CROSLEY

DUAL RANGE RECEIVERS

167

CROSLEY DUAL RANGE RECEIVERS

One of the most interesting recent engineering achievements has been the provision for receiving the short wave band from 90 to 200 meters, or 1500 to 3500 KC in low priced sets.

The real interest in this moderately short wave band differs from the extreme short wave bands in that the thrill lies in the material broadcast and received, more so than any unusual distance reception. One need only refer to the table below to grasp this idea:

540-1500	Broadcast
1500-1568	Police and television sound channels
1572-1576	State police
1576-1700	Police and experimental television
1700-1708	Aviation
1708-1716	Police
1716-2000	Amateur
2000-2300	Experimental television
2300-2312	Ship and government
2312-2320	Aviation
2320-2412	Ship, government and aviation
2412-2472	Police and government
2472-2500	Government and aviation
2504-2508	State police
2508-2748	Ship, government and aviation
2748-2848	Government and experimental television
2848-3110	Aviation and government
3110-3495	Ship, government and aviation

Inasmuch as the Federal Radio Commission chooses to modify assignments in this frequency band from time to time, and further because of the fact that there are so many stations, especially of the amateur variety licensed to operate in this band, it is not feasible to list each individual station. The police frequency assignments are fairly well fixed except as additional stations are licensed so it is possible to list them according to the following tabulation:

POLICE STATIONS OF THE U. S. A.

1,558 Kc. 192.43 Meters

KGPD—San Francisco, Cal.
WEY—Boston, Mass.

1,570 Kc. 191.08 Meters

WPEL—Middleboro, Mass.
WPEQ—Baton Rouge, La.
WPEW–Northampton, Mass.

1,574 Kc. 190.48 Meters

KGPY—Shreveport, La.
WMP—Framingham, Mass.
WRDS—E. Lansing, Mich.

1,596 Kc. 187.85 Meters

WCF—New York, N. Y.
WKDT—Detroit, Mich.
WRDU—Brooklyn, N. Y.

1,712 Kc. 175.13 Meters

KGJX—Pasadena, Cal.
KGPC—St. Louis, Mo.
KPGJ—Beaumont, Tex.
KGPL—Los Angeles, Cal.
KGPR—Ft. Worth, Tex.
KGZB—Houston, Tex.
KGZI—Wichita Falls, Tex.
KVP—Dallas, Tex.
WKDU—Cincinnati, Ohio
WPDB—Chicago, Ill.
WPDC—Chicago, Ill.
WPDD—Chicago, Ill.
WPDU—Pittsburgh, Pa.
WPED—Arlington, Mass.
WPEH—Somerville, Mass.
WPEI—Providence, R. I.
WPEJ—Brookline, Mass.
WPET—Lexington, Ky.
WPFA—Newton, Mass.

2,412 Kc. 124.20 Meters

KGPA—Seattle, Wash.
KGPS—Bakersfield, Cal.
KGZA—Fresno, Cal.
WCK—Detroit, Mich.
WMO–Highland Park, Mich
WPDA—Tulare, Cal.
WPDJ—Passaic, N. J.
WPDX—Detroit, Mich.
WPDY—Atlanta, Ga.
WRDR–Grosse Pointe, Mich

2,416 Kc. 124.09 Meters

KGPB—Minneapolis, Minn.
WPDS—St. Paul, Minn.

2,506 Kc. 119.64 Meters

KGZE—San Antonio, Tex.

2,422 Kc. 123.79 Meters

KGPE—Kansas City, Mo.
KGPG—Vallejo, Cal.
KGZC—Topeka, Kas.
KEW—Berkeley, Cal.
WMJ—Buffalo, N. Y.
WPDW—Washington, D. C.

2,430 Kc. 123.45 Meters

KGZD—San Diego, Cal.
WFDI—Columbus, Ohio
WPDM—Dayton, Ohio
WPEK—New Orleans, La.

2,442 Kc. 122.77 Meters

KGPP—Portland, Ore.
KGPX—Denver, Colo.
KGZH–Klamath Falls, Ore.
WMDZ—Indianapolis, Ind.
WPDE—Louisville, Ky.
WPDF—Flint, Mich.
WPDH—Richmond, Ind.
WPDL—Lansing, Mich.
WPEB–Grand Rapids, Mich.
WPES—Saginaw, Mich.

2,450 Kc. 122.40 Meters

KGPH—Oklahoma City, Ok.
KGPO—Tulsa, Okla.
KGPQ—Honolulu, Hawaii
KGPZ—Wichita, Kas.
KGZF—Chaute, Kas.
WPDK—Milwaukee, Wisc.
WPEE—Brooklyn, N. Y.
WPEF—Bronx, N. Y.
WPEG—New York, N. Y.

2,458 Kc. 121.97 Meters

WPDN—Auburn, N. Y.
WPDO—Akron, Ohio
WPDR—Rochester, N. Y.
WPDV—Charlotte, N. C.
WPEA—Syracuse, N. Y.
WRDH—Cleveland, Ohio

2,470 Kc. 121.40 Meters

KGOZ—Cedar Rapids, Iowa
KGPD—San Francisco, Cal.
KGPI—Omaha, Neb.
KGPK—Sioux City, Iowa
KGPM—San Jose, Cal.
KGPN—Davenport. Iowa
KGPW–Salt Lake City, Utah
KGZG—Des Moines, Iowa
WPDP—Philadelphia, Pa.
WPDT—Kokomo, Ind.
WPDZ—Fort Wayne, Ind.
WPEC—Memphis, Tenn.
WPEM—Woonsocket, R. I.
WPEY—Chattanooga, Tenn.
WRDQ—Toledo, Ohio

It is needless to say that reception of police broadcasts has always been keenly interesting and now with the entire range of these frequencies available, the diversity is increased many fold.

In the amateur channels will be found a type of entertainment that cannot be duplicated elsewhere. Amateur radio broadcasters are sanctioned and encouraged by the government because their work has been very valuable. You will hear numerous amateurs testing between various points all over the country. There are others, who, having their transmitters in good shape, choose to chat and stage a sort of "air party" and they really have a lot of fun and afford considerable amusement to outsiders.

AVIATION CHANNELS

When listening to the aviation channels, one begins to realize how much the safety and reliability of aviation has progressed because of the assistance of radio. Whenever a plane of any description leaves an airport, that airport immediately notifies all those along the line of travel of the exact time, the type of plane, the number of passengers, the nature of the cargo, in the most complete manner. This means that all airports along the line of travel for that plane are on the lookout for it. If it is delayed a search can be started immediately.

Numerous department of Commerce airport stations have assigned to them the task of notifying all other airports about the exact condition of the weather in various parts of the country. Weather information particularly useful to aviation is broadcast periodically and revised just as rapidly as the weather shifts.

In order that the airports may be assured of constant and uninterrupted radio contact, they run frequent check tests from station to station and it is thrilling to hear each airport come in on the same frequency and in its turn as they check the radio continuity over the entire country.

CAREFUL TUNING ESSENTIAL

It must be remembered that while the broadcast band from 550 to 1550 KC covers 96 channels, the band from 1500 to 3500 covers 210 channels. Tuning must therefore, be done with much greater care if you wish to obtain the maximum efficiency from the receiver.

The band from 1500 to 3500 KC is primarily a "night time" band except for very short distances. For this reason you may expect best results after dark. The difference in efficiency of this band between night and day is of the order of 100-1.

CONNECTING AND OPERATING THE MODEL 167

Type of Receiver

These receivers obtain their power direct from alternating current, electric house-lighting circuits. They are made in various types, for operation from lighting circuits of different voltages and frequencies. If you move to another community have a competent dealer or service man see that the receiver is of the proper rating for your new lighting circuit, or else check this yourself, before connecting the receiver.

Accessories Required

Material for an aerial and a ground.

The Ground

The ground wire should be insulated copper wire. It is best to run it in as short and direct a route as possible to the object used as a means of grounding.

The Aerial

This receiver operates very satisfactorily with an antenna about 25 feet long. An extremely long antenna is not required.

Do not connect receiver to lighting circuit until all other connections have been made, and tubes are in sockets.

Aerial and Ground Connections

Scrape off the covering from the aerial and ground wires for about half an inch from their ends, and scrape the bared wire until it appears bright. Connect the aerial wire to the terminal on the receiver marked "A" and the ground wire to the terminal marked "G".

Equipment

This receiver is equipped with a moving coil dynamic speaker, and five tubes as follows: Two (2) 58 I. F. Am-

plifier and Oscillating Modulator; One (1) 57 second detector; one (1) 2A5 output and one (1) 80 rectifier.

Replacing Tubes

If at any time it is necessary to replace one or more tubes, check the diagram of connections for correct position and type of tube.

Connecting to Light Circuit

Insert the plug on the end of the supply cord in a convenient light socket or receptacle. Never put your hand inside the receiver without first disconnecting the supply cord from the light circuit.

To Turn On Receiver

Turn the volume control and switch knob to the right. The dial light should light up, and the set should be in operating condition in about one minute.

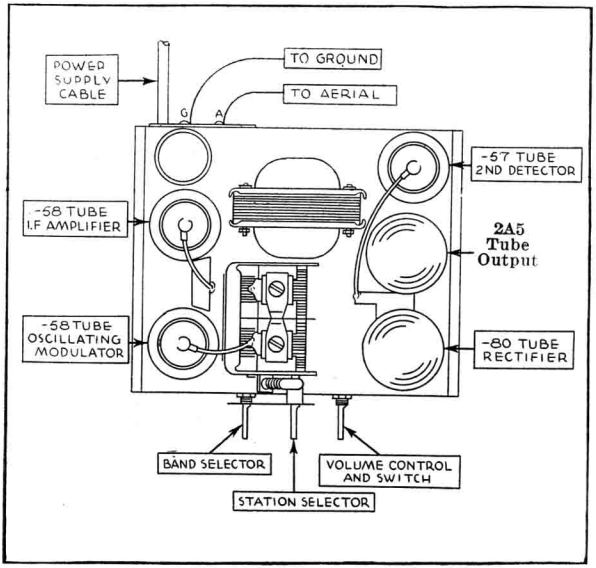
This knob operates both the on-off switch and the volume control.

To Tune to Stations

Turn the volume control to the right. Rotate the Band Selector to the desired frequency band. Rotate the station selector slowly until a program is heard. Reduce the volume if necessary by turning the volume control to the left. For best quality of reproduction always adjust the station selector to the middle of the range on the dial within which the program is received. In the band 1500 KC—3500 KC tuning is quite sharp and greater care in adjusting the station selector must be exercised.

To Turn Off Receiver

Rotate the volume control and switch knob all the way to the left.



29091B **Diagram Of Connections**

GUARANTEE

This instrument is guaranteed for 30 days from date of purchase against faulty material and workmanship. Should your dealer be unable to make repairs he will return it through his jobber. Within this period repairs will be made without charge provided the receiver has not been abused, changed, or tampered with.

THE CROSLEY RADIO CORPORATION
Cincinnati, Ohio