

3119.1	4
3124	3.5
3126.4	3
3130.8	2.5
3141	2

3.896 loaded with 100 Kohm shunt 0.4 0.425 4.307 3.74 0.45 3.954 **Resonance Curve Unloaded and 100K** 0.5 3.893 3.641 ohm shunt load 0.55 3.73 3.54 0.575 3.513 0.6 3.673 8.0 0.65 3.593 0.7 0.7 3.519 0.6 Plate Current mA 0.75 3.405 0.5 0.7 3.377 0.4 0.65 3.372 0.3 0.6 3.356 0.58 3.384 0.2 3.454 0.575 0.1 0.55 3.35 0 0.5 3.348 3.369 3 3.5 4 4.5 0.45 3.343 3.353 **Frequency MHz** 0.4 3.338 3.342

2 Similar setup except now secondary output measured first unloaded and then

3 Similar setup. This was not meant to show the bandpass characteristic but was actually supposed to be similar but of lower value and wider wider that the other two curves

5 0.35 3.31 8 0.425 3.32 **Resonance Curve 50K Load** 0.45 3.34 10.5 0.5 3.37 11.2 0.6 1 0.55 3.44 12.2 0.9 0.5 4.22 10 **Barallel FC Circuit** 0.5 0.55 3.46 12.4 Plate Current uA 0.5 3.34 12 0.4 Voltage 7.5 0.425 3.29 0.3 0.4 3.28 6 0.2 0.1 0.1 0 0 AA NOnA D Frequency





Fig. 8 — A circuit board such as this is convenient for making up various types of resonant circuits. The tuning condensers are  $250 \cdot \mu\mu fd$ . mits; any condensers having this or higher capacity will be satisfactory. The coils, wound on mailing tubes of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch outside diameter, have 35 turns each, tapped every 5 turns, with turns spaced to occupy a total length of 2 inches. The wire is No. 18. The small condenser at the left is for coupling purposes and may have a maximum capacity from 25 to 50  $\mu\mu fd$ .