

WILLIAM DUBILIER
339 GARDEN ROAD
PALM BEACH, FLORIDA 33480

PRICE 10/- EACH.

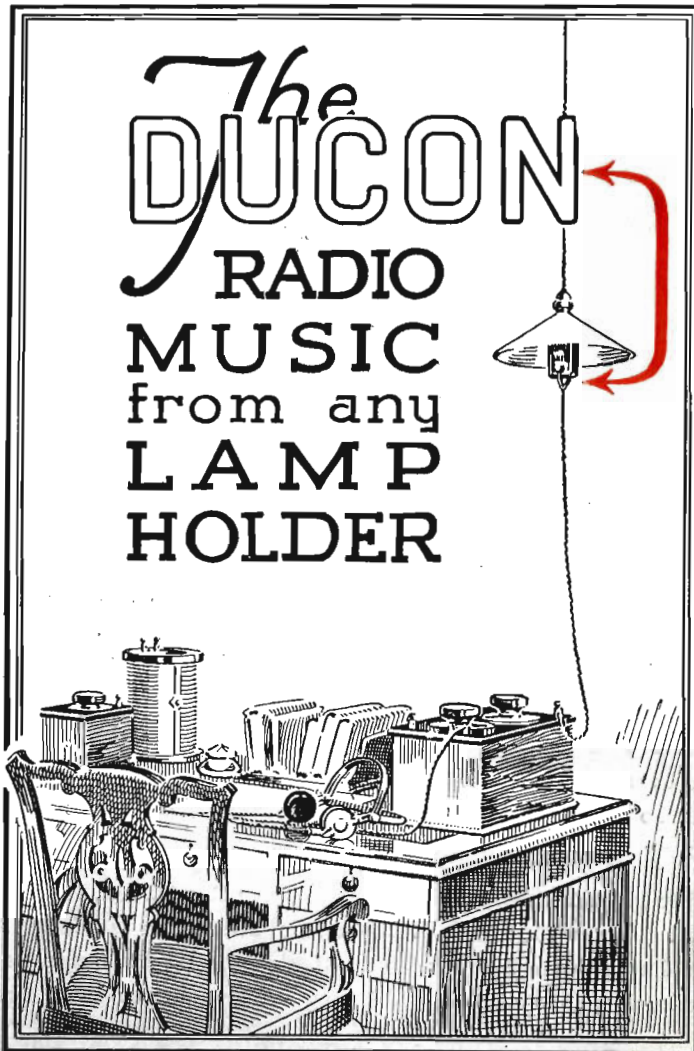
THE DUBILIER CONDENSER COMPANY
(1921), LIMITED,
DUCON WORKS, GOLDHAWK ROAD,
SHEPHERD'S BUSH, LONDON, W.12.

Telephone: Hammersmith 1034.

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LIST A.4.

September, 1922



THE DUBILIER "DUCON" ATTACHMENT FOR WIRELESS RECEIVERS.

THIS attachment is primarily designed for use in those situations where the erection of an outdoor aerial is difficult or undesirable. The electric waves carrying the signal penetrate all materials, and therefore induce currents in all wires and metallic objects. With the help of the "Ducon" any electric lighting circuit can be utilised as an aerial for picking up the broadcasting concerts, as well as other radio signals.

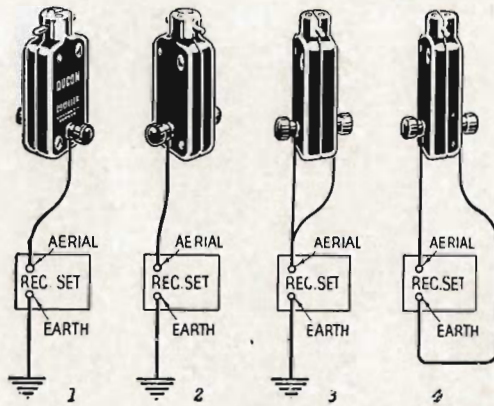


The radio receiving apparatus must not under any circumstances be connected directly to the electric lighting wires, or damage both to the receiving apparatus and to the supply circuit will result. The "Ducon" forms a perfect attachment between the receiving apparatus and any electric lamp socket. Its perfect insulation eliminates all risk of shock and all possible danger from short circuits, so that both the "Ducon" itself and the wires connected to it may be handled with complete safety.

As may be seen from the accompanying illustration, the "Ducon" is fitted with a standard B.C. adaptor which can be inserted into any ordinary electric lampholder. It also has at its lower end two terminals, to either of which the wire leading to the radio receiving

apparatus can be connected. These terminals may be handled without any risk of shock, and may be connected together if desired without causing any short circuit of the supply current.

The ordinary earth connection is made to the "Earth" terminal of the receiving apparatus, while the "Aerial" terminal is joined to the "Ducon." One side of the "Ducon" is marked with a red spot to distinguish the part in use. The connection between the "Ducon" and the receiving apparatus may ordinarily be arranged in any one of the ways shown by the diagrams 1, 2 and 3, the best



arrangement in any particular case depending upon the characteristics of the electric lighting circuit and of the receiving apparatus that is employed. When first testing this device, the "Ducon" should be tried each way round in the lampholder for each of the arrangements shown, since the electrical characteristics of the two wires of the electric supply circuit are usually different, and the two halves of the "Ducon" are also different, in order to provide greater scope for experiment. Occasionally it will be found that the earth connection to the receiving apparatus can be dispensed with entirely, and both terminals of the receiver joined to the "Ducon," as shown by diagram 4. In this case also the "Ducon" should be tested both ways round in the lampholder.

In cases where an external aerial is also available, improved results may sometimes be obtained by joining this aerial as well as the "Ducon" to the "Aerial" terminal of the receiving apparatus while retaining the usual earth connection.

The "Ducon" does not consume any current, but always make sure that the lamp switch is ON.