UNIVERSAL RECTIFIER SOCKET

Have you ever blown a rectifier tube and then
found that you didn't have an exact replace-
ment? If the power supply has an octal socket for
the rectifier, connect it as shown in Fig. 2. Now

any of the following tubes can be used without
any further changes: 5R4, 5T4, 5W4, 5Y3, 5Y4
and 5Z4. Of course, the voltage or current rating
of the tube used should not be exceeded.

— F. A. Saxom, W4AAY

FOUR-WAY POWER SUPPLY

By a simple wiring change and the addition of a
few components, the "Two-Way Power
Supply," QST, December 1961, page 37, can be
made to have four different voltage outputs.
The diagram in Fig. 3 shows the circuit for obtaining
two additional outputs from the supply. Output
at point A will have a value equal to the peak
voltage and at B, 0.9 of the r.m.s. value of the
secondary voltage of the transformer. The recti-
fier, CR1, and the two electrolytic capacitors, C1
and C2, should have sufficient voltage ratings.
The choke, L1, has an inductance of 10 henrys or
so. One other change is necessary to get the fourth
voltage output. Connect point 2 of the switch,
S1 (in the original QST article) to ground and
bring out point 1 of the switch for the fourth
voltage. Of course, an extra filter system is re-
quired at this output.

— Wolfgang Krujer

IMPROVING THE PERFORMANCE OF A
75S-3 RECEIVER

When substituting a completely new set of
tubes for the original ones in my 75S-3 failed
to restore the receiver to full sensitivity, I re-
placed the S meter with a 0–50 microammeter I
had in the junk box and found that the sensitivity
was greatly improved. The S meter is now pinned
almost all of the time, even by the noise. No other
changes were required.

Finding that the receiver was a little too close
to the table for convenient operation and viewing
of the dial and S meter, I raised the front by
placing two beer-bottle caps under the legs. The
decreased slope of the front panel is much nicer
than before and the height of the receiver now
matches my DX-60 transmitter. One must be
careful, of course, to place the caps with the
smooth sides against the table surface, as was
pointed out to me by the XYL. (Hi!)

— Larsen E. Rapp, W1OU

MOBILE POWER SUPPLY FOR THE KWM-2

The Collins KWM-2 and PM-2 a.c. power sup-
ply can be combined with a Heathkit MP-10
power converter (converts 6- or 12-volt battery
power to 117 volts a.c.) for operating the KWM-2
portable or mobile. The MP-10 is an inexpensive
unit when compared to the d.c. supply normally
used with the KWM-2 and I have operated the
above combination for many hours at full ratings
even in hot summer weather. The most attractive
feature is that absolutely no changes need be
made in the KWM-2. All that's necessary is to
add a 5-prong socket on the back of the PM-2
power supply. A hole is already provided for the
socket. The 5-prong socket is wired to the PM-2
as shown in Fig. 4. The black wire, shown con-
ected to Pin 4 of the socket, J1, originally
was connected to terminals 8 and 9 of the PM-2.
Now wire up two 5-prong plugs, P1 and P2,
as shown in Fig. 4.

For operating at home on 117 volts a.c., insert
plug No. 2 and plug in the PM-2 in the 117-volt
wall socket. For mobile or battery operation,
insert plug No. 1, plug the PM-2 into the MP-10,
connect 12 volts d.c. to Pins 1 and 5 of plug No. 1.
That's all there is to it!

— Glen H. Byars, W0BNF