

### Coil Eliminates Much Frequency Resistance and Dielectric Loss

#### Less Wire Required to Produce Given Inductance than in Type "D" or "8" Coils.—Inductors May be Wound and Mounted as Self-Supporting Units.

BY G. N. GARRISON, I. R. E.

In this article I will discuss certain factors involved in the use in radio circuits of the "D" coil, and I shall confine myself largely to a discussion of what the "D" coil will do rather than what it will not do, and as the subject is a number of "D" coils which I built as far back as 1908—and which I later discarded for something better! The "original inventor" of the "D" coil remains, to this day, unknown.

It is freely admitted that the usual type of "D" coil has less external field and less distributed capacity than most other inductors—but is this sufficient reason to use it in preference to all other forms of inductors; and for all purposes? We think not. If we do, we are scheduled for a bitter disappointment. Especially since these two properties—small external field and small distributed capacity—gained at an increase in radio equally important energy-waster—high frequency resistance.

As far as can be ascertained, the sponsors of the "D" coil claim no distinguishing characteristics other than those above named.

It should be kept in mind that any coil will have the greatest inductance only when its turns are parallel and close together, and the closer together they are, other things being equal, the greater will be the self-inductance of the coil for a given length of wire.

However, suppose, as in Fig. 1, we had two coils, both wound in the same direction and connected together as shown. When placed in inductive relation to each other the total inductance will be found to be greater than the sum of the inductances; for both inductors are then said to be "assisting," each other, and the formula applies as shown in the equation,

$$M = L + L' - 2M$$

the value (2M) depending upon the closeness together or "coefficient of coupling," of the two coils.

The same reasoning and formulae apply to the coils of Fig. 3, providing only that they are in inductive relation to each other and that their diameters are great compared to their length.

When inductively coupled, the spiral coils shown in Fig. 5 also follow the rule above stated and are governed by the same formulae.

Each of these cases the total inductance is always greater than the sum of the separate inductors. This means, in plain English, that for a given value of inductance, such an arrangement, whatever may be its faults, uses less wire than would a single coil of equal inductance.

Suppose that we connected them in opposite directions and connected them as shown in Figs. 2, 4 or 6. The total inductance would then be expressed by the formula:

$$M = L + L' + 2M$$

The fields of the two coils are now said to be "opposed," each other and the total inductance, as may be readily seen, is always less than the sum of the separate inductors. For a given value of inductance, this arrangement will require more wire than would a single coil of equal inductance.

Both of these properties of ordinary inductors, when electromagnetically coupled, are made use of in the variometer, but their application to the "D" coil will be explained a little later.

Now, Fig. 7-a shows the usual form of "D" coil, and for all practical purposes, this device may be considered as two separate inductors, (A) and (B) inductively coupled to each other. The arrows show the flow of current through the windings at any given instant. It will at once be seen that the current in coil (A)

is flowing in the opposite direction from the flow in coil (B); in other words, their fields are opposing each other and, consequently, must be governed by the formula above. Therefore, the same length of wire, if wound with its turns close together on an ordinary cylindrical tube of the same diameter, will give a greater inductance than our "D" coil.

At first consideration this may not appear important, but the high-frequency resistance of a conductor of circular cross-section is proportional to its length and other things being equal, the less wire used to obtain a specific value of inductance, the smaller will be the high-frequency resistance.

In addition, our "D" coil of Fig. 7-a has a considerable section of very small self-inductance; that section consisting of straight crossed wires from (W) to (X) and from (Y) to (Z). This but adds to the length of wire required in this form of winding to produce a given inductance; adding, also, to the coil's high-frequency resistance.

Fig. 7-b is a side view of the same coil. It will be noted that there is a space (B) equal to the diameter of the wire (A) between each turn. In the "D" coil this is necessarily so and its only redeeming attribute is that, by virtue of such spacing, it tends to reduce the distributed capacity of the inductor. But it accomplished this by requiring still more wire to obtain the required inductance; since the turns, though parallel, are not close together, and still more high-frequency resistance is added to the circuit.

As then, again, for a given inductance, the "D" coil of Fig. 7-a and 7-b will require more than twice as much winding space of a tube than will the ordinary single-layer, close-wound coil. Requiring more than twice as much winding space, it will require more than twice as much diameter in the field of the coil and the additional dielectric losses caused thereby are considerable.

When all things are considered, it must be evident that the smaller external or stray field and less distributed capacity of a "D" coil is more than compensated for by an increase in both of high-frequency resistance and dielectric losses. In short, any superiority of this coil over a carefully designed "standard" inductor, is more imagined than real.

If, as is done in Fig. 8, we make use of two cylindrical forms, winding between them a single layer of wire, after the fashion of a true figure "8," as shown, the efficiency of such an arrangement will

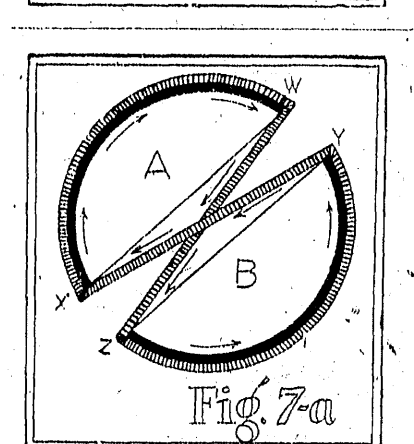
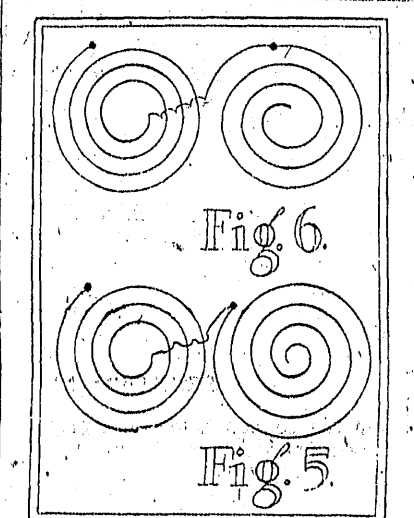
be slightly increased over what it was in the "D" coil, for less high frequency and dielectric losses will occur.

This is made possible by the fact that, for a given value of inductance, the coil of Fig. 8 will require less wire than that

of Fig. 7. However, the difference between these two coils in efficiency is only slight at best, and results attained will probably not warrant the trouble involved in its winding.

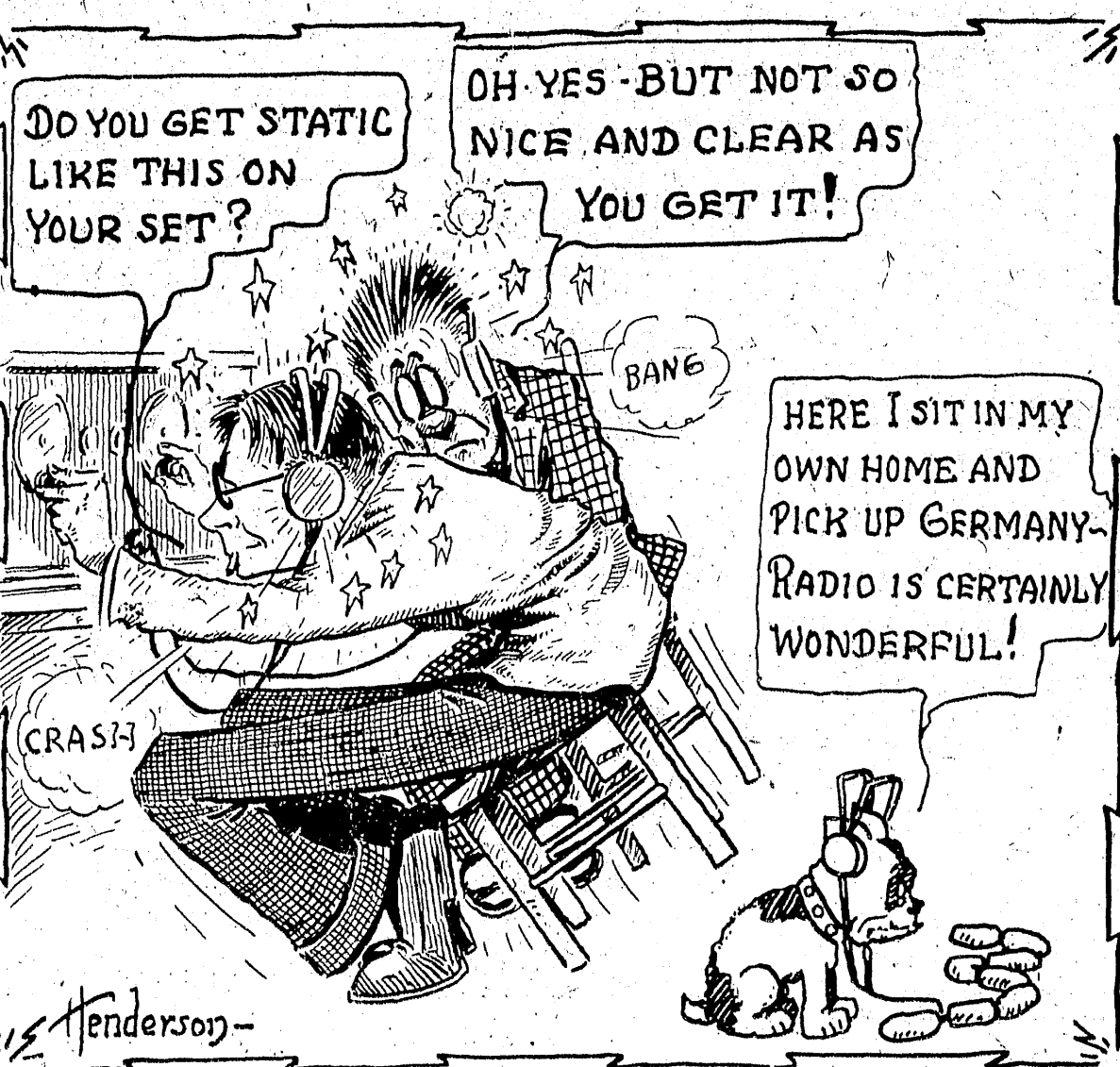
In our Fig. 9 we show a more logical arrangement and one more in agreement with sound engineering principles. This arrangement is not new in any ordinary sense of the term, but it is superior to any "D" coil ever built and for that reason, if for no other, its construction should prove of interest to the reader.

Coil (A) is wound with its turns close together, as is also coil (B). After each

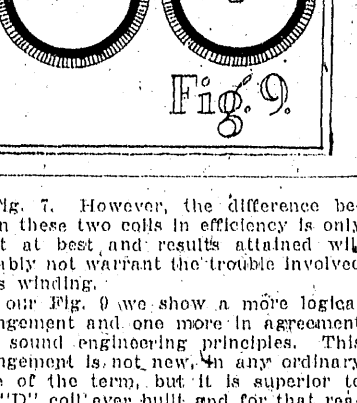
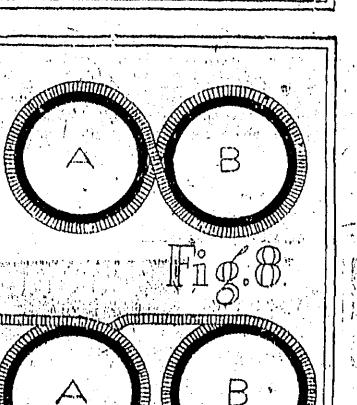
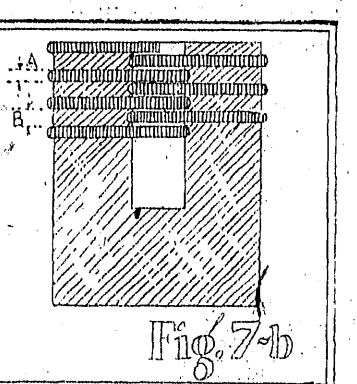


**RADIO CABINETS**  
Made to Order  
Highest grade of cabinet and carpenter work. Specially stock cut to dimensions—no order too small!  
**GLEDHILL**  
PATTERNS AND MODELS  
107 Friendship St.  
GASPER 5198

### To-day's Hook-Up



Simply Trying to be Courteous



**NEW LONG DISTANCE CRYSTAL GIVES REMARKABLE RESULTS**  
A recent invention in crystals is amazing. Reflex and Crystal Set owners everywhere. It is stated that this marvelous Crystal gets distant stations loud and clear, and there is no disagreeable "hunting" for spots because the entire surface is sensitive. Many are finding it far superior for reflex work and claim it is the last word in mounted synthetic crystals.  
A Trial Costs You Nothing  
In order to introduce his invention, the owner, Mr. Hlick, offers you two \$1.00 Crystals for the price of one. Sell one, and put the other on your own set with-out cost to you. Just send name and address to Mr. Hlick, Dept. 104, 1018 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago. Pay postman \$1.00 (plus postage). Unless you are absolutely satisfied, write Mr. Hlick, and money will be cheerfully refunded.

coil has been wound with the requisite number of turns, the bottom of coil (A) is connected with the top of coil (B) and they are permanently mounted in inductive relation to each other.

The pair of coils of Fig. 9 is the practical application of the diagram of Fig. 1, and obeys the formula given in connection therewith governing inductively-coupled "assisting" coils.

Such an arrangement has less high frequency resistance and less dielectric loss than either the type "D" or "figure 8" coils, for the reason that less wire is required to produce a given inductance and less dielectric is used in the field of the coil.

In addition, these inductors may be wound and supported, the dielectric loss is reduced to a minimum—much less than that of the "D" coil.

The inductors shown in Fig. 9 may be used in any circuit where any coil is required, beside being used to replace the ordinary inductor, and their use will generally be found far superior, especially when wound self-supporting, to the coils which they replace.

Rather than present anything radically new in the above, we trust that our discussion has caused the reader to think along new lines and if we have succeeded in inducing him to forsake the "beaten path" of least resistance in thought and action, the object of this article will have been fulfilled.

**LOUD SPEAKERS ON BOATS**  
Radio Devices Used to Relay Orders On U. S. Navy Vessels  
When John Paul Jones, commanding the Bonhomme Richard, the original American man of war, ordered "all hands to quarters," a hardy ho-ho blew the call on his little metal pipe and followed it up with a lusty shout down the "main hatch." But it is a long time since Jones and his crew, on Sept. 23, 1770, captured the British frigate Scorpis, and now the battleships of the United States Navy are so large that it would take several minutes to sound a call in every part of the ship.

The first of the American battleships to be equipped with telephones and loud speakers was the Arizona. This was done in 1910, and the result, despite the fact that loud speaker construction was in its infancy, was so encouraging that the navy equipped all subsequent large ships with these systems.

As the result of the co-operative endeavor of naval officers and civilian engineers specializing in telephony, the super-dreadnaught West Virginia has a telephone communication system that includes 100 loud speakers so placed that every part of the ship is within earshot of the commanding officer's orders.

This system is divided into five circuits which can be operated singly or all together, and there are three "talking stations," one on the bridge for use while at sea, another on the main deck aft for use while in port, and the third in the ship control room for use during target practice or battle. This, however, has not rendered the boat's or his pipe obsolete. Instead, Chief Boatman's Mate Samuel Conover, tootles the calls just as they have always been piped and then for the benefit of any aboard who are not die-hard seamen and can't understand an alarm by committal into the receiver of a "talking station."

**WHY NOT HAVE A HANSCOM SIX TUBE SECOND HARMONIC SUPERHETERODYNE BUILT TO YOUR ORDER**  
The Utmost in Selectivity  
Demonstration Given in Your Home  
**PERLEY L. ANDREWS**  
BOX 138, NORWOOD, R. I.

**Full Voltage! Long Life!**  
Every Verdict in its Favor.  
**LAW**  
RADIO BATTERY  
B 22 1/2 V - \$2  
B 45 V - \$3.75  
LAW BATTERY CO. PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

**Steinite Interference Eliminator**  
What Radio Users Have Been Looking For.  
For those who have had interference. Trouble this new auxiliary tuning device will trap out the undesired stations.  
Select Your Stations at Will  
The air is so crowded with music and bliss that the average set falls to bring in the desired station properly. The Steinite Interference Eliminator "shuts out" local and other interference. You get one station at a time, whatever one you want, and can tune it in loud and clear.  
Improved Results With Tube or Crystal  
Try for yourself entirely at my risk the wonderful improvement this inexpensive little device will make in the reception of your set. Sold on absolute guarantee of satisfaction or money back and the greater dollars' worth ever offered the radio public. Improves results on both crystal and tube sets that use an indoor aerial, outdoor aerial or light socket; but will not help a set using loop antennae. Clears up reception wonderfully and partially absorbs static.  
\$1 Amazing Satisfaction or Money Back  
Put this interference eliminator on your set and note amazing improvement. No tools needed and but a moment's time required to install. Full directions with each instrument. Simply connect with set and antenna. Return to me for money back if not satisfied. These two big Atlantic banks will gladly to my reliability. Exchange National Bank, Atlantic Savings Bank. Order to-day—a dollar bill will do.  
1024 Radio Bldg., ATCHISON, KANSAS

**JOHN SMITH AND HIS RADIO**  
RADIO'S WAY—OR NONE.  
The temporary antenna proved to be a valuable experience for Smith, for it demonstrated to him the importance of details. And that is half the story.  
He found that when you take the ends of two wires and twist them together with your fingers the contact thus afforded isn't what it ought to be. He discovered a set perform at its best, never a radio going to be the sort that never gives a set performance at all. He discovered that the lead-in wire may sag against a cornice of the house and not stop proceedings altogether it will cut reception radically, also causing what often passes for static.  
The variations in performance occasioned by his constant rearrangement of the lead-in and his fusing with the making connections told him very plainly that one of the first things is to prevent high loss through good insulation, good connections and low resistance wiring. But here, like thousands of other radio fans, he carried the idea too far and made an interesting error.  
It told him, when explaining the situation, "You're favoring yourself, not radio."  
Smith tried to get away from all interference by stringing his antenna from high poles above the roof, never realizing that an ideal method of getting results it doesn't fit in with radio's own ideas along this line. A high antenna is not as selective as a lower one, though the latter does not give as good results in volume or in range.  
Accordingly the aerial, when completed, ran about in the roof, to lightning arrester was installed about six inches from the side of the house between the lead-in and an insulated wire leading straight down to the earth and grounded. Just before the arrester the lead-in was tapped for a direct lead-in to the set.  
The lightning arrester, Smith came to learn, is more of a protection against damaging the set than against fire damage from lightning. He could readily appreciate that the small wire of the aerial is even less of an attraction to lightning than the electric light wires or the metal water leaders and that, if actually struck, the aerial would burn to pieces instantly.  
"The arrester," I explained, "provides protection against 'cack lightning' action and protects your set when there is an electrical storm. If the potential in the aerial reaches too high a point a spark jumps the gap of the arrester and is grounded."  
"Connect with the steam radiator for your set ground. And remember that the ground lead should be as short as possible. Keep it within six feet for best results. And be sure to scratch off the radiator paint where you attach the clamp."  
Then, having made sure that the arrester was well insulated and that the lead-in tube through the window frame

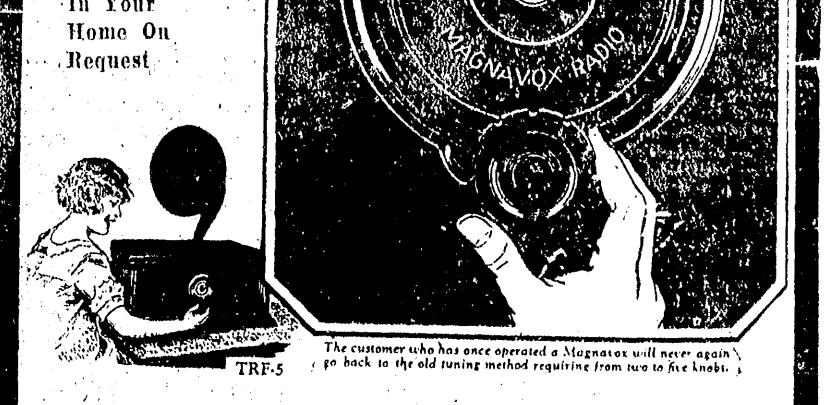
wasn't cracked, he proceeded to make a very neat job of tacking the insulated extension of the lead-in around the suburbs of the room until the set was reached. It was a fine job, and even Mrs. Smith approved of his effort to hide all unnecessary paraphernalia.  
"Now it ought to work like magic," he enthused. "That's the way I like to have things."  
"Yes, but I wonder whether the radio likes it," I retorted. "I'm willing to bet you a new set of tubes that you've added just enough frills to keep the set from working."  
And right I was, in disgust Smith ripped off the elaborate lead-in, ran it straight to the set under the carpet, as he had done before, and found that the set worked perfectly.  
"That's funny!" I declared.  
"Now it ought to go it radio's way—or none at all."  
(Copyright, 1925, Ullman Feature Service.)

**ENGLAND ON ONE-TUBE.**  
To the Editor of the Sunday Journal: Will you please tell in the Sunday Journal if England has ever been received in Providence by a one-tube set and by whom.  
Lakewood.  
(Robert Davies of 51 Mitchell street has reported that on Nov. 25 he enjoyed the programme broadcast from Station 2-LQ (London) and also heard the announcers in Aberdeen and Glasgow. He used a one-tube set with a tuning coil chemically treated. Reception was clear, after considerable fading.—Ed.)

**WHERE THE FIRST BROWNING DRAKE RECEIVER WAS DISPLAYED IN PROVIDENCE**  
Three Months Ago the Browning Drake Set Was Being "Knocked" Badly—At That Time Our Model Was on Display and Numbers of Customers Satisfied!

**TO-DAY The Browning Drake Receiver HAS OUTCLASSED THE ROBERTS AND OTHERS TO-DAY IT IS THE MOST POPULAR PRACTICAL RECEIVER**

**AUTHENTIC ADVICE DIRECT FROM PROFESSOR BROWNING'S LECTURE THE NEW ONE-CONTROL MAGNAVOX RECEIVERS**



**The Magnavox Company does not guarantee their receivers unless purchased from a Registered Magnavox Dealer.**  
TYPE TRF-5 ..... \$110.00  
TYPE TRF-50 ..... \$150.00  
**TILLEY RADIO CORPN.**  
311 Woolworth Bldg. 187 Westminster Street

**Liberty Radio Chain Stores Inc.**  
85 Washington Street  
Strand Theatre Building  
Branches: New York, Staten Island, Washington, D. C.

Investigate LIBERTY'S Easy TIME PAYMENT PLAN  
At Our Store Every Week is Truth Week. Our Experts' Impartial Advice Will Save You Money.  
Easy Terms Radio Sets and Horns Time Payments  
We will install a 2, 3 or 5-tube radio set in your home. Terms to satisfy all. Our service will be of the best. Call at our store for further information which will be cheerfully given to you.  
More for Less Money AT ALL TIMES in Our Store.  
Courteous, efficient service is a Liberty Feature.  
WE BUILD OR REPAIR ANY RADIO SET  
Our Tremendous Purchasing Power Assures You of the Lowest Prices



