...ION ON ...D HALTED IN U. S. CONGRESS

Recommendation of Secretary Hoover to Be Followed by Legislator.

By Times Special

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Probably more than a year will elapse before radio legislation is enacted by Congress. This is the belief of Representative Wallace White Jr. of Maine, author of the White radio bill.

While White does not agree with Secretary Hoover's theory that radio legislation should be deferred for another year or two, he is willing to be guided by the former's views. White has not introduced the bill suggested by Hoover which would enact into law the recommendations of the third national radio conference because he is convinced it would have no chance of passage during the short session.

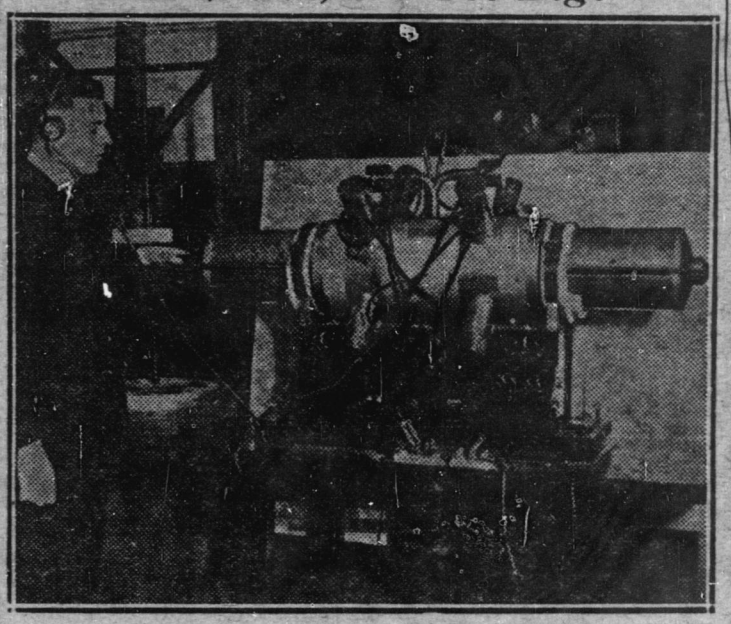
When Secretary Hoover's recommendation that legislation be deferred for another year or two, Representative White refused to make any statement regarding the matter. Quite a number of people immediately visioned a split between the radio representative in Congress and the Secretary of Commerce. Views were expressed that Representative White was entirely ignorant of Hoover's change of attitude and was very much discouraged to have his radio bill thrown down after he had spent the greater portion of the past two years working on it.

It can be said with authority that this version of the affair is entirely wrong. Representative White and Secretary Hoover have been in close touch with each other all along in regard to the radio situation. Representative White knew of Hoover's attitude in regard to postponement of legislation. For this reason, he requested the Commerce Secretary to write him to that effect so that the matter could be laid before Congress in an official way.

Insulation

An insulated wire will pick up the broadcast programs just as easily as a bare wire, as the waves penetrate the covering without the least difficulty. If the lead-in is insulated, it will act as a part of the aerial.

Trouble Is, It's Too Big!



THIS IS A STATIC ELIMINATOR, TAKE IT FROM RADIO ENGINEERS. IT'S TERMED A SCOTCH CLARIPHONE AND IS SAID TO ELIMINATE STATIC BY SOME KIND OF ACOUSTIC METHOD. R. L. LUKE, CHIEF RADIO ELECTRICIAN OF THE U. S. NAVY, IS SHOWN BESIDE IT. BUT, TROUBLE IS, IT'S TOO BIG FOR USE WITH THE AVERAGE RECEIVER.

ELEVEN RADIO PATENTS ARE GRANTED BY U. S.

Elimination of Interference Is Object of Many New Inventions Okehed by Bureau.

By Times Special

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Eleven patents on radio inventions were granted by the United States Patent Office during the past week. A brief description of each of these inventions follows:

Balanced Antenna System (1,522,745) invented by Abraham Press, of Wilkinsburg, Penna, and assigned to Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. An object of this invention is to overcome the large amount of joulean waste in the ground wire at the bottom of the usual antenna constructions."

Electrical Signaling. (1,522,807) invented by Louis oChen, of Washington, D. C. The object of the present invention is to eliminate interference and electro-static disturbances in the reception of radio signals, and thus improve the clearness and reliability of radio communication.

Method of and System for Selective Energy Transmission. (1,522,882) invented by John Hays Hammond Jr., of Gloucester, Mass. This invention relates to improvements in methods of and systems for the transmission of energy, and more particularly to a method of and system for utilizing the phenomena of interference of either the wave frequencies or group frequencies of electric waves to produce beats or increased intensity at intervals determined by the relation that the several frequencies bear to each other.

Continuous wave-transmission system (1,523,011), inventer by William E. Garity of New York, N. Y., and assigned to De Forest Radio Telephone and Telegraph Company. The object of the invention is to provide a continuous wave system wherein the oscillating current is generated by means of one or more oscillions and wherein parasitic oscillations are suppressed, and particularly such oscillations which are harmonics of the main or fundamental frequency.

Receiving circuit (1,523,102), invented by Walter L. Betts of Brooklyn, N. Y., and assigned to Western Electric Company. This invention relates to receiving circuits, and has for an object the reduction of noise in a receiving circuit, particularly one in which amplifying means are employed.

Signaling system (1,523,111), invented by Harold J. Fisher of Jersey City, N. J., and assigned to the Western Electric Company. This invention relates to a signaling system and more particularly to an arrangement in which telegraph signals transmitted as a plurality of modulations of a single carrier wave may be received at a distant station substantially free from interference due to random disturbances such as static discharges.

High-frequency signaling (1,523,139), invented by Eugene Peterson of New York, N. Y., and assigned to Western Electric Company. It is an object of this invention to produce efficient and improved modulation of a high-frequency or carrier wave in accordance with a signal or other control wave.

Means for Control of Electrical Impulses. (1,523,139), invented by Edmund B. Wheeler, of New York, N. Y., and assigned to Western Electric Co. An object of this invention is to produce pulses as a means for indicating time intervals. Another object of the invention is to produce a source of electrical impulses of equal intervals and equal duration for indicating time.

Radio Antenna for Aircraft, (1,523,280), invented by Carlton David Palmer of Washington, D. C. My invention relates to radio antennae for aircraft and has for an object to provide an antenna that may be instantly changed in effect from a loop antenna to a double trailing wire antenna and vice versa.

Wave Length Indicator, (1,523,305), invented by Walter J. Spire, of White Plains, N. Y. This invention relates to a wave-length indicator and particularly to a device adapted to replace the customary adjusting dial used upon radio receiving instruments.

Radiatelegraph System, (1,523,377), invented by John B. Brady of Somerset, Md., and assigned to Morkrum Company of Chicago, Ill. One of the objects of my invention is to provide an automatic radio telegraphic communication system wherein a central radio station is arranged to distribute messages to any number of outlying stations simultaneously, placing the received signals directly in print at each of the several stations with automatic means for controlling the apparatus without the attention of a skilled operator.

For the Notebook

The more sensitive the set is, the harder it will be to tune.

Poor battery connections cause more "static" than any other one thing.

Always give a new hook-up a thorough tryout before attempting another design.

When the rotary plates of a variable condenser are all the way "in," the dial reading should be 100.

An old dry cell can be revived by a solution of salamoniac for a short time, but it is seldom worth while.

Ammonia or bicarbonate of soda will check acid that has been spilled from a battery from eating into the fibers of the cloth.

All crystal detector sets should have long aerials. The longer the aerial is within certain limits, the better the results should be on the crystal.

The temperature of the filaments in the vacuum tubes has much to do with many sets, and so the filament rheostats must be carefully adjusted as well as the dials.

Radiograms

Broadcasting stations throughout the world total close to 1,000, of which 550 are in the United States.

The transmissoin range of the high-power radio stations that terminate in the United States totals over 40,000 miles.

Philadelphia, Pa., has a church broadcasting station. The Gethsemane Baptist Church is listed as WPDD, and has a wavelength of 234 meters.

There are more than 3,000 manufacturers of radio supplies in the United States, ranging from the production of complete sets and tubes to coils and other parts.

The United States Patent Office has already turned down 10,000 applications for radio patents as "unpatentable." More than 2,500 patents have been issued for radio inventions and about 2,000 are awaiting examination.

Concerning Loop Aerials

Loop aerials must be rotable because they are "directional," that is, they receive best in the directions in which the sides point. To cover stations in all parts of the country then, the frames must be capable of being swung in those directions.

To Overcome Oxidization.

The oxidization of fixed crystals can be overcome by using a pure gold "cat-whisker" which can not become defective by the heaviest charge which passes through a radio set.