		
Campbell, Ohio	WHOT 1330	Cherokee, Iowa	KCHE 1440	Colo. Spgs., Colo.	KRDO 1240		
Campbellville, Ky.	WTCO 1450	Chester, Ill.	KSGM 980		KPKI 1580		
Campbellton, N.B.	CKNB 950	Chester, Pa.	WEEZ 1590		KVOR 1300		
Candage, Ala.	CFCV 1230		WVCH 740		KSSS 740		
Candisburg, N.Y.	WYK 1490	Chester, S.C.	WGCD 1490		KYSN 1480 M		
Cannon City, Colo.	KRLN 1400-M	Cheyenne, Wyo.	KFCB 1240	Columbia, Ky.	WAIN 1270		
Canonsburg, Pa.	WARD 540		KCH 1590	Columbia, Miss.	WCJU 1450 M		
Canton, Ga.	WCHK 1290		KRAE 1480	Columbia, Mo.	KFRU 1400 A		
Canton, Ill.	WBYS 1560		KVVO 1370 M		KCGM 1580		
Canton, Miss.	WDDB 1370	Chicago, Ill.	WAAF 950 M	Columbia, Pa.	WCOD 1400 A		
Canton, N.C.	WCNS 900 M		WAIT 820 M		W1 1460		
Canton, Ohio	WHOS 1060		WBBS 780 C		W1 1460		
	WHBC 1480 A		WCFL 1000	Columbia, Tenn.	WQXL 1470		
Canyon, Tex.	KVPH 1550		WCRW 1240		WMCP 1280		
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	KFVS 960		WEDC 1240	Columbus, Ga.	WKRM 1340		
	KGMO 1550		WYNR 1390		WDAK 540 N		
			WGN 720 M		WBSL 1420		
			WIND 560		WGBA 1270 M		
			WJJD 1160		WCLS 1580		
			WLS 890		WOKS 1340		
			WMAQ 670		WCSI 1010		
			WMBI 110		WACR 1050		
			WSBC 1240		WCB 550 M		
			WMPP 1470		WBNS 1460 C		
			WCGO 1600		WCOL 1230 A		
			WKBC 1290		WNNI 920 A		
			KPZY 060		WOSU 820		
			WACE 730		WTVN 610		
			WCBJ 1580		WVKB 1580		
			CJMT 1420		WVLC 1270		
			KCTY 1510		WJJC 1270		
			KCHI 1010		WJJC 1270		
			WBEK 480		WKUN 1480		
			WCHI 1550		WXL 1450		
			CHWK 1270		WYGO 1380		
			WBGC 1240		WYGO 1380		
			WAXX 1150		WYGO 1380		
			WBGR 1260		WYGO 1380		
			WV1 970		WYGO 1380		
			WMAQ 670		WYGO 1380		
			WMBI 110		WYGO 1380		
			WSBC 1240		WYGO 1380		
			WMPP 1470		WYGO 1380		
			WCGO 1600		WYGO 1380		
			WKBC 1290		WYGO 1380		
			KPZY 060		WYGO 1380		
			WACE 730		WYGO 1380		
			WCBJ 1580		WYGO 1380		
			CJMT 1420		WYGO 1380		
			KCTY 1510		WYGO 1380		
			KCHI 1010		WYGO 1380		
			WBEK 480		WYGO 1380		
			WCHI 1550		WYGO 1380		
			CHWK 1270		WYGO 1380		
			WBGC 1240		WYGO 1380		
			WAXX 1150		WYGO 1380		
			WBGR 1260		WYGO 1380		
			WV1 970		WYGO 1380		
			WMAQ 670		WYGO 1380		
			WMBI 110		WYGO 1380		
			WSBC 1240		WYGO 1380		
			WMPP 1470		WYGO 1380		
			WCGO 1600		WYGO 1380		
			WKBC 1290		WYGO 1380		
			KPZY 060		WYGO 1380		
			WACE 730		WYGO 1380		
			WCBJ 1580		WYGO 1380		
			CJMT 1420		WYGO 1380		
			KCTY 1510		WYGO 1380		
			KCHI 1010		WYGO 1380		
			WBEK 480		WYGO 1380		
			WCHI 1550		WYGO 1380		
			CHWK 1270		WYGO 1380		
			WBGC 1240		WYGO 1380		
			WAXX 1150		WYGO 1380		
			WBGR 1260		WYGO 1380		
			WV1 970		WYGO 1380		
			WMAQ 670		WYGO 1380		
			WMBI 110		WYGO 1380		
			WSBC 1240		WYGO 1380		
			WMPP 1470		WYGO 1380		
			WCGO 1600		WYGO 1380		
			WKBC 1290		WYGO 1380		
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			KCTY 1510		WYGO 1380		
			KCHI 1010		WYGO 1380		
			WBEK 480		WYGO 1380		
			WCHI 1550		WYGO 1380		
			CHWK 1270		WYGO 1380		
			WBGC 1240		WYGO 1380		
			WAXX 1150		WYGO 1380		
			WBGR 1260		WYGO 1380		
			WV1 970		WYGO 1380		
			WMAQ 670		WYGO 1380		
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			WCGO 1600		WYGO 1380		
			WKBC 1290		WYGO 1380		
			KPZY 060		WYGO 1380		
			WACE 730		WYGO 1380		
			WCBJ 1580		WYGO 1380		
			CJMT 1420		WYGO 1380		
			KCTY 1510		WYGO 1380		
			KCHI 1010		WYGO 1380		
			WBEK 480		WYGO 1380		
			WCHI 1550		WYGO 1380		
			CHWK 1270		WYGO 1380		
			WBGC 1240		WYGO 1380		
			WAXX 1150		WYGO 1380		
			WBGR 1260		WYGO 1380		
			WV1 970		WYGO 1380		
			WMAQ 670		WYGO 1380		
			WMBI 110		WYGO 1380		
			WSBC 1240		WYGO 1380		
			WMPP 1470		WYGO 1380		
			WCGO 1600		WYGO 1380		
			WKBC 1290		WYGO 1380		
			KPZY 060		WYGO 1380		
			WACE 730		WYGO 1380		
			WCBJ 1580		WYGO 1380		
			CJMT 1420		WYGO 1380		
			KCTY 1510		WYGO 1380		
			KCHI 1010		WYGO 1380		
			WBEK 480		WYGO 1380		
			WCHI 1550		WYGO 1380		

Location	C.L. Ke. N.A.	Location	C.L. Ke. N.A.	Location	C.L. Ke. N.A.	Location	C.L. Ke. N.A.		
Grand Island, Nebr.	KMMJ 750 A KRGJ 1430	Harrisburg, Ill.	WEBO 1240	Houghton Lake, Mich.	WHGR 1290	Jasper, Ala.	WWWB 1360		
Grand Junction, Colo.	KREX 920 C KEXO 1230 A KSTR 620 KWSL 1340	Harrisburg, Pa.	WHGB 1400 A WCBM 1460 M WHP 580 C WKBO 1230 N KH02 900	Houston, Maine	WHUJ 1340	Jasper, Ind.	WART 1240		
Grand Prairie, Tex.	KPCW 730	Harrison, Ark.	WSVA 550 N WHBN 1420	Houma, La.	KCIU 1490 N	Jasper, Tex.	KTTJ 1350		
Grand Rapids, Mich.	WJEF 1230 C WFUR 1570 WGRD 1410 WLAJ 1340 A WMAX 1480 M WOOD 1300 N	Harrisonburg, Va.	WHBG 1360 WVSC 1420 WDR 860 C WCCC 1290 M WPOP 1410 M-A WTIC 1080 N	Houston, Miss.	WCPC 1320	Jefferson City, Mo.	KLK 950 KWOS 1240 M		
Grand Rapids, Minn.	KOZY 1490 M KORT 1230 WGNU 920 KMIN 980 KAGI 930 M	Hartford, Conn.	WXXX 1310 WTKM 1540 WHRT 860 WHSC 1450 M WKLY 860 WMCW 1680 WBEE 1570 WBCH 1220 KHAS 1280 WFKH 950 WFOR 1400 N WGRS 1230 A WXXX 1310 WUSM 1330 WHAV 1490 KOJM 610 M	Houston, Tex.	KWOL 1430 KILT 610 KNUZ 1230 KODA 1010 KPRC 950 KTHT 790 KTRH 740 C KXYZ 1320 A KYOK 1590 WHMI 1350 WHUC 1230 KHNH 1340 KCH 970 Humacao, P.R.	Jefferson City, Tenn.	WJFC 1480 WJCV 250 WCKW 1460 KJEF 1290 KART 1490 WJBM 1480 WBGH 1370		
Grangeville, Idaho	KORT 1230 WGNU 920 KMIN 980 KAGI 930 M	Hartford, Wis.	WTKM 1540	Humboldt, Tenn.	WIRJ 740	Johnston City, Tenn.	WJCV 910 C WETB 790 M WJES 250 WZR 930 WARD 1490 C WRO 1230 M		
Grants City, Ill.	WGNU 920 KMIN 980 KAGI 930 M	Hartsville, S.C.	WKLY 860	Huntingdon, Pa.	WHUN 1150	Johnston, N.C.	WJES 250 WZR 930 WARD 1490 C WRO 1230 M		
Grants, N.Mex.	KMIN 980 KAGI 930 M	Harvard, Ill.	WMCW 1680	Huntington, Ind.	WHLT 1300	Johnston, Pa.	WARD 1490 C WRO 1230 M		
Grants Pass, Ore.	KAGI 930 M	Harvey, Ill.	WBEE 1570	Huntington, N.Y.	WGSW 740	Joliet, Ill.	WJOL 1340 WJRC 1510 CJLM 1350		
Gravelbourg, Sask.	CFGR 1230 CFRG 1710 WGOH 1370	Hastings, Mich.	WBCH 1220	Huntsville, Ala.	WKEE 800 M-A WSAZ 930 N WWHY 1470 M WBHP 1230 M WEUP 1600 WFX 1450 WAAY 1550 A	Joliet, Que.	KBMT 1230 M KNEA 970 KTCO 1920		
Grayson, Ky.	CFRG 1230 WGOH 1370	Hastings, Nebr.	KHAS 1280	Huntsville, Ont.	CKAR 630 KSCA 1490	Jonesboro, Ark.	KBMT 1230 M KNEA 970 KTCO 1920		
Gt. Barrington, Mass.	WSBS 860 KVG 1590 N	Hattiesburg, Miss.	WFOR 1400 N WGRS 1230 A WXXX 1310 WUSM 1330 WHAV 1490 KOJM 610 M	Huntsville, Tex.	KSAN 1490 KIJV 1340	Jonesboro, Tenn.	WJES 250 KTCO 1920 KANV 1480 CKRS 590 WMBH 1450 M KQYX 1560 WJRC 1310 KOD 1230 C		
Gt. Bend, Kans.	WSBS 860 KVG 1590 N	Havelock, N.C.	WUSM 1330 WHAV 1490 KOJM 610 M	Huron, S.Dak.	KIJJ 1340	Jonesville, La.	KANV 1480 CKRS 590 WMBH 1450 M KQYX 1560 WJRC 1310 KOD 1230 C		
Gt. Falls, Mont.	KFB 1310 C KUDI 1450 KMON 560 M KARR 1400 N KFKA 1310 KYDU 1450 WGO 1320 WBG 1400 A WPET 950 WHJB 620 WGYV 1380 WPLB 1380 WJPR 1330 WDT 920 WGVW 1260 WGRP 940 WGTC 1590 M WOOV 1340 WESC 660 WFR 1350 C-M WMBR 1490 C-M WMMU 1260 WQOK 1440 C KGVJ 1400 WABG 960 A WGRN 1240 N WGS 1450 N	Havre, Mont.	KOJM 610 M	Hutchinson, Kans.	KWBW 1450 N KWHK 1260 KDUZ 1260 KBEL 1240 KID 590 C KIFE 1260 A-M KTEI 900 KUPI 960 KOUR 1220	Juneau, Alaska	KINY 800 C-A KJNO 630 A-M-N	Jonesboro, Tenn.	WJES 250 KTCO 1920 KANV 1480 CKRS 590 WMBH 1450 M KQYX 1560 WJRC 1310 KOD 1230 C
Greely, Colo.	KYDU 1450 WGO 1320 WBG 1400 A WPET 950 WHJB 620 WGYV 1380 WPLB 1380 WJPR 1330 WDT 920 WGVW 1260 WGRP 940 WGTC 1590 M WOOV 1340 WESC 660 WFR 1350 C-M WMBR 1490 C-M WMMU 1260 WQOK 1440 C KGVJ 1400 WABG 960 A WGRN 1240 N WGS 1450 N	Hawkinsville, Ga.	WASA 1330 WCEB 610 KLUV 1580	Hutchinson, Minn.	KDUZ 1260 KBEL 1240	Junction, Tex.	KMBL 1450 KJCK 1420	Joplin, Mo.	WMBH 1450 M KQYX 1560 WJRC 1310 KOD 1230 C
Greenville, Colo.	KYDU 1450 WGO 1320 WBG 1400 A WPET 950 WHJB 620 WGYV 1380 WPLB 1380 WJPR 1330 WDT 920 WGVW 1260 WGRP 940 WGTC 1590 M WOOV 1340 WESC 660 WFR 1350 C-M WMBR 1490 C-M WMMU 1260 WQOK 1440 C KGVJ 1400 WABG 960 A WGRN 1240 N WGS 1450 N	Hays, Kans.	KAYS 1400 WHSM 910 WKIC 1390 M WVON 920 D WAZL 93 N-M WTTT 1300	Idabel, Okla.	KBEL 1240	Juneau, Alaska	KINY 800 C-A KJNO 630 A-M-N	Joplin, Mo.	WMBH 1450 M KQYX 1560 WJRC 1310 KOD 1230 C
Greenville, N.C.	WESC 660 WFR 1350 C-M WMBR 1490 C-M WMMU 1260 WQOK 1440 C KGVJ 1400 WABG 960 A WGRN 1240 N WGS 1450 N	Hazard, Ky.	WKIC 1390 M	Idaho Falls, Idaho	KID 590 C KIFE 1260 A-M KTEI 900 KUPI 960 KOUR 1220	Kailua, Hawaii	KLEI 1130	Joplin, Mo.	WMBH 1450 M KQYX 1560 WJRC 1310 KOD 1230 C
Greenville, S.C.	WESC 660 WFR 1350 C-M WMBR 1490 C-M WMMU 1260 WQOK 1440 C KGVJ 1400 WABG 960 A WGRN 1240 N WGS 1450 N	Hazelhurst, Ga.	WVON 920 D	Idaho Falls, Idaho	KID 590 C KIFE 1260 A-M KTEI 900 KUPI 960 KOUR 1220	Kaimuki, Hawaii	KAIM 870 C	Joplin, Mo.	WMBH 1450 M KQYX 1560 WJRC 1310 KOD 1230 C
Greenville, Tex.	WQOK 1440 C KGVJ 1400 WABG 960 A WGRN 1240 N WGS 1450 N	Hazelhurst, Miss.	WAZL 93 N-M WTTT 1300	Independence, Ia.	KUPI 960 KOUR 1220	Kalamazoo, Mich.	WKZO 590 C WKLZ 1470 M WKMI 1360 KGEZ 600 M KOFI 930 CFJC 910 KANA 950 A WKAN 1320 WGTL 870 WRKB 1460 KCKN 1340 KCKM 810 C KMBC 980 A KMS 590 KUDL 1380 WDAF 610 M WHB 710 KGFW 1340 M KRN 1460 WKEL 1250 N WKB 1230 CKOV 630 KLOG 1490 WAWK 1570 KAML 990 KBOA 830 Knewick-Pasco-Richland, Wash.	Kalamazoo, Mich.	WKZO 590 C WKLZ 1470 M WKMI 1360 KGEZ 600 M KOFI 930 CFJC 910 KANA 950 A WKAN 1320 WGTL 870 WRKB 1460 KCKN 1340 KCKM 810 C KMBC 980 A KMS 590 KUDL 1380 WDAF 610 M WHB 710 KGFW 1340 M KRN 1460 WKEL 1250 N WKB 1230 CKOV 630 KLOG 1490 WAWK 1570 KAML 990 KBOA 830 Knewick-Pasco-Richland, Wash.
Greenwood, Miss.	WABG 960 A WGRN 1240 N WGS 1450 N	Helen, Ark.	KFFA 1360 M KCAP 1340 M KBLL 1240 N KHSJ 1320 WHLI 1100 WSD 860 KBMI 1400 KT00 1280 WHNC 890 M WIZS 1450 KGR 1000 KWRD 1470	Independence, Mo.	KANS 1510 WDAF 1450 C	Kannapolis, N.C.	WGTL 870 WRKB 1460 KCKN 1340 KCKM 810 C KMBC 980 A KMS 590 KUDL 1380 WDAF 610 M WHB 710 KGFW 1340 M KRN 1460 WKEL 1250 N WKB 1230 CKOV 630 KLOG 1490 WAWK 1570 KAML 990 KBOA 830 Knewick-Pasco-Richland, Wash.		
Greenwood, S.C.	WGS 1450 N	Helen, Mont.	KCAP 1340 M KBLL 1240 N	Indiana, Pa.	WFBM 1260 A WGES 1590 WIBC 1070 WIRE 1430 N WISH 1910 C WKLW 950 M	Kannapolis, N.C.	WGTL 870 WRKB 1460 KCKN 1340 KCKM 810 C KMBC 980 A KMS 590 KUDL 1380 WDAF 610 M WHB 710 KGFW 1340 M KRN 1460 WKEL 1250 N WKB 1230 CKOV 630 KLOG 1490 WAWK 1570 KAML 990 KBOA 830 Knewick-Pasco-Richland, Wash.		
Greer, S.C.	WEAB 800 WCKI 1300 A WNAG 1400 M KGR0 1230 WMNA 730 WHL 1450 M WHIE 1320 WRX 1410 KGRN 1410 WSUB 980 WSAJ 1340 WNRG 1250 WYF 1360 CJ0Y 1469 WROA 1390 WGCW 1240 A KGC 1490 WGSV 1270 KWRW 1490 KGYN 1220 WARK 1490 C WJEF 1240 A-M WHAN 930 WJBB 1230 M WDDW 1410 CBH 790 CHNS 960 CJCS 920 WDEE 1220 WERH 970 KYLQ 980 WMOH 1450 CHIQ 1280 CML 900 CKOC 1150 KCLW 1400 WKDX 1900 WJDB 1230 WJH 1400 WJHJ 1580 WJNS 1270 WVEC 1490 WMP 1490 KN2G 920 KMS 620 KHMO 1070 WSTL 1400 WDR 1340 WCH 1280 WHLN 1410 WHLN 1410 KGBT 1530 WHBT 1600	Highland Park, Ill.	WNSH 1430 KYL 1150	Indiana, Pa.	WFBM 1260 A WGES 1590 WIBC 1070 WIRE 1430 N WISH 1910 C WKLW 950 M	Indianapolis, Ind.	WFBM 1260 A WGES 1590 WIBC 1070 WIRE 1430 N WISH 1910 C WKLW 950 M	Kannapolis, N.C.	WGTL 870 WRKB 1460 KCKN 1340 KCKM 810 C KMBC 980 A KMS 590 KUDL 1380 WDAF 610 M WHB 710 KGFW 1340 M KRN 1460 WKEL 1250 N WKB 1230 CKOV 630 KLOG 1490 WAWK 1570 KAML 990 KBOA 830 Knewick-Pasco-Richland, Wash.
Greer, S.C.	WEAB 800 WCKI 1300 A WNAG 1400 M KGR0 1230 WMNA 730 WHL 1450 M WHIE 1320 WRX 1410 KGRN 1410 WSUB 980 WSAJ 1340 WNRG 1250 WYF 1360 CJ0Y 1469 WROA 1390 WGCW 1240 A KGC 1490 WGSV 1270 KWRW 1490 KGYN 1220 WARK 1490 C WJEF 1240 A-M WHAN 930 WJBB 1230 M WDDW 1410 CBH 790 CHNS 960 CJCS 920 WDEE 1220 WERH 970 KYLQ 980 WMOH 1450 CHIQ 1280 CML 900 CKOC 1150 KCLW 1400 WKDX 1900 WJDB 1230 WJH 1400 WJHJ 1580 WJNS 1270 WVEC 1490 WMP 1490 KN2G 920 KMS 620 KHMO 1070 WSTL 1400 WDR 1340 WCH 1280 WHLN 1410 WHLN 1410 KGBT 1530 WHBT 1600	Highland Park, Tex.	KPAN 860 WALY 1420 KOHU 1570 WJPF 1340 M KNDC 1490 WDFG 1240 N WHKY 1290 A WIRC 630	Indianapolis, Ind.	WFBM 1260 A WGES 1590 WIBC 1070 WIRE 1430 N WISH 1910 C WKLW 950 M	Indianapolis, Ind.	WFBM 1260 A WGES 1590 WIBC 1070 WIRE 1430 N WISH 1910 C WKLW 950 M	Kannapolis, N.C.	WGTL 870 WRKB 1460 KCKN 1340 KCKM 810 C KMBC 980 A KMS 590 KUDL 1380 WDAF 610 M WHB 710 KGFW 1340 M KRN 1460 WKEL 1250 N WKB 1230 CKOV 630 KLOG 1490 WAWK 1570 KAML 990 KBOA 830 Knewick-Pasco-Richland, Wash.
Greer, S.C.	WEAB 800 WCKI 1300 A WNAG 1400 M KGR0 1230 WMNA 730 WHL 1450 M WHIE 1320 WRX 1410 KGRN 1410 WSUB 980 WSAJ 1340 WNRG 1250 WYF 1360 CJ0Y 1469 WROA 1390 WGCW 1240 A KGC 1490 WGSV 1270 KWRW 1490 KGYN 1220 WARK 1490 C WJEF 1240 A-M WHAN 930 WJBB 1230 M WDDW 1410 CBH 790 CHNS 960 CJCS 920 WDEE 1220 WERH 970 KYLQ 980 WMOH 1450 CHIQ 1280 CML 900 CKOC 1150 KCLW 1400 WKDX 1900 WJDB 1230 WJH 1400 WJHJ 1580 WJNS 1270 WVEC 1490 WMP 1490 KN2G 920 KMS 620 KHMO 1070 WSTL 1400 WDR 1340 WCH 1280 WHLN 1410 WHLN 1410 KGBT 1530 WHBT 1600	Highland Park, Tex.	WNSH 1430 KYL 1150	Indianapolis, Ind.	WFBM 1260 A WGES 1590 WIBC 1070 WIRE 1430 N WISH 1910 C WKLW 950 M	Indianapolis, Ind.	WFBM 1260 A WGES 1590 WIBC 1070 WIRE 1430 N WISH 1910 C WKLW 950 M	Kannapolis, N.C.	WGTL 870 WRKB 1460 KCKN 1340 KCKM 810 C KMBC 980 A KMS 590 KUDL 1380 WDAF 610 M WHB 710 KGFW 1340 M KRN 1460 WKEL 1250 N WKB 1230 CKOV 630 KLOG 1490 WAWK 1570 KAML 990 KBOA 830 Knewick-Pasco-Richland, Wash.
Greer, S.C.	WEAB 800 WCKI 1300 A WNAG 1400 M KGR0 1230 WMNA 730 WHL 1450 M WHIE 1320 WRX 1410 KGRN 1410 WSUB 980 WSAJ 1340 WNRG 1250 WYF 1360 CJ0Y 1469 WROA 1390 WGCW 1240 A KGC 1490 WGSV 1270 KWRW 1490 KGYN 1220 WARK 1490 C WJEF 1240 A-M WHAN 930 WJBB 1230 M WDDW 1410 CBH 790 CHNS 960 CJCS 920 WDEE 1220 WERH 970 KYLQ 980 WMOH 1450 CHIQ 1280 CML 900 CKOC 1150 KCLW 1400 WKDX 1900 WJDB 1230 WJH 1400 WJHJ 1580 WJNS 1270 WVEC 1490 WMP 1490 KN2G 920 KMS 620 KHMO 1070 WSTL 1400 WDR 1340 WCH 1280 WHLN 1410 WHLN 1410 KGBT 1530 WHBT 1600	Highland Park, Tex.	WNSH 1430 KYL 1150	Indianapolis, Ind.	WFBM 1260 A WGES 1590 WIBC 1070 WIRE 1430 N WISH 1910 C WKLW 950 M	Indianapolis, Ind.	WFBM 1260 A WGES 1590 WIBC 1070 WIRE 1430 N WISH 1910 C WKLW 950 M	Kannapolis, N.C.	WGTL 870 WRKB 1460 KCKN 1340 KCKM 810 C KMBC 980 A KMS 590 KUDL 1380 WDAF 610 M WHB 710 KGFW 1340 M KRN 1460 WKEL 1250 N WKB 1230 CKOV 630 KLOG 1490 WAWK 1570 KAML 990 KBOA 830 Knewick-Pasco-Richland, Wash.
Greer, S.C.	WEAB 800 WCKI 1300 A WNAG 1400 M KGR0 1230 WMNA 730 WHL 1450 M WHIE 1320 WRX 1410 KGRN 1410 WSUB 980 WSAJ 1340 WNRG 1250 WYF 1360 CJ0Y 1469 WROA 1390 WGCW 1240 A KGC 1490 WGSV 1270 KWRW 1490 KGYN 1220 WARK 1490 C WJEF 1240 A-M WHAN 930 WJBB 1230 M WDDW 1410 CBH 790 CHNS 960 CJCS 920 WDEE 1220 WERH 970 KYLQ 980 WMOH 1450 CHIQ 1280 CML 900 CKOC 1150 KCLW 1400 WKDX 1900 WJDB 1230 WJH 1400 WJHJ 1580 WJNS 1270 WVEC 1490 WMP 1490 KN2G 920 KMS 620 KHMO 1070 WSTL 1400 WDR 1340 WCH 1280 WHLN 1410 WHLN 1410 KGBT 1530 WHBT 1600	Highland Park, Tex.	WNSH 1430 KYL 1150	Indianapolis, Ind.	WFBM 1260 A WGES 1590 WIBC 1070 WIRE 1430 N WISH 1910 C WKLW 950 M	Indianapolis, Ind.	WFBM 1260 A WGES 1590 WIBC 1070 WIRE 1430 N WISH 1910 C WKLW 950 M	Kannapolis, N.C.	WGTL 870 WRKB 1460 KCKN 1340 KCKM 810 C KMBC 980 A KMS 590 KUDL 1380 WDAF 610 M WHB 710 KGFW 1340 M KRN 1460 WKEL 1250 N WKB 1230 CKOV 630 KLOG 1490 WAWK 1570 KAML 990 KBOA 830 Knewick-Pasco-Richland, Wash.
Greer, S.C.	WEAB 800 WCKI 1300 A WNAG 1400 M KGR0 1230 WMNA 730 WHL 1450 M WHIE 1320 WRX 1410 KGRN 1410 WSUB 980 WSAJ 1340 WNRG 1250 WYF 1360 CJ0Y 1469 WROA 1390 WGCW 1240 A KGC 1490 WGSV 1270 KWRW 1490 KGYN 1220 WARK 1490 C WJEF 1240 A-M WHAN 930 WJBB 1230 M WDDW 1410 CBH 790 CHNS 960 CJCS 920 WDEE 1220 WERH 970 KYLQ 980 WMOH 1450 CHIQ 1280 CML 900 CKOC 1150 KCLW 1400 WKDX 1900 WJDB 1230 WJH 1400 WJHJ 1580 WJNS 1270 WVEC 1490 WMP 1490 KN2G 920 KMS 620 KHMO 1070 WSTL 1400 WDR 1340 WCH 1280 WHLN 1410 WHLN 1410 KGBT 1530 WHBT 1600	Highland Park, Tex.	WNSH 1430 KYL 1150	Indianapolis, Ind.	WFBM 1260 A WGES 1590 WIBC 1070 WIRE 1430 N WISH 1910 C WKLW 950 M	Indianapolis, Ind.	WFBM 1260 A WGES 1590 WIBC 1070 WIRE 1430 N WISH 1910 C WKLW 950 M	Kannapolis, N.C.	WGTL 870 WRKB 1460 KCKN 1340 KCKM 810 C KMBC 980 A KMS 590 KUDL 1380 WDAF 610 M WHB 710 KGFW 1340 M KRN 1460 WKEL 1250 N WKB 1230 CKOV 630 KLOG 1490 WAWK 1570 KAML 990 KBOA 830 Knewick-Pasco-Richland, Wash.
Greer, S.C.	WEAB 800 WCKI 1300 A WNAG 1400 M KGR0 1230 WMNA 730 WHL 1450 M WHIE 1320 WRX 1410 KGRN 1410 WSUB 980 WSAJ 1340 WNRG 1250 WYF 1360 CJ0Y 1469 WROA 1390 WGCW 1240 A KGC 1490 WGSV 1270 KWRW 1490 KGYN 1220 WARK 1490 C WJEF 1240 A-M WHAN 930 WJBB 1230 M WDDW 1410 CBH 790 CHNS 960 CJCS 920 WDEE 1220 WERH 970 KYLQ 980 WMOH 1450 CHIQ 1280 CML 900 CKOC 1150 KCLW 1400 WKDX 1900 WJDB 1230 WJH 1400 WJHJ 1580 WJNS 1270 WVEC 1490 WMP 1490 KN2G 920 KMS 620 KHMO 1070 WSTL 1400 WDR 1340 WCH 1280 WHLN 1410 WHLN 1410 KGBT 1530 WHBT 1600	Highland Park, Tex.	WNSH 1430 KYL 1150	Indianapolis, Ind.	WFBM 1260 A WGES 1590 WIBC 1070 WIRE 1430 N WISH 1910 C WKLW 950 M	Indianapolis, Ind.	WFBM 1260 A WGES 1590 WIBC 1070 WIRE 1430 N WISH 1910 C WKLW 950 M	Kannapolis, N.C.	WGTL 870 WRKB 1460 KCKN 1340 KCKM 810 C KMBC 980 A KMS 590 KUDL 1380 WDAF 610 M WHB 710 KGFW 1340 M KRN 1460 WKEL 1250 N WKB 1230 CKOV 630 KLOG 1490 WAWK 1570 KAML 990 KBOA 830 Knewick-Pasco-Richland, Wash.
Greer, S.C.	WEAB 800 WCKI 1300 A WNAG 1400 M KGR0 1230 WMNA 730 WHL 1450 M WHIE 1320 WRX 1410 KGRN 1410 WSUB 980 WSAJ 1340 WNRG 1250 WYF 1360 CJ0Y 1469 WROA 1390 WGCW 1240 A KGC 1490 WGSV 1270 KWRW 1490 KGYN 1220 WARK 1490 C WJEF 1240 A-M WHAN 930 WJBB 1230 M WDDW 1410 CBH 790 CHNS 960 CJCS								

Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.	Location	C.L. Kc. N.A.
Peekskill, N.Y.	WLNA 1420	Poplarville, Miss.	KLID 1340	Racine, Wis.	WRAC 1460	Rocky Ford, Colo.	KAVI 1320
Peekin, Ill.	WSIV 1140	Portage, Pa.	WRPM 1530	Radford, Va.	WRJN 1460 A	Rocky Mount, N.C.	WCEC 810
Pell City, Ala.	WFHC 1430	Portage, Wis.	WWML 1470	Raleigh, N.C.	WRAD 1460 A		WEED 1390 A
Pembroke, Ont.	CHOV 3550	Portage la Prairie, Man.	WPDR 1350		WKIX 850 A		WRMT 1500
Pendleton, Ore.	KKID 1240 A		CFRY 920		WPTF 680 A		WKWS 1200
	KUBE 1050	Portageville, Mo.	KMIS 1050	Rails, Tex.	WRAL 220	Rocky Mount, Va.	WYTI 1570
	KUMA 1290 A	Port Alberni, B.C.	CJAV 1240	Rantoul, Ill.	WKLR 1530	Rogers, Ark.	KAMO 1390
Pennington Gap, Va.	WSWV 1570	Portales, N.Mex.	KENM 1450	Rapid City, S.Dak.	WRTL 1460	Rogers City, Mich.	WHAK 960
Pensacola, Fla.	WBDF 980	Port Angeles, Wash.	KAPY 1000 D		KOTA 1380 C	Rogersville, Tenn.	WRGS 1370
	WDEB 610 C	Port Arthur, Ont.	KONP 1450		KIMM 1150	Rolla, Mo.	KCLU 1590
	WBRR 1450	Port Arthur, Tex.	CFPA 1230		KRSD 1340		KTTR 1490
	WNVY 1230 A		KLQ 1340	Raton, N.Mex.	KEJM 920	Rome, Ga.	WLAQ 1410 A
	WCOA 1370 N		KFAC 1250	Ravenswood, W.Va.	KRTN 1490 A		WRGA 1470 C
	WFA 790	Porterville, Calif.	KTIP 1450 A	Rawlins, Wyo.	WMOV 1360		WRQM 710
	CKOK 800	Port Hope, Ont.	CHUC 1500	Raymond, Wash.	KRAL 1240 A-M	Rome, N.Y.	WKAL 1450 A
Penticton, B.C.	WAAP 1350 N	Port Hueneue, Calif.	KACY 1520	Raymondville, Tex.	KAPA 1340		WRNY 1350
Peoria, Ill.	WMBD 1470 C	Port Huron, Mich.	WHL5 1450	Rayville, La.	KXSO 1240	Ronceverte, W.Va.	WRON 1400
	WIRL 1290		WTTH 1380 A	Reading, Pa.	KRIH 980	Roseburg, Ore.	KRNR 1490 C
	WPEO 1020 M	Port Jervis, N.Y.	WDLC 1490		WEU 850 A		KVYS 950
Perry, Fla.	WPRY 1400	Port Lavaca, Tex.	KGUL 1560		WHUM 1240 C		KVYS 950
Perry, Ga.	WPGA 980	Portland, Ind.	WPGJ 1440		WRAW 1340 N	Rosenberg, Tex.	KFRD 980
Perryton, Iowa	KDLS 1310	Portland, Maine	WCSH 970 N	Redding, Calif.	KRDG 1230 M	Rossville, Ga.	WRIP 980
Peru, Ind.	WARU 1600		WGAN 560 C		KAHR 1330	Roswell, N.Mex.	KRSY 1230
Petaluma, Calif.	KTOB 1490		WLOB 1310		KQMS 1400		KGFL 1430 M
Peterborough, Ont.	CHEX 980	Portland, Ore.	WPOR 1490 A-M	Red Bluff, Calif.	KVCP 600 C		KBIM 910
	CKPT 1420		KBPS 1450	Red Deer, Alta.	KVIP 540	Rouyn, Que.	KRTM 1430
	WSSV 1240 M		KBSN 910	Redfield, S.Oak	KCRD 850	Roxboro, N.C.	WRXO 1500
	WBNB 1340		KBY 1010	Redlands, Calif.	KFCB 1380	Royal Oak, Mich.	WEXL 1340
Petoskey, Mich.	WPNX 1460		KLQI 1290	Red Lion, Pa.	WGCB 1440	Rugby, N. Dak.	KGCA 1450
Phoenix City, Ala.	WFOC 1490		KEX 1190	Red Lodge, Mont.	KRBN 1450	Ruidoso, N.Mex.	KRRR 1340
Philadelphia, Miss.	WCAU 210 C		KGW 620 N	Redmond, Ore.	KPRB 1240	Rupert, Idaho	WRUM 790
Philadelphia, Pa.	WDAU 1480		KOIN 970 C	Redwood Falls, Minn.	KLGR 490	Rushton, La.	KAYT 970
	WFIL 560 A		KPAM 1410	Red Wing, Minn.	KEZ 1250	Rusk, Texas	KRST 1280
	WFLN 900		KPDJ 1330	Redwood Falls, Minn.	KLGR 490	Russell, Kans.	KRSL 990
	WHAT 1340		KWJJ 1080 A	Reedsburg, Wis.	KRFB 1400	Russellville, Ala.	WVWR 920
	WIBG 990	Port Neches, Tex.	KXL 750	Reedsport, Ore.	KRAF 1470	Russellville, Ark.	KXRJ 1490
	WIF 610	Portsmouth, N.H.	KPNG 1150	Regina, Sask.	CBK 540	Russellville, Ky.	WRUS 610
	WJMJ 1540		WBBX 1380		CJME 1300	Rutland, Vt.	WHWB 1000
	WPEN 950 M	Portsmouth, Ohio	WFBY 1400		CKCK 620		WSYB 1380 M
	WRCV 1060 N		WNTX 1250 A	Reidsville, N.C.	CKLE 960	Sackville, N.B.	WVW 1470
	WTEL 860	Portsmouth, Va.	WHIH 1400 A-M		WFRC 1600 A	Sacramento, Calif.	KCRB 1320 N
Phillipsburg, Pa.	WPHB 1260		WPMH 1010		WRE 1220 A		KFBK 1530 A
Phillipsburg, Kan.	KKAN 1490		WVY 1350 N	Remsen, N.Y.	WREM 1480		KGMS 1380 M
Phoenix, Ariz.	KKFN 860	Post, Tex.	KUKO 1370	Reno, Nev.	KOH 630 N		KJAY 1430
	KKAT 1480	Poteau, Okla.	KLCO 1280		KBET 1340 M		KRAK 1140 M
	KHEP 1280	Potosi, Mo.	KYRO 1280		KOLD 920 C		KRO 1240 C
	KCAC 1010	Potsdam, N.Y.	WPD M 170		KWLE 950		KROA 1470
	KOY 550 A	Pottstown, Pa.	WPAZ 1370		KDOT 1230	Safford, Ariz.	KGLU 1480 A
	KOOL 960 C	Pottsville, Pa.	WPAM 1450	Rensselaer, N.Y.	WEEE 1300		KATO 1230
	KPHD 910 A		WPPA 1360 M	Rexburg, Idaho	KRXK 1230	Sag Harbor, N.Y.	WLNQ 1600
	KUEQ 1400	Poughkeepsie, N.Y.	WEDK 1390	Rhineland, Wis.	WDBT 1240	Saginaw, Mich.	WNG 1210
	KRIZ 1230		WKIP 1450 A	Rice Lake, Wis.	WJMC 1240 M		WSAM 1400 N
	KTAR 620 N	Powell, Wyo.	KPOW 1260 A-M	Richfield, Utah	KSVG 980		WSGW 790 C
Picayune, Miss.	WRJW 1320	Poyette, Wis.	WIBU 1240	Richland, Wash.	KALE 950	Sanitobia, Miss.	WCTH 1420
Piedmont, Ala.	WPGF 1280	Prairie du Chien, Wis.	WPRE 980	Richland, Wis.	WRCO 1450	St. Albans, Vt.	WWSR 1420
Pierre, S.Dak.	KGD 1590		WWSK 1570	Richlands, Va.	WRIC 540	St. Albans, W.Va.	WKLC 1300
		Pratt, Kans.	KPRT 1290	Richmond, Ind.	WKBV 1490 A	St. Anne-de-la-Pocatiere, Que.	CHGB 1310
Pikeville, Ky.	WLSI 900		KELT 1340	Richmond, Ky.	WEKY 1340 M		WFBY 1240 C
	WPKE 1240 M	Prescott, Ariz.	KYCA 1490	Richmond, Va.	WANT 990	St. Augustine, Fla.	WFG 1050
	KCLA 1400		KNOT 1450 A		WBL 1480		WCTB 1200
	KADL 1270	Prescott, Ark.	KTPA 1370		WRCM 1590	St. Bonifase, Man.	CFB 1240
	KOTN 1490	Presque Isle, Me.	WAGM 950		WLEE 1480 M	St. Charles, Ont.	CKTB 610
	KPB 1590		WEGP 1390		WEET 1320	St. Charles, Mo.	KADY 1460
Pine City, Minn.	WCMP 1350	Preston, Idaho	KPST 1340		WMBG 1380 A	St. Cloud, Minn.	KFAM 1450 N
Pineville, Ky.	WMLF 1230	Prestonsburg, Ky.	WPRT 960		WRNL 910 C		WJON 1240
Pineville, W.Va.	WVYO 970		WDOC 1310	Richmond Hill, Ont.	WRV 1140 N	St. George, Utah	KDXU 1450
Pipestone, Minn.	KLOH 1050	Prie, Utah	KOAL 1230 M	Richwood, W.Va.	WVAR 1280	St. Helen, Mich.	WMI 1590
Piqua, Ohio	WPTV 1570	Prichard, Ala.	WSIM 1270	Ridgecrest, Calif.	KRCK 1360	St. Helens, Ore.	KOH 1600
Pittsburg, Calif.	KOAM 860 N	Prince Albert, Sask.	CKBI 900		KLOA 1240	St. Hyacinthe, Que.	CKBS 1240
Pittsburg, Kans.	KSEK 1340	Prince George, B.C.	CKPG 550	Rimouski, Que.	CJBR 900	St. Jean, Que.	CHRS 1090
	KDKA 1020	Prince Rupert, B.C.	CFPR 1240	Rio Piedras, P.R.	WUNV 1520	St. Jerome, Que.	CKJL 900
	KQV 1410 A	Princeton, Ind.	WFA 1250		WVW 1320	Saint John, N.B.	CFBC 930
	WAMO 860	Princeton, Ky.	WPKY 580	Ripley, Tenn.	WTRB 1570		CFB 1150
	WJAS 1320 N	Princeton, N.J.	WHWH 1350	Ripon, Wis.	WCWC 1600	St. John's, Nfld.	CHSN 640
	WPIT 730	Princeton, W.Va.	WLOH 1490 A	Riverhead, N.Y.	WRIV 1390		VOAR 1230
	WRYT 1250	Prineville, Ore.	KRCD 690		WAPC 1570		VOCM 900
	WYRE 1080 M	Providence, R.I.	WEAN 790 C	Riverside, Calif.	KPRO 1440	St. Johnsburg, Vt.	WTWN 1340
	WWSW 970		WHIM 1110	Riverton, Wyo.	KACV 1370	St. Joseph, Mich.	WSJM 1400
Pittsfield, Ill.	WBBA 1580		WICE 1290	Riviera Beach, Fla.	WHEW 1450 M	St. Joseph, Mo.	KFEQ 890
Pittsfield, Mass.	WBEC 1420 A		WIAR 920 N	Riviera de Loup, Que.	CJFP 1400		KKJQ 1550 M
	WBRK 1340 M		WLKW 990	Roanoke, Ala.	WELR 1360		KUNJ 1270
	WPTS 1540		WPRD 630	Roanoke, Va.	WDBJ 980 C	St. Joseph d'Alma, Que.	CFGT 1270
Pittston, Pa.	WERA 1500		WRIB 1220 M		WRIS 1410 M		KATZ 1600
Plainfield, N.J.	WKVP 1490 M	Provo, Utah	KIXX 1400 A	Roberval, Que.	CHRL 910	St. Louis, Mo.	KRFU 1580
Plainview, Tex.	KPLA 1050		KOYO 960 M	Robinson, Ill.	WTAY 1570		KMOX 1120 C
	WPLA 910	Pryor, Okla.	KOLS 1570	Rochester, Minn.	KROC 1340 N		KSD 550 N
Plant City, Fla.	WSWV 1590	Pueblo, Colo.	KDZA 1230		KWEB 1270		KSTL 690
Plattsburg, N.Y.	WEAY 960 A-M		KAPI 690		WHYE 910		KWK 1380
	WIRY 1340 M		KFEI 970		WVW 1320		KXOK 930
			KGHF 1350 A-M		WROV 1240 A		KW 770 M
			KCSJ 590		WVSL 610 N		KWIL 1430 A
Pleasanton, Tex.	KBPD 1380		KTUX 1480	Roanoke Rapids, N.C.	WCBT 1290 M		KW 1380
Pleasantville, N.J.	WOND 1400		KWKR 1420 A	Roaring Spgs., Pa.	WKMC 1370		KXOK 930
Plymouth, Mass.	WPLM 1390		KWPK 1450		WYAT 1570		KW 770 M
Plymouth, N.C.	WPNC 1470		KWSE 1250		KWEB 1270		KW 770 M
Plymouth, Wis.	WPLY 1420	Pulaski, Tenn.	KWSP 1420 A		WVNH 980	St. Louis Park, Minn.	KRSI 950
Poahontas, Ark.	KPOC 1420	Pulaski, Va.	KWSE 1250		WVBF 950 M	St. Mary's, Pa.	WKBI 1400
Pocantillo, Idaho	KSEI 930 N	Pullman, Wash.	KOFE 1150		WVNH 980 N	St. Paul, Minn.	KSTP 1500 N
	KWKI 1240 M		KWFE 1150		WHCC 1450 C		KDWB 830 M
	KSN 1290	Punxsutawney, Pa.	WINY 1350		WVHM 1380	St. Peter, Minn.	KRB 1310
Pocomoke City, Md.	WDMV 540	Putnam, Conn.	KAYE 1450		WVRM 680	St. Petersburg, Fla.	WPIN 680
Pointe Claire, Que.	CFMX 1470	Puyallup, Wash.	KOLJ 1150		WSAY 1370		WSUN 620 A
Pomona, Calif.	KWOW 1800	Quannah, Tex.	WQVA 1530		WROC 1280 N		WLCY 1380 M
	KKAR 1220	Quebec, Que.	CBV 980	Rockford, Ill.	WRK 1440	St. Petersburg Beach, Fla.	WILZ 1590
			CLR 800		WRL 1150		CHLO 680
Pompano Beach, Fla.	WLOD 980		CLR 1050	Rock Hill, S.C.	WRHJ 1340 M	St. Thomas, Ont.	CHLO 680
	WPOM 1470 A		CJQC 1340		WYTC 1150	Salamana, N.Y.	WFGO 1590
Ponea City, Okla.	WBBZ 1230 M		CKVC 1280	Rockingham, N.C.	WTYN 930	Salem, Ill.	WBD 1350
Ponce, P.R.	WPRP 910		CKGQ 1280	Rock Island, Ill.	WHBF 1270 C	Salem, Ind.	WSLM 1220
	WEUC 1420	Quessel, B.C.	CKGQ 570	Rockland, Maine	WRKD 1450 A	Salem, Mass.	WESX 1230 M
	WPAB 550	Quincy, Fla.	WGNH 1230 M	Rockland, Ga.	WPLK 1220	Salem, Mo.	KSMO 1340
	WLEW 1170	Quincy, Ill.	WGE 1440 A	Rockmart, Ga.	WPLK 1220	Salem, Ore.	KSLM 1390 A
	WISO 1260		WTA 930 C	Rock Springs, Wyo.	KVRS 1360 A-M		KAPT 1220
Pontiac, Mich.	WPON 1460	Quincy, Mass.	WJDA 1300		WRK 1500		
Pontotoc, Miss.	WSEL 1440	Quincy, Wash.	KPOR 1370	Rockville, Md.	WINX 1600		
Poplar Bluff, Mo.	KWOC 930	Quitman, Ga.	WSFB 1490	Rockwood, Tenn.	WRKH 680		

Location	C.L. Ke. N.A.	Location	C.L. Ke. N.A.	Location	C.L. Ke. N.A.	Location	C.L. Ke. N.A.				
	KBZY 1490 N KGAY 1480 WBLU 1480		WSAF 1220 WSPB 1450 C WYND 1280	Sitka, Alaska	KSOD 1140 A KIFW 1230 C-A KSEW 1440	Sunnyside, Wash.	KREW 1230 KSL 1340 KFS 1600				
Salem, Va.	KVPH 1440 M	Saratoga Springs, N.Y.	WSPN 900 CHOK 1070	Skowhegan, Maine	WGHM 1150 KCA5 1050	Superior, Ida.	KWSD 1230 N				
Salina, Colo.	KSA 1150 M	Sarnia, Ont.	CFQC 600 CFNS 1170	Slaton, Tex.	WMPM 1270 CIET 630	Superior, Nebr.	WDSM 710 N				
Salina, Kans.	KDON 1460	Saskatoon, Sask.	CKOM 1250	Smithfield, N.C.	WSPM 1270 WMI 550	Superior, Wis.	WIGL 970 WQMN 1320				
Salina, Mich.	WOIA 1290	Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan	WSOO 1230	Smiths Falls, Ont.	CIET 630 SMYR 1450	Susanville, Calif.	KSUE 1240 WJAT 800				
Salisbury, Md.	WB0C 960 WIC0 1320 A WJY 1470	Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario	CJIC 1050 CKCY 920	Snyder, Tex.	KSNY 1450 M	Swainsboro, Ga.	WJAT 800				
Salisbury, N.C.	WSTP 1490 M WSAT 1280 A KSRA 960	Savannah, Ga.	WBYG 1450 M WEAS 900 WSAV 630 N WSGA 1400 WTOC 1290 C A WSDK 1290 A	Socorro, N. Mex.	KSRC 1290 M	Sweetwater, Tenn.	WDEH 800 CKOX 1240				
Salmon, Idaho	KSL 1150 C KSOP 1370 KSXX 630 KWH0 860 KWIC 1570 KTE0 1340	Savannah, Tenn.	WORM 1010 WATS 960 CFKL 1230 WG 810 N WSNY 1240	Soda Sprs., Idaho	KBRV 540	Sweetwater, Tex.	CKSX 1400				
Salt Lake City, Utah	KGKL 960 A KPEP 1420 KWFR 1260 KAPE 1480 KCOR 1350 KENS 680 C KBER 1150 KITE 930 KUKA 1250 KUB0 1310 KMCA 630 A KONO 860 KTS 550 W0A1 1200 N	Schenectady, N.Y.	WYAL 1280	Solvay, N.Y.	WQSR 1320	Swift Current, Sask.	CJIB 1140 CJCB 1270				
San Angelo, Tex.	KW01 1200 N	Scotland Neck, N.C.	WYAL 1280	Somerset, Ky.	WFSF 1240 WTL0 1480 M WVS 900 KVL 1450 KCKG 1240 CISO 1320 WBEL 1380 WNDU 1490 A WJVA 1580 M WBLT 980 C WHTF 970	Sylvania, Ga.	WWSL 1490 KSN 1400 C				
San Antonio, Tex.	KKCK 1350 KFXM 590 KRNO 1240 KMEN 1290 M WSNT 1490 KCBQ 1170 KFA 540 KOGO 600 N KGB 1360 A KSON 1240 KSD0 1130 KSPT 1400 KTOW 1340 WLEC 1450 M KGIL 1260 WTR 1400 WSFR 1360 WSME 1220 WWEY 1290 WVGP 1050	Scottsbluff, Nebr.	KNEB 960 A-M KOLT 1320 C WCRI 1050 WROS 1330 KWBY 1440 WLCK 1250 WARM 590 A WEL 830 WGB 910 C WICK 1400 WBCR 1320 N WSUX 1280 KWCB 1300 KSRG 730 KAY0 1500 M KUDY 910 KING 1090 A KIRO 710 C KJR 950 KOL 1300 KDMO 1000 N KRTD 1590 KTW 1250 KVI 570 KXA 770 WJCM 960 WJBC 1340 KDRO 1490 KWED 1580 WGWG 1340 C WHBB 1490 WRWJ 1570 KTF0 1250	So. Bend, Ind.	WVLA 1580 A WJVA 1580 M WBLT 980 C WHTF 970 WHLF 1440 A WEEB 990 WELE 1590 WGA5 1420 WJOR 940 WSKT 1580 WPA 1415 WEPG 910 KWDB 630 M WMP 1450 KON 1490 KBC 1270 WHCO 1230 WSMT 1050 WKJL 990 WCOW 1290 WZ00 1400 M WDRD 910 N WSP 950 C KICD 1240 WSPZ 1400 KGA 1510 A KLYK 1230 KPEG 1380 N KHQ 590 N KNEW 790 C KREM 970 KXLY 920 C KCF 1330 KBRS 1340 A WCVS 1450 A-M WHAY 970 N WJAZ 1240 C WBZA 1050 WHYN 1560 C WMAS 1450 M WSPR 1270 N KGBX 1260 C KIC 1340 KTT5 1400 KWTO 560 A WIZE 1340 A WBE1 1600 WED1 1050 WDBL 1590 WCL 1480 KBFS 1460 WTOE 1470 WSTC 1400 A KDWT 1400 WRSL 1520 WBR 1490 WMSJ 1230 WMAJ 1450 N WRNS 1390 WRNS 1240 WSIC 1400 WDBM 550 WTON 1240 A WAF 900 KSTV 1510 KGEK 1230 KOLR 1490 WSDR 1240 WSTY 1340 WSP 1010 M WAVN 720 KSPI 1800 KJOY 1280 KSTN 1420 KWG 1230 A KAYL 980 CJCS 240 WIZ 1250 WYPO 840 WSTU 1450 M WHED 1270 WDR 910 WST 1230 KWAK 1240 M CFBR 550 CHNO 900 WLP 1460 A KCS 1310 KSS 230 CJRS 1240 WGT 930 WALS 980 WFG 1290 M WDX 1240 WSSC 1340 A WOK 1240 C	Sylacauga, Ala.	WFEB 1340 M WMLS 1290 WMSJ 1480 WWSL 1490 KSN 1400 C WFB 1390 M WNR 1260 WOLF 1490 A WSYR 570 N WTAB 1370 KMO 1360 KAC 850 KTR 1400 KVI 570 M KTKR 1310 KTLQ 1350				
San Bernardino, Calif.	KKCK 1350 KFXM 590 KRNO 1240 KMEN 1290 M WSNT 1490 KCBQ 1170 KFA 540 KOGO 600 N KGB 1360 A KSON 1240 KSD0 1130 KSPT 1400 KTOW 1340 WLEC 1450 M KGIL 1260 WTR 1400 WSFR 1360 WSME 1220 WWEY 1290 WVGP 1050	Scottsboro, Ala.	KNEB 960 A-M KOLT 1320 C WCRI 1050 WROS 1330 KWBY 1440 WLCK 1250 WARM 590 A WEL 830 WGB 910 C WICK 1400 WBCR 1320 N WSUX 1280 KWCB 1300 KSRG 730 KAY0 1500 M KUDY 910 KING 1090 A KIRO 710 C KJR 950 KOL 1300 KDMO 1000 N KRTD 1590 KTW 1250 KVI 570 KXA 770 WJCM 960 WJBC 1340 KDRO 1490 KWED 1580 WGWG 1340 C WHBB 1490 WRWJ 1570 KTF0 1250	Spanish Fork, Utah	WMP 1450 KON 1490 KBC 1270 WHCO 1230 WSMT 1050 WKJL 990 WCOW 1290 WZ00 1400 M WDRD 910 N WSP 950 C KICD 1240 WSPZ 1400 KGA 1510 A KLYK 1230 KPEG 1380 N KHQ 590 N KNEW 790 C KREM 970 KXLY 920 C KCF 1330 KBRS 1340 A WCVS 1450 A-M WHAY 970 N WJAZ 1240 C WBZA 1050 WHYN 1560 C WMAS 1450 M WSPR 1270 N KGBX 1260 C KIC 1340 KTT5 1400 KWTO 560 A WIZE 1340 A WBE1 1600 WED1 1050 WDBL 1590 WCL 1480 KBFS 1460 WTOE 1470 WSTC 1400 A KDWT 1400 WRSL 1520 WBR 1490 WMSJ 1230 WMAJ 1450 N WRNS 1390 WRNS 1240 WSIC 1400 WDBM 550 WTON 1240 A WAF 900 KSTV 1510 KGEK 1230 KOLR 1490 WSDR 1240 WSTY 1340 WSP 1010 M WAVN 720 KSPI 1800 KJOY 1280 KSTN 1420 KWG 1230 A KAYL 980 CJCS 240 WIZ 1250 WYPO 840 WSTU 1450 M WHED 1270 WDR 910 WST 1230 KWAK 1240 M CFBR 550 CHNO 900 WLP 1460 A KCS 1310 KSS 230 CJRS 1240 WGT 930 WALS 980 WFG 1290 M WDX 1240 WSSC 1340 A WOK 1240 C	Tabor City, N.C.	KMO 1360 KAC 850 KTR 1400 KVI 570 M KTKR 1310 KTLQ 1350	Tacoma, Wash.	KTLQ 1400 KVI 570 M KTKR 1310 KTLQ 1350	Tallahassee, Fla.	KTHO 590 WYH 1580 WHDZ 1280 M WMEN 1330 WRFB 1410 WTAL 1270 M WTNT 1450 C WTLS 1300 KTLD 1360 WMI 1110 WDAE 1250 C WY00 1550 WFLA 970 N WHBO 1050 M WING 1010 WMP 1150 WMT 1300 KKIT 1340 WCPS 760 WRBB 1470 WESR 1330 WPEP 1570 WIGS 1480 WYOR 1280 WTLK 1570 WTIM 1410 WNTT 1250 WTCJ 1230 KUPD 1060 KYND 1580 KTM 1400 CFTK 1140 WBOW 1230 N WMFT 1300 A WTHI 1480 C
San Diego, Calif.	KKCK 1350 KFXM 590 KRNO 1240 KMEN 1290 M WSNT 1490 KCBQ 1170 KFA 540 KOGO 600 N KGB 1360 A KSON 1240 KSD0 1130 KSPT 1400 KTOW 1340 WLEC 1450 M KGIL 1260 WTR 1400 WSFR 1360 WSME 1220 WWEY 1290 WVGP 1050	Scottsdales, Ariz.	KNEB 960 A-M KOLT 1320 C WCRI 1050 WROS 1330 KWBY 1440 WLCK 1250 WARM 590 A WEL 830 WGB 910 C WICK 1400 WBCR 1320 N WSUX 1280 KWCB 1300 KSRG 730 KAY0 1500 M KUDY 910 KING 1090 A KIRO 710 C KJR 950 KOL 1300 KDMO 1000 N KRTD 1590 KTW 1250 KVI 570 KXA 770 WJCM 960 WJBC 1340 KDRO 1490 KWED 1580 WGWG 1340 C WHBB 1490 WRWJ 1570 KTF0 1250	Spanish Fork, Utah	WMP 1450 KON 1490 KBC 1270 WHCO 1230 WSMT 1050 WKJL 990 WCOW 1290 WZ00 1400 M WDRD 910 N WSP 950 C KICD 1240 WSPZ 1400 KGA 1510 A KLYK 1230 KPEG 1380 N KHQ 590 N KNEW 790 C KREM 970 KXLY 920 C KCF 1330 KBRS 1340 A WCVS 1450 A-M WHAY 970 N WJAZ 1240 C WBZA 1050 WHYN 1560 C WMAS 1450 M WSPR 1270 N KGBX 1260 C KIC 1340 KTT5 1400 KWTO 560 A WIZE 1340 A WBE1 1600 WED1 1050 WDBL 1590 WCL 1480 KBFS 1460 WTOE 1470 WSTC 1400 A KDWT 1400 WRSL 1520 WBR 1490 WMSJ 1230 WMAJ 1450 N WRNS 1390 WRNS 1240 WSIC 1400 WDBM 550 WTON 1240 A WAF 900 KSTV 1510 KGEK 1230 KOLR 1490 WSDR 1240 WSTY 1340 WSP 1010 M WAVN 720 KSPI 1800 KJOY 1280 KSTN 1420 KWG 1230 A KAYL 980 CJCS 240 WIZ 1250 WYPO 840 WSTU 1450 M WHED 1270 WDR 910 WST 1230 KWAK 1240 M CFBR 550 CHNO 900 WLP 1460 A KCS 1310 KSS 230 CJRS 1240 WGT 930 WALS 980 WFG 1290 M WDX 1240 WSSC 1340 A WOK 1240 C	Taoh Valley, Calif.	KTHO 590 WYH 1580 WHDZ 1280 M WMEN 1330 WRFB 1410 WTAL 1270 M WTNT 1450 C WTLS 1300 KTLD 1360 WMI 1110 WDAE 1250 C WY00 1550 WFLA 970 N WHBO 1050 M WING 1010 WMP 1150 WMT 1300 KKIT 1340 WCPS 760 WRBB 1470 WESR 1330 WPEP 1570 WIGS 1480 WYOR 1280 WTLK 1570 WTIM 1410 WNTT 1250 WTCJ 1230 KUPD 1060 KYND 1580 KTM 1400 CFTK 1140 WBOW 1230 N WMFT 1300 A WTHI 1480 C				
San Francisco, Calif.	KKFC 610 M KCBS 740 C KFAX 1100 KGO 810 A KNBC 680 N KKH 1550 M KSA 1010 KSA 1450 KSF 1010 KVA 1260 WRJS 1090 KLOK 1170 KLIV 1590 M KEEN 1370 KXRX 1500 WAF 680 M WHAQ 770 WIAC 740 WIPR 940 WKAQ 580 C WKVM 810 WKYN 630 WUTA 1140	Seminole, Tex.	WSNW 1150 CKCN 560 WSEV 930 KIBH 1340 C-A WJCD 1390 KSEY 1290 WIS 1480 KBYP 1580 WPIC 790 WTH 960 CKSM 1220 KGFF 1450 M WHBL 1390 A WKT 950 WSEH 1290 WSNF 1150 M WJHS 730 M WADA 1399 WVSL 1520 WHAL 1400 WLI 1580 KFNF 920 KMA 960 A CHLT 630 CKTS 900 KWYD 1410 M KROE 930 KRY 910 KTJO 1500 WSPH 1480 KVVM 1050 KANB 1300 KBCL 1220 KCIJ 1050 C KEI 710 KKA 1550 M KJOE 1480 M KREB 980 KRM 1340 A KWKH 1130 C KGKC 1480 M KID 1340 A KHFH 1420 A KSIM 1400 WNCA 1570 KUOA 1290 M KKAS 1300 KSL 1340 C WMS 1050 CFRS 1560 CFO 1590 KSCJ 1360 A KMNS 620 M KTRI 1470 KISD 1230 KEL 1320 KNWC 1270	So. Williamsport, Pa.	WMP 1450 KON 1490 KBC 1270 WHCO 1230 WSMT 1050 WKJL 990 WCOW 1290 WZ00 1400 M WDRD 910 N WSP 950 C KICD 1240 WSPZ 1400 KGA 1510 A KLYK 1230 KPEG 1380 N KHQ 590 N KNEW 790 C KREM 970 KXLY 920 C KCF 1330 KBRS 1340 A WCVS 1450 A-M WHAY 970 N WJAZ 1240 C WBZA 1050 WHYN 1560 C WMAS 1450 M WSPR 1270 N KGBX 1260 C KIC 1340 KTT5 1400 KWTO 560 A WIZE 1340 A WBE1 1600 WED1 1050 WDBL 1590 WCL 1480 KBFS 1460 WTOE 1470 WSTC 1400 A KDWT 1400 WRSL 1520 WBR 1490 WMSJ 1230 WMAJ 1450 N WRNS 1390 WRNS 1240 WSIC 1400 WDBM 550 WTON 1240 A WAF 900 KSTV 1510 KGEK 1230 KOLR 1490 WSDR 1240 WSTY 1340 WSP 1010 M WAVN 720 KSPI 1800 KJOY 1280 KSTN 1420 KWG 1230 A KAYL 980 CJCS 240 WIZ 1250 WYPO 840 WSTU 1450 M WHED 1270 WDR 910 WST 1230 KWAK 1240 M CFBR 550 CHNO 900 WLP 1460 A KCS 1310 KSS 230 CJRS 1240 WGT 930 WALS 980 WFG 1290 M WDX 1240 WSSC 1340 A WOK 1240 C	Taos, N. Mex.	KKIT 1340 WCPS 760 WRBB 1470 WESR 1330 WPEP 1570 WIGS 1480 WYOR 1280 WTLK 1570 WTIM 1410 WNTT 1250 WTCJ 1230 KUPD 1060 KYND 1580 KTM 1400 CFTK 1140 WBOW 1230 N WMFT 1300 A WTHI 1480 C				
San Jose, Calif.	KKFC 610 M KCBS 740 C KFAX 1100 KGO 810 A KNBC 680 N KKH 1550 M KSA 1010 KSA 1450 KSF 1010 KVA 1260 WRJS 1090 KLOK 1170 KLIV 1590 M KEEN 1370 KXRX 1500 WAF 680 M WHAQ 770 WIAC 740 WIPR 940 WKAQ 580 C WKVM 810 WKYN 630 WUTA 1140	Sebring, Fla.	WSNW 1150 CKCN 560 WSEV 930 KIBH 1340 C-A WJCD 1390 KSEY 1290 WIS 1480 KBYP 1580 WPIC 790 WTH 960 CKSM 1220 KGFF 1450 M WHBL 1390 A WKT 950 WSEH 1290 WSNF 1150 M WJHS 730 M WADA 1399 WVSL 1520 WHAL 1400 WLI 1580 KFNF 920 KMA 960 A CHLT 630 CKTS 900 KWYD 1410 M KROE 930 KRY 910 KTJO 1500 WSPH 1480 KVVM 1050 KANB 1300 KBCL 1220 KCIJ 1050 C KEI 710 KKA 1550 M KJOE 1480 M KREB 980 KRM 1340 A KWKH 1130 C KGKC 1480 M KID 1340 A KHFH 1420 A KSIM 1400 WNCA 1570 KUOA 1290 M KKAS 1300 KSL 1340 C WMS 1050 CFRS 1560 CFO 1590 KSCJ 1360 A KMNS 620 M KTRI 1470 KISD 1230 KEL 1320 KNWC 1270	Springfield, Mass.	WMP 1450 KON 1490 KBC 1270 WHCO 1230 WSMT 1050 WKJL 990 WCOW 1290 WZ00 1400 M WDRD 910 N WSP 950 C KICD 1240 WSPZ 1400 KGA 1510 A KLYK 1230 KPEG 1380 N KHQ 590 N KNEW 790 C KREM 970 KXLY 920 C KCF 1330 KBRS 1340 A WCVS 1450 A-M WHAY 970 N WJAZ 1240 C WBZA 1050 WHYN 1560 C WMAS 1450 M WSPR 1270 N KGBX 1260 C KIC 1340 KTT5 1400 KWTO 560 A WIZE 1340 A WBE1 1600 WED1 1050 WDBL 1590 WCL 1480 KBFS 1460 WTOE 1470 WSTC 1400 A KDWT 1400 WRSL 1520 WBR 1490 WMSJ 1230 WMAJ 1450 N WRNS 1390 WRNS 1240 WSIC 1400 WDBM 550 WTON 1240 A WAF 900 KSTV 1510 KGEK 1230 KOLR 1490 WSDR 1240 WSTY 1340 WSP 1010 M WAVN 720 KSPI 1800 KJOY 1280 KSTN 1420 KWG 1230 A KAYL 980 CJCS 240 WIZ 1250 WYPO 840 WSTU 1450 M WHED 1270 WDR 910 WST 1230 KWAK 1240 M CFBR 550 CHNO 900 WLP 1460 A KCS 1310 KSS 230 CJRS 1240 WGT 930 WALS 980 WFG 1290 M WDX 1240 WSSC 1340 A WOK 1240 C	Terrytown, N.C.	WCPS 760 WRBB 1470 WESR 1330 WPEP 1570 WIGS 1480 WYOR 1280 WTLK 1570 WTIM 1410 WNTT 1250 WTCJ 1230 KUPD 1060 KYND 1580 KTM 1400 CFTK 1140 WBOW 1230 N WMFT 1300 A WTHI 1480 C				
San Luis Obispo, Calif.	KKFC 610 M KCBS 740 C KFAX 1100 KGO 810 A KNBC 680 N KKH 1550 M KSA 1010 KSA 1450 KSF 1010 KVA 1260 WRJS 1090 KLOK 1170 KLIV 1590 M KEEN 1370 KXRX 1500 WAF 680 M WHAQ 770 WIAC 740 WIPR 940 WKAQ 580 C WKVM 810 WKYN 630 WUTA 1140	Sebring, Fla.	WSNW 1150 CKCN 560 WSEV 930 KIBH 1340 C-A WJCD 1390 KSEY 1290 WIS 1480 KBYP 1580 WPIC 790 WTH 960 CKSM 1220 KGFF 1450 M WHBL 1390 A WKT 950 WSEH 1290 WSNF 1150 M WJHS 730 M WADA 1399 WVSL 1520 WHAL 1400 WLI 1580 KFNF 920 KMA 960 A CHLT 630 CKTS 900 KWYD 1410 M KROE 930 KRY 910 KTJO 1500 WSPH 1480 KVVM 1050 KANB 1300 KBCL 1220 KCIJ 1050 C KEI 710 KKA 1550 M KJOE 1480 M KREB 980 KRM 1340 A KWKH 1130 C KGKC 1480 M KID 1340 A KHFH 1420 A KSIM 1400 WNCA 1570 KUOA 1290 M KKAS 1300 KSL 1340 C WMS 1050 CFRS 1560 CFO 1590 KSCJ 1360 A KMNS 620 M KTRI 1470 KISD 1230 KEL 1320 KNWC 1270	Springfield, Mass.	WMP 1450 KON 1490 KBC 1270 WHCO 1230 WSMT 1050 WKJL 990 WCOW 1290 WZ00 1400 M WDRD 910 N WSP 950 C KICD 1240 WSPZ 1400 KGA 1510 A KLYK 1230 KPEG 1380 N KHQ 590 N KNEW 790 C KREM 970 KXLY 920 C KCF 1330 KBRS 1340 A WCVS 1450 A-M WHAY 970 N WJAZ 1240 C WBZA 1050 WHYN 1560 C WMAS 1450 M WSPR 1270 N KGBX 1260 C KIC 1340 KTT5 1400 KWTO 560 A WIZE 1340 A WBE1 1600 WED1 1050 WDBL 1590 WCL 1480 KBFS 1460 WTOE 1470 WSTC 1400 A KDWT 1400 WRSL 1520 WBR 1490 WMSJ 1230 WMAJ 1450 N WRNS 1390 WRNS 1240 WSIC 1400 WDBM 550 WTON 1240 A WAF 900 KSTV 1510 KGEK 1230 KOLR 1490 WSDR 1240 WSTY 1340 WSP 1010 M WAVN 720 KSPI 1800 KJOY 1280 KSTN 1420 KWG 1230 A KAYL 980 CJCS 240 WIZ 1250 WYPO 840 WSTU 1450 M WHED 1270 WDR 910 WST 1230 KWAK 1240 M CFBR 550 CHNO 900 WLP 1460 A KCS 1310 KSS 230 CJRS 1240 WGT 930 WALS 980 WFG 1290 M WDX 1240 WSSC 1340 A WOK 1240 C	Terra Haute, Ind.	WBOW 1230 N WMFT 1300 A WTHI 1480 C				
San Marcos, Tex.	KKFC 610 M KCBS 740 C KFAX 1100 KGO 810 A KNBC 680 N KKH 1550 M KSA 1010 KSA 1450 KSF 1010 KVA 1260 WRJS 1090 KLOK 1170 KLIV 1590 M KEEN 1370 KXRX 1500 WAF 680 M WHAQ 770 WIAC 740 WIPR 940 WKAQ 580 C WKVM 810 WKYN 630 WUTA 1140	Shelbyville, Ind.	WSNW 1150 CKCN 560 WSEV 930 KIBH 1340 C-A WJCD 1390 KSEY 1290 WIS 1480 KBYP 1580 WPIC 790 WTH 960 CKSM 1220 KGFF 1450 M WHBL 1390 A WKT 950 								

C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.
KAMR	Redding, Calif.	1330	KBIX	Muskogee, Okla.	1490	KCLU	Rolla, Mo.	1590	KELO	Sloux Falls, S. Dak.	1320
KAIM	Kaimuki, Hawaii	870	KBIZ	Outtuma, Iowa	1240	KCLV	Clovis, N. Mex.	1240	KELP	El Paso, Tex.	920
KAIR	Tucson, Ariz.	1490	KBIT	Fordyce, Ark.	1570	KCLW	Hamilton, Tex.	900	KELR	El Reno, Okla.	1460
KAJI	Little Rock, Ark.	1250	KBKR	Baker, Oreg.	1490	KCLX	Collax, Wash.	1450	KELY	Ely, Nev.	1230
KAKO	Grants Pass, Oreg.	1270	KBKW	Aberdeen, Wash.	1450	KCMC	Texarkana, Tex.	1230	KENA	Mena, Ark.	1490
KAKA	Wickenburg, Ariz.	1250	KBLA	Burbank, Calif.	1480	KCMJ	Palm Sprgs., Calif.	1010	KENI	Toppenish, Wash.	1450
KAKC	Tulsa, Okla.	910	KBFB	Red Bluff, Calif.	1490	KCMO	Kansas City, Mo.	810	KENL	Anchorage, Alaska	550
KAKE	Wichita, Kan.	1240	KBFL	Blackfoot, Idaho	690	KCMS	Spring Sprgs., Mo.	1490	KENM	Arcata, Calif.	1340
KALB	Alexandria, La.	580	KBLI	Bollivar, Mo.	1550	KCNB	Broken Bow, Nebr.	1280	KENN	Fort Worth, N. Mex.	1390
KALE	Richland, Wash.	960	KBLT	Big Lake, Tex.	1290	KCNO	Alturas, Calif.	570	KENS	San Antonio, Tex.	680
KALF	Mesa, Ariz.	1510	KBLU	Yuma, Ariz.	1320	KCNY	San Marcos, Tex.	1470	KENT	Bellingham-Ferndale, Wash.	930
KALG	Alamogordo, N. Mex.	1230	KBLV	Gold Beach, Oreg.	1220	KCOB	Newton, Iowa	1280	KERB	Kermit, Tex.	600
KALI	Pasadena, Calif.	1430	KBMM	Henderson, Nev.	1400	KCOG	Centerville, Iowa	1400	KERC	Eastland, Tex.	1590
KALL	Salt Lake City, Utah	810	KBMN	Bozeman, Mont.	1230	KCOH	Houston, Tex.	1430	KERG	Eugene, Oreg.	1280
KALM	Thayer, Mo.	1290	KBMO	Benson, Minn.	1230	KCOK	Tulsa, Calif.	1270	KERN	Bakersfield, Calif.	1410
KALN	Iola, Kan.	1870	KBMW	Breckinridge, Minn.	1420	KCOL	Fort Collins, Colo.	1410	KESM	Keosauqua Springs, Mo.	1580
KALT	Atlanta, Tex.	900	KBMX	Coalinga, Calif.	1470	KCON	Conway, Ark.	1230	KETB	Boise, Idaho	710
KALV	Alva, Okla.	1430	KBMY	Billings, Mont.	1240	KCOR	San Antonio, Tex.	1350	KETO	Seattle, Wash.	1590
KAMD	Camden, Ark.	910	KBND	Bend, Oreg.	1110	KCOV	Alliance, Nebr.	1400	KEXD	Livingston, Tex.	1440
KAME	Kenedy, Tex.	990	KBOA	Kennett, Mo.	830	KCOY	Santa Maria, Calif.	1400	KEYE	Union, La.	1490
KAMO	Rogers, Ark.	1390	KBOE	Oskaloosa, Iowa	740	KCPX	Salt Lake City, Utah	1320	KEYF	Permyon, Tex.	1400
KAMP	El Centro, Calif.	1430	KBOI	Boise, Idaho	950	KCRA	Sacramento, Calif.	1320	KEYL	Jameson, N. Dak.	1400
KAMY	McCamey, Tex.	1450	KBOK	Martinez, Ark.	910	KCRB	Chanute, Kans.	1480	KEYM	Keosauqua, Minn.	1400
KANA	Anaconda, Mont.	580	KBOL	Boulder, Colo.	1490	KCRC	Enid, Okla.	1480	KEYN	Terraville, Nebr.	690
KANB	Shreveport, La.	1300	KBOM	Bismarck-Mandan, N. Dak.	1270	KCRD	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1600	KEYP	Provo, Utah	1450
KAND	Corsicana, Tex.	1340	KBON	Omaha, Nebr.	1490	KCRM	Crane, Tex.	1380	KEYR	Williston, N. Dak.	1360
KANE	New Iberia, La.	1240	KBOP	Pleasanton, Tex.	1270	KCRS	Midland, Tex.	550	KEYS	Rapid City, S. Dak.	920
KANI	Wharton, Tex.	1500	KBOR	Brownsville, Tex.	1600	KCRT	Trinidad, Colo.	1240	KEYT	Aurheim, Calif.	1110
KANJ	Ogden, Utah	1250	KBOU	Guthrie, Okla.	1490	KCRV	Caruthersville, Mo.	1370	KEYV	Los Angeles, Calif.	1330
KANK	Anokah, Okla.	1290	KBOX	Dallas, Tex.	1490	KCSA	Pueblo, Colo.	590	KEYW	Fulton, Mo.	900
KANS	Independence, Mo.	1510	KBOY	Medford, Oreg.	780	KCSB	Chambers, Tex.	1490	KEYX	St. Cloud, Minn.	1450
KAOH	Duluth, Minn.	1390	KBPS	Portland, Oreg.	1450	KCTA	Corpus Christi, Tex.	1030	KEYY	Fairbanks, Alaska	610
KAOK	Lake Charles, La.	1400	KBRC	Mt. Vernon, Wash.	1430	KCTB	Gonzales, Tex.	1450	KEYZ	San Francisco, Calif.	1100
KAOJ	Carrollton, Mo.	1430	KBRI	Brinkley, Ark.	1570	KCTX	Childress, Tex.	1510	KFBF	Fayetteville, Ark.	1250
KAPA	Raymond, Wash.	1370	KBRK	Brookings, S. Dak.	1480	KCUB	Tucson, Ariz.	1290	KFBG	Great Falls, Mont.	1310
KAPB	Marksville, La.	1370	KBRM	McCook, Okla.	1470	KCUE	Red Wing, Minn.	1250	KFBC	Cheyenne, Wyo.	1530
KAPE	San Carlos, Ariz.	1480	KBRN	Brighton, Colo.	800	KCUL	Fort Worth, Tex.	1270	KFCB	Redfield, S. Dak.	1380
KAPI	Pueblo, Colo.	690	KBRD	Bremerton, Wash.	1490	KCVR	Lodi, Calif.	1540	KFDJ	Amariillo, Tex.	1440
KAPR	Douglas, Ariz.	930	KBRR	Leadville, Colo.	1230	KCYL	Lampasas, Tex.	1550	KFDF	Van Buren, Ark.	1580
KAPS	Mt. Vernon, Wash.	1470	KBRV	Springdale, Ark.	1340	KDAB	Arvada, Colo.	1400	KFDI	Wichita, Kansas	1070
KAPT	Salem, Oreg.	1220	KBSV	Soda Sprgs., Ida.	540	KDAC	Fort Bragg, Calif.	1230	KFDJ	Beaumont, Tex.	560
KAPU	Port Angeles, Wash.	1290	KBSO	O'Neill, Nebr.	1350	KDAK	Carrrington, N. D.	1600	KFDR	Grand Coulee, Wash.	1360
KARA	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	1310	KBRZ	Freshwater, Ark.	1450	KDAN	Eureka, Calif.	790	KFEL	Pueblo, Colo.	970
KARE	Atlanta, Kan.	1470	KBSF	Springfield, La.	1460	KDAV	Lubbock, Tex.	580	KFEQ	St. Joseph, Mo.	680
KARI	Blaine, Wash.	1450	KBST	Big Spring, Tex.	1490	KDAY	Santa Monica, Calif.	1580	KFFA	Helena, Ark.	1360
KARK	Little Rock, Ark.	920	KBTA	Batesville, Ark.	1340	KDBA	Santa Barbara, Calif.	1490	KFGG	Faroo, N. D.	920
KARM	Fresno, Calif.	1430	KBTM	Jonesboro, Ark.	1230	KDBB	Mansfield, La.	1380	KFGQ	Boone, Iowa	1260
KARR	Great Falls, Mont.	1400	KBTO	Neesho, Mo.	1420	KDBM	Dillon, Mont.	800	KFHH	Wichita, Kans.	1390
KARS	Bellevue, N. M.	860	KBTR	Do, Kan.	1360	KDBN	Alexandria, La.	1410	KFIB	Los Angeles, Calif.	640
KARY	Jerome, Idaho	1400	KBTU	Denver, Colo.	710	KDD	Dumas, Tex.	1400	KFIG	Iowa Falls, Iowa	1510
KASB	Prosser, Wash.	1310	KBUC	Corona, Calif.	1410	KDDA	Decorah, Iowa	1150	KFIV	Modesto, Calif.	1360
KASE	Austin, Tex.	910	KBUD	Athens, Tex.	1410	KDEF	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	1240	KFJF	Fond du Lac, Wis.	1450
KASH	Eugene, Ore.	1600	KBUN	Brigham City, Utah	800	KDEN	Denver, Colo.	1340	KFJB	Marshalltown, Iowa	1230
KASI	Ames, Iowa	1430	KBUR	Bemidji, Minn.	1450	KDEO	El Cajon, Calif.	910	KFJM	Grand Forks, N. Dak.	1370
KASK	Ontario, Calif.	1510	KBUS	Burlington, Iowa	1490	KDES	Palm Sprgs., Calif.	930	KFJW	Fort Worth, Tex.	1270
KASL	Newcastle, Wyo.	1240	KBVA	Mexia, Tex.	1590	KDET	Cent., Tex.	1590	KFKA	Greenville, S. C.	1380
KASM	Albany, Minn.	1150	KBUY	Amarillo, Tex.	1010	KDEX	Waco, Tex.	1240	KFKF	Bellevue, Wash.	1330
KATN	Minden, La.	1240	KBYM	Miss., S. Dak.	1810	KDEY	Boulder, Colo.	1360	KFKU	Lawrence, Kans.	1250
KAST	Astoria, Ore.	1220	KBZ	Lancaster, Calif.	1580	KDGO	Durango, Colo.	1400	KFLD	Floydada, Tex.	900
KASY	Auburn, Wash.	1220	KBZZ	Lajunta, Colo.	1400	KDHL	Twenty-nine Palms, California	1250	KFLJ	Walsenburg, Colo.	1380
KATE	Albert Lea, Minn.	1450	KCAK	Phoenix, Ariz.	1010	KDIA	Faribault, Minn.	920	KFLM	Mountain Home, Ida.	1240
KATI	Casper, Wyo.	1400	KCAD	Abilene, Tex.	1560	KDIB	Oakland, Calif.	1310	KFLW	Klamath Falls, Oreg.	1450
KATL	Miles City, Mont.	1340	KCAL	Redlands, Calif.	1410	KDID	Anchorage, Alaska	790	KFNV	Corvallis, Oreg.	1240
KATM	Boise, Idaho	1010	KCAP	Helena, Mont.	1340	KDII	Holbrook, Ariz.	1270	KFNB	San Diego, Calif.	540
KATP	Safford, Ariz.	1230	KCAR	Clarksville, Tex.	1350	KDKA	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1020	KFND	San Diego, Calif.	550
KATQ	Taylor, Tex.	940	KCBY	Stanton, Tex.	1050	KDKB	Del Rio, Tex.	1010	KFNE	Ferriday, Iowa	1600
KATR	Eugene, Ore.	1320	KCBZ	Des Moines, Iowa	1590	KDKC	Del Rio, Tex.	1010	KFNW	Shenandoah, Iowa	920
KATY	San Luis Obispo, Cal.	1340	KCBK	Libby, Mont.	1590	KDKD	Del Rio, Tex.	1010	KFNF	Faroo, N. Dak.	900
KATZ	St. Louis, Mo.	1600	KCBW	Lubbock, Tex.	1590	KDKS	Permyon, Tex.	1470	KFOJ	Lincoln, N. Mex.	1240
KAUS	Austin, Minn.	1480	KCBX	San Diego, Calif.	1170	KDMA	Montevideo, Minn.	1450	KFOX	Long Beach, Calif.	1280
KAVE	Carlsbad, N. Mex.	1240	KCBS	San Francisco, Calif.	740	KDMO	Carthage, Mo.	1490	KFPA	Franklin, La.	1390
KAVI	Rocky Ford, Colo.	1320	KCCB	Paris, Ark.	1460	KDMS	El Dorado, Ark.	1240	KFRB	Fairbanks, Alaska	900
KAVJ	Lancaster, Calif.	610	KCCD	Lawton, Okla.	1050	KDNT	Denoton, Tex.	1490	KFRS	San Francisco, Calif.	610
KAVR	Apple Valley, Calif.	1010	KCCR	Plover, S. Dak.	1150	KDOK	Tyler, Tex.	1330	KFRV	Rockwell, Tex.	980
KAWA	Waco, Tex.	1010	KCCS	Corpus Christi, Tex.	1150	KDOM	Windom, Minn.	1400	KFRE	Fresno, Calif.	1450
KAWL	York, Neb.	1370	KCCJ	Kirkland, Wash.	790	KDON	Salinas, Calif.	1460	KFRM	Kansas City, Mo.	550
KAWT	Douglas, Ariz.	1450	KCEE	Tucson, Ariz.	1390	KDOR	Reno, Nev.	1300	KFRN	Longview, Tex.	1370
KAYC	Beaumont, Tex.	1450	KCEY	Tullock, Calif.	1330	KDOV	Medford, Oreg.	1300	KFRU	Columbia, Mo.	1400
KAYE	Puyallup, Wash.	1460	KCFB	Spokane, Wash.	1600	KDQD	DeQueen, Ark.	1490	KFSB	John, Mo.	950
KAYG	Lakewood, Wash.	1480	KCFP	Cuero, Tex.	1250	KDRS	Sedalia, Mo.	1480	KFSC	Denver, Colo.	1220
KAYL	Storm, Iowa	900	KCFM	Goddard, Kans.	1280	KDSE	Paragould, Ark.	1490	KFSJ	San Diego, Calif.	540
KAYO	Seattle, Wash.	1150	KCGH	Columbia, Mo.	1440	KDSJ	DeQueen, S. Dak.	1480	KFSG	Los Angeles, Calif.	1150
KAYS	Hays, Kans.	1400	KCHE	Cherokee, Iowa	1010	KDSN	Denison, Iowa	950	KFST	Fort Stockton, Tex.	860
KAYT	Rupert, Idaho	970	KCHJ	Chillicothe, Mo.	1010	KDSX	Denison, Tex.	1280	KFTM	Morgan, Colo.	1400
KBAL	San Saba, Tex.	1410	KCHK	Delano, Calif.	1010	KDTA	Delta, Colo.	1400	KFTV	Paris, Tex.	1250
KBAM	Longview, Wash.	1270	KCHL	Charleston, Mo.	1350	KDTH	Dubuque, Iowa	1370	KFTW	Frederickstown, Mo.	1450
KBAN	Bowie, Tex.	1410	KCHS	Truth or Consequences, N. Mex.	1400	KDUZ	Hutchinson, Minn.	1260	KFVN	Las Vegas, N. Mex.	1230
KBAO	Burling, Idaho	1280	KCHT	Cochella, Calif.	970	KDWB	St. Paul, Minn.	630	KFUO	Gladeville, Tex.	850
KBBA	Benton, Ark.	850	KCHY	Cheney, Wyo.	1590	KDWE	Stamford, Tex.	1400	KFVS	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	980
KBBB	Borger, Tex.	1600	KCID	Caldwell, Idaho	1490	KDXE	No. Little Rock, Ark.	1380	KFWB	Los Angeles, Calif.	980
KBBC	Centerville, Utah	1600	KCII	Washington, Iowa	1380	KDXU	St. George, Utah	1450	KFXD	Nampa, Idaho	580
KBBM	Yakima, Wash.	1390	KCIJ	Shreveport, La.	1050	KDYL	Tooele, Utah	990	KFXM	San Bernardino, Calif.	590
KBBR	North Bend, Oreg.	1340	KCIK	Houma, La.	1380	KDZA	Pueblo, Colo.	1240	KFYN	Bonham, Tex.	1420
KBBS	Buffalo, Wyo.	1450	KCLH	Carroll, Iowa	1490	KEAN	Brownwood, Tex.	1240			
KBCL	Oceanlake, Oreg.	1380	KCLM	Carroll, Iowa	1490	KEAP	Fresno, Calif.	980			
KBCL	Shreveport, La.	1380	KCLN	Victorville, Calif.	910	KEBE	Jacksonville, Tex.	1400			
KBEA	Mission, Kans.	1480	KCLM	Victorville, Calif.	910	KEBQ	Odessa, Tex.	1380			
KBEC	Waxahachie, Tex.	1390	KCLJ	Minot, N. Dak.	910	KECJ	St. George, Utah	1450			
KBEE	Modesto, Calif.	970	KCLK	San Luis Obispo, Cal.	1280	KECK	Dodge City, Kans.	1490			
KBEL	Elk City, Okla.	1240	KCKC	San Bernardino, Cal.	1350	KECO	Longview, Wash.	1400			
KBEK	Idabel, Okla.	1240	KCKG	Sanora, Tex.	1240	KEED	Springfield, Oreg.	1050			
KBEN	Carrrizo Sprgs., Tex.	1450	KCKN	Kansas City, Kans.	1340	KEEE	Nacogdoches, Tex.	1230			
KBER	San Antonio, Tex.	1150	KCKJ	Jena, La.	1480	KEEL	Shreveport, La.	710			
KBET	Reno, Nev.	1340	KCKK	Coalinga, Ariz.	1150	KEEN	San Jose, Calif.	1370			
KBEV	Portland, Oreg.	1010	KCKL	Pine Bluff, Ark.	1400	KEES	Gladeville, Tex.	1470			
KBFS	Belle Fourche, S. Dak.	1450	KCKM	Cleburne, Tex.	1120	KEES	Gladeville, Tex.	1470			
KBGN	Caldwell, Idaho	910	KCKN	Clifton, Ariz.	1400	KEKA	Kailua, Hawaii	1130			
KBGO	Waco, Tex.	1580	KCKO	Clinton, Iowa	1390	KELA	Centralla, Wash.	1470			
KBHC	Nashville, Ark.	1260	KCKP	Leavenworth, Kans.	1410	KELD	El Dorado, Ark.	1400			
KBHM	Branson, Mo.	1220	KCKR	Rolls, Tex.	1530	KELI	Tulsa, Okla.	1430			
KBHT	Hot Springs, Ark.	990	KCKS	Flagstaff, Ariz.	600	KELK	Elko, Nev.	1240			
KBIT	Fresno, Calif.	1400									
KBIG	Avonlea, Calif.	740									
KBIM	Roswell, N. Mex.	910									
KBIS	Bakersfield, Calif.	970									

C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.
KFYD	Bismarck, Tex.	790	KICM	Golden, Colo.	1250	KLIF	Dallas, Tex.	1190	KNEL	Brady, Tex.	1490
KFYR	Bismarck, N.Dak.	550	KICD	Calxico, Calif.	1490	KLJK	Jefferson City, Mo.	950	KNEM	Neveda, Mo.	1240
KGA	Spokane, Wash.	1510	KICY	Nome, Alaska	850	KLIL	Estherville, Iowa	1340	KNET	Palestine, Tex.	1450
KGAF	Gainesville, Tex.	1580	KID	Idaho Falls, Idaho	590	KLIN	Lincoln, Nebr.	1400	KNEW	Spokane, Wash.	1450
KGAK	Gallup, N.Mex.	1330	KIDD	Monterey, Calif.	630	KLIP	Fowler, Calif.	1220	KNEZ	McPherson, Kans.	1540
KGAL	Lebanon, Ore.	920	KIDO	Boise, Idaho	630	KLIO	Portland, Ore.	990	KNEZ	Lompoc, Calif.	960
KGAS	Carthage, Tex.	1430	KIEV	Glendale, Calif.	870	KLIR	Denver, Colo.	1310	KNIA	Knoxville, Iowa	1320
KGAY	Salem, Ore.	1590	KIFI	Idaho Falls, Idaho	1260	KLIT	Twin Falls, Idaho	1380	KNIM	Maryville, Mo.	1580
KGB	San Diego, Calif.	1360	KIFN	Phoenix, Ariz.	860	KLK	Brainerd, Minn.	1570	KNIN	Wichita Falls, Tex.	990
KGBG	Galveston, Tex.	1540	KIFW	Sitka, Alaska	1230	KLKA	Leesville, La.	1570	KNIT	Abilene, Tex.	790
KGBS	Los Angeles, Calif.	1020	KIHN	Wood, Okla.	1340	KLLE	Lubbock, Tex.	1460	KNND	Cottage Grove, Ore.	1490
KGBT	Hartlingen, Tex.	1260	KIHR	Hood River, Ore.	1340	KLME	Laramie, Wyo.	1490	KNOG	Conroe, La.	1350
KGBX	Springfield, Mo.	1450	KIJV	Huron, S.Dak.	650	KLMO	Longmont, Colo.	1050	KNOE	Monroe, La.	1490
KGCA	Rugby, N.D.	1450	KIKI	Honolulu, Hawaii	1310	KLMR	Lincoln, Nebr.	920	KNOG	Nogales, Ariz.	1340
KGCK	Sidney, Mont.	1480	KIKK	Pasadena, Tex.	1400	KLMS	Lincoln, Nebr.	1450	KNOK	Ft. Worth, Tex.	970
KGDN	Edmonds, Wash.	630	KIKL	Miami, Ariz.	1340	KLMX	Clayton, N.Mex.	1480	KNOP	N. Platte, Nebr.	1410
KGEE	Bakersfield, Calif.	1230	KIKS	Sulphur, La.	1440	KLOD	Ogden, Utah	1450	KNOR	Norman, Okla.	1400
KGEM	Boise, Idaho	1140	KILO	Grand Forks, S.Dak.	1440	KLOE	Ridgecrest, Calif.	1240	KNOT	Prescott, Ariz.	1450
KGEN	Tulare, Calif.	1370	KILT	Houston, Tex.	610	KLOE	Goodland, Kans.	730	KNOW	Austin, Tex.	1490
KGER	Long Beach, Calif.	1390	KIMA	Yakima, Wash.	1460	KLOH	Kelso, Wash.	1050	KNOX	Grand Forks, N.Dak.	1310
KGFF	Kalispell, Mont.	600	KIMB	Kimball, Nebr.	1260	KLOG	Pipestone, Minn.	1050	KNPT	Newport, Ore.	1310
KGFF	Shawnee, Okla.	1450	KIMM	Rapid City, S.D.	1260	KLOK	San Jose, Calif.	1170	KNUI	Makawao, Hawaii	1310
KGFJ	Los Angeles, Calif.	1230	KIML	Gillette, Wyo.	1490	KLOK	Corvallis, Ore.	1350	KNUI	New Ulm, Minn.	860
KGFL	Roswell, N.Mex.	1400	KIMN	London, Mo.	950	KLOS	Albuquerque, N.Mex.	1450	KNUJ	Houston, Tex.	1230
KGFV	Kearney, Nebr.	1340	KIMO	Hilo, Hawaii	850	KLOU	Lake Charles, La.	1580	KNWC	Sioux Falls, S.D.	1270
KGFX	Pierre, S.Dak.	630	KIMP	Mt. Pleasant, Tex.	960	KLOV	Loveland, Colo.	1570	KNWS	Waterloo, Iowa	1070
KGGF	Coffeyville, Kans.	690	KIND	Independence, Kans.	1010	KLPC	Lompoc, Calif.	1330	KNX	Los Angeles, Calif.	1090
KGGG	Forest Grove, Ore.	1570	KINE	Kingsville, Tex.	1330	KLPL	Lake Providence, La.	1050	KOD	Denver, Colo.	850
KGGH	Albuquerque, N.Mex.	610	KING	Seattle, Wash.	1090	KLPR	Okla. City, Okla.	1390	KOAC	Corvallis, Ore.	550
KGGI	Forest Grove, Ore.	1570	KINS	Eureka, Calif.	980	KLPW	Union, Mo.	1140	KOAL	Pricco, Utah	1230
KGHF	Pueblo, Colo.	1350	KINT	El Paso, Tex.	1590	KLRA	Little Rock, Ark.	1010	KOAM	Fritchburg, Kans.	860
KGHL	Billings, Mont.	1470	KIOD	Des Moines, Iowa	800	KLRS	Little Rock, Ark.	1010	KORR	Oroville, Calif.	1340
KGHN	Brookfield, Mo.	1470	KIOA	Des Moines, Iowa	940	KLRT	Little Rock, Ark.	1010	KOB	Albuquerque, N.Mex.	1450
KGHS	International Falls, Minn.	1230	KIOT	Barstow, Calif.	1310	KLTF	Little Falls, Minn.	960	KOBE	Las Cruces, N.Mex.	1280
KGHT	Hollister, Calif.	1520	KIOW	Bay City, Tex.	1270	KLTR	Blackwell, Okla.	1580	KOEH	San Antonio, Tex.	540
KGIL	San Fernando, Calif.	1260	KIPA	Hilo, Hawaii	1110	KLTZ	Glasgow, Mont.	1240	KOCG	Clifton, Tex.	1240
KGIW	Alamosa, Colo.	1450	KIQO	Willows, Calif.	1560	KLUB	Salt Lake City, Utah	1570	KOCY	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1340
KGBK	Tyler, Tex.	1480	KIRO	Seattle, Wash.	1580	KLUC	Las Vegas, Nev.	1050	KODA	Houston, Tex.	1010
KGKB	San Angelo, Tex.	940	KIRS	Fresno, Wash.	1450	KLUE	Longview, Tex.	1280	KODI	Joplin, Mo.	1230
KGLC	Miami, Fla.	910	KIRX	Kirkville, Mo.	1230	KLUV	Evanston, Wyo.	1240	KODL	The Dalles, Ore.	1400
KGLE	Glendive, Mont.	590	KISD	Sioux Falls, S.Dak.	910	KLVS	Pasadena, Tex.	1480	KODY	North Platte, Nebr.	1240
KGLN	Glendwood Sprgs., Colo.	980	KISP	Portland, Ore.	1340	KLW	Lawrence, Kans.	1320	KOEL	Des Moines, Iowa	950
KGLO	Mason City, Iowa	1300	KIST	Santa Barbara, Calif.	1340	KLWV	Levelland, Tex.	1230	KOFA	Yuma, Ariz.	1240
KGLU	Safford, Ariz.	1480	KIT	Yakima, Wash.	1280	KLWN	Lawrence, Kans.	1230	KOFE	Pullman, Wash.	1150
KGMB	Honolulu, Hawaii	590	KITE	San Antonio, Tex.	890	KLWY	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	1350	KOFI	Kalispell, Mont.	930
KGMC	Englewood, Colo.	1150	KITH	Chehalis, Wash.	1420	KLYD	Bakersfield, Calif.	1450	KOFO	Ottawa, Kans.	1220
KGMI	Ballingtown, Wash.	1220	KIUL	Garden City, Kans.	1240	KLYK	Spokane, Wash.	1230	KOFY	San Mateo, Calif.	1050
KGMD	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	1220	KIUP	Pecos, Tex.	1400	KLYV	Hamilton, Mont.	930	KOGA	Ogallala, Nebr.	1600
KGMS	Sacramento, Calif.	1390	KIUR	Durango, Colo.	930	KLYZ	Clarksburg, Ark.	1360	KOG	Oregon, Tex.	530
KGMT	Fairbury, Nebr.	1310	KIUV	Crockett, Tex.	1290	KMA	Shenandoah, Iowa	950	KOH	Honolulu, Hawaii	1170
KGNB	New Braunfels, Tex.	1420	KIXL	Dallas, Tex.	1040	KMAC	San Antonio, Tex.	1530	KOHU	Hermiston, Ore.	1570
KGNC	Amarillo, Tex.	710	KIXX	Provo, Utah	1490	KMAD	Madill, Okla.	650	KOIL	Omaha, Nebr.	1290
KGND	Dodge City, Kans.	1370	KIYZ	El Paso, Tex.	1150	KMAE	McKinney, Tex.	1600	KOIN	Portland, Ore.	970
KGNS	Laredo, Tex.	1390	KJAZ	El Paso, Tex.	1390	KMAF	Fresno, Calif.	1340	KOJM	Havre, Mont.	610
KGO	San Francisco, Calif.	810	KJAN	Atlantic, Iowa	1220	KMAH	Butler, Mo.	1530	KOKA	Shreveport, La.	1370
KGON	Oregon City, Ore.	1520	KJAX	Santa Rosa, Calif.	1150	KMAJ	Maquoketa, Iowa	1430	KOKB	Des Moines, Iowa	1240
KGOS	Torrington, Wyo.	1490	KJAY	Sacramento, Calif.	1430	KMC	Kansas City, Mo.	980	KOKC	Warrensburg, Mo.	1450
KGPC	Grafton, N.Dak.	1340	KJBC	Midland, Tex.	1400	KMB	Junction, Tex.	1450	KOKK	Keokuk, Iowa	1310
KGRI	Henderson, Tex.	1000	KJCK	Junction City, Kans.	1420	KMBU	Tucson, Ariz.	940	KOKY	Little Rock, Ark.	1440
KGRL	Bend, Ore.	940	KJEN	Jennings, La.	1290	KMBY	Monterey, Calif.	1570	KOLD	Tucson, Ariz.	1300
KGRN	Grinnell, Iowa	1410	KJEM	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1800	KMCD	Fairfield, Iowa	1270	KOLE	San Antonio, Tex.	1340
KGRD	Grinnell, Iowa	1410	KJEA	Beaumont, Tex.	1380	KMCM	McIntire, Ore.	1260	KOLJ	Quannah, Tex.	1150
KGST	Fresno, Calif.	1600	KJFB	Webster City, Iowa	1570	KMCO	Colorado, Mo.	900	KOLR	Reno, Nev.	920
KGU	Honolulu, Hawaii	760	KJFM	Ft. Worth, Tex.	1400	KMCS	Fort Scott, Kans.	1600	KOLS	Stirling, Colo.	1490
KGUC	Gunnison, Colo.	1490	KJFN	Ft. Worth, Tex.	1400	KMED	Medford, Ore.	1440	KOLP	Pryor, Okla.	1570
KGUD	Santa Barbara, Calif.	990	KJG	Ft. Worth, Tex.	1400	KMEN	San Bernardino, Calif.	1290	KOLT	Stetsbluff, Nebr.	1320
KGVL	Port Lavaca, Tex.	1560	KJH	Amarillo, Tex.	970	KMEO	Omaha, Nebr.	660	KOMA	Mobridge, S.Dak.	1520
KGV	Greenville, Tex.	1400	KJIK	Amarillo, Tex.	950	KMET	Paradise, Calif.	950	KOM	Okla. City, Okla.	1300
KGYD	Missoula, Mont.	1290	KJL	Amarillo, Tex.	950	KMFR	Medford, Ore.	860	KOMW	Seattle, Wash.	1000
KGVV	Belgrade, Mont.	630	KJLZ	Denver City, Tex.	1580	KMG	Albuquerque, N.Mex.	730	KOMO	Omaha, Wash.	680
KGW	Portland, Ore.	620	KJME	Phillipsburg, Kans.	1490	KMH	Marshall, Tex.	1450	KOMY	Watsonville, Calif.	1340
KGWA	Enid, Okla.	960	KJMP	Pomona, Calif.	1220	KMI	Cameron, Tex.	1330	KON	Reno, Nev.	1400
KGY	Olympia, Wash.	1240	KJMS	Silsbee, Tex.	1150	KMIS	Portageville, Mo.	980	KONG	Visalia, Calif.	1450
KGYN	Guyton, Okla.	1220	KKEY	Vancouver, Wash.	1480	KMJ	Fresno, Calif.	1050	KONJ	Spanish Fork, Utah	1480
KAH	Honolulu, Hawaii	1380	KKH	San Francisco, Calif.	1310	KMLB	Brookport, Mo.	1440	KONP	San Antonio, Tex.	860
KHAK	Waukegan, Iowa	1380	KKHJ	Fondleton, Ore.	1240	KMNS	Sioux City, Iowa	750	KOP	Port Angeles, Wash.	1450
KHAL	Homer, La.	1390	KKHK	Hilo, Hawaii	970	KMO	Tacoma, Wash.	620	KOOK	Billings, Mont.	970
KHAR	Anchorage, Alaska	590	KKHJ	Hilo, Hawaii	970	KMO	Tacoma, Wash.	620	KOOD	Phoenix, Ariz.	960
KHAS	Hastings, Nebr.	1230	KKHJ	Hilo, Hawaii	970	KMO	Tacoma, Wash.	620	KOOL	Omaha, Nebr.	1420
KHAT	Phoenix, Ariz.	1480	KKHJ	Hilo, Hawaii	970	KMO	Tacoma, Wash.	620	KOOS	Coos Bay, Ore.	1230
KHBC	Hilo, Hawaii	970	KKHJ	Hilo, Hawaii	970	KMO	Tacoma, Wash.	620	KOPR	Butte, Mont.	1070
KHBM	Monticello, Ark.	1560	KKHJ	Hilo, Hawaii	970	KMO	Tacoma, Wash.	620	KOPR	Butte, Mont.	1070
KHBR	Hillsboro, Tex.	1560	KKHJ	Hilo, Hawaii	970	KMO	Tacoma, Wash.	620	KOPR	Butte, Mont.	1070
KHBN	Big Springs, Tex.	1270	KKHJ	Hilo, Hawaii	970	KMO	Tacoma, Wash.	620	KOPR	Butte, Mont.	1070
KHEN	Henryetta, Okla.	1590	KKHJ	Hilo, Hawaii	970	KMO	Tacoma, Wash.	620	KOPR	Butte, Mont.	1070
KHEP	Phoenix, Ariz.	1280	KKHJ	Hilo, Hawaii	970	KMO	Tacoma, Wash.	620	KOPR	Butte, Mont.	1070
KHER	Santa Maria, Calif.	1600	KKHJ	Hilo, Hawaii	970	KMO	Tacoma, Wash.	620	KOPR	Butte, Mont.	1070
KHEY	El Paso, Tex.	690	KKHJ	Hilo, Hawaii	970	KMO	Tacoma, Wash.	620	KOPR	Butte, Mont.	1070
KHFH	Ft. Worth, Tex.	1420	KKHJ	Hilo, Hawaii	970	KMO	Tacoma, Wash.	620	KOPR	Butte, Mont.	1070
KHH	Pampa, Tex.	1230	KKHJ	Hilo, Hawaii	970	KMO	Tacoma, Wash.	620	KOPR	Butte, Mont.	1070
KHHT	Walla Walla, Wash.	1320	KKHJ	Hilo, Hawaii	970	KMO	Tacoma, Wash.	620	KOPR	Butte, Mont.	1070
KHI	Los Angeles, Calif.	930	KKHJ	Hilo, Hawaii	970	KMO	Tacoma, Wash.	620	KOPR	Butte, Mont.	1070
KHMO	Hannibal, Mo.	1070	KKHJ	Hilo, Hawaii	970	KMO	Tacoma, Wash.	620	KOPR	Butte, Mont.	1070
KHOB	Hobbs, N.Mex.	1390	KKHJ	Hilo, Hawaii	970	KMO	Tacoma, Wash.	620	KOPR	Butte, Mont.	1070
KHOE	Truckee, Calif.	1400	KKHJ	Hilo, Hawaii	970	KMO	Tacoma, Wash.	620	KOPR	Butte, Mont.	1070
KHOG	Fayetteville, Ark.	1440	KKHJ	Hilo, Hawaii	970	KMO	Tacoma, Wash.	620	KOPR	Butte, Mont.	1070
KHOK	Honolulu, Hawaii	1560	KKHJ	Hilo, Hawaii	970	KMO	Tacoma, Wash.	620	KOPR	Butte, Mont.	1070
KHOT	Madera, Calif.	1250	KKHJ	Hilo, Hawaii	970	KMO	Tacoma, Wash.	620	KOPR	Butte, Mont.	1070
KHOW	Denver, Colo.	1380	KKHJ	Hilo, Hawaii	970	KMO	Tacoma, Wash.	620	KOPR	Butte, Mont.	1070
KHOZ	Harrison, Ark.	900	KKHJ	Hilo, Hawaii	970	KMO	Tacoma, Wash.	620	KOPR	Butte, Mont.	1070
KHZ	Spokane, Wash.	590	KKHJ	Hilo, Hawaii	970	KMO	Tacoma, Wash.	620	KOPR	Butte, Mont.	1070
KHJ	Hemet, Calif.	1320	KKHJ	Hilo, Hawaii	970	KMO	Tacoma, Wash.	620	KOPR	Butte, Mont.	1070
KHSL	Chico, Calif.	1290	KKHJ	Hilo, Hawaii	970	KMO	Tacoma, Wash.	620	KOPR	Butte, Mont.	1070
KHTN	Houston, Mo.	1340	KKHJ	Hilo, Hawaii	970	KMO	Tacoma, Wash.	620	KOPR	Butte, Mont.	1070
KHUB	Fremont, Nebr.	1340	KKHJ	Hilo, Hawaii	970	KMO	Tacoma, Wash.	620	KOPR	Butte, Mont.	1070
KHUM	Santa Rosa, Calif.	1580	KKHJ	Hilo, Hawaii	970	KMO	Tacoma, Wash.	620	KOPR	Butte, Mont.	1070
KHUZ	Borger, Tex.	1490	KKHJ	Hilo, Hawaii	970	KMO	Tacoma, Wash.	620	KOPR	Butte, Mont.	1070
KHVH	Honolulu, Hawaii	1040	KKHJ	Hilo, Hawaii	970	KMO	Tacoma, Wash.	620	KOPR	Butte, Mont.	1070
KIAL	Astoria, Ore.	1220	KKHJ	Hilo, Hawaii	970	KMO	Tacoma, Wash.	620	KOPR	Butte, Mont.	1070
KIBE	Palo Alto, Calif.	1230	KKHJ	Hilo, Hawaii	970	KMO	Tacoma, Wash.	620	KOPR	Butte, Mont.	1070
KIBH	Seward, Alaska	1340	KKHJ	Hilo, Hawaii	970	KMO	Tacoma, Wash.	620	KOPR	Butte, Mont.	1070
KIBL	Beaville, Mo.	1490	KKHJ	Hilo, Hawaii	970	KMO	Tacoma, Wash.	620	KOPR	Butte, Mont.	1070
KIBS	Bishop, Calif.	1230	KKHJ	Hilo, Hawaii	970	KMO	Tacoma, Wash.	620	KOPR	Butte, Mont.	1070
KICA	Clovis, N.M.	980	KKHJ	Hilo, Hawaii	970	KMO	Tacoma, Wash.	620	KOPR	Butte, Mont.	1070
KICD	Spencer, Iowa	1240	KKHJ	Hilo, Hawaii	970	KMO	Tacoma, Wash.	620	KOPR	Butte, Mont.	1070
KICK	Springfield, Mo.	1340	KKHJ	Hilo, Hawaii	970	KMO	Tacoma, Wash.	620	KOPR	Butte, Mont.	1070

C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.
KOZE	Lewiston, Idaho	1300	KRLN	Canon City, Colo.	1400	KSUE	Susanville, Calif.	1240	UOM	Minneapolis, Minn.	770
KOZI	Chelan, Wash.	1220	KRLW	Walnut Ridge, Ark.	1320	KSUM	Fairmont, Minn.	1370	KUPD	Tempe, Ariz.	1060
KODY	Grand Rapids, Minn.	1490	KRMD	Shreveport, La.	1340	KSNM	Bisbee, Ariz.	1230	KUPI	Idaho Falls, Idaho	980
KPAC	Port Arthur, Tex.	1250	KRMG	Tulsa, Okla.	1410	KSNV	Richfield, Utah	980	KURA	Moab, Utah	1480
KPAK	Minden, La.	1240	KRMO	Carmel, Calif.	1740	KSNW	Ogden, Utah	730	KURL	Billing, Mont.	730
KPAL	Palm Springs, Calif.	1240	KRMO	Monet, Mo.	990	KSPV	Artesia, N.Mex.	990	KURV	Edburg, Tex.	710
KPAM	Portland, Oreg.	1410	KRMS	Osage Beach, Mo.	1150	KSWA	Graham, Tex.	1330	KURY	Brookings, Oreg.	910
KPEF	Hanford, Tex.	1860	KRNO	San Bernardino, Calif.	1240	KWC	Tucson, Ariz.	1550	KUSD	Vermillion, S.Dak.	690
KPAP	Redding, Calif.	1270	KRNR	Roseburg, Oreg.	1490	KSWM	Council Bluffs, Iowa	1560	KUSH	Cushing, Okla.	940
KPAS	Banning, Calif.	1490	KRNS	Burns, Oreg.	1230	KSWM	Aurora, Mo.	1260	KUSA	St. Joseph, Mo.	1270
KPCY	Chico, Calif.	1560	KRNT	Des Moines, Iowa	1350	KSWO	Lawton, Okla.	1380	KUTA	Blaine, Utah	790
KPBA	Port Arthur, Ark.	1060	KRNY	Keary, Nebr.	1460	KSSX	Salt Lake City, Utah	630	KUTY	Yakima, Wash.	1450
KPBM	Carlsbad, N.Mex.	1500	KRRC	Rochester, Minn.	1340	KSYC	Yreka, Calif.	1490	KUTT	Fargo, N.Dak.	1550
KPBR	El Paso, Tex.	1530	KRRO	El Paso, Tex.	960	KSYX	Santa Rosa, N.Mex.	1420	KUVR	Palmdale, Calif.	1470
KPCA	Marked Tree, Ark.	1580	KRRO	El Paso, Tex.	960	KTAJ	Tacoma, Wash.	850	KUXL	Golden Valley, Minn.	1380
KPCN	Grand Prairie, Tex.	730	KROP	Abbeville, La.	600	KTAE	Taylor, Tex.	1260	KUZN	W. Monroe, La.	1310
KPDN	Pampa, Tex.	1340	KROP	Brewer, Calif.	1300	KTAN	Tucson, Ariz.	1340	KUZZ	Bakersfield, Calif.	800
KPDQ	Portland, Oreg.	800	KROS	Clinton, Iowa	1340	KTAN	Phoenix, Ariz.	620	KVAC	Vancouver, Wash.	1480
KPEG	Spokane, Wash.	1380	KROW	Dallas, Oreg.	1460	KTAT	Frederick, Okla.	1570	KVCK	Wolf Point, Nebr.	1450
KPEF	Lafayette, La.	1420	KROX	Crookston, Minn.	1260	KTBB	Tyler, Tex.	1240	KVCF	Winfield, La.	1270
KPEP	San Angelo, Tex.	1420	KRPL	Sacramento, Calif.	1400	KTCB	Austin, Tex.	590	KVCC	Redding, Calif.	600
KPER	Gilroy, Calif.	1290	KRRP	Los Angeles, Calif.	1340	KTCB	Malden, Mo.	1470	KVCC	San Luis Obispo, Calif.	920
KPET	Lamesa, Tex.	690	KRRR	Ruidoso, N.Mex.	910	KTCR	Minneapolis, Minn.	690	KVEE	Conway, Ark.	1330
KPGE	Page, Ariz.	1540	KRRV	Sherman, Tex.	910	KTCS	Fort Smith, Ark.	1470	KVEE	Las Vegas, Nev.	970
KPHO	Phoenix, Ariz.	910	KRSS	Othello, Wash.	1400	KTDO	Toledo, Oreg.	1230	KVEN	Ventura, Calif.	1480
KPK	Colorado Sprs., Colo.	1580	KRSS	Rapid City, S.Dak.	1340	KTDS	Idaho Falls, Idaho	900	KVFN	Austin, Tex.	1300
KPIR	Eugene, Ore.	1300	KRSI	St. Louis Park, Minn.	950	KTEE	Idaho Falls, Idaho	1490	KVFC	Cortez, Colo.	740
KPKW	Pasco, Wash.	1500	KRSI	Russell, Kans.	990	KTEL	Walla Walla, Wash.	1490	KVFD	Fort Dodge, Iowa	1400
KPLA	Plainville, Tex.	1050	KRSN	Los Alamos, N.Mex.	1430	KTEM	Temple, Tex.	1400	KVGB	Great Bend, Kans.	1590
KPLC	Lake Charles, La.	1470	KRSY	Roseburg, Oreg.	1230	KTEO	San Angelo, Tex.	1340	KVGT	Seattle, Wash.	570
KPLT	Paris, Tex.	1490	KRTN	Raton, N.Mex.	1490	KTER	Terrill, Tex.	1570	KVH	Varadero Beach, Cuba	1480
KPLW	Union, Mo.	1220	KRTR	Thermopolis, Wyo.	1490	KTF	Twin Falls, Idaho	1270	KVIL	Cottonwood, Ariz.	1600
KPMC	Crescent City, Calif.	1240	KRUN	Ballinger, Tex.	1400	KTFD	Seminole, Tenn.	1400	KVIN	Vanover, Wash.	1380
KPMC	Port Neches, Tex.	1560	KRUS	Ruston, La.	1490	KTFB	Texarkana, Tex.	1400	KVIN	Vinita, Okla.	1470
KPOC	Pocahontas, Ark.	1420	KRUX	Glendale, Ariz.	1360	KTFY	Brownfield, Tex.	1300	KVJ	Redding, Calif.	540
KPOD	Crescent City, Calif.	1310	KRVY	Ashtland, Oreg.	1350	KTHE	Thermopolis, Wyo.	1240	KVKM	Monahans, Tex.	1330
KPOF	Denver, Colo.	910	KRWV	Wichita, Kan.	1010	KTHO	Tahoe Valley, Calif.	590	KVLD	Cleveland, Tex.	1410
KPOI	Honolulu, Hawaii	1380	KRWV	Wichita, Kan.	1010	KTHO	Berryville, Ark.	1480	KVLM	Little Rock, Ark.	1050
KPOR	Portland, Oreg.	1330	KRYC	Corpus Christi, Tex.	1500	KTHB	Thibodaux, La.	790	KVLS	Lawton, Okla.	1240
KPOL	Scottsdale, Ariz.	1440	KRYZ	Albuquerque, N.M.	1580	KTIB	Thibodaux, La.	1490	KVLS	Lawton, Okla.	1240
KPOL	Los Angeles, Calif.	1580	KSAC	Manhattan, Kans.	580	KTIM	Tillamook, Oreg.	1590	KVLG	LaGrange, Tex.	1420
KPON	Anderson, Calif.	1580	KSAL	Salina, Kans.	1150	KTIP	Porterville, Calif.	1450	KVLL	Pauls Valley, Okla.	1470
KPOR	Quincy, Wash.	1370	KSAN	San Francisco, Calif.	1490	KTIS	Minneapolis, Minn.	900	KVLL	Livingston, Tex.	1220
KPOW	Powell, Wyo.	1260	KSAN	San Francisco, Calif.	1490	KTKA	Taft, Calif.	1420	KVMA	Magnolia, Ark.	630
KPPC	Pasadena, Calif.	1240	KSAY	San Francisco, Calif.	1010	KTKR	Taft, Calif.	930	KVMA	Colorado City, Tex.	1320
KPPB	Wenatche, Wash.	560	KSBB	Salinas, Calif.	1380	KTKT	Tucson, Ariz.	990	KVML	Sonora, Calif.	1450
KPRB	Redmond, Oreg.	1240	KSBJ	Sioux City, Iowa	1360	KTLD	Tullulah, La.	1360	KVNA	Fingstair, Ariz.	690
KPRC	Houston, Tex.	950	KSCO	San Cruz, Calif.	1080	KTLN	Denver, Colo.	1280	KVNC	Vincennes, Ind.	1010
KPRK	Livingston, Mont.	1330	KSD	St. Louis, Mo.	530	KTLN	Denver, Colo.	1280	KVNI	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	610
KPRL	Paso Robles, Calif.	1230	KSDN	Abertus, Dak.	1130	KTLN	Mtn. Home, Ark.	1490	KVNB	Logan, Utah	1340
KPRO	Riverside, Calif.	1490	KSDO	San Diego, Calif.	940	KTLN	Tahoe Valley, Calif.	590	KVOC	Bastrop, La.	1340
KPRS	Kansas City, Mo.	1500	KSDR	Waterton, S.Dak.	1480	KTLW	Tex. City, Tex.	1580	KVOC	Casper, Wyo.	1230
KPRT	Pratt, Kans.	1290	KSEE	Santa Maria, Calif.	1480	KTMK	McAlester, Okla.	1400	KVOE	Emporia, Kans.	1400
KPRT	Fairfurlas, Tex.	1260	KSEI	Poeatello, Idaho	930	KTMS	Santa Barbara, Calif.	1250	KVOL	Ogden, Utah	1380
KPST	Preston, Ga.	1340	KSEK	Pittsburg, Kans.	1340	KTNC	Falls City, Nebr.	1230	KVOM	Winkler, Mo.	1480
KPTL	Carson City, Nev.	1390	KSEL	Lubbock, Tex.	950	KTNM	Tucumcari, N.Mex.	1420	KVON	Napa, Calif.	1440
KPUG	Bellingham, Wash.	1170	KSEI	Lubbock, Tex.	950	KTNM	Tucumcari, N.Mex.	1420	KVOT	Tulsa, Okla.	1170
KQAA	Austin, Minn.	970	KSEJ	Shelby, Mont.	1470	KTNM	Tucumcari, N.Mex.	1420	KVOP	Plainview, Tex.	1400
KQDF	Spokane, Wash.	1280	KSEN	Durant, Okla.	750	KTNM	Tucumcari, N.Mex.	1420	KVOR	Colorado Springs, Colo.	1300
KQDI	Bismarck, N.D.	1350	KSET	El Paso, Tex.	1340	KTNM	Tucumcari, N.Mex.	1420	KVOS	Uvalde, Tex.	1400
KQDY	Minot, N.Dak.	1320	KSEW	Sitka, Alaska	1400	KTNM	Tucumcari, N.Mex.	1420	KVOW	Wadsworth, Wyo.	1450
KQEB	Roseburg, Oreg.	1250	KSEY	Seymour, Tex.	1230	KTNM	Tucumcari, N.Mex.	1420	KVOX	Moorehead, Minn.	1480
KQEO	Albuquerque, N.Mex.	1230	KSEY	Nacogdoches, Tex.	860	KTNM	Tucumcari, N.Mex.	1420	KVOY	Yuma, Ariz.	1400
KQIK	Lakeview, Oreg.	1230	KSF	Needles, Calif.	1340	KTNM	Tucumcari, N.Mex.	1420	KVOZ	Laredo, Tex.	1490
KQMS	Redding, Calif.	1400	KSFO	San Francisco, Calif.	980	KTNM	Tucumcari, N.Mex.	1420	KVPH	Canyon, Tex.	1550
KQTE	Missoula, Mont.	1340	KSGM	Chester, Ill.	980	KTNM	Tucumcari, N.Mex.	1420	KVPI	Ville Platte, La.	1050
KQV	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1410	KSIB	Creston, Iowa	1520	KTNM	Tucumcari, N.Mex.	1420	KVRC	Arkadelphia, Ark.	1240
KQYX	Joplin, Mo.	1560	KSID	Sidney, Nebr.	1340	KTNM	Tucumcari, N.Mex.	1420	KVRD	Cottonwood, Ariz.	1240
KRAE	Alamogordo, N.M.	1270	KSIG	Growley, La.	1450	KTNM	Tucumcari, N.Mex.	1420	KVRE	Santa Rosa, Calif.	1340
KRAD	E. Grand Forks, Minn.	1590	KSIL	Silver City, N.Mex.	1340	KTNM	Tucumcari, N.Mex.	1420	KVRH	Salida, Colo.	1340
KRAE	Cheyenne, Wyo.	1480	KSIN	Sinton, Tex.	900	KTNM	Tucumcari, N.Mex.	1420	KVRS	Rock Springs, Wyo.	1360
KRAI	Craig, Colo.	550	KSIS	Wichita, Kans.	900	KTNM	Tucumcari, N.Mex.	1420	KVSA	McGehee, Ark.	1220
KRAK	Stockton, Calif.	1140	KSIS	Sedalia, Mo.	1050	KTNM	Tucumcari, N.Mex.	1420	KVSB	Santa Fe, N.Mex.	1260
KRAL	Rawlins, Wyo.	1240	KSIX	Woodward, Okla.	1450	KTNM	Tucumcari, N.Mex.	1420	KVSH	Valentine, Nebr.	940
KRAM	Las Vegas, Nev.	920	KSIX	Corpus Christi, Tex.	1230	KTNM	Tucumcari, N.Mex.	1420	KVSO	Armore, Okla.	1240
KRAM	Morton, Tex.	1280	KSJB	Jamestown, N.Dak.	600	KTNM	Tucumcari, N.Mex.	1420	KVSW	Wichita, Kans.	1410
KRAO	Amelia, Va.	1360	KSJ	Sun Valley, Idaho	1340	KTNM	Tucumcari, N.Mex.	1420	KVWC	Wichita, Kans.	1410
KRBA	Lufkin, Tex.	1380	KSJ	Dallas, Tex.	660	KTNM	Tucumcari, N.Mex.	1420	KWBC	Navasota, Tex.	1550
KRBC	Abilene, Tex.	1470	KSL	Salt Lake City, Utah	1390	KTNM	Tucumcari, N.Mex.	1420	KWBE	Beatrice, Nebr.	1450
KRBI	St. Peter, Minn.	1310	KSLM	Salem, Oreg.	1240	KTNM	Tucumcari, N.Mex.	1420	KWBF	Wichita, Kans.	1410
KRBN	Red Lodge, Mont.	1450	KSLO	Opelousas, La.	1230	KTNM	Tucumcari, N.Mex.	1420	KWBG	Beatrice, Nebr.	1450
KRCK	Ridgecrest, Calif.	1360	KSLO	Wadsworth, Wyo.	1450	KTNM	Tucumcari, N.Mex.	1420	KWBI	Wichita, Kans.	1410
KRCD	Prineville, Oreg.	690	KSMA	Santa Maria, Calif.	1480	KTNM	Tucumcari, N.Mex.	1420	KWBL	Wichita, Kans.	1410
KRDE	Redding, Calif.	1230	KSMN	Mason City, Iowa	1010	KTNM	Tucumcari, N.Mex.	1420	KWBM	Hutchinson, Kans.	1590
KRDD	Colorado Springs, Colo.	1470	KSMO	Salem, Mo.	1340	KTNM	Tucumcari, N.Mex.	1420	KWBN	Hutchinson, Kans.	1590
KRDP	Reedsport, Oreg.	1400	KSMO	Salem, Mo.	1340	KTNM	Tucumcari, N.Mex.	1420	KWBS	Searcy, Ark.	1300
KROU	Diinaba, Calif.	1240	KSNB	San Bernardino, Calif.	1290	KTNM	Tucumcari, N.Mex.	1420	KWCB	Oak Grove, La.	1280
KRE	Berkeley, Calif.	1400	KSNP	Poeatello, Ida.	1290	KTNM	Tucumcari, N.Mex.	1420	KWCC	Chickasha, Okla.	1560
KREB	Shreveport, La.	980	KSNY	Aspen, Colo.	1260	KTNM	Tucumcari, N.Mex.	1420	KWCD	Chickasha, Okla.	1560
KRED	Eureka, Calif.	1480	KSNY	Snyder, Tex.	1450	KTNM	Tucumcari, N.Mex.	1420	KWCE	Chickasha, Okla.	1560
KREN	Oakdale, La.	900	KSO	Des Moines, Iowa	1460	KTNM	Tucumcari, N.Mex.	1420	KWCF	Chickasha, Okla.	1560
KREN	Farmington, Mo.	800	KSOA	Arkansas City, Kans.	1280	KTNM	Tucumcari, N.Mex.	1420	KWCG	Chickasha, Okla.	1560
KREK	Sapulpa, Okla.	1540	KSON	San Diego, Calif.	1240	KTNM	Tucumcari, N.Mex.	1420	KWCH	Chickasha, Okla.	1560
KREM	Spokane, Wash.	970	KSP	St. Louis Falls, S.Dak.	1140	KTNM	Tucumcari, N.Mex.	1420	KWCI	Chickasha, Okla.	1560
KREO	Indio, Calif.	1400	KSP	Salt Lake City, Utah	1370	KTNM	Tucumcari, N.Mex.	1420	KWCK	Chickasha, Okla.	1560
KREW	Sunnyside, Wash.	1230	KSPA	Santa Paula, Calif.	1400	KTNM	Tucumcari, N.Mex.	1420	KWCD	Chickasha, Okla.	1560
KREX	Grand Junction, Colo.	1390	KSPB	Stilwell, Okla.	780	KTNM	Tucumcari, N.Mex.	1420	KWCE	Chickasha, Okla.	1560
KRFQ	Watsonna, Minn.	1390	KSPD	Diiboll, Tex.	1260	KTNM	Tucumcari, N.Mex.	1420	KWCF	Chickasha, Okla.	1560
KRFG	Superior, Nebr.	1600	KSPD	Sioux Falls, S.Dak.	1400	KTNM	Tucumcari, N.Mex.	1420	KWCG	Chickasha, Okla.	1560
KRGI	Grand Island, Neb.	1230	KSR	Sioux Falls, S.Dak.	1400	KTNM	Tucumcari, N.Mex.	1420	KWCH	Chickasha, Okla.	1560
KRGV	Weslaco, Tex.	1380	KSRC	Soeroro, N.Mex.	1290	KTNM	Tucumcari, N.Mex.	1420	KWCI	Chickasha, Okla.	1560
KRHO	Duncan, Okla.	1350	KSRD	Santa Rosa, Calif.	1350	KTNM	Tucumcari, N.Mex.	1420	KWCK	Chickasha, Okla.	1560
KRIB	Mason City, Iowa	1490	KSRV	Ontario, Oreg.	1380	KTNM	Tucumcari, N.Mex.	1420	KWCL	Chickasha, Okla.	1560
KRIG	Odesa, Tex.	1410	KSSS	Colorado Springs, Colo.	740	KTNM	Tucumcari, N.Mex.	1420	KWCM	Chickasha, Okla.	1560
KRIH	Rayville, La.	990	KSSP	Sulphur Springs, Tex.	1230	KTNM	Tucumcari, N.Mex.	1420	KWCN	Chickasha, Okla.	1560
KRIO	McAllen, Tex.	910	KSTA	Coleman, Tex.	1000	KTNM	Tucumcari, N.Mex.	1420	KWCO	Chickasha, Okla.	1560
KRIZ	Phoenix, Ariz.	1230	KSTB	Brenneridge, Tex.	1430	KTNM	Tucumcari, N.Mex.	1420	KWCP	Chickasha, Okla.	1560
KRKC	King City, Calif.	1370	KSTH	St. Helens, Oreg.	1290	KTNM	Tucumcari, N.Mex.	1420	KWCC	Chickasha, Okla.	1560
KRKO	Los Angeles, Calif.	1380	KSTL	St. Louis, Mo.	890	KTNM	Tucumcari, N.Mex.	1420	KWCD	Chickasha, Okla.	1560
KRKO	Everett, Wash.	1150	KSTN	Stockton, Calif.	1420	KTNM	Tucumcari, N.Mex.	1420	KWCE	Chickasha, Okla.	1560
KRKT	Albany, Ore.	990	KSTP	St. Paul, Minn.	1500	KTNM	Tucumcari, N.Mex.	1420	KWCF	Chickasha, Okla.	1560
KRKL	Lewiston, Idaho	1350	KSTR	Grand Junction, Colo.	620	KTNM	Tucumcari, N.Mex.	1420	KWCG	Chickasha, Okla.	1560
KRLD	Dallas, Tex.	1080	KSTT	Davenport, Iowa	1170	KTNM	Tucumcari, N.Mex.	1420	KWCH	Chickasha, Okla.	1560
			KSTB	Stephenville, Tex.	1510	KTNM	Tucumcari, N.Mex				

C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.
KWK	St. Louis, Mo.	1380	KZZN	Littlefield, Tex.	1490	WARM	Scranton, Pa.	590	WBW	Bedford, Ind.	1340
KWKC	Ablene, Tex.	1340	WAA	Winston-Salem, N.C.	1480	WARN	Ft. Pierce, Fla.	1330	WBZ	Eau Claire, Wis.	1400
KWKH	Shreveport, La.	1180	WAAB	Worcester, Mass.	1450	WARO	Canonsburg, Pa.	1400	WBKH	Hattiesburg, Miss.	1510
KWKW	Pasadena, Calif.	1300	WAAC	Chicago, Ill.	1450	WARU	Peru, Ind.	1600	WBKN	Newton, Miss.	1410
KWKY	Des Moines, Iowa	1150	WAAG	Adel, Ga.	1470	WASA	Havre de Grace, Md.	1350	WBKV	West Bend, Wis.	1470
KWLC	Decorah, Iowa	1240	WAAK	Dallas, N.C.	1360	WASK	Lafayette, Ind.	1450	WBLE	Batesville, Miss.	1290
KWLD	Liberty, Tex.	1050	WAAP	Peoria, Ill.	1350	WATA	Boate, N.C.	1450	WBLF	Bellefonte, Pa.	1330
KWLM	Willmar, Minn.	1340	WAAT	Trenton, N.J.	1300	WATC	Gaylord, Mich.	900	WBLG	Lexington, Ky.	1300
KWLW	Nampa, Idaho	1340	WAAX	Gadsden, Ala.	1570	WATH	Athens, Ohio	1550	WBLJ	Dalton, Ga.	1230
KWMT	Ft. Dodge, Iowa	1340	WAAY	Huntsville, Ala.	1480	WATK	Antigo, Wis.	850	WBLR	Evergreen, Ala.	1470
KWNA	Winnemucca, Nev.	1400	WAB	Aquadilla, P.Rico	1480	WATM	Atmore, Ala.	1590	WBLR	Batesburg, S.C.	1430
KWNO	Winnona, Minn.	1230	WABB	Mobile, Ala.	1480	WATN	Watertown, N.Y.	1240	WBLT	Bedford, Va.	1350
KWNT	Davenport, Iowa	1580	WABC	New York, N.Y.	770	WATO	Oak Ridge, Tenn.	1290	WBLU	Union, Pa.	1480
KWOA	Worthington, Minn.	730	WABF	Fairhope, Ala.	1160	WATP	Marion, S.C.	1450	WBLV	Springfield, Ohio	1600
KWOC	Poplar Bluff, Mo.	930	WABG	Greenwood, Miss.	960	WATQ	Waterford, Conn.	1320	WBMA	Meaford, N.C.	1400
KWOE	Clinton, Okla.	1320	WABH	Deerfield, Va.	1150	WATS	Sayre, Pa.	960	WBMC	McMinnville, Tenn.	960
KWON	Bartlesville, Okla.	1400	WABI	Bangor, Maine	1490	WATT	Cadillac, Mich.	1240	WBMD	Baltimore, Md.	750
KWOR	Worland, Wyo.	1340	WABJ	Adrian, Mich.	1570	WATV	Birmingham, Ala.	900	WBMK	West Point, Ga.	1310
KWOS	Jessup City, Mo.	1600	WABK	Amite, La.	990	WATW	Ashland, Wis.	1400	WBML	Macon, Ga.	1350
KWOW	Pomona, Calif.	1240	WABL	Adrian, Mich.	1540	WATX	Alpena, Mich.	1450	WBMT	Black Mountain, N.C.	1350
KWPC	Muscotline, Iowa	860	WABM	Waynesboro, Miss.	1540	WAUB	Auburn, N.Y.	1310	WBNC	Charlottesville, Va.	1000
KWPM	West Plains, Mo.	1450	WABR	Winter Park, Fla.	1480	WAUC	Wausau, Wis.	1230	WBNC	Conway, N.H.	1050
KWPR	Claremore, Okla.	1270	WABT	Wutskegee, Ala.	580	WAUD	Auburn, Ala.	1050	WBNL	Boonville, Ind.	1540
KWRA	Idaho Falls, Idaho	1400	WABV	Abbeville, S.C.	1590	WAUG	Augusta, Ga.	1050	WBNN	Beacon, N.Y.	1260
KWRD	Henderson, Tex.	1470	WABW	Annapolis, Md.	800	WAUX	Waukesha, Wis.	1510	WBNS	Columbus, Ohio	1460
KWRE	Warrenton, Mo.	730	WABX	Albany, N.Y.	1400	WAY	Louisville, Ky.	970	WBNT	Ontedo, Tenn.	1160
KWRF	Warren, Okla.	860	WAC	Abemarle, N.C.	1010	WAYE	Waynesville, N.C.	1210	WBNU	New York, N.Y.	1380
KWRO	Coquille, Oreg.	630	WACA	Cameron, S.C.	1590	WAYF	Dayton, Ohio	1380	WBOW	Gallax, Va.	1360
KWRT	Boonville, Mo.	1370	WACB	Kittanning, Pa.	730	WAYL	Apollo, Pa.	980	WBPA	Salisbury, Md.	960
KWRV	McCook, Nebr.	1360	WACE	Chicopee, Mass.	1420	WAYM	Stillwater, Minn.	1220	WBQB	Virginia Beach, Va.	1550
KWRW	Guthrie, Okla.	1490	WACK	Newark, N.Y.	1460	WAYN	Avon Park, Fla.	1390	WBOK	New Orleans, La.	800
KWSC	Pullman, Wash.	1250	WACL	Waycross, Ga.	1050	WAYO	Albertville, Ala.	630	WBOP	Pensacola, Fla.	980
KWSD	Mt. Shasta, Calif.	620	WACD	Waco, Tex.	1420	WAYP	Portsmouth, Va.	1350	WBOS	Brookline, Mass.	1600
KWSH	Wetoka-Seminole, Oklahoma	1260	WACT	Tuscaloosa, Miss.	1390	WAYQ	New Haven, Conn.	1900	WBOW	Terre Haute, Ind.	1240
KWSK	Pratt, Kans.	1570	WADA	Shelby, N.C.	1350	WAYR	West Allis, Wis.	1590	WBOW	Lock Haven, Pa.	1230
KWSL	Grand Junction, Colo.	1340	WADC	Akron, Ohio	1210	WAYS	Kendallville, Ind.	1380	WBPA	Lock Haven, Pa.	1230
KWSO	Wasco, Calif.	1050	WADE	Wadesboro, N.C.	1280	WAYT	Zarephath, N.J.	1370	WBRC	Birmingham, Ala.	1460
KWTC	Barstow, Calif.	1230	WADK	Newport, R.I.	960	WAYU	Waynesboro, Va.	1490	WBRT	Bradenton, Fla.	1420
KWTO	Springfield, Mo.	560	WADD	New York, N.Y.	690	WAYV	Waynesboro, Va.	1490	WBRE	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1340
KWTX	Waco, Tex.	1230	WADP	Wadsworth, Conn.	790	WAYW	Dundalk, Md.	860	WBRI	Lynchburg, Va.	1340
KWYN	Concord, Calif.	1480	WADQ	Ansonia, Conn.	600	WAYX	Rockingham, N.C.	900	WBRL	Fitchburg, Mass.	1340
KWYR	Enterprise, Oreg.	1340	WAEB	Allentown, Pa.	900	WAYZ	Charleston, N.C.	550	WBRR	Marion, N.C.	1250
KWVY	Waverly, Iowa	1470	WAEL	Mayaguez, P.Rico	600	WAYA	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBRT	Barstow, Ky.	1320
KWWL	Waterloo, Iowa	1360	WAF	Stanton, Va.	1570	WAYB	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBRY	Boonville, N.Y.	900
KWYK	Farmington, N.Mex.	930	WAFS	Amsterdam, N.Y.	1570	WAYC	Waycross, Ga.	1230	WBRR	Greenville, N.C.	1280
KWYN	Wynne, Ark.	1400	WAGE	Leesburg, Va.	1320	WAYD	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBRS	Waterbury, Conn.	1590
KWYO	Sheridan, Wyo.	1410	WAGF	Dothan, Ala.	1290	WAYE	Bainbridge, Ga.	1380	WBSC	Benetsville, S.C.	1550
KWYR	Winnier, S.Dak.	1260	WAGG	Dothan, Tenn.	950	WAYF	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBSC	Blackshear, Ga.	1350
KWYZ	Everett, Wash.	1230	WAGM	Prasque Isle, Maine	950	WAYG	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBSP	New Bedford, Mass.	1420
KX	Seattle, Wash.	720	WAGN	Menominee, Mich.	1340	WAYH	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBTA	Charlotte, N.C.	1110
KXAR	Hope, Ark.	1490	WAGR	Lumberton, N.C.	580	WAYI	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBTA	Batavia, N.Y.	1490
KXEL	Waterloo, Iowa	1540	WAGS	Bishopville, S.C.	1380	WAYJ	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBTC	Williamson, W.Va.	1400
KXEN	St. Louis, Mo.	1010	WAGY	Forest City, N.C.	1320	WAYK	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBTD	Danville, Va.	1330
KXEO	Mexico, Mo.	1340	WAI	Galesburg, Ill.	1460	WAYL	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBTE	Bennington, Vt.	1370
KXEW	Tucson, Ariz.	1600	WAIL	Baton Rouge, La.	1230	WAYM	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBTO	Linton, Ind.	1600
KXEX	Fresno, Calif.	1530	WAIR	Anderson, S.C.	1270	WAYN	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBTS	Bridgeport, Ala.	1480
KXFI	Fl. Madison, Iowa	1380	WAIS	Winston-Salem, N.C.	1340	WAYO	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBUC	Buckhannon, W.Va.	1260
KXIC	Iowa City, Iowa	800	WAJ	Chicago, Ill.	820	WAYP	Ft. Worth, Tex.	570	WBUD	Butler, Pa.	1050
KXIJ	Dalhath, Ariz.	1410	WAJF	Decatur, Ga.	1490	WAYQ	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBUN	Yostown, Pa.	1570
KXIV	Phoenix, Ariz.	1400	WAJR	Morgantown, W.Va.	1340	WAYR	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBUR	Fredonia, N.C.	1340
KXIX	Forrest City, Ark.	950	WAKE	Kittanning, Pa.	1230	WAYS	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBVC	Waynesboro, Va.	950
KXKW	Lafayette, La.	1400	WAKI	McMinnville, Tenn.	990	WAYT	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBVL	Barbourville, Ky.	1550
KXKL	Portland, Oreg.	750	WAKN	Aiken, S.C.	910	WAYU	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBVP	Beaver Falls, Pa.	1230
KXLE	Ellensburg, Wash.	1240	WAKO	Lawrenceville, Ill.	1590	WAYV	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBWE	Calera, Ala.	1370
KXLF	Butte, Mont.	1370	WAKR	Akron, Ohio	1570	WAYW	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBWG	Savannah, Ga.	1450
KXLL	Helena, Mont.	1240	WAKU	Latrobe, Pa.	790	WAYX	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBYS	Canton, Ill.	1560
KXLL	Missoula, Mont.	1230	WAKY	Louisville, Ky.	1410	WAYY	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBZ	Boston, Mass.	1030
KXLD	Lewiston, Mont.	1230	WALA	Mobile, Ala.	1420	WAYZ	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBZA	Springfield, Mass.	1380
KXLR	Little Rock, Ark.	1150	WALD	Walden, P.Rico	1400	WAYA	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBZL	Brazz, Ind.	1380
KXLV	Clayton, Oreg.	1320	WALE	Fall River, Mass.	1590	WAYB	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBZT	Torrington, Conn.	990
KXLY	Spokane, Wash.	920	WALG	Albany, Ga.	1370	WAYC	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBZV	Northfield, Minn.	770
KXO	El Centro, Calif.	1230	WALH	Patchogue, N.Y.	1340	WAYD	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBZV	Northfield, Minn.	770
KXOA	Sacramento, Calif.	1470	WALL	Middletown, N.Y.	1340	WAYE	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBZV	Northfield, Minn.	770
KXOK	St. Louis, Mo.	650	WALM	Albion, Mich.	1260	WAYF	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBZV	Northfield, Minn.	770
KXOL	Ft. Worth, Tex.	1360	WALN	Albion, Mich.	1260	WAYG	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBZV	Northfield, Minn.	770
KXOX	Sweetwater, Tex.	1360	WALO	Albion, Mich.	1260	WAYH	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBZV	Northfield, Minn.	770
KXRA	Alexandria, Minn.	1490	WALT	Tampa, Fla.	1110	WAYI	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBZV	Northfield, Minn.	770
KXRI	Russellville, Ark.	1490	WAM	Herkimer, N.Y.	1420	WAYJ	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBZV	Northfield, Minn.	770
KXRO	Aberdeen, Wash.	1320	WAMD	Aberdeen, Md.	970	WAYK	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBZV	Northfield, Minn.	770
KXRX	San Jose, Calif.	1500	WAME	Miami, Fla.	1260	WAYL	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBZV	Northfield, Minn.	770
KXRL	Bozeman, Mont.	1450	WAMI	Opp, Ala.	860	WAYM	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBZV	Northfield, Minn.	770
KXRY	Colby, Kans.	1450	WAML	Laurel, Miss.	1340	WAYN	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBZV	Northfield, Minn.	770
KXZZ	Houston, Tex.	1320	WAMM	Flint, Mich.	1340	WAYO	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBZV	Northfield, Minn.	770
KY	San Francisco, Calif.	1260	WAMN	Venice, Fla.	1320	WAYP	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBZV	Northfield, Minn.	770
KYCA	Prescott, Ariz.	1490	WAMS	Wilmington, Del.	1380	WAYQ	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBZV	Northfield, Minn.	770
KYCN	Wheatland, Wyo.	1340	WAMW	Washington, Ind.	1580	WAYR	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBZV	Northfield, Minn.	770
KYCS	Roseburg, Oreg.	950	WAMY	Amory, Miss.	1490	WAYS	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBZV	Northfield, Minn.	770
KYJC	Medford, Oreg.	1230	WANA	Anniston, Ala.	1480	WAYT	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBZV	Northfield, Minn.	770
KYME	Boise, Idaho	740	WANB	Waynesburg, Pa.	900	WAYU	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBZV	Northfield, Minn.	770
KYND	Tempe, Ariz.	1580	WANC	Canton, Ohio	1450	WAYV	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBZV	Northfield, Minn.	770
KYNG	Coon Lake, Oreg.	1420	WANF	Wayne, Ind.	1190	WAYW	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBZV	Northfield, Minn.	770
KYNO	Fresno, Calif.	1300	WANP	Annapolis, Md.	1280	WAYX	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBZV	Northfield, Minn.	770
KYNT	Yankton, S.Dak.	1450	WANR	Anderson, S.C.	990	WAYY	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBZV	Northfield, Minn.	770
KYOK	Houston, Tex.	1590	WANU	Richmond, Va.	1390	WAYZ	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBZV	Northfield, Minn.	770
KYOR	Blythe, Calif.	1450	WANT	Albany, Ky.	1390	WAYA	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBZV	Northfield, Minn.	770
KYOS	Merced, Calif.	1480	WAOK	Alanta, Ga.	1450	WAYB	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBZV	Northfield, Minn.	770
KYUD	Greely, Colo.	1450	WAOL	Vincennes, Ind.	680	WAYC	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBZV	Northfield, Minn.	770
KYRO	Potosi, Mo.	1280	WAPA	San Juan, P.R.	1570	WAYD	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBZV	Northfield, Minn.	770
KYSM	Mankato, Minn.	1230	WAPC	Riverhead, N.Y.	690	WAYE	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBZV	Northfield, Minn.	770
KYSN	Colorado Sprngs., Colo.	1460	WAPD	Jacksonville, Fla.	980	WAYF	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBZV	Northfield, Minn.	770
KYSS	Missoula, Mont.	910	WAPP	McComb, Miss.	980	WAYG	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBZV	Northfield, Minn.	770
KYUM	Yuma, Ariz.	560	WAPQ	Acadia, Fla.	1070	WAYH	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBZV	Northfield, Minn.	770
KYVA	Gallup, N.Mex.	1250	WAPI	Birmingham, Ala.	1480	WAYI	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBZV	Northfield, Minn.	770
KYVW	Cleveland, Ohio	1090	WAPI	Clinton, Wis.	1570	WAYJ	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBZV	Northfield, Minn.	770
KZEE	Weatherford, Tex.	1220	WAPC	Chattanooga, Tenn.	1600	WAYK	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBZV	Northfield, Minn.	770
KZFY	Tyler, Tex.	690	WAPM	Montgomery, Ala.	1570	WAYL	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBZV	Northfield, Minn.	770
KZIF	Amarillo, Tex.	1310	WAQ	Towson, Md.	1320	WAYM	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBZV	Northfield, Minn.	770
KZIX	Fort Collins, Colo.	600	WAR	Ashtabula, Ohio	1470	WAYN	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBZV	Northfield, Minn.	770
KZNG	Hot Springs, Ark.	1470	WARA	Attleboro, Mass.	1320	WAYO	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBZV	Northfield, Minn.	770
KZOK	Prescott, Ariz.	1340	WARB	Wilmington, La.	1490	WAYP	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBZV	Northfield, Minn.	770
KZOL	Farwell, Tex.	1570	WARJ	Johnstown, Pa.	1250	WAYQ	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBZV	Northfield, Minn.	770
KZON	Tolleson, Ariz.	1190	WARE	Ware, Mass.	1420	WAYR	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBZV	Northfield, Minn.	770
KZOO	Honolulu, Hawaii	1210	WARF	Jasper, Ala.	1480	WAYS	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBZV	Northfield, Minn.	770
KZOT	Marionna, Ark.	1460	WARI	Abbeville, Ala.	1240	WAYT	Waynesboro, Pa.	1380	WBZV	Northfield, Minn.	770

C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.
WCER	Charlotte, Mich.	1890	WDAD	Indiana, Pa.	1450	WEER	Warrenton, Va.	1570	WFIL	Philadelphia, Pa.	500
WCFL	Chicago, Ill.	1000	WDAP	Tampa, Fla.	1250	WEET	Richmond, Va.	1320	WFIL	Findlay, Ohio	1330
WCFR	Springfield, Vt.	1480	WDAF	San Francisco, Calif., Mo.	610	WEUU	Reading, Pa.	850	WFIS	Fountain Inn, S.C.	1600
WCFA	Clifton Forge, Va.	1230	WDAK	Columbus, Ga.	1330	WEWE	Washington, N.C.	1320	WFIV	Fairfield, Ill.	1390
WCGA	Calhoun, Ga.	900	WDAL	Meridian, Miss.	1630	WEWZ	Easton, Pa.	1230	WFKN	Franklin, Ky.	1220
WCGC	Belmont, N.C.	1270	WDAN	Danville, Ill.	1490	WEWZ	Easton, Pa.	1230	WFKY	Frankfort, Ky.	1490
WCGO	Chicago Heights, Ill.	1600	WDAR	Darlington, S.C.	1350	WEGO	Concord, N.C.	1480	WFLA	Tampa, Fla.	970
WCGR	Canadaigua, N.Y.	1550	WDAS	Philadelphia, Pa.	1480	WEGP	Presque Isle, Maine	1390	WFLC	Fayetteville, N.C.	1490
WCHA	Chambersburg, Pa.	800	WDAX	McRae, Ga.	1410	WEHH	Elmira Heights, N.Y.	1590	WFLI	Lakeland, Fla.	1070
WCHB	Inkster, Mich.	1440	WDAY	Fargo, N. Dak.	970	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFLN	Philadelphia, Pa.	900
WCHI	Chillicothe, Ohio	1350	WDBF	Delray Beach, Fla.	680	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFLR	Farmville, Va.	870
WCHJ	Brookhaven, Miss.	1470	WDBF	Delray Beach, Fla.	680	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFLR	Dundee, N.Y.	1570
WCHK	Canton, Ga.	1290	WDBJ	Rojanoke, Va.	960	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFLR	Fredericksburg, Va.	1350
WCHO	Washington Court House, Ohio	1250	WDBL	Springfield, Tenn.	1590	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFLW	Monticello, Ky.	1360
WCHL	Chapel Hill, N.C.	1360	WDBM	Statesville, N.C.	550	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFLW	Goldboro, N.C.	730
WCHN	Norwich, N.Y.	970	WDBO	Orlando, Fla.	580	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFND	Frederick, Md.	980
WCHS	Charleston, W. Va.	1260	WDBQ	Dubuque, Iowa	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFNH	Cullman, Ala.	1460
WCHV	Charlottesville, Va.	1260	WDCE	Dade City, Fla.	1350	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFMJ	Youngstown, Ohio	1390
WCIL	Carbondale, Ill.	1020	WDCR	Hamover, N.Y.	1340	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFMO	Fairmont, N.C.	860
WCIN	Cincinnati, Ohio	1480	WDDT	Greenville, Miss.	1410	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFMW	Madisonville, Ky.	730
WCJL	Columbia, Miss.	1450	WDDW	Halfway, Md.	1420	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFNL	Fayetteville, N.C.	1390
WCKB	Dunn, N.C.	780	WDEA	Elizhthow, Mo.	1350	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFNO	No. Augusta, S.C.	1600
WCKR	Greer, S.C.	1300	WDEB	Pensacola, Fla.	610	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFOD	Florida, Ohio	1430
WCKM	Winston-Salem, N.C.	1300	WDEC	Americus, Ga.	1290	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFOM	Frankfort, Ky.	1230
WCKR	Miami, Fla.	610	WDEF	Hartford, Conn.	1220	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFOW	Hattiesburg, Miss.	1400
WCKY	Cincinnati, Ohio	1530	WDEH	Fayetteville, Tenn.	1370	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFOX	Milwaukee, Wis.	850
WCLA	Claxton, Ga.	1470	WDEI	Sweetwater, Tenn.	800	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFOY	St. Augustine, Fla.	1240
WCLB	Camilla, Ga.	1220	WDEJ	Wilmington, Del.	1150	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFPA	Fort Payne, Ala.	1400
WCLC	Jamestown, Tenn.	1260	WDEK	Waterbury, Vt.	550	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFGP	Atlantic City, N.J.	1450
WCLD	Cleveland, Miss.	1490	WDEW	Westfield, Mass.	1570	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFGV	Fort Valley, Ga.	1150
WCLE	Cleveland, N.Y.	1570	WDEY	Minneapolis, Minn.	1130	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRM	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCLG	Morgantown, W. Va.	1450	WDEZ	Dothan, Ala.	1070	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCLI	Corning, N.Y.	1450	WDIG	Orangeburg, S.C.	1150	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCLJ	Janesville, Wis.	1230	WDJS	Mt. Olive, N.C.	1430	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCLS	Columbus, Ga.	1580	WDK	Kingstree, S.C.	1310	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCLT	Newark, Ohio	1430	WDKN	Diakon, Tenn.	1260	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCLW	Mansfield, Ohio	1570	WDLA	Walton, N.Y.	1450	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCMA	Cornth, Miss.	1480	WDLA	Walton, N.Y.	1450	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCMB	Harrisburg, Pa.	1480	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCMC	Wildwood, N.J.	1230	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCME	Brunswick, Maine	900	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCMI	Ashland, Ky.	1340	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCMN	Areolito, P.R.	1280	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCMP	Pine City, Minn.	1350	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCMS	Elkton, N.Y.	1270	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCMT	Norfolk, Va.	1050	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCMT	Martin, Tenn.	1410	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCMT	Ottawa, Ill.	1430	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCNB	Connersville, Ind.	1580	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCNC	Elizabeth City, N.C.	1240	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCND	Weldon, N.C.	1480	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCNE	Quincy, Ill.	1230	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCNF	Newport, H.	930	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCNR	Bloomsburg, Pa.	1230	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCNT	Centraffa, Ill.	910	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCNU	Crestview, Fla.	1010	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCNX	Middletown, Conn.	1150	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCNY	Pensacola, Fla.	1370	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCOC	Wilmington, N.C.	910	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCOG	Greensboro, N.C.	1320	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCOH	Newman, Ga.	1400	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCOJ	Coatesville, Pa.	1400	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCOL	Columbus, Ohio	1230	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCOD	Cornelia, Ga.	1450	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCOP	Boston, Mass.	1150	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCOR	Lebanon, Tenn.	900	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCOS	Columbia, S.C.	1240	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCOW	Lewiston, Maine	1170	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCOW	Montgomery, Ala.	1290	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCOW	Sparta, Wis.	1290	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCOD	Columbia, Pa.	1580	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCOP	Clearfield, Pa.	900	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCOR	Houston, Miss.	1320	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCPC	Etowah, Tenn.	1220	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCPC	Cumberland, Ky.	1280	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCPC	Cincinnati, Ohio	1230	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCPS	Tarboro, N.C.	760	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCQS	Alma, Ga.	1400	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCRA	Emingham, Ill.	1030	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCRC	Waltham, Mass.	1390	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCRC	Cheraw, S.C.	1030	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCRI	Scottsboro, Ala.	1050	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCRC	Morristown, Tenn.	1150	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCRL	Ontonata, Ala.	1570	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCRL	Clare, Mich.	990	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCRL	Johnstown, Pa.	1230	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCRL	Cornith, Miss.	1390	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCRL	Greenwood, N.J.	1260	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCRT	Birmingham, Ala.	1260	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCRC	Washington, N.J.	1580	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCRC	Chicago, Ill.	1240	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCRC	Macon, Ga.	900	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCSC	Charleston, S.C.	1390	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCSC	Portland, Maine	970	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCSC	Columbia, Ind.	1010	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCSC	Celina, Ohio	1400	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCSC	Hillsdale, Mich.	1340	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCSS	Amsterdam, N.Y.	1490	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCST	Berkeley Springs, W. Va.	1010	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCCT	Andalusia, Ala.	920	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCCT	New Brunswick, N.J.	1450	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCCT	Corbish, N.Y.	860	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCCT	New Castle, Ind.	1550	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCUB	Manitowoc, Wis.	980	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCUC	Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	1150	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCUM	Cumberland, Md.	1230	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCVA	Culpeper, Va.	1490	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCVI	Concord, N.Y.	1340	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCVP	Murphy, N.C.	860	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCVQ	Kodiak, Alaska	960	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCVS	Springfield, Ill.	1450	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCWC	Ripon, Wis.	1600	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCYB	Bristol, Va.	690	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.	1490	WEIC	Charleston, Ill.	1270	WFRB	Franklin, Pa.	1430
WCYN	Cynthiana, Ky.	1400	WDLB	Marshallfield, Wis.							

C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.
WGOL	Goldsboro, N.C.	1300	WHMI	Howell, Mich.	1350	WIRO	Ironton, Ohio	1230	WJUD	St. Johns, Mich.	1580
WGOV	Valdosta, Ga.	950	WHMP	Northampton, Mass.	1400	WIRV	Irvine, Ky.	1500	WJUN	Mexico, Pa.	1220
WGPA	Bethany, Pa.	1100	WHNY	New York, N.Y.	1050	WIRY	Plattsburg, N.Y.	1500	WJVA	South Bend, Ind.	1580
WGPC	Bethany, Ga.	1450	WHNC	Henderson, N.C.	890	WISC	Columbia, S.C.	1340	WJVC	Cleveland, Ohio	900
WGR	Buffalo, N.Y.	550	WHNY	McComb, Miss.	1250	WISA	Isabella, P.R.	1300	WJVS	South Hill, Va.	1370
WGRA	Calro, Ga.	790	WHO	Des Moines, Iowa	1040	WISA	Ashville, N.C.	1310	WJVT	Demopolis, Ala.	1350
WGRD	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1410	WHOA	San Juan, P.R.	1490	WISM	Indianapolis, Ind.	1480	WJWN	Jackson, Miss.	1450
WGRF	Aguedella, P.R.	1340	WHOC	Chillicothe, Miss.	1490	WISL	Shamokin, Pa.	1480	WJXN	Clarksville, Tenn.	1400
WGRM	Greenwood, Miss.	1240	WHOF	Canton, Ohio	1060	WISL	Madison, Wis.	1150	WKAI	Macomb, Ill.	1510
WGRD	Lake Okechobee, Fla.	960	WHOL	Lancaster, Ohio	1320	WISD	Ponce, P.R.	1230	WKAL	Rome, N.Y.	1480
WGRP	Greenville, Pa.	940	WHOK	Allentown, Pa.	600	WISP	Kinston, N.C.	1230	WKAN	Goshen, Ind.	1320
WGRV	Greenville, Tenn.	1340	WHOM	New York, N.Y.	1480	WISR	Butler, Pa.	1240	WKAT	Allentown, Pa.	1320
WGRY	Gary, Ind.	1370	WHOO	Orlando, Fla.	990	WIST	Charlotte, Wis.	1360	WKQA	San Juan, P.R.	580
WGSA	Ephrata, Pa.	1810	WHOP	Hopkinsville, Ky.	1230	WITA	San Juan, P.R.	1400	WKAT	Miami Beach, Fla.	1860
WGSB	Geneva, Ill.	1480	WHOS	Decatur, Ala.	800	WITW	Baltimore, Md.	930	WKAZ	Charleston, W. Va.	950
WGSN	Huntington, N.Y.	740	WHOT	Campbell, Ohio	1350	WITZ	Jasper, Ind.	980	WKBC	N. Wilkesboro, N.C.	1410
WGSF	Hillien, Ga.	1570	WHOU	Houlton, Maine	1340	WIVE	Ashland, Va.	1430	WKBN	La Grange, Wis.	1400
WGST	Atlanta, Ga.	920	WHOW	Clinton, Ill.	1520	WIV	Knoxville, Tenn.	860	WKBI	St. Mary's, Pa.	1400
WGSV	Guntersville, Ala.	1270	WHPF	Harrisburg, Pa.	580	WIVV	Vaques, P.R.	1370	WKBK	Millan, Tenn.	1600
WGSW	Greenwood, S.C.	1350	WHPB	Benton, S.C.	1390	WIVY	Jacksonville, Fla.	1050	WKBL	Covington, Tenn.	1250
WGTA	Summerville, Ga.	930	WHPE	High Point, N.C.	1070	WIXK	New Richmond, Wis.	1590	WKBN	Youngstown, Ohio	570
WGTC	Greenville, N.C.	1590	WHRT	Hartsville, Pa.	860	WIXN	Dixon, Ill.	1460	WKBR	Harrisburg, Pa.	1250
WGTL	Kannapolis, N.C.	870	WHRY	Ann Arbor, Mich.	1600	WIXX	Oakland Park, Fla.	1520	WKBR	Manchester, N.H.	1490
WGTM	Wilson, N.C.	520	WHSC	Wilmington, N.C.	1490	WIXY	Rome, Ga.	1450	WKBS	Buffalo, N.Y.	1520
WGTO	Georgetown, S.C.	1400	WHSM	Hayward, Wis.	910	WIZR	Johnstown, N.C.	930	WKBS	Kissimmee, Fla.	1220
WGTD	Cypress Gardens, Fla.	540	WHSH	Hattiesburg, Miss.	1230	WIZS	Henderson, N.Y.	1450	WKCB	Muskegon, Mich.	850
WGUN	Decatur, Ga.	1010	WHTC	Holland, Mich.	1410	WIZZ	Streator, Ill.	1250	WKCT	Bowling Green, Ky.	930
WGUS	North Augusta, S.C.	1380	WHTE	Easton, N.J.	1450	WJAB	Westbrook, Me.	1470	WKCV	Warrenton, Va.	1420
WGUY	Bannor, Maine	1250	WHUG	Cookeville, Tenn.	1400	WJAC	Johnstown, Pa.	1230	WKDA	Nashville, Tenn.	1420
WGVA	Geneva, N.Y.	1240	WHUC	Hudson, N.Y.	1340	WJAG	Norfolk, Nebr.	1280	WKDE	La Grange, Va.	1280
WGVN	Greenville, Miss.	1260	WHUM	Huntington, Pa.	1510	WJAK	Jackson, Tenn.	1460	WKDF	Newberry, S.C.	1240
WGWG	Selma, Ala.	1280	WHUN	Huntington, Ind.	1470	WJAL	Marion, Ala.	1310	WKDN	Clarkdale, Miss.	1600
WGWG	Ashburnham, N.C.	1280	WHVF	Wausau, Wis.	1230	WJAS	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1320	WKDM	Camden, N.J.	800
WGY	Schenectady, N.Y.	810	WHVR	Vanover, Pa.	1000	WJAT	Swainsboro, Ga.	800	WKDX	Hamlet, N.C.	1400
WGYV	Greenville, Ala.	1380	WHWB	Rutland, Vt.	1010	WJAX	Jacksonville, Fla.	940	WKEE	Kewanee, Ill.	1450
WH	Madison, Wis.	970	WHWF	Princeton, N.J.	910	WJAY	Mullins, S.C.	1310	WKEF	Lover, Ill.	1450
WHAB	Baxley, Ga.	1260	WHYE	Yonkers, Pa.	960	WJAZ	Albany, Ga.	1280	WKEG	Griffin, Ga.	1450
WHAI	Greenfield, Mass.	1260	WHYN	Springfield, Mass.	950	WJBB	Haleyville, Ala.	1230	WKEH	Covington, Va.	1340
WHAK	Rogers City, Mich.	950	WIAC	San Juan, P.R.	740	WJBC	Bloomington, Ill.	1230	WKFN	Wickford, R.I.	1370
WHAL	Northfield, Tenn.	1490	WIAM	Williamston, N.C.	900	WJBD	Salem, Ill.	1550	WKGK	Knoxville, Tenn.	1340
WHAM	Rochester, N.Y.	1180	WIBA	Madison, Wis.	1310	WJBE	Deland, Fla.	1490	WKHM	Jackson, Mich.	970
WHAN	Haines City, Fla.	930	WIBB	Macon, Ga.	1310	WJBF	Detroit, Mich.	1500	WKIC	Hazard, Ky.	1390
WHAP	Hopewell, Va.	1340	WIBC	Indianapolis, Ind.	1490	WJBL	Holland, Mich.	1260	WKID	Urbana, Ill.	1580
WHAR	Clarksburg, W. Va.	1340	WIBD	Indianapolis, Ind.	1450	WJBM	Jerseyville, Ill.	1480	WKIG	Glenview, Ill.	1580
WHAS	Louisville, Ky.	840	WIBJ	Jackson, Mich.	1450	WJBK	Baton Rouge, La.	1150	WKIN	Londontown, Md.	1370
WHAT	Philadelphia, Pa.	1340	WIBR	Baton Rouge, La.	1300	WJBT	Wheeling, W. Va.	1470	WKIP	Poughkeepsie, N.Y.	1450
WHAY	Haverhill, Mass.	980	WIBU	Payette, Wis.	1240	WJCD	Seymour, Ind.	1390	WKIS	Orlando, Fla.	740
WHAW	Wesley, Va.	980	WIBV	Bellefonte, Ill.	1260	WJCF	Sebring, Fla.	960	WKIX	Raleigh, N.C.	850
WHAY	New Britain, Conn.	910	WIBW	Topeka, Kans.	950	WJCG	Johnson City, Tenn.	910	WKJZ	Key West, Fla.	1500
WHAZ	Troy, N.Y.	1330	WIBX	Utica, N.Y.	1280	WJDA	Quincy, Mass.	1800	WKJB	Mayaguez, P.R.	710
WHB	Kansas City, Mo.	710	WICC	Bridgeport, Conn.	1290	WJDB	Thomsville, Ala.	630	WKJC	Fort Wayne, Ind.	1380
WHBB	Selma, Ala.	1490	WICD	Providence, R.I.	1290	WJDC	Waco, Miss.	620	WKKD	Aurora, Ill.	1580
WHBC	Rockton, Ohio	1480	WICH	Norwich, Conn.	1310	WJDE	Salisbury, Md.	1470	WKKE	Cocoa, Fla.	860
WHBF	Cant Island, Ill.	1490	WICK	Seranton, Pa.	1400	WJEF	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1230	WKKS	Vancouver, Ky.	1570
WHBG	Harrisonburg, Va.	1360	WICG	Salisbury, Md.	1330	WJEG	Gallipolis, Ohio	990	WKLA	Ludington, Mich.	1450
WHBL	Sheboygan, Wis.	1330	WICU	Erie, Pa.	1490	WJEH	Hagerstown, Md.	1240	WKLK	St. Albans, W. Va.	1300
WHBN	Harrodsburg, Ky.	1420	WICY	Malone, N.Y.	1400	WJEL	Faldosta, Ga.	1450	WKLE	Washington, Ga.	1370
WHBO	Tampa, Fla.	1050	WID	Bridgeton, N.C.	1600	WJER	Dayton, Ohio	1480	WKLJ	Sparta, Wis.	980
WHBQ	Memphis, Tenn.	560	WIDB	Elizabethtown, Ky.	1540	WJES	Johnston, S.C.	1570	WKLK	Sparks, Minn.	1230
WHBT	Harriman, Tenn.	1600	WIDC	Superior, Wis.	970	WJET	Erie, Pa.	1400	WKLK	Clouet, Minn.	1230
WHBU	Anderson, Ind.	1490	WIDF	Madford, Wis.	1490	WJFC	Jefferson City, Tenn.	1480	WKLK	Wilmington, N.C.	980
WHBY	Appleton, Wis.	1230	WIDG	Malone, N.Y.	1400	WJGD	Wilmington, N.C.	1400	WKLK	Louisville, Ky.	1080
WHCC	Waynesville, N.C.	1400	WIDH	Elizabethtown, Ky.	1540	WJGE	Tullahoma, Tenn.	740	WKLK	Blackstone, Va.	1440
WHCO	Sparta, Ill.	1230	WIDJ	Elizabethtown, Ky.	1540	WJGF	Jacksonville, Ill.	1550	WKLK	Haskell, Ga.	980
WHCU	Ithaca, N.Y.	870	WIDK	Elizabethtown, Ky.	1540	WJGG	Lansing, Mich.	1240	WKLK	Haskell, Ga.	980
WHDF	Houghton, Mich.	1400	WIDL	Elizabethtown, Ky.	1540	WJGH	San Antonio, Tex.	900	WKLK	Kalamazoo, Mich.	1470
WHDM	Boston, Mass.	850	WIDM	Elizabethtown, Ky.	1540	WJGI	Commerce, Ga.	1270	WKMC	Florissant Sprngs., Pa.	1470
WHDL	Olean, N.Y.	1450	WIDN	Elizabethtown, Ky.	1540	WJGJ	Chicago, Ill.	1160	WKMF	Roanoke, Mich.	1370
WHDM	Meriden, Conn.	1440	WIDP	Elizabethtown, Ky.	1540	WJGK	Niagara Falls, N.Y.	1440	WKMH	Dearborn, Mich.	1310
WHDS	Portsmouth, N.H.	750	WIDQ	Elizabethtown, Ky.	1540	WJGL	Lewisburg, Tenn.	1490	WKMI	Kalamazoo, Mich.	1360
WHDC	Rochester, N.Y.	1460	WIDR	Elizabethtown, Ky.	1540	WJGM	Detroit, Mich.	1400	WKMK	Blountstown, N.C.	1220
WHDE	Martinsville, Va.	1370	WIDS	Elizabethtown, Ky.	1540	WJGN	Wilmington, N.C.	1400	WKML	Kings Mtn., N.C.	1220
WHDF	Syracuse, N.Y.	620	WIDT	Elizabethtown, Ky.	1540	WJGO	Wilmington, N.C.	1400	WKNE	Keene, N.H.	1290
WHED	Stuart, Va.	1270	WIDU	Elizabethtown, Ky.	1540	WJGP	Beckley, W. Va.	560	WKNX	Saginaw, Mich.	1210
WHEP	Foley, Ala.	1340	WIDV	Elizabethtown, Ky.	1540	WJGQ	Orange, Va.	1340	WKNY	Kinston, N.Y.	1490
WHER	Memphis, Tenn.	1480	WIDW	Elizabethtown, Ky.	1540	WJGR	Brookhaven, Miss.	1340	WKOA	Hopkinsville, Ky.	1480
WHFW	Hampton Beach, Fla.	1060	WIDX	Elizabethtown, Ky.	1540	WJGS	Rice Lake, Wis.	1240	WKOK	Southern, N.Y.	1360
WHFY	Millington, Tenn.	1220	WIDY	Elizabethtown, Ky.	1540	WJGT	Philadelphia, Pa.	1540	WKOP	Ginghamton, N.Y.	1370
WHFB	Benton Harbor, Mich.	1060	WIDZ	Elizabethtown, Ky.	1540	WJGU	Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	990	WKOS	Wellston, Ohio	1330
WHFC	Clevo, Ill.	1450	WIE	Elizabethtown, Ky.	1540	WJGV	Ironwood, Mich.	630	WKOW	Madison, Wis.	1070
WHGD	Harrisburg, Pa.	1490	WIEA	Elizabethtown, Ky.	1540	WJGW	Athens, Ala.	730	WKOX	Framingham, Mass.	1190
WHGR	Houghton L., Mich.	1280	WIEB	Elizabethtown, Ky.	1540	WJGX	Florence, S.C.	970	WKOY	Bluefield, W. Va.	1240
WHHH	Warren, Ohio	1440	WIEC	Elizabethtown, Ky.	1540	WJGY	Jacksonville, N.C.	1240	WKOZ	Kosciusko, Miss.	1350
WHHL	Holly Hill, S.C.	1340	WIEE	Elizabethtown, Ky.	1540	WJGZ	W. Palm Beach, Fla.	1230	WKPA	New Kensington, Pa.	1400
WHHM	Memphis, Tenn.	1340	WIEF	Elizabethtown, Ky.	1540	WJHA	Hammond, Ind.	1250	WKQB	Waco, Mich.	1420
WHHT	Lucedale, Miss.	1440	WIEG	Elizabethtown, Ky.	1540	WJHB	South Haven, Mich.	940	WKRC	Cincinnati, Ohio	550
WHHV	Hillsville, Va.	1400	WIEH	Elizabethtown, Ky.	1540	WJHC	Wilmington, N.C.	1400	WKRG	Mobile, Ala.	710
WHHY	Montgomery, Ala.	1440	WIEI	Elizabethtown, Ky.	1540	WJHD	Wilmington, N.C.	1400	WKRM	Murphy, N.C.	1390
WHIE	Griffin, Ga.	1340	WIEJ	Elizabethtown, Ky.	1540	WJHE	Wilmington, N.C.	1400	WKRS	Columbia, Tenn.	1340
WHIH	Portsmouth, Va.	1400	WIEK	Elizabethtown, Ky.	1540	WJHF	Wilmington, N.C.	1400	WKRO	Calro, Ill.	1370
WHIL	Medford, Mass.	1490	WIEE	Elizabethtown, Ky.	1540	WJHG	Wilmington, N.C.	1400	WKRT	Cortlandt, N.Y.	920
WHIM	E. Providence, R.I.	1110	WIEF	Elizabethtown, Ky.	1540	WJHI	Wilmington, N.C.	1400	WKRV	Charlottesville, Va.	1310
WHIN	Gallatin, Tenn.	1090	WIEG	Elizabethtown, Ky.	1540	WJHJ	Wilmington, N.C.	1400	WKRW	Oil City, Pa.	1340
WHIO	Dayton, Ohio	1210	WIEH	Elizabethtown, Ky.	1540	WJHK	Wilmington, N.C.	1400	WKSB	Millford, Del.	1300
WHIP	Mooreville, N.C.	1350	WIEI	Elizabethtown, Ky.	1540	WJHL	Wilmington, N.C.	1400	WKSC	Kershaw, S.C.	930
WHIR	Danville, Ky.	1230	WIEJ	Elizabethtown, Ky.	1540	WJHM	Wilmington, N.C.	1400	WKSK	W. Jefferson, N.C.	1600
WHIS	Bluefield, W. Va.	1440	WIEK	Elizabethtown, Ky.	1540	WJHN	Wilmington, N.C.	1400	WKSR	Pulaski, Tenn.	1420
WHIT	New Bern, N.C.	1270	WIEE	Elizabethtown, Ky.	1540	WJHO	Wilmington, N.C.	1400	WKST	Waco, Mich.	1420
WHIY	Orlando, Fla.	1270	WIEF	Elizabethtown, Ky.	1540	WJHP	Wilmington, N.C.	1400	WKTC	Charlotte, N.C.	1310
WHIZ	Zanesville, Ohio	1240	WIEG	Elizabethtown, Ky.	1540	WJHQ	Wilmington, N.C.	1400	WKTD	Thomasville, Ga.	1340
WHJB	Greensburg, Pa.	1240	WIEH	Elizabethtown, Ky.	1540	WJHR	Wilmington, N.C.	1400	WKTE	Shelton, Va.	1380
WHJC	Matawan, W. Va.	1360	WIEI	Elizabethtown, Ky.	1540	WJHS	Wilmington, N.C.	1400	WKTF	Sheboygan, Wis.	950
WHK	Cleveland, Ohio	1420	WIEJ	Elizabethtown, Ky.	1540	WJHT	Wilmington, N.C.	1400	WKTO	South Paris, Maine	1450
WHKK	Hendersonville, N.C.	1450	WIEK	Elizabethtown, Ky.	1540	WJHU	Wilmington, N.C.	1400	WKTX	Atlantic Beach, Fla.	1600
WHKY	Hickory, N.C.	1290	WIEE	Elizabethtown, Ky.	1540	WJHV	Wilmington, N.C.	1400			
WHLE	Virginia, Minn.	1400	WIEF	Elizabethtown, Ky.	1540	WJHW	Wilmington, N.C.	1400			
WHLD	Niagara Falls, N.Y.	1270	WIEG	Elizabethtown, Ky.	1540	WJHX	Wilmington, N.C.	1400			
WHLF	South Boston, Va.	1400	WIEH	Elizabethtown, Ky.	1540	WJHY	Wilmington, N.C.	1400			
WHLI	Hempstead, N.Y.	1600	WIEI	Elizabethtown, Ky.	1540	WJHZ	Wilmington, N.C.	1400			
WHLL	Wheeling, W. Va.	1600	WIEJ	Elizabethtown, Ky.	1540	WJIA	Wilmington, N.C.	1400			
WHLM	Blairsville, Pa.	550	WIEK	Elizabethtown, Ky.	1540	WJIB	Wilmington, N.C.	1400			
WHLN	Harlan, Ky.	1400	WIEE	Elizabethtown, Ky.	1540	WJIC	Wilmington, N.C.	1400			
WHLO	Akron, Ohio	640	WIEF	Elizabethtown, Ky.	1540	WJID	Wilmington, N.C.	1400			
WHLP	Cantonville, Tenn.	1570	WIEG	Elizabethtown, Ky.	1540						

C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.
WKTY	LaCrosse, Wis.	580	WLUV	Lynch Park, Ill.	1520	WMRP	Flint, Mich.	1570	WOKA	Douglas, Ga.	1310
WKVJ	Cullman, Ala.	1340	WLVA	Lynchburg, Va.	590	WMSA	Massena, N.Y.	1340	WOKB	Winter Garden, Fla.	1600
WKVA	Lewisburg, Pa.	920	WLWN	Nashville, Tenn.	1560	WMSV	Sylva, N.C.	1480	WOKC	Warrenton, Ore.	1340
WKVM	San Juan, P.R.	810	WLYB	Cincinnati, Ohio	700	WMSK	Morganfield, Ky.	1550	WOKD	Meridian, Miss.	1450
WKVT	Battleboro, Vt.	1480	WLYN	Albany, Ga.	1250	WMSL	Decatur, Ala.	1400	WOKJ	Jackson, Miss.	1580
WKWF	Ky West, Fla.	1600	WLYO	New Orleans, La.	1360	WMSR	Manchester, Tenn.	1320	WOKK	Albany, N.Y.	1590
WKWK	Wheeling, W.Va.	1400	WLYC	Williamsport, Pa.	1050	WMT	Central City, Ky.	1150	WOKS	Columbus, Ga.	1340
WKWS	Rocky Mount, Va.	1290	WMAA	Munising, Mich.	1400	WMTA	Madras, Ind.	600	WOKW	Brookton, Mass.	1410
WKXL	Concord, N.H.	1450	WMAF	Madison, Fla.	1360	WMTB	Vanleue, Ky.	1380	WOKY	Milwaukee, Wis.	920
WKXY	Knoxville, Tenn.	900	WMAJ	Forest, Miss.	1230	WMTD	Madras, Ind.	730	WOLZ	Alton, Ill.	1570
WKYV	Saratoga, Fla.	930	WMAK	State College, Pa.	1450	WMTL	Leitchfield, Ky.	1500	WOLD	Marion, W.Va.	1450
WKYB	Paducah, Ky.	930	WMAJ	Nashville, Tenn.	1300	WMTM	Morrilton, Tenn.	1380	WOLF	Syracuse, N.Y.	1330
WKYN	Rio Piedras, P.R.	630	WMAK	Nashville, Tenn.	1300	WMTN	Morrisstown, N.J.	1250	WOLG	Winston, N.C.	1550
WKYR	Keyser, W.Va.	1270	WMAK	Washington, O.C.	630	WMTS	Surfresboro, Tenn.	860	WOLH	Owensboro, Ky.	1490
WKYV	Louisville, Ky.	900	WMAK	Marinette, Wis.	570	WMTU	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WOMP	Bellaire, Ohio	1290
WKZO	Kalamazoo, Mich.	590	WMAK	Manor, N.C.	1060	WMTV	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WONT	Manitowoc, Wis.	1240
WLAC	Nashville, Tenn.	1510	WMAK	Chicago, Ill.	670	WMTW	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WONW	Winona, Miss.	1570
WLAD	Nashbury, Conn.	800	WMAK	Springfield, Mass.	1450	WMTX	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WOND	Pleasantville, N.J.	1400
WLAF	LaFollette, Tenn.	1240	WMAK	Springfield, Mich.	1010	WMTY	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WONF	Dayton, Ohio	1230
WLAG	La Grange, Ga.	1240	WMAK	Grand Rapids, Mich.	970	WMTZ	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WONN	Lakeland, Fla.	1280
WLAK	Lakeland, Fla.	1430	WMAK	Macon, Ga.	940	WMTA	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WONW	Defiance, Ohio	1200
WLAM	Lewiston, Maine	1470	WMAK	Ambridge, Pa.	1460	WMTB	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WOOD	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1300
WLAN	Lancaster, Pa.	1390	WMAK	Macon, Miss.	1400	WMTC	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WOOF	Oothala, Ala.	560
WLAP	Lexington, Ky.	630	WMAK	Peoria, Ill.	1470	WMTD	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WOOG	Washington, D.C.	1340
WLAR	Rome, Ga.	1450	WMAK	Peoria, Ill.	1470	WMTN	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WOOW	Greenville, N.C.	1310
WLAR	Athens, Ga.	940	WMAK	Peoria, Ill.	1470	WMTS	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WOPA	Oak Park, Ill.	1490
WLAS	Jacksonville, N.C.	1330	WMAK	Chicago, Ill.	1600	WMTT	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WOPJ	Bristol, Tenn.	1490
WLAT	Conway, S.C.	1330	WMAK	Morehead City, N.C.	740	WMTU	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WOR	New York, N.Y.	710
WLAU	Laurel, Miss.	1600	WMAK	Miami Beach, Fla.	1490	WMTV	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WORA	Mayaguez, P.R.	260
WLAV	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1340	WMAK	Potosky, Mich.	1340	WMTW	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WORD	Waukegan, S.C.	1310
WLAW	Lawrenceville, Ga.	1360	WMAK	Auburn, N.Y.	1340	WMTX	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WORG	Orangeburg, S.C.	1550
WLBY	Muscle Shoals, Ala.	1450	WMAK	Unionville, Fla.	1460	WMTY	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WORL	York, Pa.	1350
WLBA	Gainesville, Ga.	1100	WMAK	Unionville, Fla.	1460	WMTZ	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WORS	Boston, Mass.	950
WLBB	Carrollton, Ga.	1340	WMAK	Memphis, Tenn.	790	WMTA	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WORM	Savannah, Tenn.	1010
WLBC	Muncie, Ind.	1340	WMAK	New York, N.Y.	570	WMTB	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WORT	New Smyrna Beach, Fla.	1550
WLBE	Leesburg, Fla.	790	WMAK	Church Hill, Tenn.	1260	WMTC	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WORX	Madison, Ind.	1270
WLBG	Laurens, S.C.	860	WMAK	Columbia, Tenn.	1280	WMTD	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WOSC	Fulton, N.Y.	1340
WLBI	Mattoon, Ill.	1170	WMAK	Dneida, N.Y.	1600	WMTN	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WOSH	Oshkosh, Wis.	1490
WLBJ	Denham Springs, La.	1220	WMAK	Harvard, Ill.	1600	WMTS	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WOSU	Columbus, Ohio	820
WLBJ	Bowling Green, Ky.	1410	WMAK	Waco, Tex.	1220	WMTT	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WOTR	Corry, Pa.	1370
WLBK	DeKalb, Ill.	930	WMAK	Fajardo, P.R.	1480	WMTU	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WOTT	Watertown, N.Y.	1410
WLBL	Stevens Point, Wis.	1590	WMAK	Midland, Mich.	1490	WMTV	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WOTW	Nashua, N.H.	900
WLBK	Lebanon, Ky.	1590	WMAK	Eau Claire, Fla.	920	WMTW	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WOUB	Wesley, Ohio	1340
WLBK	Lebanon, Pa.	1270	WMAK	Chase City, Va.	980	WMTX	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WOVE	Welch, W.Va.	1340
WLBZ	Bangor, Maine	620	WMAK	Tallahassee, Fla.	1330	WMTY	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WOW	Omaha, Nebr.	590
WLCK	Scottsville, Ky.	1260	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTZ	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WOWE	Alliquan, Mich.	1580
WLCL	Lancaster, S.C.	1350	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTA	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WOWI	New Albany, Ind.	1570
WLCL	Laurensburg, N.C.	1300	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTB	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WOWL	Florence, Ala.	1240
WLCO	Easton, Fla.	1240	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTC	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WOWM	Wayne, Ind.	860
WLCS	Baton Rouge, La.	910	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTD	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WOWY	Clewiston, Fla.	5000
WLCC	LaCrosse, Wis.	1490	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTN	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WOX	Oxford, N.C.	1340
WLCT	S. Petersburg, Fla.	1380	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTS	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WOZK	Ozark, Ala.	900
WLDB	Atlantic City, N.J.	1490	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTT	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WPAB	Poncha, P.R.	550
WLDS	Jacksonville, Ill.	1180	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTU	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WPAC	Patchogue, N.Y.	1580
WLDS	Ladysmith, Wis.	1480	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTV	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WPAD	Paducah, Ky.	1270
WLEA	Hornell, N.Y.	1480	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTW	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WPAG	Paducah, Ky.	1270
WLEC	Sandusky, Ohio	1480	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTX	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WPAL	Charleston, S.C.	730
WLEE	Richmond, Va.	1480	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTY	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WPAM	Pottsville, Pa.	1450
WLEM	Emporium, Pa.	1240	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTZ	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WPAP	Fernandina Beach, Fla.	1570
WLEO	Ponce, P.R.	1170	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTA	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WPAQ	Mount Airy, N.C.	740
WLGS	Lawrenceville, Va.	580	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTB	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WPAT	Parkersburg, W.Va.	1450
WLET	Toconga, Ga.	1450	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTC	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WPAT	Paterson, N.J.	930
WLEU	Erin, Pa.	1450	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTD	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WPAX	Thomasboro, Ga.	1240
WLEW	Bad Axe, Mich.	1340	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTN	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WPAY	Pottsmouth, Ohio	1400
WLFA	Lafayette, Ga.	1590	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTS	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WPAZ	Pottsville, Pa.	1370
WLFF	Little Falls, N.Y.	1230	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTT	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WPBC	Minneapolis, Minn.	980
WLBN	New York, N.Y.	1190	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTU	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WPCC	Clinton, S.C.	1400
WLBJ	Shelbyville, Tenn.	1580	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTV	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WPCE	Panama City, Fla.	1430
WLJK	Newport, Tenn.	1270	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTW	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WPCH	Mt. Vernon, Ind.	1590
WLKL	Lenoir, Tenn.	730	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTX	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WPDI	Indianapolis, Ind.	1470
WLKN	Kennerly, Wis.	1050	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTY	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WPDR	Portage, Wis.	600
WLKQ	Mobile, Ala.	1360	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTZ	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WPDX	Clarksville, W.Va.	750
WLKS	Old Saybrook, Conn.	1420	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTA	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WPEN	Winston-Salem, N.C.	1550
WLIV	Livingston, Tenn.	920	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTB	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WPEL	Louisville, Ga.	1420
WLIZ	Lake Worth, Fla.	1380	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTC	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WPEL	Montrose, Pa.	1250
WLKM	Three Rivers, Mich.	1510	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTD	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WPEP	Philadelphia, Pa.	950
WLKW	Providence, R.I.	990	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTN	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WPEP	Portland, Mass.	1570
WLEA	Rainelle, N.C.	570	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTS	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WPET	Peoria, Ill.	950
WLLH	Lowell, N.C.	1400	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTT	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WPFA	Pensacola, Fla.	790
WLLY	Wilson, N.C.	1350	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTU	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WPFB	Middletown, Ohio	910
WLWJ	Jackson, Ohio	1420	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTV	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WPFE	Eastman, Ga.	1580
WLNA	Peekskill, N.Y.	1280	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTW	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WPFG	Plant City, Fla.	1450
WLNG	Sag Harbor, N.Y.	1600	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTX	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WPGL	Greenville, Mich.	1380
WLNH	Laconia, N.H.	1350	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTY	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WPLK	Rockmart, Ga.	1220
WLNI	Bradock, Pa.	1550	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTZ	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WPLM	Pittsburgh, Pa.	730
WLNO	Portlan, Maine	1310	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTA	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WPKE	Pikeville, Ohio	1380
WLON	Munfordville, Ky.	1150	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTB	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WPKY	Waynesville, N.C.	1580
WLDP	Pompano Beach, Fla.	980	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTC	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WPLA	Plant City, Fla.	910
WLOE	Leaksville, N.C.	1490	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTD	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WPLB	Greenville, Mich.	1380
WLOF	Orlando, Fla.	950	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTN	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WPLC	Rockmart, Ga.	1220
WLOG	Logan, W.Va.	1280	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTS	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WPLM	Pittsburgh, Pa.	730
WLOH	Princeton, W.Va.	1490	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTT	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WPLN	Pittsburgh, Pa.	730
WLOI	LaForte, Ind.	1540	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTU	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WPLP	Pittsburgh, Pa.	730
WLOK	Memph, Tenn.	1420	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTV	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WPLQ	Pittsburgh, Pa.	730
WLOL	Minneapolis, Minn.	1330	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTW	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WPLR	Pittsburgh, Pa.	730
WLOM	Lincolnton, N.C.	1050	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTX	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WPLS	Pittsburgh, Pa.	730
WLOS	Ashville, N.C.	1380	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTA	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WPLT	Pittsburgh, Pa.	730
WLOU	Louisville, Ky.	1350	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTB	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WPLU	Pittsburgh, Pa.	730
WLOW	Aiken, S.C.	1300	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTC	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WPLV	Pittsburgh, Pa.	730
WLOX	Biloxi, Miss.	1490	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTD	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WPLW	Pittsburgh, Pa.	730
WLOM	Suffolk, Va.	1460	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTN	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WPLX	Pittsburgh, Pa.	730
WLOP	LaSalle, Ill.	1460	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTS	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WPLY	Pittsburgh, Pa.	730
WLOQ	Lehigh, Pa.	1150	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTT	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WPLZ	Pittsburgh, Pa.	730
WLS	Chicago, Ill.	890	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTU	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WPM	Pittsburgh, Pa.	730
WLSB	Copper Hill, Tenn.	1400	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTV	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WPM	Pittsburgh, Pa.	730
WLSR	Loris, S.C.	1570	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTW	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WPM	Pittsburgh, Pa.	730
WLS	Big Stone Gap, Va.	1220	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTX	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WPM	Pittsburgh, Pa.	730
WLE	Walden, N.Y.	1400	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTA	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WPM	Pittsburgh, Pa.	730
WLSH	Lansford, Pa.	900	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTB	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WPM	Pittsburgh, Pa.	730
WLSI	Pikeville, Ky.	900	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTC	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WPM	Pittsburgh, Pa.	730
WLSM	Louisville, Miss.	1270	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTD	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WPM	Pittsburgh, Pa.	730
WLS	Escanaba, Mich.	600	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510	WMTN	Morrisville, N.C.	1260	WPM	Pittsburgh, Pa.	730
WLSV	Wellsville, N.Y.	790	WMAK	Marion, Va.	1510</						

C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.
WPQW	New York, N.Y.	1930	WR0K	Rockford, Ill.	1440	WS0K	Savannah, Ga.	1230	WTPI	Cookville, Tenn.	1550
WPFA	Pottsville, Pa.	1360	WR0L	Fountain City, Tenn.	1490	WS0L	Tampa, Fla.	1300	WTRP	Paris, Tenn.	710
WPGR	McKeesport, Pa.	1360	WR0M	Rome, Ga.	1470	WS0N	Henderson, Ky.	860	WTRA	Latrobe, Pa.	1480
WPRA	Mayaguez, P.R.	990	WR0N	Roanoverte, W.Va.	1400	WS0O	Sit. Ste. Marie, Mich.	1230	WTRB	Ripley, Tenn.	1570
WPRL	Lincoln, Ill.	1370	WR0S	Scottsboro, Ala.	1330	WS0Q	No. Syracuse, N.Y.	1220	WTRC	Elkhart, Ind.	1480
WPRE	Prairie Du Chien, Wis.	980	WR0V	Roanoke, Va.	1240	WS0R	Windsor, Conn.	1340	WTRD	Bradenton, Fla.	1490
WPRN	Butler, Ala.	1220	WR0W	Albany, N.Y.	1450	WS0S	Decatur, Ill.	950	WTRN	Tyrene, Pa.	1340
WPRO	Providence, R.I.	1570	WR0X	Rockford, Ill.	1460	WS0T	Springfield, Mass.	900	WTRW	Dyersburg, Tenn.	1330
WPRP	Ponce, P.R.	910	WR0Y	Carmel, Ill.	1460	WS0U	Spartanburg, S.C.	1450	WTRX	LaGrange, Ga.	620
WPRS	Paris, Ill.	1440	WR0Z	Evansville, Ind.	1400	WS0V	Sarasota, Fla.	1370	WTRV	Sanford, Fla.	1400
WPRT	Prestonsburg, Ky.	960	WR0A	Wagner Robbins, Ga.	1350	WS0W	Springfield, Mass.	900	WTRU	Muskegon, Mich.	1600
WPRW	Manassas, Va.	1460	WR0B	Poplarville, Miss.	1530	WS0X	Stevens Pt., Wis.	1010	WTRV	Two Rivers, Wis.	1590
WPRY	Perry, Fla.	1400	WR0C	Dallas, Tex.	1310	WS0Y	W.Va.	1400	WTRX	Troy, N.Y.	980
WPTE	Raleigh, N.C.	680	WR0D	Rockford, Ill.	1330	WS0Z	Milton, Fla.	880	WTSR	Battleboro, Vt.	1450
WPTA	Albany, N.Y.	1540	WR0E	Clinton, N.C.	1280	WS0A	Durham, N.C.	1440	WTSB	Lumberton, N.C.	1340
WPTB	Pittston, Pa.	1570	WR0F	Saratoga Spgs., N.Y.	1280	WS0B	Marlborough, Mass.	1470	WTSN	Dover, N.H.	1270
WPTW	Piqua, Ohio	1570	WR0G	State College, Pa.	1390	WS0C	Hillsboro, Ohio	1590	WTSV	Claremont, N.H.	1490
WPTX	Lexington Pk., Md.	1920	WR0H	Stamford, Ky.	1520	WS0D	Durham, N.C.	1340	WTTA	Towanda, Pa.	1550
WPUP	Gainesville, Fla.	1390	WR0I	Jackson, Mich.	1510	WS0E	Sumter, S.C.	1240	WTTF	Tiffin, Ohio	1600
WPVU	Pulaski, Va.	1490	WR0J	Altoona, Pa.	1280	WS0F	Starkville, Miss.	1230	WTTG	Port Huron, Mich.	1380
WPVA	Colonial Hghts., Va.	1290	WR0K	Rantoul, Ill.	1470	WS0G	Peabody, Mass.	1240	WTTM	Madisonville, Ky.	1310
WPVL	Painesville, Ohio	1460	WR0L	Clinton, Ill.	850	WS0H	Stamford, Conn.	1400	WTTN	Trenton, N.J.	920
WPYB	Benson, N.C.	1580	WR0M	Rumford, Maine	790	WS0I	Woodstock, Va.	1230	WTTT	Watertown, Wis.	1580
WQAM	Miami, Fla.	1470	WR0N	Utica, N.Y.	1150	WS0J	Eminence, Ky.	1600	WTTU	Bloomington, Ind.	1470
WQBC	Vicksburg, Miss.	1420	WR0O	Russellville, Ky.	610	WS0K	Salisbury, N.C.	1490	WTTV	Mobile, Ala.	840
WQDY	Calais, Maine	1230	WR0P	Richmond, Va.	1140	WS0L	Sturris, Mich.	1230	WTTW	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	790
WQIC	Meridian, Miss.	1390	WR0Q	Richmond, Va.	1140	WS0M	Massena, N.Y.	1050	WTTX	Tupelo, Miss.	1490
WQIK	Jacksonville, Fla.	1280	WR0R	Richmond, Va.	1140	WS0N	Massena, N.Y.	1050	WTVB	Wilmington, Del.	1290
WQMN	Superior, Wis.	1320	WR0S	Rochester, N.Y.	680	WS0O	St. Petersburg, Fla.	620	WTVB	Coldwater, Mich.	1590
WQMR	Silver Spring, Md.	1050	WR0T	Wilmington, N.C.	1480	WS0P	Seaford, Del.	1280	WTVL	Waterville, Maine	1900
WQOK	Greenville, S.C.	1446	WR0U	Wilmington, N.C.	1480	WS0Q	Palatka, Fla.	800	WTVN	Waukegan, Ill.	610
WQSN	Charleston, S.C.	1450	WR0V	Wilmington, N.C.	1480	WS0R	Palatka, Fla.	800	WTVS	Thomson, Ga.	1240
WQSA	Solva, N.C.	1320	WR0W	Wilmington, N.C.	1480	WS0S	Shelbyville, Ind.	1520	WTVB	Abundance, Fla.	1570
WQTE	Monroe, Mich.	560	WR0X	Wilmington, N.C.	1480	WS0T	Valdese, N.C.	800	WTVN	St. Johnsbury, Vt.	1490
WQTY	Arlington, Fla.	1220	WR0Y	Wilmington, N.C.	1480	WS0U	W.Va.	1400	WTVX	W. Spfld., Mass.	1340
WQVA	Monticello, Ill.	1230	WR0Z	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1250	WS0V	Belle Glade, Fla.	900	WTTY	Rock Hill, S.C.	1150
WQWA	Quincy, Va.	1250	WSAC	Fort Knox, Ky.	1470	WS0W	Pennington Gap, Va.	1570	WTYM	East Longmeadow, Mass.	1600
WQXI	Atlanta, Ga.	790	WSAF	Sarasota, Fla.	1470	WS0X	Platteville, Wis.	1390	WTYN	Tryon, N.C.	1550
WQXL	Columbia, S.C.	1320	WSAJ	Cincinnati, Ohio	1360	WS0Y	Rutland, Vt.	1300	WTYT	Marlanna, Fla.	1340
WQXQ	Ormond Beach, Fla.	1380	WSAL	Grove City, Pa.	1340	WS0Z	Aliry, N.C.	1300	WUFD	Amherst, N.Y.	1080
WQXR	New York, N.Y.	1560	WSAM	Logansport, Ind.	1230	WS0A	Sylvania, Ga.	1490	WULA	Eufaula, Ala.	1240
WQXT	Palm Beach, Fla.	1340	WSAN	Saginaw, Mich.	1400	WS0B	Syracuse, N.Y.	570	WUNE	Baton Rouge, La.	1550
WRAA	Luray, Va.	1330	WSAO	Allentown, Pa.	1470	WS0C	Tabor City, N.C.	1370	WUNO	Rio Piedras, P.R.	1520
WRAB	Arab, Ala.	1300	WSAP	Sanitoba, Miss.	1550	WS0D	Willint, Mich.	600	WUNJ	Lewisburg, Pa.	1010
WRAC	Racine, Wis.	1460	WSAR	Fail River, Mass.	1480	WS0E	Quincy, Ill.	930	WUNK	Lebanon, N.Y.	1340
WRAD	Radford, Va.	1460	WSAT	Fail River, Mass.	1480	WS0F	Worcester, Mass.	1270	WUNM	Havoc, N.C.	1330
WRAG	Carrollton, Ala.	1460	WSAU	Waco, N.C.	550	WS0G	Worcester, Mass.	1270	WUNP	Bethesda, Md.	1120
WRAJ	Anna, Ind.	590	WSAV	Savannah, Ga.	630	WS0H	Worcester, Mass.	1270	WVAM	Altoona, Pa.	1240
WRAK	Williamsport, Pa.	1400	WSAZ	Rochester, N.Y.	1370	WS0I	Worcester, Mass.	1270	WVAR	Richwood, W.Va.	1280
WRAL	Raleigh, N.C.	1240	WSB	Huntington, W.Va.	930	WS0J	LaGrange, Ill.	1300	WVCG	Coral Gables, Fla.	1070
WRAM	Monmouth, Ill.	1330	WSBA	Atlanta, Ga.	750	WS0K	Norfolk, Va.	790	WVCH	Chester, Pa.	1490
WRAN	Dover, N.J.	1510	WSBB	York, Pa.	910	WS0L	Brown, Tex.	1320	WVEC	Hampton, Va.	1580
WRAP	Norfolk, Va.	850	WSBB	New Smyrna Beach, Fla.	1230	WS0M	Wray, Tex.	1320	WVFC	Waco, Fla.	1580
WRAY	Reading, Pa.	1340	WSBC	Chicago, Ill.	1240	WS0N	Springsdale, Ill.	1240	WVFD	Vicksburg, Miss.	1490
WRB	Princeton, Ind.	1250	WSBS	Gt. Barrington, Mass.	860	WS0O	Talbot, Md.	1570	WVIF	Mt. Kisco, N.Y.	1310
WRBB	Tarpon Springs, Fla.	1470	WSBT	South Bend, Ind.	960	WS0P	Clearwater, Fla.	1340	WVJP	Caguas, P.R.	1110
WRBC	Jackson, Miss.	1300	WSBU	Panama City Beach, Fla.	1290	WS0Q	Cambridge, Mass.	740	WVJS	Owensboro, Ky.	1420
WRBL	Columbus, Ga.	1420	WSBU	Panama City Beach, Fla.	1290	WS0R	Parkersburg, W.Va.	1230	WVKO	Columbus, Ohio	1580
WRD	Washington, D.C.	980	WSB	Seranton, Pa.	1320	WS0S	LaGrange, Ill.	1300	WVLC	Lexington, Ky.	590
WRCD	Dalton, Ga.	1430	WSB	Stomestad, Fla.	1430	WS0T	Troy, Ala.	1470	WVLM	Olney, Ill.	740
WRCK	Tusculum, Ala.	1410	WSB	Mocksville, N.C.	1560	WS0U	Cumberland, Md.	1450	WVMC	Mt. Carmel, Ill.	1360
WRCC	Richland, Wis.	1450	WSB	Sterling, Ill.	1240	WS0V	Flomaton, Ala.	1400	WVMS	Bloxat, Miss.	570
WRCS	Ashoket, N.C.	970	WSB	Sebring, Fla.	1340	WS0W	Shawana, Wis.	930	WVNA	Tusculum, Ala.	1590
WRCD	Philadelphia, Pa.	1060	WSB	Pontotoc, Miss.	1440	WS0X	Shawana, Wis.	930	WVNZ	Hazark, N.J.	1590
WRDB	Reedsburg, Wis.	1400	WSB	Baldwinsville, N.Y.	1050	WS0Y	Watkinsburg, Ky.	1590	WVOH	Newark, N.C.	920
WRDO	Augusta, Maine	1480	WSB	Elkton, Md.	1550	WS0Z	Thomson, Ga.	1490	WVOK	Birmingham, Ala.	690
WRDW	Augusta, Ga.	930	WSB	Elkton, Md.	1550	WS0A	Thomson, Ga.	1490	WVOL	Berry Hill, Tenn.	1470
WRB	Holyoke, Tenn.	600	WSB	Sevierville, Tenn.	930	WS0B	Philadelphia, Pa.	1490	WVOM	Iuka, Miss.	1270
WRBC	Memphis, Tenn.	600	WSB	Quitman, Ga.	1490	WS0C	Philadelphia, Pa.	1490	WVOP	Valdala, Ga.	1240
WRB	Lexington, Va.	1450	WSB	Somerset, Ky.	1240	WS0D	Philadelphia, Pa.	1490	WVOS	Liberty, N.Y.	1420
WRB	Remsen, N.Y.	1480	WSB	Sanford, Fla.	1360	WS0E	Philadelphia, Pa.	1490	WVOX	New Rochelle, N.Y.	1460
WRB	Topeka, Kans.	1250	WSB	Thomaston, Ga.	1220	WS0F	Philadelphia, Pa.	1490	WVPO	Stroudsburg, Pa.	840
WRB	Ashabula, Ohio	1270	WSB	Warshaw, Ga.	1400	WS0G	Philadelphia, Pa.	1490	WVSC	Somerset, Pa.	990
WRB	Reidsville, N.C.	1410	WSB	Wagonah, Ga.	1400	WS0H	Philadelphia, Pa.	1490	WVVV	Grafton, W.Va.	1260
WRB	Tallahassee, Fla.	1410	WSB	Elkton, Md.	1550	WS0I	Philadelphia, Pa.	1490	WVBC	Bay City, Mich.	1250
WRB	Athens, Ga.	960	WSB	Elkton, Md.	1550	WS0J	Philadelphia, Pa.	1490	WVBD	Bamberg, S.C.	1390
WRB	Worthington, Ohio	880	WSB	Oswego, N.Y.	1440	WS0K	Philadelphia, Pa.	1490	WVBE	Vineland, N.J.	1270
WRB	Alexander City, Ala.	1050	WSB	Saginaw, Mich.	790	WS0L	Philadelphia, Pa.	1490	WVCA	Gary, Ind.	1320
WRB	Rome, Ga.	1470	WSB	Sheffield, Ala.	1290	WS0M	Philadelphia, Pa.	1490	WVCC	Bremen, Ga.	1440
WRB	Richmond, Va.	1590	WSB	Frement, Mich.	1550	WS0N	Philadelphia, Pa.	1490	WVCH	Claron, Pa.	1300
WRB	Starks, Fla.	1490	WSB	New Orleans, La.	1230	WS0O	Philadelphia, Pa.	1490	WVCD	Waterbury, Conn.	1240
WRB	Starks, Fla.	1490	WSB	New Orleans, La.	1230	WS0P	Philadelphia, Pa.	1490	WVCE	Washington, D.C.	260
WRB	Rogersville, Tenn.	1370	WSB	Beaufort, S.C.	1490	WS0Q	Philadelphia, Pa.	1490	WVCF	Sanford, N.C.	1470
WRB	Jacksonville, Fla.	1400	WSB	Statesville, N.C.	1400	WS0R	Philadelphia, Pa.	1490	WVCG	Hornell, N.Y.	1320
WRB	Rock Hill, S.C.	1340	WSB	Baltimore, Md.	1010	WS0S	Philadelphia, Pa.	1490	WVCH	Hornell, N.Y.	1320
WRB	Providence, R.I.	1220	WSB	Montpelier-Barre, Vt.	1450	WS0T	Philadelphia, Pa.	1490	WVCI	Huntington, W.Va.	1470
WRB	Richlands, Va.	540	WSB	Colonial Village, Tennesse	1580	WS0U	Philadelphia, Pa.	1490	WVCL	Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	1580
WRB	Wausau, Wis.	1400	WSB	Asheville, N.C.	1230	WS0V	Philadelphia, Pa.	1490	WVCM	Baltimore, Md.	1400
WRB	Pahokee, Fla.	880	WSB	Slidell, La.	1400	WS0W	Philadelphia, Pa.	1490	WVCS	Black River Falls, Wis.	1260
WRB	Roselle, W.Va.	910	WSB	Clarksburg, W.Va.	1490	WS0X	Philadelphia, Pa.	1490	WVCT	Clinton, N.C.	970
WRB	Roanoke, Va.	1410	WSB	Pekin, Ill.	1140	WS0Y	Philadelphia, Pa.	1490	WVCC	Lorain, Ohio	1380
WRB	Milwaukee, Wis.	1340	WSB	Nashville, Tenn.	980	WS0Z	Philadelphia, Pa.	1490	WVCD	Detroit, Mich.	950
WRB	Riverhead, N.Y.	1390	WSB	Magee, Miss.	1280	WS0A	Philadelphia, Pa.	1490	WVCE	Brooksville, Fla.	1150
WRB	Griffin, Ga.	1410	WSB	St. Joseph, Mich.	600	WS0B	Philadelphia, Pa.	1490	WVCF	Winchester, Ky.	1380
WRB	Coral Gables, Fla.	1550	WSB	Winston-Salem, N.C.	600	WS0C	Philadelphia, Pa.	1490	WVCG	New Orleans, La.	870
WRB	Mauston, Wis.	1270	WSB	Montpelier-Barre, Vt.	1450	WS0D	Philadelphia, Pa.	1490	WVCH	Asheville, N.C.	570
WRB	Rock Hill, S.C.	1340	WSB	Colonial Village, Tennesse	1580	WS0E	Philadelphia, Pa.	1490	WVCI	Rochester, N.H.	930
WRB	San German, P.R.	1090	WSB	Asheville, N.C.	1230	WS0F	Philadelphia, Pa.	1490	WVCM	Beckley, W.Va.	620
WRB	Picayune, Miss.	1320	WSB	Slidell, La.	1400	WS0G	Philadelphia, Pa.	1490	WVCS	Statesboro, Ga.	1240
WRB	Kannapolis, N.C.	1460	WSB	Clarksburg, W.Va.	1490	WS0H	Philadelphia, Pa.	1490	WVCT	Watertown, N.Y.	790
WRB	Rockland, Maine	1450	WSB	Clermont, Fla.	580	WS0I	Philadelphia, Pa.	1490	WVCC	Lynchburg, Va.	1480
WRB	Rockwood, Tenn.	1350	WSB	Clarksburg, W.Va.	1490	WS0J	Philadelphia, Pa.	1490	WVCD	Charlotte, N.C.	1390
WRB	Carthage, Tenn.	1300	WSB	Slidell, La.	1400	WS0K	Philadelphia, Pa.	1490	WVCE	Cuffalo, N.Y.	1120
WRB	Cocoa Beach, Fla.	1300	WSB	WLSL Roanoke, Va.	610	WS0L	Philadelphia, Pa.	1490	WVCF	New Orleans, La.	600
WRB	Luray, Va.	1590	WSB	Nashville, Tenn.	980	WS0M	Philadelphia, Pa.	1490	WVCG	Woonsocket, R.I.	1240
WRB	Lanitt, Ala.	1490	WSB	WMA Smyrna, Ga.	1550	WS0N	Philadelphia, Pa.	1490	WVCH	White's Radio Log	185
WRB	Montgomery, Ala.	950	WSB	New Orleans, La.	1350	WS0O	Philadelphia, Pa.	1490	WVCI	White's Radio Log	185
WRB	Titusville, Fla.	1050	WSB	Sanford, Fla.	1360	WS0P	Philadelphia, Pa.	1490	WVCL	White's Radio Log	185
WRB	Elgin, Ill.	1410	WSB	Greenville, Tenn.	1450	WS0Q	Philadelphia, Pa.	1490	WVCM	White's Radio Log	185
WRB	Beards-town, Ill.	790	WSB	Jackson, Miss.	1370	WS0R	Philadelphia, Pa.	1490	WVCS	White's Radio Log	185
WRB	Rocky Mount, N.C.	1490	WSB	Leitchfield, Tenn.	1540	WS0S	Philadelphia, Pa.	1490	WVCT	White's Radio Log	185
WRB	New Bern, N.C.	1490	WSB	Nashua, N.H.	1590	WS0T	Philadelphia, Pa.	1490	WVCC	White's Radio Log	185
WRB	Wis. Rapids, Wis.	1220	WSB	Sparta, Tenn.	1050	WS0U	Philadelphia, Pa.	1490	WVCD	White's Radio Log	

C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.
WWOW	Conneaut, Ohio	1360	WVYO	Pineville, W. Va.	970	WYAM	Bessemer, Ala.	1450	WYSH	Cūnton, Tenn.	1380
WWPA	Willamspott, Pa.	1340	WXAL	Demopolis, Ala.	1400	WYOL	York, S.C.	1450	WYSI	Ypsilanti, Mich.	1480
WWPF	Palatka, Fla.	1260	WXGI	Richmond, Va.	950	WYDE	Birmingham, Ala.	850	WYSR	Buffalo, N.Y.	1400
WWRI	W. Warwick, R.I.	1410	WXIG	Windemere, Fla.	1480	WYGO	Corbin, Ky.	1330	WYSL	Franklin, Va.	1250
WWRL	White River Junc., Vt.	910	WXIL	Dublin, Ga.	1230	WYHE	Bristol, Tenn.	1550	WYTH	Haddon, Ga.	1250
WWRO	Caro, Mich.	1600	WXLL	Big Delta, Alaska	980	WYLD	New Orleans, La.	940	WYTI	Rocky Mount, Va.	1280
WWSC	Glens Falls, N.Y.	1450	WXMW	Indianapolis, Ind.	950	WYMB	Manning, S.C.	1410	WYZE	Atlanta, Ga.	1480
WWST	S. Albans, Vt.	1420	WXOX	Baton Rouge, La.	1260	WYNG	Sarasota, Fla.	1280	WZEP	DeFuntak Sprgs., Fla.	1460
WWST	Wooster, Ohio	960	WXRF	Guyama, P.R.	1590		Greenwich, R.I.	1590	WZKY	Albemarle, N.C.	1580
WWSW	Pittsburgh, Pa.	970	WXTN	Lexington, Miss.	1150	WYNN	Baton Rouge, La.	1380	WZOB	Ft. Payne, Ala.	1250
WVA	White River, W. Va.	1170	WXTR	Pawtucket, R.I.	550	WYNN	Florence, S.C.	1430	WZOE	Princeton, Ill.	1490
WWB	Jasper, Ala.	1360	WXVA	Charleston, W. Va.	1550	WYOR	Chicago, Ill.	1390	WZOO	Jacksonville, Fla.	1320
WWWF	Fayette, Ala.	920	WXVW	Jeffersonville, Ind.	1450	WYOU	Tampa, Fla.	1550	WZOR	Spartanburg, S.C.	1400
WWWR	Russellville, Ala.	1520	WXYJ	Jamestown, Miss.	1310	WYPR	Danville, Va.	970	WZRO	Jacksonville Beach, Fla.	1010
WWXX	Rio Piedras, P.R.	1450	WYXZ	Detroit, Mich.	1270	WYRE	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1080			
WWYN	Erle, Pa.	1260	WYAL	Scottland Neck, N.C.	1280	WYRN	Louisburg, N.C.	1480			
						WYSE	Lakeland, Fla.	1350	WZYX	Cowan, Tenn.	1440

Canadian AM Stations By Call Letters

C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.	C.L.	Location	Kc.
CBA	Sackville, N.B.	1070	CFRB	Toronto, Ont.	1010	CJJC	Woodstock, N.B.	920	CKGB	Timmins, Ont.	680
CBAF	Moncton, N.B.	1300	CFRK	Kingston, Ont.	1490	CJCS	Stratford, Ont.	1240	CKGM	Montreal, Que.	680
CBE	Windsor, Ont.	1550	CFRO	Gravelbourg, Sask.	710	CJDC	Dawson Creek, B.C.	560	CKJR	Galt, Ont.	1100
CBF	Montreal, Que.	690	CFRN	Edmonton, Alta.	1260	CJEM	Edmundston, N.B.	570	CKJL	St. Jerome, Que.	900
CBG	Gander, Nfld.	1450	CFRS	Simcoe, Ont.	1560	CJET	Smiths Falls, Ont.	630	CKKW	Kitchener, Ont.	1320
CBH	Halifax, N.S.	790	CFRY	Portage la Prairie, Man.	920	CJFV	Riviere du Loup, Que.	1400	CKLB	Oshawa, Ont.	1350
CBJ	Sydney, N.S.	1140	CFSL	Weyburn, Sask.	1340	CJG	Antigonish, N.S.	580	CKLC	Kingston, Ont.	1380
CBK	Regina, Sask.	1580	CFYK	Terrace, B.C.	1340	CJGX	Yorkton, Sask.	940	CKLH	Theftord Mines, Que.	1230
CBL	Toronto, Ont.	540	CFWV	Wainwright, B.C.	1410	CJIB	Vernon, B.C.	850	CKLG	Windsor, B.C.	730
CBM	Montreal, Que.	940	CFWY	Yukon T., Yukon T.	570	CJJC	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	1050	CKLM	Montreal, Que.	1570
CBN	St. John's, Nfld.	610	CFYK	Yellowknife, N.W.T.	1230	CJJK	Langley Prairie, B.C.	850	CKLN	Nelson, B.C.	1390
CBO	Ottawa, Ont.	910	CFYT	Dawson, Yukon T.	1230	CJKL	Kirkland Lake, Ont.	560	CKLS	LaSarre, Que.	1240
CBT	Grand Falls, Nfld.	990	CFYB	Moose Jaw, Sask.	800	CJLM	Welleque, Que.	1350	CKLW	Windsor, Ont.	800
CBU	Vancouver, B.C.	690	CHAD	Amos, Que.	1340	CJLN	Quebec, Que.	1060	CKLY	Lindsay, Ont.	910
CBV	Quebec, Que.	690	CHAT	Medicine Hat, Alta.	1270	CJLS	Yarmouth, N.S.	860	CKM	Mont. Laurier, Que.	610
CBW	Winnipeg, Man.	990	CHAM	Marystown Nfld.	560	CJLX	Ft. Williams, Ont.	1000	CKMP	Windsor, B.C.	730
CBX	Edmonton, Alta.	1010	CHAE	Lethbridge, Alta.	1090	CJME	Regina, Sask.	1200	CKMR	Newcastle, N.B.	950
CBXA	Edmonton, Alta.	740	CHED	Edmonton, Alta.	630	CJMS	Montreal, Que.	1380	CKNB	Campbellville, Ont.	950
CBY	Corner Brook, Nfld.	990	CHEF	Granby, Que.	1450	CJMT	Chicoutimi, Que.	1420	CKNL	Ft. St. John, B.C.	970
CBZ	Windsor, N.S.	1450	CHEX	Peterborough, Ont.	980	CJNB	Battleford, Sask.	1460	CKNW	New Westminster, British Columbia	980
CFAC	Calgary, Alta.	960	CHFA	Edmonton, Alta.	680	CJND	Winnipeg, Man.	730	CKNX	Wingham, Ont.	920
CFAM	Altona, Man.	1290	CHFC	Churchill, Man.	1230	CJNE	Lethbridge, Alta.	800	CKOC	Kelowna, B.C.	1150
CFAN	Flin Flon, Man.	590	CHFI	Toronto, Ont.	1540	CJON	St. John's, Nfld.	930	CKOK	Penticton, B.C.	800
CFAX	Victoria, B.C.	870	CHGB	St. Anne de la Pocatiere, Que.	1350	CJOP	Vancouver, B.C.	600	CKOM	Saskatoon, Sask.	1250
CFBC	Saint John, N.B.	930	CHIC	Brampton, Ont.	1090	CJOS	Guelph, Ont.	1460	CKOT	Tillsonburg, Ont.	1510
CFBM	Brochet, Man.	1450	CHIQ	Hamilton, Ont.	1280	CJOU	Quebec, Que.	1340	CKOX	Kelowna, B.C.	630
CFBR	Sudbury, Ont.	550	CHLN	Three Rivers, Que.	550	CJRW	Kenora, Ont.	1310	CKOY	Ottawa, Ont.	1310
CFBZ	Corner Brook, Nfld.	570	CHLO	St. Thomas, Ont.	680	CJSA	Summerside, P.E.I.	1220	CKPC	Ottawa, Ont.	1840
CFCF	Montreal, Que.	600	CHLP	Montreal, Que.	1410	CJSE	Sorel, Que.	1320	CKPG	Prince George, B.C.	550
CFCH	North Bay, Ont.	600	CHML	Sherbrooke, Que.	630	CJSS	Leamington, Ont.	710	CKPR	Fort William, Ont.	580
CFCL	Timmins, Ont.	620	CHNC	New Carlisle, Que.	900	CJST	Cornwall, Ont.	1220	CKPT	Peterborough, Ont.	1420
CFCN	Calgary, Alta.	1060	CHNO	Sudbury, Ont.	900	CJVI	Victoria, B.C.	900	CKRB	Ville St. Georges, Que.	1460
CFCD	Chatham, Ont.	630	CHNS	Halifax, N.S.	960	CKAR	Huntsville, Ont.	730	CKRC	Winnipeg, Man.	630
CFCE	Courtenay, B.C.	1440	CHOK	Sarnia, Ont.	1070	CKAR-I	Parry Sound, Ont.	590	CKRD	Red Deer, Alta.	850
CFCE	Camrose, Alta.	1230	CHOV	Pembroke, Ont.	1350	CKBB	Barrie, Ont.	950	CKRM	Regina, Sask.	980
CFCA	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	680	CHWF	Wainford, Ontario	800	CKBI	Prince Albert, Sask.	1470	CKRN	Rouyn, Que.	1400
CFDA	Viduaillville, Que.	1230	CHQM	Vanland, Ontario	1310	CKBL	Matane, Que.	1250	CKRS	Jonquiere, Que.	900
CFGB	Goose Bay, Nfld.	1340	CHRC	Quebec, B.C.	1050	CKBM	Montmagny, Que.	1490	CKSA	Lloydminster, Alta.	1150
CFGM	Richmond Hill, Ont.	1310	CHRD	Drummondville, Que.	1340	CKCS	St. Hyacinthe, Que.	1240	CKSB	St. Boniface, Man.	1050
CFGP	Grande Prairie, Alta.	1230	CHRL	Roberval, Que.	910	CKCL	Shawinigan, Que.	1290	CKSL	London, Ont.	1290
CFGR	Gravelbourg, Sask.	1050	CHRS	St. Jean, Que.	1090	CKCM	Hull, Que.	1000	CKSM	Shawinigan, Quebec	1220
CFGT	St. Joseph d'Alma, Que.	1210	CHSJ	Saint John, N.B.	1150	CKCN	Regina, Sask.	620	CKSO	Sudbury, Ont.	790
CFHC	Kamloops, B.C.	1450	CHUC	Port Hope, Ont.	1570	CKCQ	Windsor, N.S.	1240	CKSW	Swift Current, Sask.	1400
CFJR	Brookville, Ont.	1230	CHUM	Toronto, Ont.	1500	CKCK	Truro, N.S.	600	CKTB	St. Catharines, Ont.	610
CFKL	Schefferville, Que.	1230	CHVC	Niagara Falls, Ont.	1600	CKCQ	Seven Iles, Que.	560	CKTR	Three Rivers, Que.	1150
CFLM	LaTuque, Que.	1240	CHWK	Chilliwack, B.C.	1270	CKCQ	Queneau, B.C.	570	CKTS	Sherbrooke, Que.	900
CFML	Cornwall, Ont.	1110	CHWO	Oakville, Ont.	1250	CKCV	Williams Lake, B.C.	1490	CKUA	Edmonton, Alta.	580
CFNB	Fredericton, N.B.	550	CHXD	Montreal, Que.	800	CKCW	Kitchener, Ont.	1280	CKVD	Val d'Or, Que.	1230
CFNS	Saskatoon, Sask.	1170	CHXF	Cabano, Que.	1340	CKCY	Moncton, N.B.	1220	CKVL	Verdun, Que.	850
CFNW	Norman Wells, N.W.T.	1240	CHYB	Trail, B.C.	860	CKCY	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	920	CKVS	Ville Marie, Que.	710
CFOB	Fort Frances, Ont.	800	CHYA	Port Alberni, B.C.	610	CKDA	Victoria, B.C.	1220	CKWX	Vancouver, B.C.	1130
CFOR	Orillia, Ont.	1570	CHYB	Toronto, Ont.	860	CKDH	Amherst, N.S.	1400	CKXJ	Brandon, Man.	1150
CFOS	Owen Sound, Ont.	560	CHYC	Bellefleur, Ont.	800	CKDM	Dauphin, Man.	730	CKXL	Calgary, Alta.	1140
CFOX	Polite Claire, Que.	1470	CHYD	Rimouski, Que.	900	CKDN	New Glasgow, N.S.	1320	CKYJ	Winnipeg, Man.	580
CFPA	Fort Arthur, Ont.	1230	CHYE	Edmonton, Alta.	930	CKEK	Cranbrook, B.C.	570	CKYL	Peace River, Alta.	630
CFPL	London, Ont.	1530	CHYF	Sydney, N.S.	1270	CKEN	Kentville, N.S.	1350	VOAR	St. John's, Nfld.	1000
CFPR	Prince Rupert, B.C.	600	CHYG	Halifax, N.S.	920	CKEY	Toronto, Ont.	580	VOAR	St. John's, Nfld.	580
CFQC	Saskatoon, Sask.	600	CHYH	Halifax, N.S.	920	CKFH	Toronto, Ont.	1430	VOWR	St. John's, Nfld.	800
CFRA	Ottawa, Ont.	560									

Mexican and Cuban AM Stations

Mexican stations audible in the Southwest; the more powerful Cuban stations

Location	C.L.	Kc.	W.P.	Location	C.L.	Kc.	W.P.	Location	C.L.	Kc.	W.P.
Mexico											
BAJA CALIFORNIA											
Cuervos	XEDY	1460	1000	Chihuahua	XEM	1390	500	Monclova	XEMF	1260	250
El Saugal	XEDX	1010	500		XEBU	620	1000	Piedras Negras	XEMJ	920	1000
Ensenada	XEPF	1400	250		XEBW	1280	1000	Sabinas	XEMU	580	5000
	XEXK	920	250	Ciudad Camargo	XERA	1490	250	Saltitillo	XEBJ	1250	5000
Mexicali	XED	1050	5000		XEHA	580	1000	Torreón	XESG	1510	1000
	XEA	1340	250	Ciudad Delicias				Villa Acuna	XEBP	1310	5000
	XEAO	910	250		XEBN	1240	250		XEDH	1340	250
	XECL	990	5000		XEJK	1340	250		XERF	1570	250000
	XEGE	1150	1000	Ciudad Juarez	XEF	1420	500				
Tijuana	XEC	1310	250		XEJ	970	5000				
	XETRA	690	50000		XEP	1300	5000				
	XEAU	1470	5000		XELF	1240	250				
	XEAZ	1270	500		XEYO	800	150000				
	XEB	1500	1000		XEWG	1490	250				
	XEGM	950	2500		XEYC	1460	1000				
	XEMO	860	5000	Hidalgo	XEJS	1150	500				
	XEXX	1420	2000	N. Casas Grandes	XETX	1010	250				
COAHUILA											
				Ciudad Acuna	XEKD	1010	1000				

Location	C.L.	Mc.	Location	C.L.	Mc.	Location	C.L.	Mc.	Location	C.L.	Mc.
Decatur	WDHF	95.5	Iowa City	KSUI	91.7	WNBH-FM	98.1		Las Vegas	KORK-FM	97.1
DeKalb	WBEH	93.9	Muscatine	KWPC-FM	99.7	WPLM-FM	98.1		Reno	KNEV	95.5
E. St. Louis	WCFM	99.5	Sioux City	KDVR	97.9	WMHC	98.5		NEW HAMPSHIRE		
Emingham	WEFS	92.9	Storm Lake	KAYL-FM	101.5	WHYN-FM	93.1		Berlin	WNOU-FM	103.7
	WENR-FM	94.7	Waverly	KWAR	89.1	WDEK	91.7		Claremont	WTSV-FM	106.1
	WFMT	100.3	KANSAS			WWSB	98.9		Manchester	WKBR-FM	95.7
	WFMQ	107.5	Emporia	KSTE	98.7	WNAS-FM	94.7		Mt. Washington	WMTW-FM	94.9
	WFMT	98.7	Kansas City	KCJC	98.1	WOCB-FM	94.3		Nashua	WOTW-FM	106.3
	WKAQ-FM	101.1	Lawrence	KANU	91.5	WCFM	90.1		NEW JERSEY		
	WMBI-FM	90.1	Manhattan	KSDB-FM	88.1	WWSR-FM	91.9		Asbury Park	WJLK-FM	94.3
	WNIB	97.1	Newton	KJRG-FM	92.1	WAAW	107.3		Bridgeton	WSNJ-FM	107.7
	WSBC-FM	93.1	Dittawa	KTJO-FM	88.1	WTAG-FM	96.1		Camden	WKDN-FM	106.9
	WJJD-FM	104.3	Parsons	KPPS-FM	91.1			Dover	WOHA-FM	105.5	
	WSOY-FM	102.9	Salina	KAFM	99.9			E. Orange	WFMU	91.1	
	WNIC	91.1	Topeka	KTOP-FM	100.3			Eatononton	WHTG-FM	105.3	
	WBBR	101.1	Wichita	KFH-FM	100.3			Hackettstown	WNTI	91.9	
	WELG	103.9		KMUW	89.3			Long Branch	WRLB	107.1	
	WRMN-FM	94.3		KCBM-FM	107.3			Millville	WMVE-FM	94.7	
	WEPS	98.3	KENTUCKY					Newark	WJRF-FM	101.9	
	WFMF	105.9	Ashtand	WCMI-FM	93.7			New Brunswick	WVNI-FM	100.3	
	WEAW	105.1	Central City	WNES-FM	101.9			Paterson	WBGO	88.3	
	WFNR	89.3	Fulton	WFUL-FM	104.9			Princeton	WCTC-FM	98.3	
	WYKC-FM	98.1	Glasgow	WVGG	95.1			Red Bank	WPAT-FM	93.1	
	WELF-FM	107.1	Hazard	WKIC-FM	96.5			South Orange	WPRB	103.9	
	WEBQ-FM	99.9	Henderson	WSON-FM	99.5			Trenton	WFHM-FM	106.3	
	WNSH-FM	103.1	Hopkinsville	WRLL	98.7			Wildwood	WSOU	89.5	
	WLDS-FM	100.5	Lexington	WKOF	100.3			Zarephath	WTDA	97.5	
	WJAJ	93.5	Louisville	WBKY	91.3				WCMC-FM	100.7	
	WJOL-FM	96.7	Madisonville	WLAP-FM	94.5				WAWZ-FM	99.1	
	WKAK-FM	99.9	Owensboro	WFPK	91.9			NEW MEXICO			
	WKSD	90.1	Paducah	WFPL	89.3			Albuquerque	KANW	89.1	
	WSMI-FM	106.1		WFMW-FM	93.9			(s) Aztec	KMFM	97.1	
	WWKS	91.3		WNGO-FM	94.7			Los Alamos	KRNS-FM	98.5	
	WLBH-FM	96.9		WOMI-FM	92.5			Mountain Park	KMFM	97.9	
	WRMI-FM	104.7		WVJS-FM	96.1			Roswell	KBIM-FM	97.1	
	WSAB	94.9		WPAD-FM	96.9			NEW YORK			
	WNM-FM	101.1		WKYB-FM	93.3			Albany	WANC	90.3	
	WNIX-FM	101.9						Auburn	WMBO-FM	96.1	
	WOPA-FM	102.7						Babylon	WTFM	103.5	
	WVNL-FM	92.9						Binghamton	WBAB-FM	102.3	
	WPRS-FM	98.3						Brooklyn	WBNF-FM	98.1	
	WRHS	88.1						Buffalo	WKOP-FM	95.3	
	WTHH	98.5						Central Square	WNYE	91.5	
	WMBD-FM	92.5						Cherry Valley	WBEN-FM	98.7	
	WGEW-FM	105.1						Corning	WBRV	94.5	
	WTAD-FM	99.5						Cortland	WGR-FM	96.9	
	WROK-FM	97.5						DeRuyter	WBUF	92.9	
	WHBF-FM	98.9						Elmira	KWOL-FM	104.1	
	WTAX-FM	103.7						Floral Park	WIFM	103.3	
	WGGM	95.0						Garden City	WCSQ	92.7	
	WIL-FM	90.9						Hempstead	WJIV	101.9	
	WETN-FM	98.1						Hornell	WCLL-FM	106.1	
	WNTH	88.1						Ithaca	WKRT-FM	99.9	
								Jamestown	WOIV	105.1	
								Kenmore	WECW	88.1	
								Kenmore	WSHS	90.3	
								Kingston	WLIJ	98.1	
								Monticello	WHLI-FM	98.3	
								New Rochelle	WVHC	88.7	
								New York	WWHG-FM	105.3	
									WHTC	97.3	
									WICB	91.7	
									W11M	103.7	
									WVBR-FM	101.7	
									WJTN-FM	93.3	
									WYSL-FM	103.3	
									WRNV	107.1	
									WVOX-FM	93.5	
									WABC-FM	95.5	
									WBAI	99.5	
									WDFW	92.7	
									WCB5-FM	101.1	
									WEVD-FM	97.9	
									WFUV	90.7	
									WHDN-FM	92.3	
									WKCR-FM	89.9	
									WNCN	104.3	
									WNEW-FM	102.7	
									WNYC-FM	98.9	
									WNYE	91.5	
									WOR-FM	98.7	
									WQXR-FM	96.3	
									WNCB-FM	97.1	
									WRFM	105.4	
									WRYR	106.7	
									WHLDFM	98.5	
									WHDL-FM	95.7	
									WEAV-FM	99.9	
									WALK-FM 97.5(s)		
									WPAC-FM	106.1	
									WLAN-FM	101.9	
									WKP-FM	104.7	
									WEOK-FM	101.5	
									WAPC-FM 103.9(s)		
									WFHM	98.9	
									WBBF-FM	106.1	
									WCFM	96.5	
									WIRQ	90.9	
									WROC-FM	97.9	
									WGFN	99.5	
									WMIV	95.1	
									WSPA	88.1	
									WAEF	98.1	
									WDDS-FM	93.5	
									WONO	100.9	
									WSYR-FM	94.7	
									WFLY	92.3	
									WRPI	91.5	
									WRUN-FM	105.7	
									WBIV	105.7	
									WFAS-FM	103.9	

Location	C.L.	Mc.	Location	C.L.	Mc.	Location	C.L.	Mc.	Location	C.L.	Mc.
WISCONSIN											
Appleton	WLFM	*91.1	Highland Twp.	WWSA	*89.9	WISN-FM	97.3	Watertown	WTTN-FM	104.7	
Chilton	WHKW	*83.3	Janesville	WCLO-FM	99.9	WRIT-FM	102.9	Waukesha	WAUX-FM	106.1	
Colfax	WHWC	*88.3	La Crosse	WHLA	*90.3	WKME	102.1	Wausau	WHRM	*91.9	
Delafield	WHAD	*90.7	Madison	WHA-FM	*88.7	WQFM	93.3	Wauwatosa	WTOS	103.7	
Eau Claire	WIAL	94.1		WIBA-FM	101.5	WTKJ-FM	94.1	West Bend	WBKV-FM	92.5	
Fort Atkinson	WFAW	107.3		WISN-FM	98.1	WTKZ-FM	93.7	Wisconsin Rapids	WFHR-FM	103.3	
Green Bay	WBAY-FM	101.1		WJMF	104.1(s)	Monroe	WRJN-FM	100.7			
Greenfield Twp.	WWCF	94.9	Merrill	WRVB-FM	102.5	Racine	WJMC-FM	96.3			
Highland	WHHI	91.3	Milwaukee	WLIN	100.7	Rice Lake	WCOW-FM	97.1			
				WFMR	96.5	Sparta	WSPY-FM	97.9			
				WMIL-FM	95.7	Stevens Point					

WYOMING

Cheyenne KVOW-FM 106.3

U. S. FM Stations by Call Letters

Abbreviation: (s)—broadcasts stereo

C.L.	Location	C.L.	Location	C.L.	Location	C.L.	Location	
KAAR	Oxnard, Calif.	KEEN	San Jose, Calif.	KLIR	FM Denver, Colo.	KROW	Santa Barbara, Calif.	
KABC	FM Los Angeles, Calif.	KEEZ	San Antonio, Tex.(s)	KLIZ	FM Brainerd, Minn.	KROY	FM Sacramento, Calif.	
KACE	FM Riverside, Calif.	KEFC	Waco, Tex.(s)	KLQA	FM Ridgecrest, Calif.	KRRP	FM San Jose, Calif.	
KADI	St. Louis, Mo.	KEFM	Oklahoma City, Okla.	KLON	Long Beach, Calif.	KRRS	San Jose, Calif.	
KAFE	Oakland, Calif.	KEFW	Honolulu, Hawaii	KLRO	San Diego, Calif.	KRSI	Minneapolis, Minn.(s)	
KAFI	Auburn, Calif.	KELE	Phoenix, Ariz.	KLSN	Seattle, Wash.(s)	KRSN	FM Los Alamos, N.Mex.	
KAFM	Salina, Kans.	KELT	Hartington, Neb.	KLUB	FM Salt Lake City, Utah	KRVM	Eugene, Ore.	
KAIM	FM Honolulu, Hawaii	KEMO	St. Louis, Mo.	KLVL	Pasadena, Tex.	KSCG	Santa Cruz, Calif.	
KAJC	FM Alvin, Tex.	KERN	FM Bakersfield, Calif.	KLYD	FM Bakersfield, Calif.	KSBW	FM Salinas, Calif.	
KAJS	Newport Beach, Calif.	KEST	FM Seattle, Wash.(s)	KLYN	FM Lynden, Wash.	KSDA	La Sierra, Calif.	
KAKD	Tulsa, Okla.	KEYM	Santa Maria, Calif.(s)	KNAC	FM Fresno, Calif.	KSDB	FM Hanahan, Kans.	
KAKI	San Antonio, Tex.	KEZE	Anaheim, Calif.	KMAX	Sierra Madre, Calif.	KSDS	San Diego, Calif.	
KALB	FM Alexandria, La.	KFAB	FM Omaha, Nebr.	KMCP	Portland, Oreg.	KSEA	San Diego, Calif.	
KALH	Denver, Colo.	KFAC	FM Los Angeles, Calif.	KMCS	Seattle, Wash.	KSEF	FM Durant, Okla.	
KALW	San Francisco, Calif.	KFAM	FM St. Cloud, Minn.	KMER	Fresno, Calif.	KSFM	Dallas, Tex.(s)	
KAMS	Mammoth Spring, Ark.	KFBK	FM Sacramento, Calif.	KMHT	Marshall, Tex.	KSFR	San Francisco, Calif.	
KANG	St. Louis, Mo.	KFCA	Phoenix, Ariz.	KMJ	FM Fresno, Calif.	KSFN	San Fernando, Calif.	
KANT	FM Lancaster, Calif.	KFGQ	FM Boone, Iowa	KMLA	Los Angeles, Calif.(s)	KSFJ	San Francisco, Calif.	
KANU	Lawrence, Kans.(s)	KFHM	FM Wichita, Kans.	KMLB	FM Monroe, La.	KSHB	Crestedwood, Mo.	
KANW	Albuquerque, N.Mex.	KFJ	FM Santa Ana, Calif.	KMMA	Little Rock, Ark.	KSHS	Colorado Springs, Colo.	
KAPP	Redondo Beach, Calif.	KFJZ	Fort Worth, Tex.	KMOX	FM St. Louis, Mo.	KSLJ	FM San Jose, Calif.(s)	
KARK	Little Rock, Ark.	KFMB	FM San Diego, Calif.	KMUC	FM Marysville, Calif.	KSLD	FM Salt Lake City, Utah(s)	
KARM	FM Fresno, Calif.	KFMC	Colorado, Oreg.	KMUZ	Santa Barbara, Calif.(s)	KSLA	Seattle, Wash.(s)	
KARO	Houston, Tex.	KFMH	Colorado Springs, Colo.	KNBC	FM San Francisco, Calif.	KSLT	St. Louis, Mo.	
KARL	FM Ontario, Calif.	KFML	FM Denver, Colo.	KNDZ	FM Aztec, N.Mex.	KSLT	St. Louis, Mo.	
KASU	Jonesboro, Ark.	KFMT	Tucson, Ariz.	KNDX	Yakima, Wash.	KSLT	St. Louis, Mo.	
KATT	Woodland, Calif.	KFNN	Abilene, Tex.	KNEB	FM Scottsbluff, Nebr.	KSLM	FM Santa Maria, Calif.	
KATY	FM San Luis Obispo, Calif.	KFNP	Port Arthur, Tex.(s)	KNEF	FM Dallas, Tex.	KSO	FM Des Moines, Iowa	
KAYD	Beaumont, Tex.	KFMQ	Lincoln, Nebr.	KNEV	Reno, Nev.	KSPC	Claremont, Ark.	
KAZZ	Austin, Tex.	KFMU	Los Angeles, Calif.(s)	KNEW	FM Scottsbluff, Nebr.	KSPI	FM Stillwater, Okla.	
KBAB	San Francisco, Calif.	KFMV	Minneapolis, Minn.	KNFM	Midland, Tex.	KSPF	FM Diboll, Tex.	
KBBI	Los Angeles, Calif.	KFMW	San Bernardino, Calif.	KNFK	FM Anchorage, Alaska	KSRF	Santa Monica, Calif.	
KBBL	Wichita, Kans.	KFMX	San Diego, Calif.	KNOB	Long Beach, Calif.	KSTP	St. Paul, Minn.	
KBBM	Hayward, Calif.	KFMY	Eugene, Oreg.(s)	KNOF	St. Paul, Minn.	KSYN	Joplin, Mo.(s)	
KBBW	San Diego, Calif.	KFNB	Oklahoma City, Okla.	KNX	FM Los Angeles, Calif.	KTA	Texarkana, Tex.	
KBCA	Los Angeles, Calif.	KFNE	Big Springs, Tex.	KOAF	FM Portland, Ore.	KTAP	Tucson, Ariz.	
KBCL	FM Shreveport, La.	KFOJ	FM Long Beach, Calif.	KOCW	Tulsa, Okla.	KTAR	FM Phoenix, Ariz.	
KBCD	San Francisco, Calif.	KFRD	FM San Francisco, Calif.	KODA	FM Houston, Tex.	KTBC	FM Austin, Tex.(s)	
KBE	FM Modesto, Calif.	KFDJ	FM Clayton, Mo.	KOGM	FM Tulsa, Okla.	KTCF	Cedar Falls, Iowa	
KBEY	Kansas City, Mo.	KGAF	FM Gainesville, Fla.	KOGO	San Diego, Calif.	KTEC	Oretech, Oreg.	
KBFI	Boise, Idaho	KGB	FM San Diego, Calif.(s)	KOIN	FM Portland, Oreg.	KTGM	Denver, Colo.	
KBFM	Lubbock, Tex.	KGBN	FM Caldwell, Idaho	KOKH	Oklahoma City, Okla.	KTIM	San Rafael, Calif.	
KBFM	Pampa, Tex.	KGFM	Edmonds, Wash.	KOL	FM Seattle, Wash.	KTMM	FM Minneapolis, Minn.	
KBIS	Los Angeles, Calif.	KGGK	Garden Grove, Calif.(s)	KONG	FM Visalia, Calif.(s)	KTJO	FM Ottawa, Kans.	
KBKL	FM Reno, Nev.	KGLA	Los Angeles, Calif.	KOOL	FM Phoenix, Ariz.	KTNT	FM Tacoma, Wash.	
KBOI	FM Boise, Idaho	KGMG	Portland, Oreg.(s)	KORK	Las Vegas, Nev.	KTOD	Mt. Pleasant, Tex.	
KBOY	FM Medford, Oreg.	KGMI	Beillingham, Wash.	KOSE	FM Osceola, Ark.	KTOP	FM Topeka, Kans.	
KBTM	FM Jonesboro, Ark.	KGNC	FM Amarillo, Tex.	KOTD	Dallas, Tex.	KTOY	Tacoma, Wash.	
KBUZ	FM Mesa, Ariz.	KGO	FM San Francisco, Calif.	KOSU	FM Stillwater, Okla.	KTRB	FM Modesto, Calif.	
KBYR	FM Anchorage, Alaska(s)	KGPO	Grants Pass, Oreg.	KOST	FM Pine Bluff, Ark.	KTRF	FM Houston, Tex.	
KBYU	FM Provo, Utah	KGUD	FM Santa Barbara, Calif.	KOY	FM Phoenix, Ariz.	KTSM	FM El Paso, Tex.	
KCA	FM Reno, Nev.	KHAK	FM Cedar Rapids, Iowa	KOZE	FM Lewiston, Idaho	KTSR	Kansas City, Mo.	
KCBH	Beverly Hills, Calif.(s)	KHBL	Plainville, Tex.	KPAT	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	KTTS	FM Springfield, Mo.	
KCBS	FM San Francisco, Calif.	KHBR	FM Hillsboro, Tex.	KPCS	Pasadena, Calif.	KTRW	Tacoma, Wash.	
KCFM	St. Louis, Mo.(s)	KHFI	Austin, Tex.	KPDQ	FM Portland, Ore.	KTXF	FM Lubbock, Tex.	
KCHO	FM Amarillo, Tex.(s)	KHFM	Albuquerque, N. Mex.(s)	KPEN	Alhertson, Calif.(s)	KTYL	FM Houston, Calif.	
KCHQ	FM Choeheila, Calif.(s)	KHFR	FM Monterey, Calif.	KPFB	Berkeley, Calif.	KUDE	FM Oxnard, Calif.	
KCIB	FM Fresno, Calif.	KHGM	Beaumont, Tex.(s)	KPFF	Los Angeles, Calif.	KUDU	FM Ventura-Oxnard, Calif.	
KCJC	Kansas City, Kans.	KHIP	San Francisco, Calif.	KPFM	Portland, Oreg.(s)	KUFM	Salt Lake City, Utah	
KCLE	FM Cleburne, Tex.	KHIQ	Sacramento, Calif.(s)	KPGM	Los Altos, Calif.	KUFR	EI Cajon, Calif.	
KCMB	FM Wichita, Kans.	KHJ	FM Los Angeles, Calif.	KPLR	FM St. Louis, Mo.	KUFY	Redwood City, Calif.	
KCMI	Los Angeles, Calif.	KHMS	EI Paso, Tex.	KPOL	FM Honolulu, Hawaii	KUGN	FM Eugene, Oreg.	
KCMK	Kansas City, Mo.	KHOF	Los Angeles, Calif.	KPOJ	FM Portland, Oreg.	KUMD	FM Duluth, Minn.	
KCMO	FM Kansas City, Mo.(s)	KHOM	FM Turlock, Calif.	KPPS	FM Parsons, Kans.	KUOA	FM Sloom Springs, Ark.	
KCMS	FM Manitow Springs, Colo.	KHPD	Brownwood, Tex.	KPRI	San Diego, Calif.(s)	KUOH	Honolulu, Hawaii	
KCPS	Tacoma, Wash.	KHQ	FM Spokane, Wash.	KPRN	Seattle, Wash.	KUOW	Seattle, Wash.	
KCPX	FM Salt Lake City, Utah	KHSG	Arcata, Calif.	KPSD	Dallas, Tex.	KUPD	FM Tempe, Ariz.	
KCRA	FM Sacramento, Calif.	KHUL	Houston, Tex.	KQAL	FM Omaha, Nebr.(s)	KUSC	FM Los Angeles, Calif.	
KCRW	Santa Monica, Calif.	KHVI	Bjoug, Calif.	KQBF	FM Berkeley, Calif.	KQBY	FM San Francisco, Calif.	
KCSM	San Mateo, Calif.	KHYI	Fremont, Calif.	KQFM	Portland, Oreg.	KUTE	Glendale, Calif.	
KCUJ	Pella, Ia.	KICN	Omaha, Nebr.	KQIP	Odessa, Tex.	KVCR	San Bernardino, Calif.	
KCV	FM Kansas City, Mo.	KIEM	Eureka, Calif.	KQRO	Dallas, Tex.	KVEC	FM San Luis Obispo, Calif.	
KCVN	FM Stockton, Calif.	KIHI	Tulsa, Okla.	KQRE	Houston, Tex.	KVEN	FM Ventura, Calif.	
KCVR	FM Lodi, Calif.	KIMP	FM Mt. Pleasant, Tex.	KQV	FM Pittsburgh, Pa.	KVFM	San Fernando, Calif.	
KDB	FM Santa Barbara, Calif.	KING	FM Seattle, Wash.	KQXR	Bakersfield, Calif.	KWJL	Highland Park, Tex.	
KDDD	FM Dumas, Tex.	KIOA	Oklahoma, Okla.	KRAK	FM Stockton, Calif.	KWKA	Eugene, Oreg.	
KDEF	FM Albuquerque, N.Mex.	KIRO	FM Seattle, Wash.	KRAM	FM Las Vegas, Nev.	KVOK	Honolulu, Hawaii	
KDEN	FM Denver, Colo.	KISA	Kansas City, Mo.	KRBE	Houston, Tex.(s)	KVDP	FM Plainville, Tex.	
KDFC	San Francisco, Calif.	KISS	San Antonio, Tex.	KRCC	Colorado Springs, Colo.	KVOR	FM Colorado Springs, Colo.	
KDFW	FM Pittsburgh, Pa.	KISW	Seattle, Wash.(s)	KRCW	San Antonio, Calif.	KVSC	Logan, Utah	
KDMC	Corpus Christi, Tex.	KITH	Phoenix, Ariz.	KRE	FM Berkeley, Calif.	KVTT	Dallas, Tex.	
KDMI	Des Moines, Iowa(s)	KITV	San Diego, Calif.	KREM	FM Spokane, Wash.	KWAT	Waverly, Iowa	
KDNT	FM Denton, Tex.	KITW	San Antonio, Tex.	KREK	FM Grand Junction, Colo.	KWAK	Eugene, Oreg.	
KDPS	Des Moines, Iowa	KIXL	FM Dallas, Tex.(s)	KRFM	Fresno, Calif.	KWFM	Minneapolis, Minn.(s)	
KDUD	Riverside, Calif.(s)	KJAZ	Alameda, Calif.	KRHM	Los Angeles, Calif.(s)	KWGF	FM Stockton, Calif.	
KDVR	Sioux City, Ia.	KJEM	FM Okla. City, Okla.	KRKH	FM Lubbock, Tex.	KWGS	Tulsa, Okla.	
KDWC	West Covina, Calif.	KJL	San Diego, Calif.	KRKY	Denver, Colo.	KWIX	St. Louis, Mo.	
KEAR	San Francisco, Calif.	KJMO	Fresno, Calif.	KRLD	FM Dallas, Tex.	KWIZ	FM Santa Ana, Calif.	
KEAX	National City, Calif.	KJNB	Newton, Kans.	KRMD	FM Shreveport, La.	KWJB	FM Globe, Ariz.	
KEBJ	Phoenix, Ariz.	KJST	Houston, Tex.	KRNB	Bour, Colo.	KWKH	FM Shreveport, La.	
KEBR	Sacramento, Calif.	KLAC	FM Los Angeles, Calif.	KRNY	FM Kearney-Holdrege, Neb.	KWME	Walnut Creek, Calif.(s)	
KEBS	San Diego, Calif.	KLAY	FM Tacoma, Wash.	KRON	FM San Francisco, Calif.	KWMO	Odessa, Tex.	
KEED	FM Springfield-Eugene, Oregon	KLCN	FM Blytheville, Ark.	KROS	FM Clinton, Iowa	KWOC	FM Worthington, Minn.	
		KLFM	FM Killeen, Tex.			KWPC	FM Poplar Bluff, Mo.	
							KWPC	FM Muscatine, Iowa

Location	C.L. Chan.	Location	C.L. Chan.	Location	C.L. Chan.	Location	C.L. Chan.
NEBRASKA				SOUTH CAROLINA			
Grand Island	KGIN-TV 11	Grand Forks	KNOX-TV 10	Anderson	WAIM-TV 40	Whehla Falls	KFDX-TV 3
Hastings	KHAS-TV 5	Minot	KXMC-TV 13	Charleston	WCSC-TV 2		KSYD-TV 8
Hay Springs	KDUH-TV 4		KMOT 10		WUSN-TV 4	UTAH	
Hayes Center	KHPL-TV 8	Pembina, N.D.	KCND-TV 12	Clemson	WSBF-FM 88	Ogden	KVOG-TV 9
Kearney	KHOL-TV 13	Valley City	KXJB-TV 8	Columbia	WIS-TV 10	Provo	KWCS-TV 18
Lincoln	KOLN-TV 10	Williston	KUMV-TV 8		WCCA-TV 25	Salt Lake City	KLOR-TV 11
	KUON-TV 12				WNOK-TV 67		KSL-TV 5
McCook	KOMC 3	OHIO					KCPX-TV 4
North Platte	KNOP 2	Akron	WAKR-TV 49		WBTW 8		KUED 7
Omaha	KMTV 3	Cincinnati	WCET 48		WFBC-TV 4		KUTV 2
	KETV 7		WKRC-TV 12	SOUTH DAKOTA			
	WOW-TV 6		WLW-T 5	Aberdeen	KXAB-TV 9	VERMONT	
Scottsbluff	KSTF 10	Cleveland	WGIN-TV 54	Aberdeen	KDJS-TV 5	Burlington	WCAX-TV 3
			KYW-TV 3	Deerwood	KDLO-TV 3	VIRGINIA	
NEVADA					Florence	Bristol	WGYB-TV 5
Henderson	KLRI-TV 2	Columbus	WBNS-TV 10		KORN-TV 5	Hampton	WVEC-TV 13
Las Vegas	KLAS-TV 8		WJW-TV 7		KOTA-TV 3	Harrisonburg	WSVA-TV 3
	KSHO-TV 13		WLW-C 4		KRSO-TV 7	Lynchburg	WLVA-TV 13
Reno	KCRL 4	Dayton	WOSU-TV 34		KPLP-TV 7	Norfolk	WHRO-TV 13
	KOLO-TV 8		WTVN-TV 6		KSSO-TV 13		WXEX-TV 8
NEW HAMPSHIRE				Lima	WIMA-TV 55	Petersburg	WVAX-TV 10
Durham	WENH-TV 11	Oxford	WMUB-TV 14	Richmond	WRVA-TV 12	Portsmouth	WVY-TV 8
Manchester	WMUR-TV 9	Stuebenville	WSTV-TV 9		WTVR 6	Richmond	WDBJ-TV 7
NEW JERSEY				Toledo	WSPD-TV 13	Roanoke	WLSL-TV 10
			WGTE-TV 30		WGTU-TV 11	WASHINGTON	
Newark	WNJT-TV 13	Youngstown	WFMJ-TV 27		WVTV 9	Bellingham	KVOS-TV 12
			WKBN-TV 27	Jackson	WDXI-TV 7	Pasco	KPRR-TV 19
NEW MEXICO				Knoxville	WJHL-TV 11	Pullman	KWSC-TV 10
Albuquerque	KGBM-TV 13	Zanesville	WHIZ-TV 18		WATE-TV 26	Richland	KNDD-TV 25
	KNME-TV 5	OKLAHOMA				Seattle	KCTS-TV 9
	KOAT-TV 7	Ada	KTEN 10	Memphis	WBIR-TV 10		KING-TV 5
	KOB-TV 4	Ardmore	KXII 12		WBTV 6		KIRO-TV 7
Carlsbad	KAVE-TV 6	Enid	KOCO-TV 5		WVBC-TV 13		KOMO-TV 4
Clovis	KYER-TV 12	Lawton	KSDO-TV 7		WBHQ-TV 10		KHOU-TV 8
Roswell	KWSV-TV 8	Oklahoma City	KETA-TV 25		WKNO 13		KREM-TV 2
			KOKH-TV 25		WMCT 5		KXLY-TV 4
NEW YORK					WREC-TV 2	Tacoma	KTNT-TV 11
Albany	WTEN 10		KWTY 9		WDCN-TV 8		KPEC-TV 58
	WAST 13	Tulsa	KOTV 6		WDCN-TV 8		KTPS 62
	WTRI 38		KOED-TV 11		WISN-TV 12		KTWV 13
	WCDA 41		KTUL-TV 8		WISN-TV 12	Yakima	KIMA-TV 29
Binghamton	WINR-TV 40		KVOD-TV 2		WISN-TV 12		KNDD-TV 23
	WNBF-TV 12	OREGON					
Buffalo	WBEH-TV 4	Coos Bay	KCBY-TV 11	Arlene	KRBC-TV 9	WEST VIRGINIA	
	WBEN-TV 17	Corvallis	KOAC-TV 7	Alpine	KULF-TV 12	Bluefield	WHIS-TV 6
	WBUR-TV 7	Eugene	KVAI-TV 13	Amarillo	KFDA-TV 10	Charleston	WCBS-TV 8
Carthage	WCNY-TV 7		KEZI-TV 9		KGNC-TV 4	Clarksburg	WBOY-TV 12
Elmira	WLYE-TV 18	Klamath	KOTI 2		KVII 7	Fairmont	WJPB-TV 5
New York	WABC-TV 7	Medford	KBES-TV 5		KVTV 11	Huntington	WTHU-TV 13
	WUHF-TV 31		KMED-TV 10	Dallas	KRLD-TV 10		WSAZ-TV 3
	WNEW-TV 5	Portland	KGW-TV 8		KERA-TV 13	Oak Hill	WOAY-TV 4
	WCBS-TV 5		KOAP-TV 10	El Paso	WFAA-TV 8	Parkersburg	WTAP-TV 15
	WDR-TV 9		KATU-TV 2		WELP-TV 13	Wheeling	WTRF-TV 7
	WPIX 11		KOIN-TV 3		KROD-TV 4	WISCONSIN	
	WNBC-TV 4	Roseburg	KPTV 12		KTSM-TV 9	Eau Claire	WEAU-TV 13
Plattsburg	WPTZ-TV 5		KPIC 4		KEJ-TV 5	Green Bay	WBAY-TV 2
Rocheater	WHET-TV 10	PENNSYLVANIA					WFRV 5
	WDRR-TV 13	Alltoona	WFBG-TV 10	Fort Worth	KTUT 11		WLUC-TV 11
	WROC-TV 7	Erie	WICU 12	Hartlingen	WBAF-TV 5		WKBT 8
Schenestady	WVET-TV 10	Harrisburg	WSEI-TV 35	Houston	KPRC-TV 2	La Crosse	WHA-TV 21
Syracuse	WRRB 6		WHP-TV 21		KHOU-TV 11	Madison	WISC-TV 3
	WHEN-TV 8		WTPA 27	Laredo	KTRK-TV 13		WKOW-TV 27
	WNYS 9	Johnstown	WARD-TV 56		KUHT 8		WMTV 33
Utica	WSYR-TV 3		WJAC-TV 6	Lubbock	KGNS-TV 11	Marinette	WMBW-TV 11
	WKTV 2	Lebanon	WGL-TV 6		KDUB-TV 18	Milwaukee	WISN-TV 12
NORTH CAROLINA				Lockhaven	WLVI-TV 15		WITI-TV 6
Asheville	WISE-TV 62	Philadelphila	WLPZ-TV 32	Lufkin	KTIE-TV 9		WMVS-TV 10
	WLOS-TV 13		WKST-TV 33	Midland	KMIO-TV 2		WTMJ-TV 4
Chapel Hill	WUNC-TV 4		WCAU-TV 10	Monahans	KDCO-TV 18		WXIX 18
Charlotte	WBT 3		WFIL-TV 6	Odesa	KVKM-TV 9	Wausau	WSAU-TV 7
	WSOC-TV 3		WHYY-TV 35	Port Arthur-Beaumont	KOSA-TV 7	WYOMING	
Durham	WTVD 11		WPCA-TV 17		KPAC-TV 4	Casper	KTWO-TV 2
Greensboro	WFMY-TV 2	Pittsburgh	WRCV-TV 3		KRET-TV 23	Cheyenne	KFCB-TV 5
Greenville	WNCT 9		WVIC 11	San Antonio	KUAL-TV 41	Riverton	KWRB-TV 10
Raleigh	WRAL-TV 5		WQED 13		KACB-TV 3	PUERTO RICO	
Washington	WITN 7	Scranton	WTAE 4		KUAL-TV 41	Aguadilla	WOLE-TV 12
Wilmington	WECT 6		WNEP-TV 16		KLRN 12	Caguas	WKBM-TV 11
Winston-Salem	WSJS-TV 12		WDAU-TV 22		KONO-TV 2	Mayaguez	WORA-TV 5
		Wilkes-Barre	WBRE-TV 28		WOAI-TV 12		WIPM-TV 3
		York	WSBA-TV 43		WCEN-TV 6	Ponce	WRJK-TV 7
NORTH DAKOTA					KTAL-TV 6	San Juan	WSPA-TV 4
Bismarck	KXMB-TV 12	RHODE ISLAND					WIPR-TV 6
	KFYR-TV 5	Providence	WJAR-TV 10		KLTU 7		WPA-TV 4
Dickinson	KDIX-TV 4		WPRO-TV 12		KWTX-TV 10		WIPR-TV 6
Fargo	WDAY-TV 6				KRGV-TV 5		WKAQ-TV 2
	KXGO-TV 11						

Canadian Television Stations

Location	C.L. Chan.	Location	C.L. Chan.	Location	C.L. Chan.	Location	C.L. Chan.
ALBERTA				BRITISH COLUMBIA			
Burmis	CJLH-TV-3 3	Ashcroft	GFCR-TV-2 10	Penticton	CHBC-TV-2 13	Winnipeg	CBWT 3
Calgary	CHCT-TV 2	Burnaby	CHAN-TV 8	Prince George	CKPG-TV 6		CBWF 6
	CFCN-TV 8	Crescent Valley	CHMS-TV 5	Saddle Mountain	CHHC-TV-1 4		CJAY-TV 7
Drumheller	CFCN-TV-1 8	Dawson Creek	CJBC-TV 5	Salmon Arm	CHBC-TV-6 5	NEW BRUNSWICK	
	CBXT-TV 5	Enderby	CHBC-TV-8 5	Vancouver	CBAT 11	Campbellton	CRCD-TV 7
Edmonton	CFRN-TV 3	Kamloops	CFCR-TV 4	Victoria	CBUT 2	Moncton	CKAM-TV 2
Lethbridge	CJLH-TV 2	Kelowna	CHBC-TV 2		CHEK-TV 6		GBAF 11
Lloydminster	CHSA-TV 3		CHGP-TV-1 72	LABRADOR			
Medicine Hat	CHAT-TV 6		CABC-TV-4 4	Goose Bay	CFLA-TV 8	NEWFOUNDLAND	
Pivot	CHAT-TV 4	Keramos	CHBC-TV-9 5			Argentia	CJDX-TV 10
Red Deer	CHCA-TV 2	Lumby	CHBC-TV-4 4			Corner Brook	CBY-TV 5
	CHCA-TV-2 10	Nelson	CBUT-TV-7 9				CHEK-TV 6
		Oliver	CHBC-TV-3 8	Baldy Mountain	CKOS-TV-1 8		
		Peachland	CHBC-TV-10 5	Brandon	CKX-TV 5		

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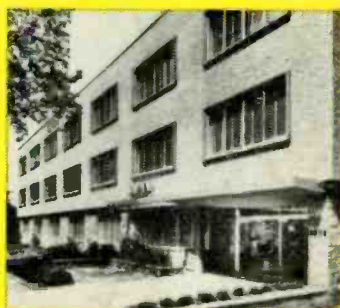
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