SY BUILT OCTAL HIKERS T

THIS latest addition to our "Easy-Built" family is the ever-popular "Hiker's Two". A two-valve set which has been in great demand in the past, we now present it again but this time with a more complete write up. This set will easily drive a speaker on the more powerful stations and of course headphones may be used if desired.

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The chassis measures 6in, x 4in, and is 1in, deep. The front panel measures 6in, x 4½in, Holes are ready cut for the mounting of sockets, controls, etc. The wiring is not at all difficult and is commenced only after all of the various components are bolted down in their respective places on the chassis. A look at the top view diagram will indicate the placing of the various parts.

A point worth mentioning here is to see that the carthing lugs on the chassis are scraped clean before attempting any soldering work. You will notice we have prepared a detailed list of parts giving complete wiring information for each part.

Let us assume you are about to commence wiring having mounted the various parts. There is no hard and fast rule but a good idea is to earth those lugs which require earthing first. Lug 2 of socket "A", lug 2 of socket "B" and lug 3 of the coil socket all need earthing and should be earthed to the

We will say no more on the actual wiring as a study of the list and diagrams we have prepared should give you all the information you want. Good soldered joints, short leads, and neat appearance are things to aim at. When taking the battery leads out through the chassis, stick to a system. Use the hole nearest the side of the chassis for A—, the next one A+, then B—, next B+15, and inally B+18. Be sure not to make them too short. Also twist the A— and A+ leads together and this will prevent any confusion with the "B" leads.

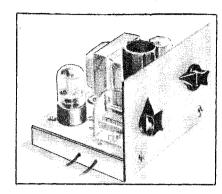
WINDING THE COIL

Let us now proceed to the only thing which

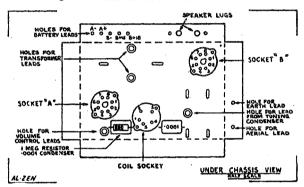
WINDING THE COIL

Let us now proceed to the only thing which may be considered a bit tricky—winding the coil. This consists of three windings of 32-gauge enamel wire all on the one former. Neatness is essential if erratic operation is to be avoided.

Make a small hole at the top of the former above the appropriate pin, which is number 4, feed the wire through the hole and down the inside of the former, bring it out at the gap between the former and the base, thread the wire through one of the holes at the bottom of the former several times and be sure to leave enough to solder on to the appropriate pin. Then commence to wind closely and neatly 35 turns. When this is done make a small hole



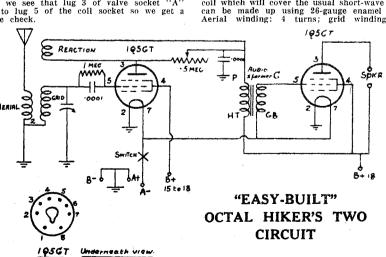
turns; reaction winding: 15 turns. Half a turn either way makes a big difference with short-wave coils and an interesting time can be had making up a few different coils. Local and overseas "hams" and many other stations can be heard in this way.

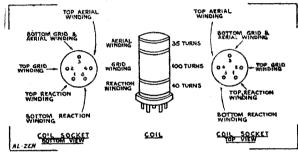


nearest lug on the chassis. Keep your leads short and close to the chassis.

Before proceeding, tick these connections off on your list. Carry on now as you wish taking care to check each connection against your list. For instance, lug 4 of the coil socket has about a foot of wire soldered to it which is fed through the hole in the side of the chassis. The aerial is connected to this lead. Tick this off against your list and when the list is completely ticked off you can be sure you have wired your set correctly. You can easily cross-check each connection. Take lug 5 of the coil socket—this goes to lug 3 of valve socket "A" and if we look at the list again we see that lug 3 of valve socket "A" goes to lug 5 of the coil socket so we get a double check.

directly above pin number 3 and feed the wire through, making sure you leave enough to lead down to the pin. This completes your aerial winding, which should be quite tight. Your grid and reaction windings are done in the same way leaving \$in. between each winding and taking the leads down the inside of the former to their correct pins. Scrape the enamel off the ends of the wire before winding round the pins and soldering. The application of coil "dope" helps to keep the windings in place. An important point—see that all the windings are put on in the same direction. You may wish to listen in on short-wave. Well, there is room for experiment here. A coil which will cover the usual short-wave band can be made up using 26-gauge enamel wire. Aerial winding: 4 turns; grid winding: 20





A final word—don't rush the job. Take it easy. Check and recheck your every connection and you will not be disappointed. After a little practice with the controls you will be amazed at what you can get on this little set.

