

Southeastern  
Antique  
Radio  
Society



## Fall 1997

### My First Elgin

by John Pelham

Fellow club member Bill Jackson and I made the pilgrimage to Radiofest '97 in Elgin, Illinois in his amply sized van, the better to have room for yet-to-be-discovered radio goodies. We arrived early on Tuesday afternoon, and found sellers in the process of setting up. By 3 PM, the meet had officially begun, and we were off, scurrying from table to table in characteristic fashion. We were joined at the meet by Barry Ethridge, Steve Davis, Johnny Hubbard, and Charlie Pierce, who all arrived by other means.

Let me get the negative stuff out of the way first: Since this was my first Elgin, I have no basis for comparison, but I spoke with, and overheard, many Elgin veterans rendering their opinions of this year's meet. They said there were less attendees this year, both buyers and sellers. A large grassy area next to the hotel parking lot, which was filled with tailgaters in the past, was unavailable this year due to construction of a water treatment plant expansion on the site. Advance publicity of the reduced space dampened enthusiasm for the meet, they surmised. They also said the auction this year was poorer, with a smaller number of items, lower quality items, and correspondingly lower bids than in the past. Also, I talked to a couple of sellers who said that the



An Elgin seller's booth, crowded with pretty colored plastic radios.

that Elgin was, for me, radio Nirvana! This was clearly the biggest swapmeet of my admittedly limited experience. I bought eight radios, some of which were ones I had been seeking for a while, like a perfect white Belmont 6D111. And then I found a second, brown 6D111 in almost perfect condition. Frenzied, I bought this one too. Another special find for me was one of those 1934 Zenith "yellow-dial" tombstones I've been looking for, this one a model 807. And I mustn't forget the new-in-the-box Standard Micronic Ruby transistor radio. I believe Bill, Barry, Johnny and Charlie each picked up several goodies as well.

As far as general selling prices, this was the highest-priced meet I've attended. It seemed most sellers knew exactly how much their stuff was worth, and priced it at the top end of the range. There were very few bargains to be had. Generally this was true for radios as well as parts. I passed on NOS tubes priced higher than AES, and \$10 NOS 1950s-type potentiometers. I think this at least partially explains the complaint that people were just looking and not buying.

By late in the day on Thursday, the meet was over for all practical purposes. Friday was quiet, and on Saturday morning the parking lot was mostly deserted. I'd like to add my voice to those already crying for a shorter Radiofest. A Thursday start, instead of Tuesday, would have packed it all into a more efficient time period, as well as preserved some semblance of a swap meet for Saturday, when a few members of the public at large, and a new seller or two arrived.



Here's a typical Elgin "street scene," showing the excited crowds milling about.

attendees weren't buying as they had in past years, but instead were just looking.

Now with that out of the way, I can categorically state

Continued on next page



Club member Barry Ethridge mans his Elgin sales table.

Near the end of the meet, I spied a basket-case Silvertone 4587 console, overpriced at \$40. I noticed that its knobs, which were all present and in good condition, were just what I needed for the wrong-knobbed Silvertone 4586 in my collection. After some negotiation, the console was mine for \$20. Then I proceeded to cannibalize it for its knobs, tubes and tube shields. Charlie Pierce came along and taught me what true radio cannibalism means: Before we were done, the poor radio also donated its pilot lamps, dial glass and face, speaker, grille cloth, and even some of its veneer. Then I had the truly sad task of carting the carcass to the dumpster. I'm not used to throwing away old radios. As I heaved the pieces into the dumpster, I imagined the proud first owners of this elaborate eleven-tube console, and shed a tear.



Here's Charlie Pierce, rummaging with purpose and conviction!

### SARS 1997 Show and Tell Schedule

**October:** 'L' and/or 'M' radios (Lafayette, Majestic, etc.)

**November:** Anything goes month!

**December:** 'O' and/or 'P' radios (Olympic, Pfanstiehl, etc.)

## SPECIAL INVITATION!

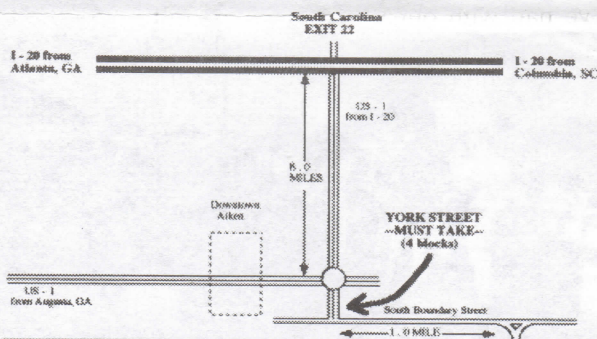
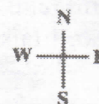
Kris & Carolyn Gimmy, of Aiken, SC, cordially invite the members of S.A.R.S. to visit on Saturday, Oct. 25, to see the second-best collection of art-deco radios in the Southeast. Plan to arrive between 10 AM and 12 noon. A free lunch will be served consisting of spaghetti, beverage, and the best slaw you ever tasted.

The radio tour has something for everybody to enjoy: 40 catalin radios (each a different model); 20 tube novelty/souvenir radios; 15 mirror radios; 15 bakelite/plaskon deco radios; 6 German radios from the Nazi era; 4 early TRF radios with 6 horn/drum speakers; 3 Atwater Kents (including the rare Model 5 breadboard); 3 metal-cabinet radios; 2 of the rarest Zenith consoles (in mint original condition); the famous "Outer-Space" transistor collection including "Roswell;" and the Bose Acoustic Wave—the finest radio ever made. Hear it and believe.

Also available for viewing (for those who get tired of radios) are two classic cars, generally acknowledged to be the peak of art-deco design: 1937 Cord; 1941 Lincoln Continental.

Bring your spouses and let them see that radios can be fun!

### MAP TO KRIS & CAROLYN GIMMY HOUSE



#### DIRECTIONS

- 1) From either direction, take IUS - 1 straight through town. Don't turn-off on Truck Routes.
- 2) At the traffic circle, go South on York Street for 4 - blocks to a dead - end at South Boundary.
- 3) Go East on South Boundary Street for 1 mile.
- 4) Take the fork to the right.
- 5) Go 2 - blocks, turn right on Nottingham Dr.
- 6) Last house on the left. White brick, red shutters.

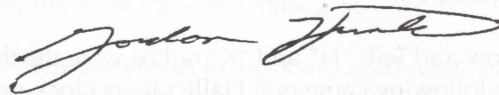
## President's Page

I have a feeling that this past summer was a mixed bag for many of us. For those who have hit the road for some regional swap meets, the reports that have filtered back have indicated that most of the shows have been well below expectations. I wanted to travel to the Lansing, Michigan Extravaganza, but because of some family conflicts I missed it. However, John Wynne made it there and felt that it was just OK, but not as good as Elgins of the past. I also heard from the regulars that attended Elgin this summer and they felt that it was smaller than in previous years although still of good quality. I also planned to attend the AWA meet at Rochester, but once again I had to bail out at the last minute. I haven't heard of any reports from any members attending, so I don't know how it came out. Larry Smith and Charlie Milton set out for a swap meet and auction in West Virginia that really turned out to be a bust. What's going on here? We're not doing so well this year. How is one to know.

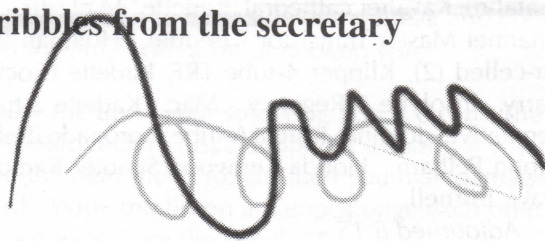
By the time you get this newsletter, our own Fall meet will be history, and I hope that our luck will have changed. I hope that we can look back and say that it was a great one and we all had fun. I'd like to take a moment to reflect on what really makes this club of ours so very special to me. Meets and radios come and go, but what really makes it all worthwhile are the great people that we interact with. I really feel that our club members are the nicest, most generous people I know. I could go down our club roster and for every member that I know, I could say what a good person each one is, and I could thank each one for helping me enjoy this hobby as much as I do. From the Monday nights that I've spent at Johnny Hubbard's with Barry Ethridge, Charlie Pierce, and Steve Davis who have all helped me with technical skills, to the close associations that I've had with our board members Bill Johnson, Larry Smith, Joe Howell and John Pelham, these are great people who have given freely of their time and talents to help others enjoy our club and our mutual interests, and I am proud to call them all friends.

I just think that people who love and appreciate old radios and their history are very special people. I met one such person briefly at our Spring meet. He showed up with a couple of radios tucked under his arm to find them good homes. He was a kindly gentleman, who appeared to be recovering from some illness, and after some conversation he revealed that he was battling some cancer. His name was Dan Allen, and he had owned a radio and TV business for 30 years in Atlanta. I visited his home a few weeks later at his invitation to see a few of the radios that he had left, as he was disposing of his collection. I enjoyed the time with him and we talked about the demise of the radio business in today's world.

A few months went by and I finally called back to talk with him some more, when I learned from his wife that he had recently passed away. His wife said that he was a local boy who was born in 1928 in Atlanta and lived most of his life in Buckhead. He attended Boys Tech High School where he picked up his love for radios. It is a sorrow that we didn't know him longer. I think that he would have fit right in. Times like this make me realize that I need to tell those friends that I enjoy how much your friendships mean to me. Life is short, and we need to savor our relationships and let each other know how much we care.



## Scribbles from the secretary



With a joint effort between John Pelham and myself, three meetings worth of minutes will be presented—thanks John. All meetings were held at the Piccadilly Cafeteria in Norcross.

July 14th—Gordon called the meeting to order at 6:45 PM. Attendees numbered 18 with one of those a new face who was introduced and welcomed. The floor was turned over to Bill Johnson for a report on the Fall meet; the visit to the site was re-scheduled for Thursday at 7:30 PM. Larry Smith provided the Treasurer's report—little change. Gordon mentioned a lead on a nice Radiola (too much \$). Expected speaker Gary Picanio had to re-schedule. Gordon visited Ga. Assoc. of Broadcasters (Bill Sanders, President, will speak in Sept.). Gordon has also arranged for Hugh Garrett, former Jordonaire/Elvis backup/rock promoter, to be a guest speaker.

Show and Tell: Radio paraphernalia brought out the following: Barry - old batteries ("A", etc.), crystals, early transistors, novelty trans. radios, Audion Can, spring mike, Majestic cigarette box, radio mikes, Jewel tube checker, Owl radio timer. Araya provided a Chilean version (220 volt) RCA table radio. John presented a 12-cassette recording of a 30-hour broadcast day by WJSB (Wash., DC) in 1939; also a report on Zenith's new logo. Marty had a "mystery" walkie-talkie (used in Laos), T-shirts from WCHK (Canton, GA) to be used as prizes. Gordon had a Philco remote control (1 tube "Mystery"), and a book on Montana radio history.

— Adjourned —

Scribbles from the Secretary continued.

*August 11*—Bill Johnson called the meeting to order at 6:45 PM; he reported on the upcoming swap meet; buffet canceled by Ho-Jo but Bill arranged a catered meal for a minimum of 35 (@ \$11.95)—straw vote produced 30 tentative meals by those present whose number was 23. Bill asked for signs and 10 volunteers to work the meet (ticket sales, directions, etc.). Signs are available, owned by the club. Steve Davis led a discussion of limiting sales and trades until 8:00 AM—overall conclusion was that there is no solution; just publish the request, etc.

Show and Tell: "H" and "K" radios were the theme and the following came out: Hallicrafters clock-radio (50s); also Hallicrafters S38C - Blake. Emerson Aristocrat (Catalin), Kavalier cathedral, Kadette '34 plastic - Steve. Channel Master Transistor - Bennie. Hoffman '59 solar-celled (2), Klipper 4-tube TRF, Kadette Clockette - Barry. Insolyne 1 Regency - Mac. Kadette 2-tube regenerative - Johnny. Knight 6-tube, Koronado (Belmont) - John Pelham. Honda-Kenwood Scooter Radio '85 - Dave Burnell.

— *Adjourned 8:15* —

*September 8*—Attendees numbered 23, with one of those a new member, who was introduced and welcomed. Gordon announced that Ron Ramirez will speak at the Fall swap meet on Friday evening. Also there will be a Philco Predicta TV display in addition to the Philco radio display being handled by Barry.

Our guest speaker was Mr. Bill Sanders, Director of the Georgia Association of Broadcasters ("the oldest and largest state broadcasting association in the U.S."). He played a hilarious tape of genuine old radio "bloopers." After the tape, Mr. Sanders expressed the hope that the old radio show format will re-emerge on radio, perhaps driven by the ever-increasing costs of producing television programming. Television can't touch radio, he said. There isn't a special-effects budget big enough to equal what takes place in the "theater of the mind." Also, he elaborated on his opinion that AM radio will survive as an outlet for local programming, as FM stations become more formulaized and programmed by national-level programmers.

Show and Tell: There was a show-and-tell session (non-radio antiques was the subject) but your stand-in secretary was too busy oogling the goodies to write any of it down. *Sorry!*

— *Adjourned 8:15* —

## Printed Circuit Tube Radios

by Blake Hawkins

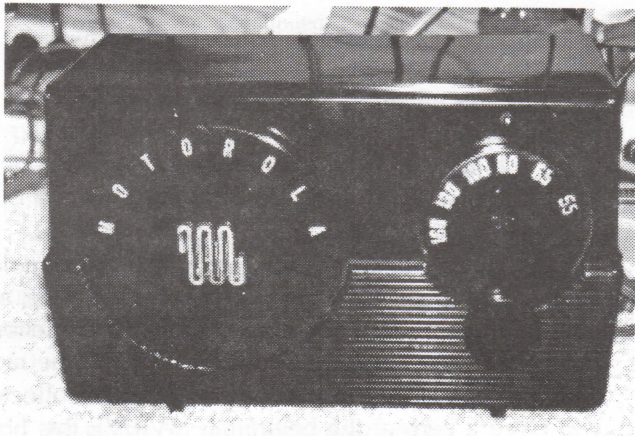
After World War II with the coming of Television, consumers were no longer buying the large console radios as they did during the '30's and '40's. Big, radios with expensive cabinets began to fade from the stores. Due to the war effort, the pace of life had quickened, no longer did the family take time to sit around the parlor radio listening to favorite programs. Car radios became more popular and small, cheap table and portable sets were sold in quantity so each member of the family could have their own. Sports and news for Dad; Soaps for Mom; and Music for the kids.

Most manufacturers began using a form of the "All American Five" circuit. Many of these radios were in small table top cabinets made of wood, bakelite, or plastic. There were portable battery operated versions and all used a simple AC-DC rectifier circuit ... the expensive power transformer was gone. The radio chassis itself, of steel or aluminum, was built the same way as in the 1930s with components wired to solder lugs on tube sockets, terminal strips, or controls.

This technology was time consuming, labor intensive and expensive to use. Companies such as RCA, Admiral, Crosley, and Motorola looked for and found a cheaper construction method in printed circuits. A printed circuit radio required no chassis and little skill was needed to mount the parts. The chance of a wiring error was virtually eliminated. The circuit boards could be produced in quantity using photo-etching techniques. The early ones contained tube sockets, and used the same tubular condensers, resistors and other components as the chassis built sets. The boards were phenolic with copper traces forming the circuit. Some had circuit on only one side, others had circuit on both sides. Usually the components were on the top and the circuit was on the bottom.

When circuit boards were introduced, the radio servicemen required some additional training to be able to fix a board without destroying it. In the 1940s the soldering iron of choice was a 100 watt "American Beauty," a formidable instrument capable of directly soldering to the most stubborn chassis. It would only take about 10 seconds for this monster to destroy a connection on the fragile board. Service literature warned technicians to use a 25 or 30 watt iron. Thinner solder of 20 or 22 gauge with a rosin core was manufactured to help with the work. Then came first the "solder wick" and the "Solder Sucker." Both of which made it possible to do an undetectable repair on a board.

As the radios of the postwar era are beginning to have some collector interest, here are a few hints and techniques for working on them. Many of the ideas here



The Motorola HS-289, after restoration.

can be found in "Practical Radio Servicing" on pages 385 to 387.

My favorite iron for this work is a Weller SP-23, mounted with its stand and a wet sponge on a wooden base. It is now widely sold in home improvement stores along with iron-plated replacement tips.

Printed circuits with very hot tubes such as the 35W4 and the 50C5 had many problems. Over time the heat caused the board to darken and in some cases actually carbonize. The boards become very brittle, and the traces come off. Most of the time this does not trash the radio. However, if the board is burned all the way through the only thing to do is cut out the bad part. In the worse case you might lose a tube socket and have to glue in some "perf board" with a new socket on it.

Condensers and resistors are mounted with the leads pushed through a hole in the board, bent over, trimmed and soldered to a pad underneath. On a two-sided board the component may be soldered on both sides. The really good boards had plated-through holes so the solder would naturally flow from one side to the other. It is possible for the inner trace to crack and open the circuit, so make sure you have a good solder joint on both sides of the board. In cases where a transition is made from one side to the other, (without a component in the hole) a short piece of bare wire, soldered on both sides will fix it.

There are several ways to remove a component. If you want to save it, remove the solder from the connection using a solder sucker or solder wick or a combination of both. When all the solder is gone you should be able to straighten the lead and pull it out from the component side. If you clean both leads before you pull, it will result in a neater job with less chance of damage to the board. If you know the component is bad, just cut it off the board. It will take less heat to remove the remaining pieces of wire.

If the board is dusty and dirty, clean the connections before you do anything. Water and/or alcohol, carefully applied, will make it easier to unsolder components and clean the holes.

After the component is removed, look at the hole to be sure all solder is gone so that the new lead will slide through easily. A small piece of solder, binding on the wire as you push it in, will break the pad away from the board and possibly break the trace. Before I had a solder sucker, I used a steel paper clip straightened out to clean the holes. Just heat the solder and push the clip through; the solder will not stick to it.

What if there are cracks in the board and broken traces? Resist the temptation to bridge the gap with a blob of solder. The correct way to repair it is to locate the solder pads closest to each side of the break and connect them together with a bit of hookup wire.

Be sure the tip of your soldering iron is clean. The solder should melt in just a couple of seconds, if you continue the heat much longer then you may damage the board. Wipe the tip on a damp sponge each time you move it to or from the stand.

You can repair cracks and breaks in the phenolic with epoxy cement. If the crack looks to be spreading toward other traces, you can stop it by drilling a small hole at the very end of the crack.

A few weeks ago I encountered an early fifties printed circuit set. It was a Motorola HS-289 chassis in a brown bakelite cabinet. The service data for this radio, as well as a picture, is in "Most-Often-Needed 1953 Radio Diagrams" on pages 61, 62, and 63. As found, it had broken traces, missing tubes, bad tube sockets, a missing loopstick, and one bad IF transformer. The original filter cap was good as new ... a pleasant surprise. It was the type of challenge we all love.

One by one the problems were solved, and the bakelite cabinet polished up to reveal an attractive grain pattern. The restored radio now graces the office of a Motorola computer programmer. It is a product which helped build the company before the days of pagers and cellular telephones. He enjoys showing it off to his fellow engineers, many of whom have never seen a vacuum tube.

There were hundreds of thousands of this type built. You may already have some in your collection.

Reference: "Most-Often-Needed 1953 Radio Diagrams and Servicing Information," Volume 13 in the series compiled by M.N. Beitman, Supreme Publications, Chicago, Illinois. Published: 1953

## A guide to Zenith model numbers

by Blake Dietze

A number of months ago at a monthly meeting featuring Zenith radios, I was asked to publish an article covering the scheme employed by Zenith in their model numbering. During Convention '94 I was corrected by a "knowledgeable" collector that a 1937 Zenith (8B129) was really produced in 1934, "easily deduced from the model number." The discussion that followed, along with the aforementioned request, has led to the writing of this article.

This article will deal with the "big black dial" and the numbering scheme that was introduced in late 1935 for the 1936 model year. It is my belief that the year used to date a radio should track with the "model year" and not with the actual production date. I offer an analogy: An automobile may be produced in 1995, but will be forevermore referred to by its model year (1996).

Given the model number, a repairman could easily determine the number of tubes (Zenith included every tube in the count, including ballasts, regulators and magic eye tubes), the type of chassis, power requirements, model year, the type of cabinet, and even where in the lineup the radio was found. Let's start by examining the left or leading side of a model number, using a 12S232 "Walton" radio as an example.

The first digit(s) will be the number of tubes, 12 in this case, 11 on the chassis plus a magic eye tube. The number of tubes will be within 4 and 16 (the 25-tube Stratosphere, first produced in 1935, remained as the model 1000 throughout production).

The second segment of the model number reveals the chassis type and the power requirements. Research indicates that there were 17 initial categories, each represented by a single letter. Many of the letter designations were used to describe Zenith's line of automobile radios, which I do not intend to discuss in this article. Listed below are the letter designations that were used to describe the Zenith home radios.

- A - 110 volt AC, all wave
- B - 6-volt farm set
- D - 110 volt AC/DC chassis
- F - 2-volt farm set
- G - 110 volt AC/DC + battery
- H - 110 volt AC with FM
- J - 110 volt AC or 6 volt DC
- K - Battery type farm or portable
- L - standard broadcast + longwave
- M - Automobile (subcategories incl. F, H, L, M, N, W, X)
- P - 110-volt AC, broadcast and police bands
- R - 110-volt AC, broadcast only

S - 110-volt AC, broadcast, police and shortwave

T - 110-volt AC

U - 110-volt AC, broadcast, police, shortwave and ultra-shortwave

V - 6-volt farm set with synchronous vibrator

X - 32-volt farm set

The last digits, after the letter, get a bit more complex. These digits identify the model year, cabinet type, and relative placement in the model lineup. If the letter is followed by a two-digit number (i.e. 6V27), the radio was built for the 1936 model year. Some collectors will force a zero at the beginning (6V027); this however is not correct and may lead to confusion later on. If the letter is followed by a three-digit number, the radio was built in later model years. If the leading number is a 1 (i.e. 5S128), the radio was built for the 1937 model year. In our example of the 12S232, the radio was built for the 1938 model year. This scheme holds true for radios built through 1942, when Zenith halted civilian radio production to enter the war effort. Zenith did not produce radios for the general public again until late 1945; these radios were sold as 1946 models. (An interesting side note: Zenith did continue to produce civilian hearing aids throughout the war years.)

In 1946, Zenith continued to use the model numbering scheme employed before the war, using a leading zero for radios produced in 1946, a leading 7 for radios produced in 1947, 8 for 1948, and 9 for 1949. In 1950 the entire model numbering system was changed, a subject for a future article perhaps.



A Zenith 10S130. Just from the model number we can deduce ten tubes, 1937 model year, 110 VAC, three bands, high-end tabletop.

Zenith Model Numbers continued.

The two trailing digits of the model number describe the cabinet and the relative placement in the lineup. The higher the last two digits within their range, the higher the position in that year's model line, or more simply, the higher the retail cost of the radio. As for the cabinet, the ranges for the cabinet styles are as follows.

00 - 39 indicates a table model  
40 - 49 indicates a chairside model  
50 - indicates a console model

In our example, the 12S232 would be a 12-tube table model built for 1938. The 110-volt, AC-powered chassis would have three bands including broadcast, short-wave and police. The collector would also note that the cabinet number falls very high in its range (00 - 39) indicating a rather expensive cabinet design.

Should you ever come across a Zenith radio that uses this model numbering system and has a suffix letter after the model number itself, you have obtained an export model. The suffixes that were used included:

E - Export (auto radio)  
T - Export (other radio)  
TA - Export, 25 cycle, all voltages  
TB - Export, 60 cycle, all voltages  
TC - Export, 50/60 cycles, 95, 117, 150 VAC)

In conclusion, let's form a simple guide for identifying 1936 - 1949 Zenith home radios. If you're a Zenith radio collector, or just want one in your collection, this guide should help you find the one you're looking for. Happy hunting.

N-C-(X)YY, where  
N = number of tubes  
C = chassis type, power requirement (see above)  
X = model year

( ) = 1936  
1 - 6 = 1937 - 1942  
0 = 1946  
7 - 9 = 1947 - 1949

YY = cabinet type  
00 - 39 = tabletop  
40 - 49 = chairside  
50 - = console

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At last, there is a radio station in Atlanta that we can listen to. WGKA, 1190 AM stereo plays the songs from the 20's through the 50's and a helpful serving of classical music. Daytime transmission.

## A possible alternative to expensive speaker reconing

A restoration hint by John Pelham

One of the most annoying things about fixing up old radios is the speakers. They're often bad, producing raspy, distorted sounds. A sure cure is to send the speaker away to one of the several vendors who do reconing. Unfortunately, this is expensive, inconvenient, and time consuming. If the paper cone is badly ripped or missing, there's little choice but to have the speaker reconed. But if the paper cone is intact, yet the sound is still bad, one of two problems is the likely cause.

The first possible cause of the bad sound is that some debris may be in the space between the voice coil and the magnetic pole piece. This space is supposed to be empty, and if something's in there, it'll vibrate or rub, causing bad sound. The second possible cause of raspy sound is that the paper form that the voice coil is wound on, or the paper speaker cone itself, has become warped, which again causes the undesirable rubbing in the gap. To cure these types of problems, there are several things that you can try.

If debris is caught in the gap, you can try rinsing it out with compressed air. Compressed air can be obtained from those cans of air intended for cleaning photo negatives, or your own air compressor if you're lucky enough to have one. (I left hints, but didn't find one under the tree last Christmas. Hmm ...) Carefully remove the felt dust cover, if any, over the voice coil in the center of the front of the cone. The inside of the coil form that the voice coil's wound on, plus the end of the cylindrical magnetic pole piece, will now be visible. Blast air in and around the gap between coil form and pole piece while holding the speaker at various angles to try to get the debris out. The size of the debris necessary to ruin a speaker's sound seems almost microscopic. I've fixed a couple of speakers this way, but I've never seen the culprit when it was forced out of the gap. A few 1930s General Electric speakers I've worked on were completely open on both sides of the cone, with the outer surface of the voice coil visible on the back side of the speaker. These were easy to flush clean with air, and a few seconds later, the speakers were sounding great. A very satisfying fix!

If the cone, or the voice-coil form, is warped, you can have some water fun. You need some pieces of thin plastic. I use strips, about 1/8-inch wide, that I cut from 35-mm film negatives. The idea is to wedge these strips, end first, into the gap between pole piece and the inside of the coil form. (Again, you must remove the felt dust cap to gain access.) Use as many strips as will fit around the inside circumference of the coil form,

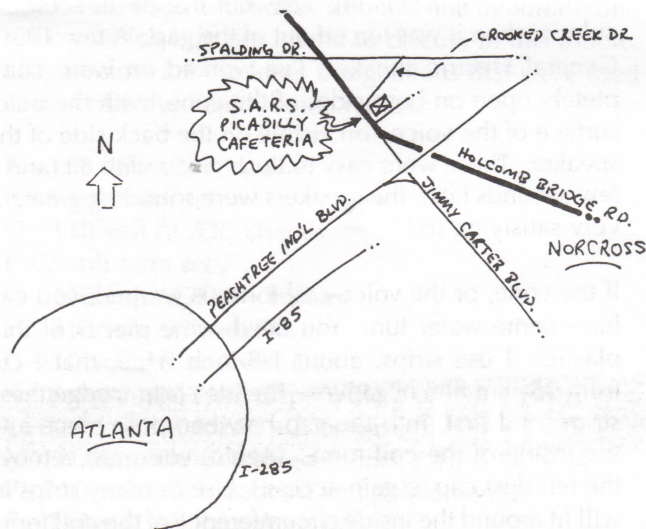
### Reconing continued.

"unsupported" area of coil form as possible. Now, use a spray bottle filled with water, and saturate the speaker cone, the coil form, and, if present, the spider behind the cone. (The spider holds the cone in alignment, supposedly floating in the gap, and is a likely suspect if the coil form is rubbing.) Feel free to get everything really dripping wet. (If you've left the speaker mounted on the chassis, protect the rest of the radio from your wet 'n' wild experience.) Pour out any standing water that may have accumulated around the coil or the magnet. Let the whole thing sit undisturbed until completely dry (at least several hours; preferably overnight). I usually try to let the speaker dry in the position that it'll actually be used in (that is, upright, not lying down flat). If you're lucky, when you remove the film strips and try the speaker, the rattle or raspyness will be gone.

In closing, I'd like to emphasize that these methods are not sure cures. They're just things to try to avoid reconing. They work (for me, at least) a bit less than half the time, but often enough so that I always try them. Also, I intend these methods to be applied to regular paper-cone speakers of 1930s or later manufacture. I've not had experience with earlier-vintage speakers, so if you try or adapt these methods to them, you're on your own!

## SUPPORT YOUR CLUB!

The Southeastern Antique Radio Society holds monthly meetings on the second Monday of each month. They're held at Piccadilly Cafeteria, 3400 Holcomb Bridge Road, Norcross, GA. Meetings start at approximately 6:30 PM. Most members arrive and eat before the meeting. In addition to club business, meetings have a Show and Tell feature, where members bring items to display and discuss. All are encouraged to participate in this fun. See the schedule on page 2, and the map, below.



## CLASSIFIED ADS

### Free to SARS members

WANTED: Any information on "Tradio" coin-operated radio; not in any of my books. Especially would like a schematic and data on the coin mechanism (which does not work - if you have a spare, super). Joe Howell. 770-729-8428.

FOR SALE: Six tabletop radios in fair condition. Most power up, but none work. Good restoration projects, or parts sources. Tube list for each available. Will consider trade for console unit(s) or "wanted" items listed below. Philco Transitone, late 40's (48-214?), ok case, bad cord & grille cloth, 5 tubes, \$20.00. Philco 42-321, ok case, bad grille cloth, \$20.00. ULT Regal Radyne, Early 50's? A mess! Good for parts only, \$10.00 obo. Philco 49-1405, lift-top lid w/ inner phono, no power or sound, case ok w/ some nicks and scratches. Phono decent, \$30.00. RCA Victor 9-x-571, slide rule cracked, missing right knob with bad backboard and cord. Case ok, upper "bull horn" louvers, \$30.00. Zenith 6-D-612, 1942 brown plastic portable with handle, wrap-around grill bars, 2 knobs, 6 tubes, \$30.00. J.B. Lightfoot, 284 Alexander Road, Ringgold, Ga. 30736, (H) 706-965-7947 (W) 423-266-7335 email: j.b.lightfoot@worldnet.att.net

WANTED: Consoles of all makes, models, shapes and sizes. Especially interested in distressed, CHEAP, Philco 1200 through 1700 series circa 1946-53. Double door units and center door models preferred. If they are missing electronics, I will consider them. Your throwaway junk is my project! Also horizontal hi-fi stereo consoles of the 50's and 60's, atomic-age furniture, Grundig tabletops, victrolas and tube-amps also wanted. J.B. Lightfoot, 284 Alexander Road, Ringgold, Ga. 30736, (H) 706-965-7947 (W) 423-266-7335 email: j.b.lightfoot@worldnet.att.net

WANTED: Radio lamps of any kind, also grandfather clock radios. Gordon Hunter. 770-475-0713.

WANTED: Knobs for Emerson 636A plastic table radio. See Bunis 3rd edition, p. 75, or Baby Boom vol.2, p. 177. Also need special reversed volume control for RCA T80 (Bunis 3rd edition p. 202). RCA part no. 33512. I'll buy an RCA RC416 chassis to get this part. John Pelham, 1185 Bend Creek Trail, Suwanee, GA 30024. (770) 476-0473. E-mail: jpelham@mindspring.com

WANTED: Radios for my collection: Zenith models 811, 835, 5R317 or 6D317, 12S267. Emerson 613A plastic "fantenna" portable. RCA model 811K console. John Pelham, 1185 Bend Creek Trail, Suwanee, GA 30024. (770) 476-0473. E-mail: jpelham@mindspring.com

**SOUTHEASTERN ANTIQUE RADIO SOCIETY**  
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