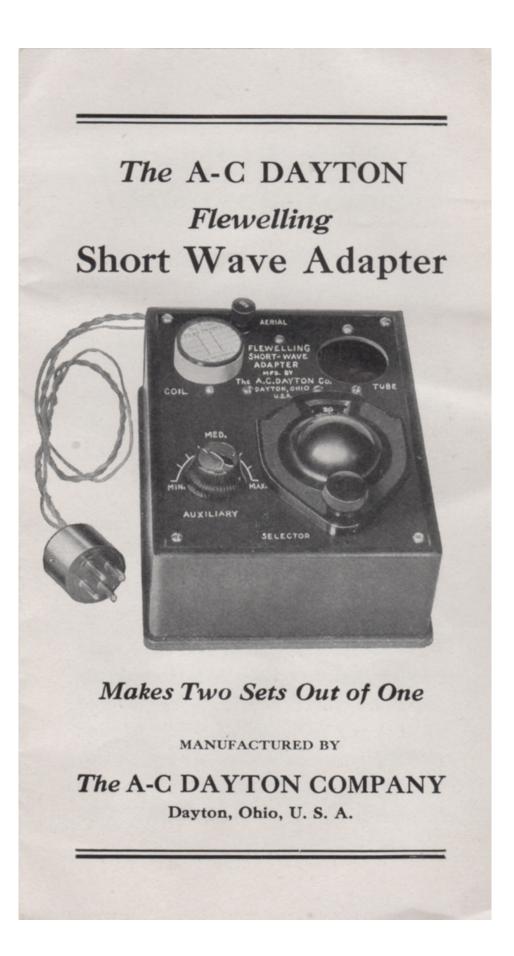
## Flewelling ShortWave Converter, 1930s

## By Bart Lee, K6VK, CHRS Fellow, AWA Fellow

Short wave radio was the next radio craze after the coming of AM broadcasting in the early 1920s. By the early 1930s many people realized that they could literally hear the world with the new radio technology, not just the locals. The cheapest and easiest way to do so was a shortwave converter. This plugged into the regular radio, often in place of the detector tube. Then the listener could hear pretty much from 3 MHz to 18 Mhz. One elegant converter was made by E. J. Flewelling (later by AC Dayton in his name, with him working for the company).



Author's Collection; see www.radiomuseum.org .



The evolutionary interplay of a newly useful part of the radio spectrum, old radios, new converters, then new radios shows a nice pattern, especially given how very interesting shortwave broadcasting became by 1936 or so, with the next War coming.

The Gernsback 1934 SHORT WAVE MANUAL (now reprinted) collected several articles on converters. Short wave converters were apparently fairly popular. In the Gernsback Manual there are 16 commercial converters (see table of contents) and construction articles for seven converters. Probably people either lost interest in shortwave and tossed the converters out or as the 1930s progressed, people found money to buy a radio with short wave capability and then tossed the converters out. Once one had a radio with a shortwave band, and a superhet at that, there was no need to save an antique gizmo that may never have worked that well.

A depression-era catalog shows six converters for sale for up to \$15. For comparison, one simple regenerative short wave radio sold for \$33. The Flewelling sold for \$9 for a DC (battery) set and \$15 for an AC set.





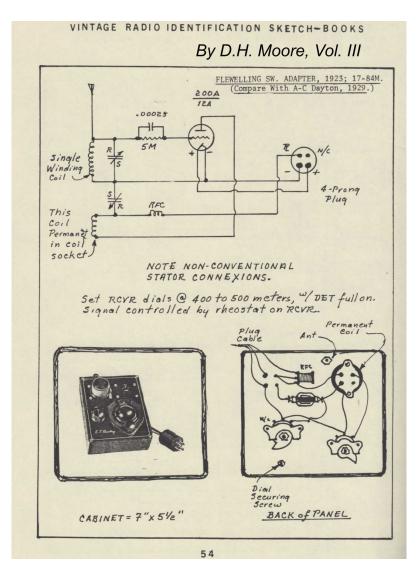
Chicago Salvage Stock Store "A New Method of Economic Merchandising" (n.d. [1930s]

Some of the converters, though sometimes quite elegant, were not small. For example, the Stromberg Carlson tombstone converter, perhaps the best of the genre, built quite sturdily. (See photo).



Paul Bourbin, CHRS, points out: "... some of the converters not only converted short waves to the broadcast band, but also converted a TRF [tuned radio frequency circuit] into a superhet. Neither component was, in itself, a superhet so manufacturers could get around RCA's patents."

D.H Moore dedicated Vol. III of his Vintage Radio Identification Sketchbooks to converters and the like. (He didn't think much of them, but he collected some nice examples.)



(Thanks to Walt Hayden, Denny Monticelli, Paul Bourbin and Kent Leech; v2, de K6VK;) ##