

cord should pass under the two outer prongs at the rear of the pointer carrier) and then check the drive for free normal operation.

Aerials for Use on Ranges 1-5: The type of aerial used with the EB35 receiver will depend to a large extent on the permanency of the installation. Reasonable results may be obtained in a temporary installation with a relatively short length of wire located indoors. Some 15-20 ft. of insulated wire run round the picture rail will provide reception from all long and medium wave stations serving the area; many of the high-powered short-wave stations should also be audible at good strength. Such an aerial is of course relatively inefficient and it should be realised that signals are received only because of the high receiver sensitivity.

An outside aerial is strongly recommended for a permanent installation, permitting reception from a greater number of stations with a lower level of background noise. A suitable aerial could take the form of some 30-60 ft. of insulated wire strung between two insulators and located as high as conveniently possible. It should be kept well away from local obstructions (especially those of metallic construction). The down-lead can be taken from either end or from any point along the length of the horizontal top and should be run well clear of house guttering, etc., to avoid any loss in the available signal voltage. Soldered joints should be used where connections are needed.

Aerials of the types so far described are known broadly as "single-wire" or unbalanced aerials and are connected to socket "A1". The socket marked "AE" should be linked to the "earth" terminal using the special shorting plug supplied. Improved results may be obtained when the wire length is less than 15 feet if the "A2" socket is used for the aerial connection. "A2" should also be used for connecting short rod aerials when a longer aerial is not available as for example when using the receiver in a vehicle.

For serious short-wave reception a further improvement can be obtained if a balanced aerial is employed. One type which falls in this category and involves no difficult constructional problems is the dipole aerial. This takes the form of a letter "T" in appearance, the horizontal portion being the aerial proper and the vertical section the downlead or feeder. Any wire of adequate strength (either insulated or bare) can be used for the top while the feeder can be any good quality twisted flex suitable for outside use (e.g. plastic covered). Special feeder cables are manufactured for this specific application but these are more expensive and offer little in the way of advantage for a normal domestic installation. They can of course be employed if the user so wishes.

For general short-wave reception the overall length of the horizontal portion should be of the order 50-60 ft., the wire being broken at the centre with each lead connected separately to the feeder cable. An insulator is used at this point to facilitate connection and provide mechanical support for the feeder. The length of the feeder is of minor importance and little attention need be paid to its actual positioning. The aerial proper should be erected