

*Revised*

— April 1st, 1941 —

# *Silvertone*

## **RADIO TIME TABLE AND LOG**

*of*

**American**

**Broadcast and Short Wave**

*and*

**Foreign Short Wave**

**Stations**



**SEARS, ROEBUCK & COMPANY**





# North American Broadcast Stations [New Allocations]

| Revision 65                   |                         | *Columbia; †NBC Red; †NBC Blue; †NBC Red & Blue *Mutual |                         |                                |                         |                         |                         |                                   |                         |                         |                         |                         |                         |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|---|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 100                           | 250                     | 500   | 750                     | 1000                           | 2500                    | 5000                    | WATTS                   | 10000                             | 25000                   | 50000                   | 100,000                 | 250,000                 | 500,000                 |
| H                             | K                       | M   | N                       | R                              | R                       | S                       | CODE                    | T                                 | T                       | W                       | X                       | Y                       | Z                       |
| WESTERN                       |                         | MIDDLE WESTERN  |                         | CENTRAL                        |                         |                         |                         | EASTERN                           |                         |                         |                         |                         |                         |
| Wash., Ore., Cal., Utah, Etc. |                         | Minn., Ia., Neb., Mo., Tex., Etc.                       |                         | Ill., Mich., Ohio, Tenn., Etc. |                         |                         |                         | Mass., N.Y., Pa., Va., N.C., Etc. |                         |                         |                         |                         |                         |
| KGAC Corvallis... Ore O       | KGAC Corvallis... Ore O | KGAC Corvallis... Ore O                                 | KGAC Corvallis... Ore O | KGAC Corvallis... Ore O        | KGAC Corvallis... Ore O | KGAC Corvallis... Ore O | KGAC Corvallis... Ore O | KGAC Corvallis... Ore O           | KGAC Corvallis... Ore O | KGAC Corvallis... Ore O | KGAC Corvallis... Ore O | KGAC Corvallis... Ore O | KGAC Corvallis... Ore O |

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| KGAC Corvallis... Ore O       | KGAC Corvallis... Ore O | KGAC Corvallis... Ore O                                 | KGAC Corvallis... Ore O | KGAC Corvallis... Ore O        | KGAC Corvallis... Ore O | KGAC Corvallis... Ore O | KGAC Corvallis... Ore O | KGAC Corvallis... Ore O           | KGAC Corvallis... Ore O | KGAC Corvallis... Ore O | KGAC Corvallis... Ore O | KGAC Corvallis... Ore O | KGAC Corvallis... Ore O |

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# Notes on Successful Short Wave Tuning

**ANTENNA INSTALLATIONS:** A good outdoor antenna is required for successful short wave tuning. For the very best reception, a special antenna is absolutely essential. Such special antennas have been designed by Sears to operate in conjunction with the built-in antenna tuning systems in Silvertone receivers. These antennas match the receivers and give peak performance on all wave bands. Your Instruction Leaflet lists the antennas recommended for your receiver. Follow these recommendations for the best possible short wave reception.

**WHERE TO TUNE:** The short wave bands provide a variety of thrills. Below are listed the types of transmission that you can expect to receive when "cruising" the short waves. Naturally, you will not receive transmissions on all of these bands unless your radio covers the particular bands.

**POLICE RADIO STATIONS:** Dial 1.6 to 1.7 and 2.3 to 2.5 megacycles. You may hear several Police stations at one point on the dial. Police stations transmit intermittently instead of continuously.

**AIRCRAFT RADIO STATIONS:** Dial 2.3 to 3.5 and 4.1 to 5.7 megacycles. Weather reports, landing conditions, plane positions, and other vital information are interchanged between planes and airports. At times you can hear both sides of airplane to airport conversations. At others you may hear airports in several different cities operating at the same point on the dial.

**SHIPS AT SEA:** Dial 4.1 to 4.4, 8.2 to 8.8, 12.3 to 13.3 megacycles. One-sided conversations between ships and land stations may be heard. Transmission is irregular and in many cases the speech is electrically "garbled" to preserve secrecy.

**CODE (DOT-DASH) STATIONS:** (Found all over the short wave ranges.) The sound of code stations varies from faint chirping, whistling or buzzing to strong clicking or thumping. You will note the slow dot-dashes of the amateur or beginner and the staccato dot-dashes of high speed commercial code stations.

**AMATEUR PHONE STATIONS:** Dial 1.8 to 2.0, 3.9 to 4 and 14.15 to 14.25 megacycles. You'll get a kick out of listening to the "Hams", as the amateurs are known. With several thousand amateur stations in operation, the amateur bands are naturally crowded and interference is to be expected. You may hear several amateur stations at one point on the dial without turning the tuning knob. Amateur stations transmit intermittently instead of continuously.

## AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHORT WAVE:

|  |
|--|
| Dial 4.7 to 5.0 megacycles (60 meter band) |
| 6.0 to 6.5 megacycles (49 meter band)      |
| 9.5 to 10.0 megacycles (31 meter band)     |
| 11.5 to 12.0 megacycles (25 meter band)    |
| 15.0 to 15.5 megacycles (19 meter band)    |
| 17.6 to 17.9 megacycles (16 meter band)    |
| 21.4 to 21.7 megacycles (13 meter band)    |

In the log herein you will find European, Australian, South American and North American short wave stations offering a variety of programs. Some of the foreign stations have special programs for American listeners. There are hundreds of short wave stations and we have listed only the principal ones.

The most reliable foreign short wave stations include: Daventry (London) England; Zeesen (Berlin) Germany; Pontoise (Paris) France; Madrid, Spain; Rome, Italy; and numerous Mexican and South American Stations.

**WHEN TO TUNE:** Short wave stations cannot be tuned in at any point of the dial at any time of the day. One reason is the difference in time between the United States and foreign countries. For example when it is 11 p. m. in New York City it is 5 o'clock of the next day in London and Paris.

Short wave stations transmitting at frequencies higher than about 12 megacycles are best for daytime reception. Night time reception will be best at frequencies lower than about 12 megacycles. The following general rules may be applied:

Daytime reception—11, 15 and 18 megacycle bands  
Night and Night reception—9 megacycle band  
Night reception—6 megacycle band

**CARE IN TUNING:** When tuning short wave stations, it is very important that the tuning knob be rotated very slowly and carefully in order to avoid passing up any stations. Careful tuning will develop weak signals to a fairly good strength and they will become easily audible. If your radio incorporates "Spread Band" tuning, you will find short wave tuning very much easier.

**FACTORS AFFECTING RECEPTION:** Electrical disturbances generated by trolley cars, dial telephones, electric motors, oil burners, X-ray and diathermy machines, thermostats and other electrical devices that create an electric spark during their operation may all cause noisy and poor reception. The ignition systems of passing automobiles are particularly bad offenders. Interference from these causes is very much worse on short waves than it is on the standard broadcast band, while normal atmospheric static usually affects short waves less than it does the standard broadcast band. The special Silvertone Noise Reducing Antennas, recommended in your Instruction Leaflet, will greatly reduce the noise and disturbances from electrical sources as well as provide increased signal pickup.

Fading is very much more pronounced on short waves. Quite often it is very rapid, making the voice or music seem to flutter. Sometimes it is slow, bringing the station in very strongly and clearly for a few minutes and then letting it die away so that it becomes almost inaudible.

Occasionally magnetic storms, often lasting for several days, make the short wave bands "dead".