

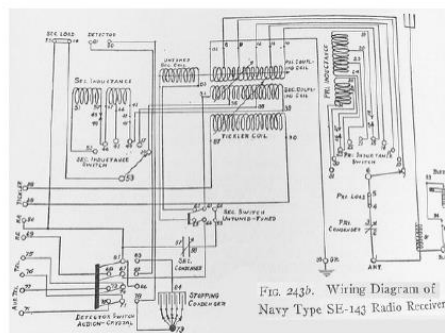
received in the U.S. NDB took both the distress calls and routine traffic, in Mr. Molinari's words, with "expert disciplined radio monitors... utilizing leading edge receivers..." The IP-501 had that honor.

The schematic diagram<sup>††</sup> of the radio shows how much can be accomplished with so little: it is basically a crystal set with lots of tuning coils. But NDB used BIG antennas as well as skilled operators (and the ether was relatively quiet in those days).

#### SE-95 and SE-143 (IP-500)



Excellent pix here: <http://online.sfsu.edu/hl/IP500.html>



- Early 1916 redesign of Type A and B receivers
- SE-95 (CN-239 is similar)
  - 30-300 kcs
- SE-143 (CN-208 is similar)
  - 100-1,200 kcs
  - Navy's WWI utility set.

Development of SE 143 Howeth, Chapter XX  
"Receiving Equipment" p 254

[SE 143 Manual](#)

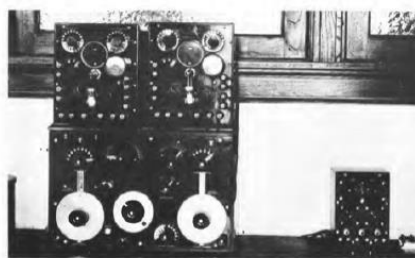


FIG. 243. Standard Navy receiver, medium and amplifier, Radio Station, Belmar, N.J.

de

[www.skywaves.ar88.net/commrx/Navy...](http://www.skywaves.ar88.net/commrx/Navy...)

Personal tie-in: I work at [The Radio Technology Museum](#), located at the former [Marconi Belmar Station](#), and we have some of this equipment on display.

<sup>††</sup> From [www.skywaves.ar88.net](http://www.skywaves.ar88.net), by Al Klase, N3FRQ at: <http://www.skywaves.ar88.net/commrx/Navy/U.S.%20Navy%20Receivers.html>