

PITCH CONTROL



CRYSTAL  
OUT IN



CRYSTAL PHASING



R.F. GAIN



EXPANDER  
BROAD SHARP



ver with extended ranges to include short-wave broadcast and po  
our stations, the former is a receiver especially designed for high frec  
tion. The difference does not end here, however. The broadcast short  
ver is used solely for entertainment, whereas the communication rece  
by the modern radio amateur is something far more than that. Th  
eur gets pleasure out of working his transmitter and talking to friend  
d over. But remember—his hobby is a scientific one, and the "air" is  
laboratory. Amateur experimenting has contributed much in the w  
o advancement.

communications receiver is therefore more than just a broadcast short  
ver. Their functions are entirely different. Where one will solely be u  
ome for entertainment, the other may be operated under adverse cond  
mp tropical surroundings, exposure to sea air or even the cold of the A  
munications receivers must be solidly constructed and electrically fool  
and up under such hard going, and the amateur must always be rec  
from the role of experimenter to a much greater role when national  
ies—such as fires, floods, hurricanes—arise. It is therefore imperative  
equipment be trustworthy in such emergencies where the ability  
oment to function properly may be the only means of obtaining ai  
en area. It must not fail.

nd we, an organization devoted to the building of fine communica  
oment well understand these facts, for many of us are old time ar  
ators ourselves with stations of our own. Some of us operated our first  
rs twenty and more years ago, back in the days of spark transmitters  
al detectors. Later, many of us were among the first amateurs to use th

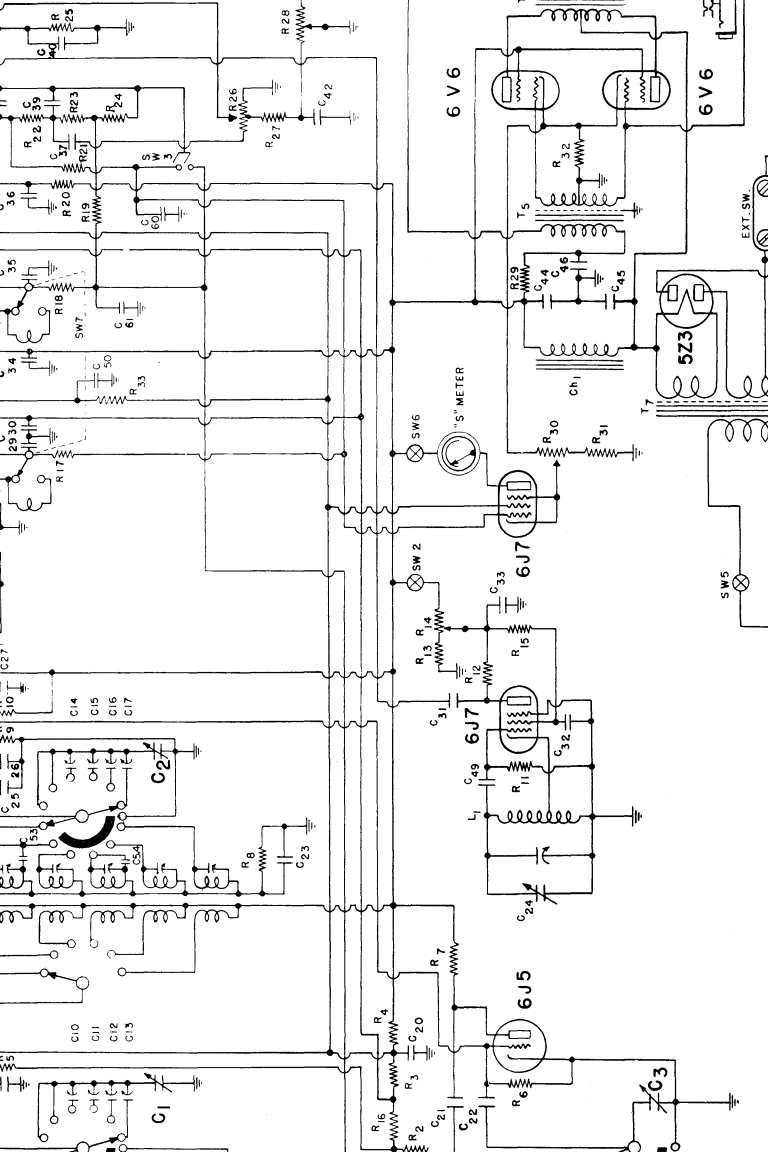


## AMERICA'S No. 1 COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVER

day of extravagant claims, we realize that it's taking in a lot of territory. We sincerely believe that this is the finest all-round communication receiver ever made. "Say!" Yet the new 1938 Super Skyrider is designed to be just that.

Realized a receiver tuning from 5 meters to the top of the broadcast band; wide coverage on all amateur bands (not merely the 20 or 10 meter band); wide frequency selectivity (single signal razor sharpness to broad high fidelity); an audio range and spread that would equal or better the standards set by the best of the world; improved image and signal to noise ratio, and finally, an "S" meter that works on weak signals. It was a large order. But thanks to Mr. Karl W. Hallicrafters and his competent staff, including Mr. J. L. A. McLaughlin, co-designer with Mr. Hallicrafters of the famous "dual diversity receiver"—every challenge was successfully met.

Yes, there are several other excellent receivers on the market today, but there is no one else out there more than the new 1938 Super SKYRIDER—and even they don't





- No. 3—4.2 MC to 10.2 MC
- No. 4—9.8 MC to 20.5 MC
- No. 5—19 MC to 36 MC
- No. 6—35 MC to 62 MC

coils are used to cover each band. Tapping to the antenna permits the maximum of signal energy from each separate particular secondary coil in the circuit. The coils are shorted.

Range in use is indicated by the pointer in the main dial. This pointer moves vertically through the bands. This dial is calibrated in megacycles for bands No. 1 and 2 and in megacycles for tuning four bands. The calibration on the dial will hold accuracy only when the dial reads "O" or minimum capacity

## ANTENNA

The center of the chassis will be found to be the antenna and doublet binding posts. If a doublet antenna is used, remove the jumper between the insulated post to the chassis and connect the wires from the doublet to the insulated post. Please remember that the regular doublet antenna is designed to work on short-wave broadcast frequencies. This antenna will not perform equally well on the long wave bands or frequencies in between the short wave broadcast channels. When using the conventional and lead-in type of antenna, connect the lead-in to the insulated post farthest to the right. Be sure that the wire jumper is connected between the insulated post and the other insulated post. Antenna length and type play a most important part in the successful operation of the set, especially in the three high frequency ranges. On the long wave bands it is particularly important

## OPERATION

Plug the cord on the receiver into a wall socket. (Unless otherwise specified the receiver operates on 60 cycle, 110 volt alternating current.) Turn the control marked "Tone" to the "ON" position. This will turn the receiver on. During the time the receiver is warming up also turn the "R.F. Gain" and "A.V.C." knobs to the right. The receiver is tuned with the band-change switch in the high frequency range. Adjust the "Bands" switch to the desired frequency range. Adjust the "Bands" switch to the desired frequency range. Adjust the pointer on the calibrated main dial in the desired band you wish to tune. We suggest you first familiarize yourself with the operation of the receiver on Bands No. 1 and No. 2 before tuning the higher frequencies. Turn the large knob (located below the silver dial) until the desired frequency is in the circuit. When listening for distant or weak stations, it is recommended that the control marked "BFO INJECTION" be used. Turn the knob to the right. Once these signals are received it should be turned off or a continuous wave will result. When listening to C.W. transmissions the control must be left turned on. The "PITCH CONTROL" knob will prove most helpful in tuning the beat note to the one most pleasing to the ear. When "BFO INJECTION" control is used the "AVC" switch should always be in the "ON" position.

## PHONE RECEPTION

When receiving voice, whether broadcast or short wave, it is recommended that the "Tone" switch be left in the "ON" position. The "R.F. GAIN" control with "AVC" switch in the "ON" position should be turned as far as it will go to the right. It will be noticed that with the "Tone" switch "OFF" and the "R.F. GAIN" switch

CODE	1,800
R PHONE	
ON	2,000
2,096	
HARBOR KUP , ETC.	2,208
L HARBOR	2,500
I & GOV'T.	2,600
ON B. C. PICKUP	2,750
I & GOV'T.	2,850
I GOV'T.	3,015
I & COASTAL	
TO POINT	3,265
GOV'T. & AIR	3,410
	3,500
R CODE	
R PHONE	
	3,900
R PHONE	4,000
MENT PRESS AVIATION O POINT ASTAL, ETC.	
	4,800
I GOV'T. TO POINT & COASTAL	
B. C. EXP.	6,000
	6,150
I EXP. GOV'T. PRESS COASTAL	
	6,700
TO POINT	7,000
R CODE	7,300
TO POINT & MENT	
PRESS GOV'T. & COASTAL	8,200
	8,700
TO POINT	
MENT	
B. C. EXP.	9,500
	9,600
TO POINT ERNMENT	
ANEOUS	11,000
B. C. EXP.	11,700
	11,900
I COASTAL MENT TO POINT	
R CODE & PHONE TO POINT	14,000
	14,400
B. C. EXP.	15,090
	15,340
I COASTAL MENT TO POINT	
B. C. EXP.	17,760
	17,800
TO POINT MENT	
B. C. EXP.	21,440
	21,540
ANEOUS	
	23,000
MENT & MENT	
R PHONE	28,000

BAND 2

Darkness is the greatest aid to distance reception. At greater distances can be accomplished in daylight at lower frequencies. "Skip effect" (inability to receive transmissions depending upon conditions) becomes noticeable at higher frequencies in this band.

BAND 3

Darkness becoming less of a contributing factor in reception at greater distances. "Skip effect" more pronounced at usual conditions nearby transmissions not heard as audible seemingly distorted. Static is bothersome during warm weather.

BAND 4

On this range more consistent distance reception. During cold weather this range normally goes dead. During warm weather it is usually open twenty-four hours and remarkable DX can be heard. Normally static heard on this band unless they are at least 400 miles from the point of reception.

BAND 5

This range is normally usable only during the day. Frequencies in this range are most affected by "skip effect" limits reception to ground waves of nearby stations (20 miles) or those stations removed by at least 700 miles from the point of reception.

BACK OF THE CHASSIS IS A  
VER ADJUSTMENT FOR SETTING  
ARRIER" METER. THIS CONTROL  
BE ADJUSTED SO THAT THE  
ADS "O" WITH THE "R.F." CON-  
FULL, THE "AVC" ACTION ON  
ANTENNA DISCONNECTED.

## C.W. RECEPTION

ception of C.W. Signals, the "AVC"  
ld be in the "OFF" position and the  
ECTION" control turned on. Variation  
ol changes the output of the beat oscil-  
k signals which would normally be in-  
th a strong beat oscillator are easily  
the control just on. Turning the knob as  
ll go to the right gives maximum beat  
utput.

## THE TUBE LINE-UP

Preselector, R.F. amplifier  
1st Detector-mixer  
Signal frequency oscillator  
1st I.F. amplifier  
2nd I.F. amplifier  
2nd Detector; "AVC"; 1st Stage of audio  
Push-pull power output 2nd audio stage  
3rd beat frequency oscillator  
Signal indicator amplifier  
Full-wave rectifier

7 R.F. stage gives maximum gain in  
tion to frequency and provides increased  
and a reduction of image.

detector-mixer is a 6L7. The ouput from  
gnal frequency oscillator is electron  
the injector, or No. 3 grid, of the 6L7.

oscillator plate current flows in the 1st  
e ratio of signal to noise is more favor-  
d, but in this position it is the only

6V6's.

The push-pull 6V6 stage running s  
"A" delivers 13 watts of undistorted o  
Before actually drawing any grid curre  
is in the neighborhood of 18 watts.

The beat oscillator is a 6J7 elec  
to the diode section of the 6R7.

The high-current 5Z3 rectifier pro  
current for the complete receiver with  
6V6 audio output stage.

## I.F. AMPLIFIER

All intermediate frequency transfo  
the iron-core type and resonate at 4  
I.F. amplifying system in the new Supe  
is of the expanding type providin  
expanded of 20 KCS at 100 X res  
Because of this feature, it is convenie  
receiver in the broad position when  
band and looking for a call. Once  
desired station can then be sharpened  
to "SHARP" position. Fidelity of bro  
tion is materially improved with the  
"BROAD." This type of transformer  
itely demonstrated its superiority over  
type as to warrant its use in the new  
SKYRIDER. Tremendous gain, better si  
ratio, sharp or broad selectivity are bu  
advantages of the iron-core system.

The crystal input transformer is mad  
coils so placed that a signal of maxim  
is impressed on the low impedance pr  
crystal output transformer. The crystal  
phasing condenser is inserted between  
formers. With proper adjustment of  
condenser single signal operation can  
When the crystal is shorted, or the cry  
is the "OUT" position, the signal

aker. The terminal strip marked 500  
y above the 5000 ohm strip can be  
o a load of that impedance. The other  
o to the right of these two and marked  
witch" is used to turn the set on or off  
during transmissions. This strip when  
o a relay on the transmitter or a separ-  
contacts on an external switch will turn  
and off temporarily by opening the  
to the receiver when the "Send-Re-  
h on the front panel is in the "Send"

iever the speaker is not a portion of the  
This allows the receiver to be operated  
ly of the speaker itself. A permanent  
0 ohm speaker capable of handling  
the type we recommend being used  
iever.

phone jack is connected to the plate of  
ough a condenser. The possibility of  
operator is eliminated by having no  
t on the phones. Crystal type head-  
be used on this receiver without using  
upling transformer.

consumption of power by this receiver  
at 115 volts 60 cycle A.C.

## CRYSTAL OPERATION

ly adjust the crystal circuit for best  
the following procedure should be  
lowed.

at the "BFO INJECTION" control is  
" position.

ome station transmitting continuously,  
careful to get the signal on the nose.  
re sure you have the signal resonated  
n on the "BFO INJECTION" control

dial. Notice how sharply the signal  
normal volume again obtained. Now tr  
the signal and find which side of the s  
weaker. Tune in the weaker side and  
fully adjust the "PHASING" condenser  
until the weaker signal is inaudible. I  
the other side of the signal should find  
in its volume and knife-like selectivity.  
Whichever side of the zero-beat adjust  
"PITCH CONTROL" gives the greater  
the interfering signal, that is the adjust  
used for maximum selectivity. The ph  
denser affects the selectivity of the recei  
the crystal is in the circuit or not. The  
be used in the reception of phone signals  
sacrifice in their quality.

Again you are reminded to tune t  
with care. Because of its extreme sele  
may expect the most satisfactory result  
familiarizing yourself with its operation

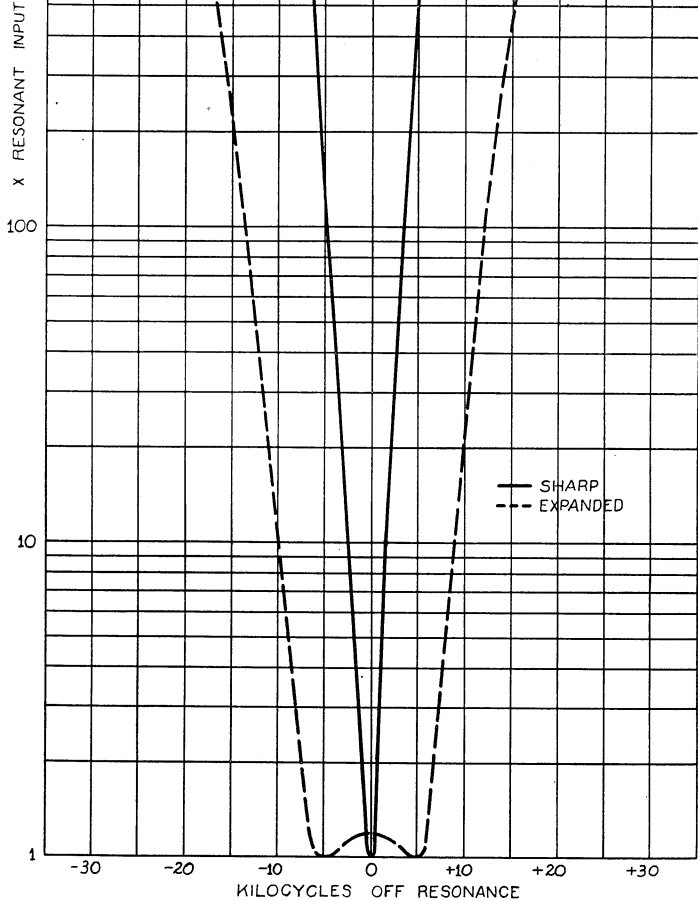
## MAKING USE OF THE VERNIER SCALE

By means of the vernier scale, the ma  
be read and reset to one tenth of a divis  
accuracy of one part in two thousands.

The three pictures on the right hand  
trate the correct readings for three typic  
The fraction of the whole number is a  
division on the vernier scale which line  
division on the main dial. Take for ex  
first illustration:—

The zero on the vernier scale indicat  
tween 169 and 170, so the whole num  
169 and the fraction will be found b  
along the vernier scale until a division  
up with one on the main dial. In this ca  
the correct reading is  $169 + 0.7 = 169.7$

The number 170 in the middle illustr  
exactly under the zero indicator and th  
this is that 10 on the vernier scale is th



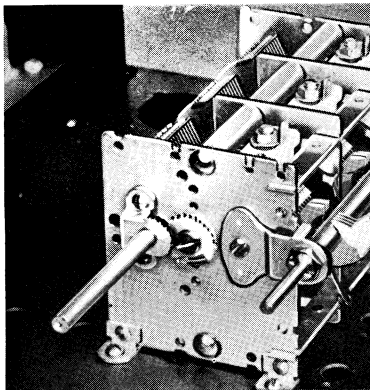
-169.7

170

170.31

## ELECTRO-MECHANICAL BAND SPREAD ★

Exclusive Super Skyrider feature! Gives you Band Spread better than 5 KC precision on the 20 meter band; proportional spread on other bands. Special frequency condenser with double and single stator units makes the spread section of the tuning unit an integral part of the main condenser.



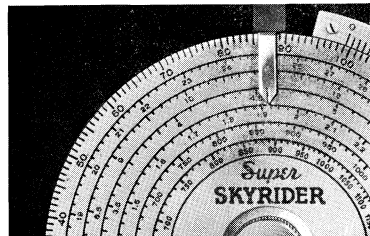
## SIGNAL INTENSITY METER ★

Standardized in "S" Signal calibration. An "S" meter that will really work on weak signals. Large face . . . long scale. Unique indirect illuminated meter properly damped for tuning ease. One more reason why Hams the world over will applaud this 1938 Super Skyrider Receiver!



## THE ONLY TUNING DIAL OF ITS KIND! ★

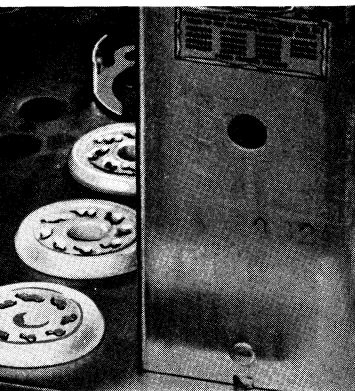
The one physical feature alone that distinguishes the Super Skyrider from all other receivers—the central tuning dial. Completely, directly calibrated for all six bands—no charts or graphs needed to





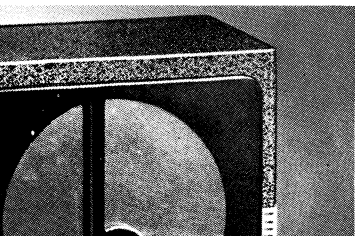
## ★ INERTIA TUNING

A single flip of the big, easy-grip knob and you cover half the band. Slow, smooth tuning on band spread. Large knobs easy to handle eliminate "tuning cramps" and fatigue. A feature that's bound to find favor with both the old timer and the new. Found only on the Super Skyride.



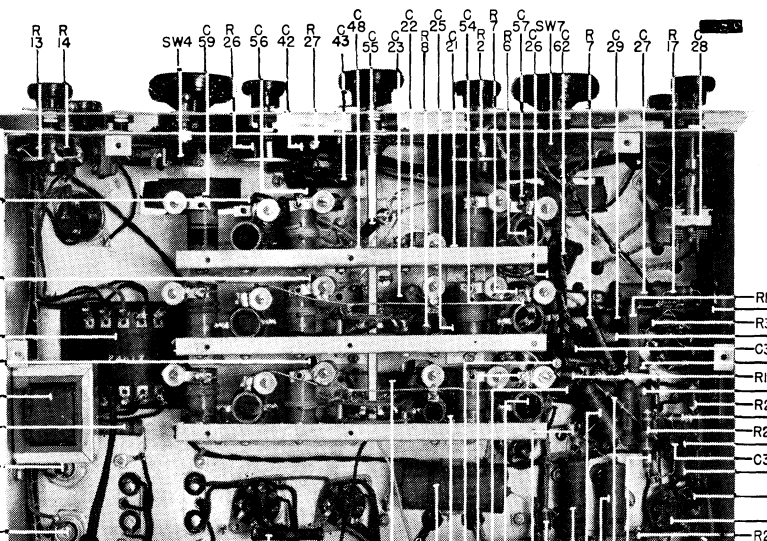
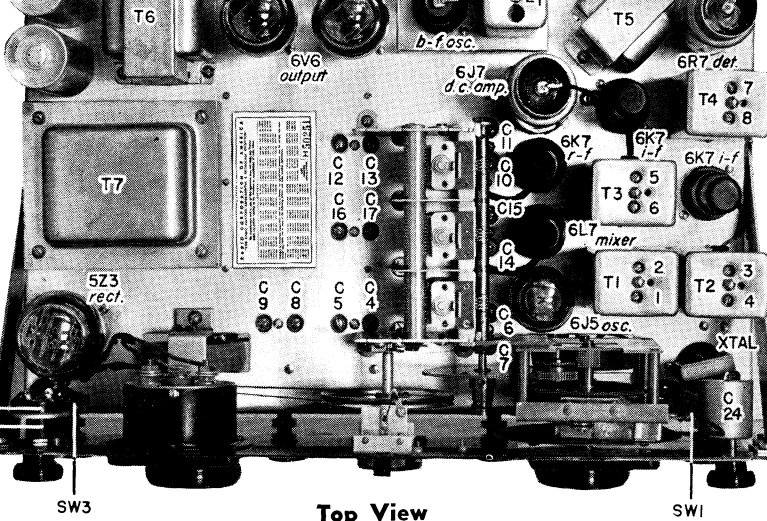
## ★ CERAMIC INSULATION

Ceramic (low loss insulation) in tank circuits and R.F. sockets. On high frequencies, it is absolutely necessary to use the finest insulation possible. Ceramic was chosen, not only for its low losses, but because it is non-hydroscopic. Retains its high efficiency under all climatic conditions.



## ★ LARGE MATCHING HAI CRAFTERS SPEAKER

12-inch PM Dynamic speaker. Impedance matches receiver output to produce high fidelity audio. Metal cabinet acoustically treated with wood baffle front to eliminate vibration. Customary high quality



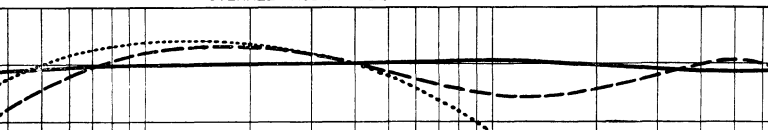


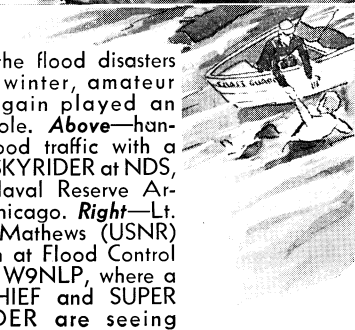
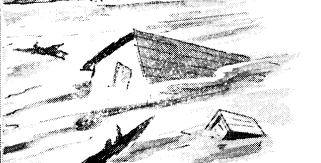
00 mfd				C <sub>16</sub>	.0005	mfd		
10 mmfd		44020		C <sub>41</sub>	.005	mfd		Mica
80 mmfd				C <sub>42</sub>	.02	mfd		
00 mmfd		44018		C <sub>43</sub>	16.	mfd		Electrolytic
90 mmfd				C <sub>44</sub>	16.	mfd		Electrolytic
00 mmfd		44017		C <sub>45</sub>	1.	mfd		
50 mmfd				C <sub>46</sub>	.01	mfd		
80 mmfd		44016		C <sub>47</sub>	.000050	mfd		Mica
20 mmfd				C <sub>48</sub>	.00025	mfd		Mica
00 mmfd		44017		C <sub>49</sub>	.05	mfd		
50 mmfd				C <sub>50</sub>	.000010	mfd		Mica
80 mmfd		44016		C <sub>51</sub>	.000010	mfd		Mica
20 mmfd				C <sub>52</sub>	.000010	mfd		Mica
?	mfd	Mica	40013	C <sub>53</sub>	.000010	mfd		Mica
	mfd		200 41004	C <sub>54</sub>	.000010	mfd		Mica
	mfd		400 41007	C <sub>55</sub>	.000050	mfd		Mica
?	mfd	Mica	40013	C <sub>56</sub>	.000010	mfd		Mica
01	mfd	Mica	40003	C <sub>57</sub>	.000010	mfd		Mica
	mfd		200 41004	C <sub>58</sub>	.000010	mfd		Mica
0025	mfd	Air	48012	C <sub>59</sub>	.000025	mfd		Mica
?	mfd	Mica	40013	C <sub>60</sub>	.05	mfd		
	mfd		200 41004	C <sub>61</sub>	.05	mfd		
	mfd		400 41005	C <sub>62</sub>	.002	mfd		Mica
0025	mfd	Air	48012	C <sub>63</sub>	.002	mfd		Mica
	mfd		200 41004					
	mfd		200 41008	S <sub>1</sub>		Crystal Switch SPST		
0010	mfd	Mica	40021	S <sub>2</sub>		Beat Osc. Switch on B.F.O. Injection		
	mfd		400 41001	S <sub>3</sub>		A.V.C. Switch DPST		
	mfd		400 41001	S <sub>4</sub>		Send-Receive Switch SPST		
	mfd		400 41005	S <sub>5</sub>		A.C. Switch on Tone Control		
	mfd		200 41004	S <sub>6</sub>		Meter Switch on R.F. Gain Control		
	mfd		400 41005	S <sub>7</sub>		Selectivity Switch DPDT		

## RESISTORS

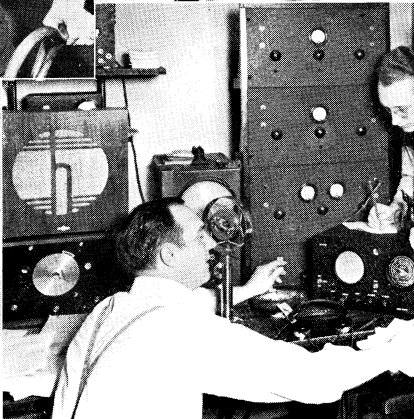
Ohms	Wattage	Part No.	No.	Ohms	Wattage
100,000	1/5	20093	R <sub>18</sub>	100,000	1/5
5,000		25021	R <sub>19</sub>	1,000,000	1/5
10,000	2.5	24037	R <sub>20</sub>	1,000	1/5
10,000	2.5	24037	R <sub>21</sub>	1,000,000	1/5
285	1/5	22020	R <sub>22</sub>	20,000	1/5
50,000	1/5	20084	R <sub>23</sub>	100,000	1/5
10,000	1.	20061	R <sub>24</sub>	100,000	1/5
100,000	1/5	20093	R <sub>25</sub>	950	1/5
285	1/5	22020	R <sub>26</sub>	1,000,000	
29,000	1.	22075	R <sub>27</sub>	20,000	1/5
50,000	1/5	20084	R <sub>28</sub>	1,000,000	
50,000	1/5	20084	R <sub>29</sub>	10,000	1/5
50,000	1/5	20084	R <sub>30</sub>	500	
500,000		25024	R <sub>31</sub>	95	1/2
100,000	1/5	20093	R <sub>32</sub>	235	1.
380		22021	R <sub>33</sub>	1,000	1/5
100,000	1/5	20093			

OVERALL AUDIO FREQUENCY CHARACTERISTICS





The flood disasters of winter, amateur radio again played an important role. **Above**—hand-operated radio traffic with a **ULTRA SKYRIDER** at NDS, Naval Reserve Arsenal, Chicago. **Right**—Lt. Mathews (USNR) at Flood Control Station W9NLP, where a **CHIEF** and **SUPER** are seeing



"Ultramodern as well as ultra short wave" says *Popular Mechanics* of the **ULTRA SKYRIDER**. Photo below shows receiver in operation in the shielded testing room of Popular Mechanics radio laboratory.



# Up Among the Megacycles

Short Wave Set Meets Test When Yugoslav Diplomats Arrive Seeking Program Broadcast in Belgrade.

By TED ROGERS

With warm weather coming on (Okay! Let's be technical) things are picking up noticeably on the 19-meter bands, and while 31 meters still continue to give excellent results for the DX hunter, the 49-meter band is slumping rapidly.

Owing to the vast preponderance of South American stations on the 49-meter band the

has been pretty much the average listener through the winter, when it is supposed to be at its best; after all, who wants to mess around with a band that offers nothing but rhumba music, goes, all played by the same piece orchestra consisting of guitar and flute, and with the word of announcement in

### Visited by Diplomats

On Wednesday evening I was ordered to entertain B. F. Vitch, Consul General of Yugoslavia and his staff while we listened to a special broadcast up among the megacycles from Belgrade.

With a battery of five vacuum tube receivers which were warming up for hours, I was full of confidence and setting the tuning dials. Well, maybe I was confident, exactly, but not when minutes passed and I had practically everything in the world except Belgrade.

After a few minutes to log on the other receivers, just something to fall back on in case of emergency, but having we turned off the other receivers back to listen. And I think a terrible weight came from my brow when I did its stuff, then you see eleven officials of a fo

The "radio club in the sky," W9ZBX, atop the Board of Trade Building, Chicago. Note the ULTRA SKYRIDER in use.



That ace radio columnist of the N. Y. World Telegram, Ted Rogers, has a good word to say for the SUPER SKYRIDER.

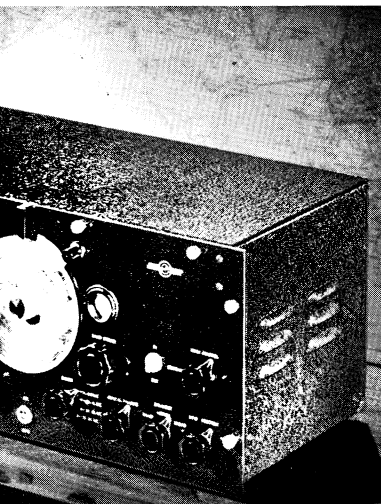




# *the Sky Challenger*

...st talked about communications receiver in amateur radio! The S  
ER has everything that present day practice demands for efficient hig  
on. It will outperform any receiver in its price class and many costing  
e tuning range—38 MC to 535 KC (7.9 to 540 meters). Covers a  
r bands including the increasingly popular 10-meter band, the req  
ort wave broadcast, police and aviation. Tuning is made remarkab  
th electrical band spread and 5 band 338° dial. Solid mechanical  
ndier signals. Sensitivity and selectivity better than many higher  
ions receiver.

CHECK THESE MANY TECHNICAL FEATURES: Iron core I.F.  
(es). Air trimmed R.F. Preamplifier. Direct calibration tuning—no  
Automatic Volume Control. Beat Frequency Oscillator. Tone C



*Ultra*

*★ the Commer*

er stations with no more trouble than  
 lower frequencies. Direct dial cali-  
 arts or tables. Unique electro-me-  
 spread system. Image frequency  
 ved by choosing an I.F. of 1600  
 nder circuit can be cut in to reduce  
 ulation" typical of ultra high fre-  
 ision, by broadening the selec-  
 the I.F. amplifier sufficiently to  
 ier shift of the transmitter without

ange: 5.65 to 79.5 MC (3.75 to 53  
 338° calibrated illuminated dial—  
 o 11.45 MC; Band 2: 10.5 to 21.35  
 9.6 to 38.3 MC; Band 4: 36.4 to  
 /C. and tone control. Send-receive  
 ch. Headphone jack. Preamplifier.  
 transformers. Air trimmers. Single  
 control, beat frequency oscillator  
 control). Undistorted power output  
 metal tubes; 6K7, RF preamplifier;  
 ter, Mixer, 6C5, oscillator, 6K7,

A special receiver covering in 5 bands  
 frequencies of 100 KC to 11.5 MC (3000  
 meters). Splendid sensitivity and selectiv-  
 characteristics Improved image frequency rejecti-  
 higher frequencies is achieved by the use of  
 efficient iron core I.F. transformers tuned  
 KC. Calibrated 338° main tuning dial el-  
 all complicated charts and tables.

Illuminated dial. Preamplifier. Iron core I.  
 formers (two stages) tuned to 1600 KC.  
 mers. Automatic volume control, and tone  
 Signal strength indicator. Single signal cry-  
 trol. Beat frequency oscillator (variab-  
 control). Send-receive (standby) switch.  
 phone jack. Hum free power supply. Un-  
 power output of 14 watts. 11 tubes, 10 me-  
 1 glass: 6K7, RF preamplifier; 6L7, 1st de-  
 mixer; 6C5, oscillator; 6K7, 1st IF stage; 6  
 I.F. stage; 6R7, 2nd detector, AVC and 1  
 6K7, electron coupled beat frequency o-  
 two 6L6's; push-pull power output sta-



efficient reception. F  
sensitivity and select  
possible with a high ga  
I.F. transformer, equal  
ance to 2 convention  
stages and specially de

r. Added selectivity and image frequency rejection given by presel  
st detector. Variable beat frequency oscillator for CW and weak signa  
audio gain control. Automatic volume control and send-receive sw  
indicator. Illuminated main and band spread dial. Hum-free po  
quiet headphone operation. Rigid construction assures steady signals.  
read. Built-in speaker. Headphone jack. Three bands, from 18 MC  
—540 to 1700 KC; Band 2—1600 to 5400 KC; Band 3—5300 to  
ubes: 78—RF preamplifier, 6A7—detector-oscillator; 6F7—I.F. ar  
quency oscillator; 75—2nd detector, AVC and A.F. amplifier; 42—p  
ize:  $8\frac{3}{4}$  by  $17\frac{1}{4}$  by 10 inches deep. Shipping weight, 29 lbs. For 11  
rcle A.C. operation.

## *the Sky Buddy*

Junior model communication receiver that's hard to beat in sensitivity  
en when it's compared with higher priced sets! Look at these features  
his price! Tuning from 545 KC to 18.1 MC (16.6 to 555 meters) in t  
—545 KC to 1680 KC; Band 2—1680 to 5500 KC; Band 3—5500 to  
on core I.F. stage and improved mechanical band spread (16 to  
on tuning eliminates complicated charts and tables. Illuminated  
tic volume control. Beat frequency oscillator. Headphone jack. H

contained power supp  
speaker. 5 tubes: 6A7-  
tor-oscillator; 6F7—i  
amplifier and beat fre  
illator; 75—2nd dete



Hallicrafters, Inc.,  
Chicago, Illinois

Gentlemen:

I have just completed a detailed report to the Commandant relative to the work of members of this unit in the recent flood emergency in the lower Ohio River Valley, but I can hardly consider my report complete without a word to you on the exceptional results obtained with the Hallicrafter receivers under the most adverse and trying conditions.

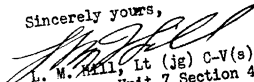
Five of the Sky Riders were used at our strategic points in the flood zone. They received the acid test if any receiver ever did. Bounced around in army trucks, over detours in the flood area and juggled about in frail outboard motor boats, they arrived at their destinations none the worse for the shaking up.

Four of the Sky Riders are owned by members of this unit; the fifth was borrowed.

One of the sets owned by Osman Starnier, Radioman First Class, was set up in the National Guard message center at Eldorado, Illinois. Another set owned by Carl Beck, Radioman Second Class, saw more than two weeks active and continuous duty at portable station NDS2 at Ridgway, an important base for operations for both the National Guard and Naval Militia. A third Sky Rider, owned by Chief Radioman M. E. Overholt, did yeoman duty at Effingham, a relay point. The other two were located at DX9G, alternate control station for the Illinois Communication Reserve radio net and LG9E, alternate control station for the Centralia Unit.

Selectivity; quick band changing; tone control and calibrated dial made it possible to handle thousands of words of important relief messages with a minimum of effort. Thanks to good calibration of these receivers, the schedules went off like clock work; despite the fact that some points were on the police frequency, others on the naval reserve frequency of 2656 kilocycles and still others in the middle of the 80 meter CW band.

Sincerely yours,

  
L. W. Hill, Lt (jg) C-V(s) USNR  
Commander Unit 7 Section 4.



TONE CONTROL



A.V.C.  
OFF ON



B.F.O. INJECTOR

