

The Radioson Detector

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IT is a well-known fact that the Electrolytic Detector has always been one of the most sensitive detectors invented since detectors first came into general use.¹ The reason why it has not been adopted as the universal detector is partly due to the fact that the ordinary Electrolytic Detector, as it has been known in the past, was not a really commercial article, for it cannot be denied that even the best Electrolytic Detectors, as manufactured heretofore, had some serious defects. One of the reasons, and perhaps the main reason why it was not used universally, is that in all such detectors manufactured heretofore it was always necessary that a certain amount of acid was handled; this naturally is a serious objection, as not everybody likes to have acid around the instrument table, and for the reason, also, that the acid in the Electrolyte (or rather the water in it) evaporates quite readily, and therefore makes continuous adjustment necessary.²

¹Gernsback: "From the Greek Radio - Radius, and Sonus = Sound.

²The electrolytic detector, or "bare-point detector," was first developed by the Canadian inventor Reginald Fessenden. Fessenden began his career as chief chemist for Thomas Edison and in 1900 was hired by the United States Weather Bureau to develop a system of wireless transmission stations along the nation's coast to relay weather information and, perhaps, better predict hurricanes and floods. The electrolytic detector emerged out of this research, which replaced the conductive minerals of the crystal detector (see "A Treatise on Wireless Telegraphy") with an electrically conductive liquid. The electrolytic detector was Fessenden's answer to the problem of early wireless telegraph systems that couldn't tune to particular frequencies. These early systems transmitted on one frequency only, creating a mess of interference for any two sets working in proximity with one another. The electrolytic detector was sensitive enough to "tune." Soon thereafter, De Forest stole this technology in 1903. See Tom Lewis, *Empire of the Air: The Men Who Made Radio*, 1st edition., (New York: Harpercollins, 1991), p. 38, 49.

For Wolfgang Hagen, Fessenden was a member of a post-Edisonian wave of inventors (including Tesla and Marconi) who trafficked just as much in the fantastical and the occult as they did in capitalist entrepreneurialism and self-promotion. A specifically American form of radio emerges from what Hagen calls the "law of alternating current," developed by the electrical engineer and socialist Charles Proteus Steinmetz in 1893. Drawing on Lacan's tri-

The Bare-point detector, while excellent in many respects, is subject to every draft of air, as the exceedingly fine platinum wire, which can hardly be seen by the naked eye, is usually subject to drafts, and, as a matter of fact, even the operator's breathing against the detector will readily throw it out of adjustment. Of course, this is not the case if the detector should be encased by a glass bell or other cover. However, it cannot be denied that the Electrolytic Detector as a whole is the most sensitive detector if it is put together in its correct fashion.

Many inventors have busied themselves in constructing an Electrolytic Detector that would have only the good features of same and none of its bad ones, but not since the advent of the Radioson has it been possible to produce a really satisfactory article.³ Even the Bare-point detector, which heretofore has always been considered as the most sensitive detector of this class, is only really sensitive in the hands of an operator who is very familiar with its working and knows exactly all its functions. The writer might state that there are mighty few operators who are fully conversant with the theoretical as well as the practical side of such a detector, and that is the reason why the Electrolytic Detector, as it has been known heretofore, was not as successful as it deserved to be.

The Radioson Detector has been the outcome of years of experimenting and it is interesting to note that only a platinum wire of a certain size, which has been found by experiment, will produce the best results. A few hundred thousandths

partite division of the psyche into the imaginary, the real, and the symbolic, Hagen argues that the law of alternating current coalesces in a period of rapid development around the real of functioning machinery, the symbolic language of current, voltage, and resistance, and the imaginary of electrical phantasms. Thus, in the same breath, Steinmetz could praise Tesla as a genius and dismiss him as a crackpot:

"From this point forward, one can say that electricians were able to fulfill their dreams of radio, which they perhaps once found in [Edward] Bellamy," Hagen writes, referring to the utopian novel *Looking Backward: 2000-1887* (1888) that included a prefiguration of something like broadcast radio, piped to individual homes via cable. "The could do it if they followed a law—the law of alternating current—and from this law their new machines could be built. [...] All dreams now have a reference; not merely symbolic, but one that is actually constructed." [*Man kann also sagen: Ab jetzt können die >>Electricians<< ihre Träume vom Radio erfüllen, die sie vielleicht bei Bellamy fanden. Sie Können es, wenn sie einem Gesetz, nämlich dem Gesetz des Wechselstroms folgen und nach diesem Gesetz ihre neuen Maschinen bauen (lassen).*] Wolfgang Hagen, *Das Radio: Zur Geschichte Und Theorie Des Hörfunks – Detuschland/USA*, (Munich: Wilhelm Fink Verlag, 2005), p. 176.

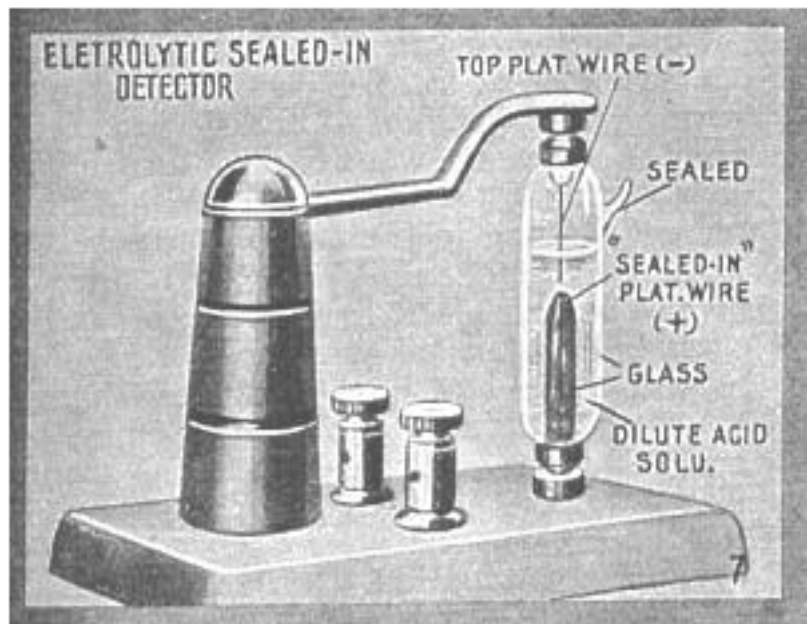
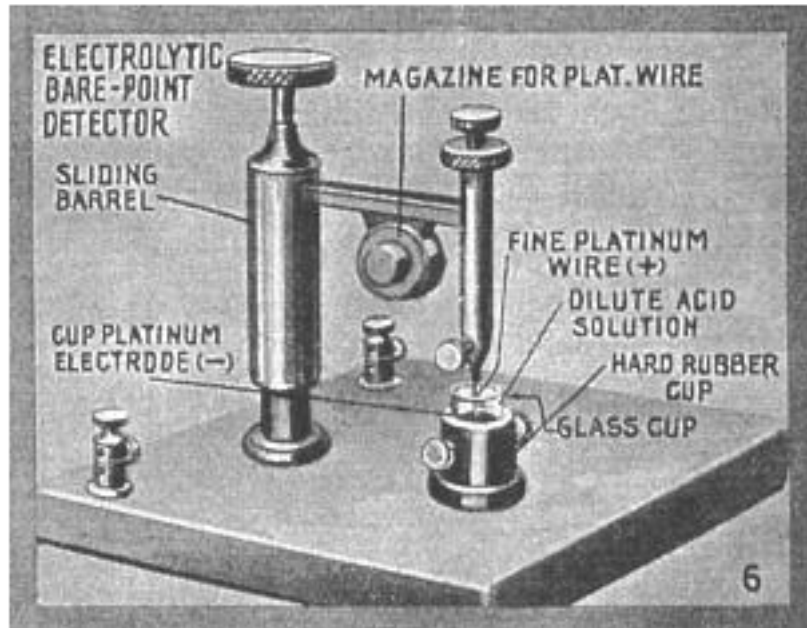
For Steinmetz's political activism, see Sender Garlin, *Three American Radicals: John Swinton, Crusading Editor; Charles P. Steinmetz, Scientist and Socialist; William Dean Howells and the Haymarket Era*, (Westview Press, 1976).

³Gernsback's "Radioson" was an improvement on Fessenden's bare-point electrolytic detector, the main benefit being that the necessary acid solution was sealed in a protective glass vial, or a "sealed-point." Frequent Gernsback contributor H. Winfield Secor describes the design in a later issue: "Another form of electrolytic detector which will stand considerable rough usage is that known as the Sealed-Point Electrolytic Detector. The commercial form of this instrument, as here illustrated, is known as the Radioson. The operation is the same as in the bare-point electrolytic type of detector and a battery of two dry cells is used with it, together with a pair of high resistance telephone receivers and having the battery potential preferably regulated by means of a high resistance potentiometer. The advantage of this type of electrolytic detector is that the acid is sealed in, consequently does not spill or evaporate." "Radio Detector Development," *The Electrical Experimenter*, January 1917, p. 652.



Figure 1: The "Radioson" Detector

of an inch variation in thickness will make an enormous difference in the sensitivity of the Radioson Detector. It might be stated that only one in about four manufactured will come out fit to pass inspection, and the other three must



be discarded as useless; this, perhaps, is the reason that this detector costs more to manufacture, and therefore is more expensive than the regular detector.

Why is the Radioson more sensitive than the ordinary Electrolytic Detector? Consider the following:

Fig. 1, greatly exaggerated, shows the elements of the ordinary bare-point “Electrolytic,” using the finest wire. By observing the extremely fine (0.0001 inch) Wollaston wire under the lens, it will be seen that the contact between the fine wire, “A”, and the surface of the acid is never a mere point-contact, but as the fine wire is so very light it curves around and a considerable portion—about 1/8 inch—usually floats or lays on top of the acid, see sketch.⁴ This gives a contact of $0.0001" \times 0.125" = 0.00003927$ sq. inches, which is far too much for high sensitivity. For this reason some makers tried to seal in the Wollaston wire into a glass tube and then grinding the point so that only a point of the wire is exposed. However, this was not an improvement. Consider Fig. 2. If the Wollaston wire is sealed in, the silver coating, as well as the platinum wire, comes to the surface. What happens? The acid eats away the silver, and a space, “B”, “C” remains between the glass and the sides of the fine platinum wire. The acid by capillary action fills up this space and consequently the contact on such a detector is as large as the one obtained with the bare-point detector. This “sealed-in” detector, therefore, shows no improvement whatever. Now, consider Fig. 3—the Radioson way. By an absolutely new process we succeeded in melting a 0.0002" platinum wire (without silver coating) into a tube made of a specially prepared glass.^[4] The acid does not attack platinum, as is well known. Consequently the contact of the Radioson can under no circumstances ever be more than the area of 0.0002" diameter, or 0.0000000314 square inches. Consider this figure with the former one! The Radioson is, therefore, 1246 times smaller than the contact of the best bare-point Electrolytic.

It is, therefore, not surprising that the Radioson Detector is so marvelously sensitive.⁵

⁴Named for its inventor—William Hyde Wollaston, the 19th-century British chemist known for the discovery of the elements palladium and rhodium—Wollaston Wire is an incredibly thin strand of platinum used in electrical devices.

Platinum wire is drawn through successively smaller dies until it is about .003 inches (0.076 mm, 40 AWG) in diameter. It is then embedded in the middle of a silver wire having a diameter of about 0.1 inches (2.5 mm, 10 AWG). This composite wire is then drawn until the silver wire has a diameter of about .002 inches (0.051 mm, 44 AWG), causing the embedded platinum wire to be reduced by the same 50:1 ratio to a final diameter of .00006 inches (1.5 μ m, 74 AWG). Removal of the silver coating with an acid bath leaves the fine platinum wire as a product of the process.

1. Thomas H. Lee, “A Nonlinear History of Radio,” in *The Design of CMOS Radio-Frequency Integrated Circuits*, (Cambridge University Press, 2004).

⁵Robert P. Murray, editor of the *Antique Wireless Association Review*, reports on his attempts to reconstruct this Radioson detector: “I fashioned one after that shown in the 1914 E.I. Co. catalog. This had a similar arrangement of electrodes in a glass cup, but in this case

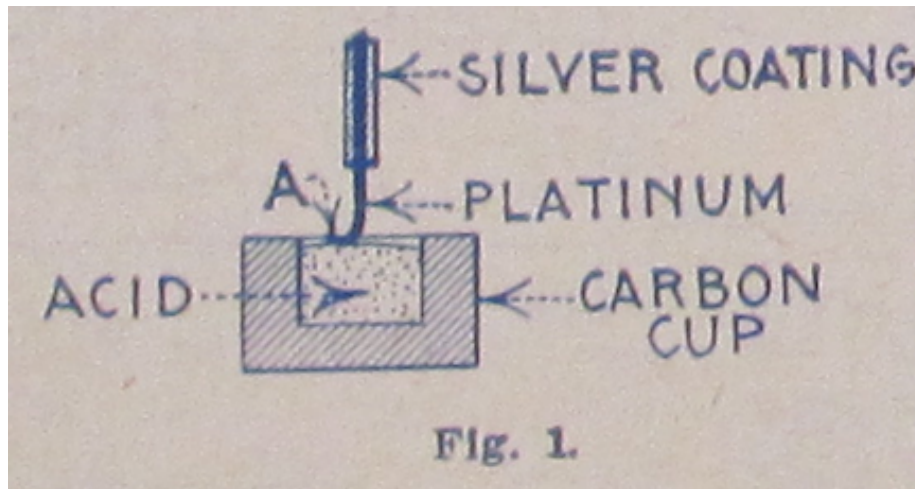


Figure 2: Fig. 1

The writer has found, and his opinion has been shared by several Radio experts, that the Radioson to-day is unquestionably the most sensitive detector, even far surpassing the Audion, which heretofore was considered the most sensitive detector manufactured.⁶ It is a matter of record that by connecting a double-

the cathode was a coil of about 3 inches of the same platinum wire. The anode was about 1/4 inch of platinum wire soldered into the advancing screw. This detector worked, but very faintly. I found that it worked best when the wire was just about drawn up out of the acid, and possibly pulling on the surface tension. I do not know why the device worked this way. I mention this only as a speculation. I can hardly see 0.001 inch platinum wire without a magnifying glass. I can certainly not see when it dips into the acid, but can hear the result in the headphones. When I hold the wire between my fingers I can not feel it." Robert P. Murray, *The Early Development of Radio in Canada, 1901-1930: An Illustrated History of Canada's Radio Pioneers, Broadcast Receiver Manufacturers, and Their Products*, (Chandler, AZ: Sonoran Pub, 2005), p. 3.

⁶This is a huge claim. De Forest's Audion would soon replace all other forms of detector and revolutionize the way we listened to radio. But could this media historical path not taken, favoring the electrolytic detector over the vacuum tube, actually hold weight? While Gernsback would admit by 1919 that the Audion was a technically superior form of detector, he held out on the importance of other designs that more easily invited amateur experimentation. The Audion tube was a complex and (early on) expensive component, one that heralded the coming of fully-assembled radio sets built for passive listening in living rooms. Thus the divide between vacuum tubes and crystal or electrolytic detectors at the end of the decade was less about technical superiority and more about technical literacy. Gernsback writes in a retrospective editorial:

The idea is that the Audion was too complex (and too expensive) still by 1919/1920 for practical use if the radiophone / wireless telephone was to become a reality for amateurs: "Using the Audion as a generator for undamp't waves and as a RT transmitter is of course a great accomplishment in itself. And the device works well, better than anything else so far. But it is not the ultimate goal. Vacuum tubes of the Audion type are tricky as yet, and not too practical. Unless you use special tubes, and you can't just now, due to a complicated patent situation, the speech is not always clear, and far from satisfactory. At the

pole, double-throw switch on one side of the Radioson and connecting on the other side of the switch to an Audion, it will be found that the Radioson is far more sensitive than the Audion. In some cases signals that can not be heard at all with the Audion come in fairly loud with the Radioson.

The Radioson is, to-day, the only detector known that needs no adjusting whatsoever. An important point is that messages come in clearly and distinct even while the detector is shaken, and for this reason it is, of course, never subject to shocks and it is, therefore, indispensable for portable sets, in automobiles, railroad trains, ships, aeroplanes, etc. The acid as well as other sensitive parts are sealed into the detector cartridge. For this reason there is never any spilling of the acid nor any danger of the acid coming into contact with the hands of the operator. The Radioson is adjusted to its highest sensitiveness at the factory, and for that reason it is quite impossible to put it out of adjustment except if the cartridge is broken or unless a high tension discharge is put through the detector.

The Radioson practically requires no attention, it is always ready for use and the operator never loses part of a message on account of bothersome as well as annoying adjustments common to EVERY OTHER detector.

The Radioson is clean as well as very compact. It works on a shaky table as well as on a steady foundation. An interesting fact is that the Radioson does not require the use of a Potentiometer, but it is necessary to use two dry cells (three volts) in connection with the detector. These cells may be of very small size, such as a flashlight battery.⁷

critical period, the tubes often go bluey and refuse to talk. Amateurs therefore should look for substitutes of vacuum tubes or devise other tubes employing entirely different principles." "Developing the Radiophone," *Radio Amateur News*, vol. 1 no. 6, December 1919.

⁷What begins as an objective description of a new wireless component seems to eventually boil down to a product pitch. Indeed, the Radioson would be advertised for sale from the Electro Importing Company in competitor's publications in the coming months. But the level of detail Gernsback goes into here is unique, making this essay not just a product announcement, but a detailed discussion of how the device is constructed and why:

Detectors and detector theory did not develop in smooth and rational progression, but in the usual fascinatingly wayward manner associated with most human activities. Only on rare occasions did researchers describe their technology with clarity. Moreover, commercial competition meant that there often was a great deal of secrecy about technical details. D.P.C. Thackeray, "When Tubes Beat Crystals: Early Radio Detectors," *IEEE Spectrum*, 20, no. 3, (March 1983): 64–69, doi:[10.1109/MSPEC.1983.6369844](https://doi.org/10.1109/MSPEC.1983.6369844)

One wonders then who Gernsback is pitching this device to, and why. If this is such a valuable advance in radio technology, and if Gernsback was truly the obsessive profit-seeker SF historians like to claim he is, why would he share blueprints for his design? Why make this public and allow any experimenter to reproduce the results he's achieved? Did he already try to pitch this to companies and they turned it down because, obviously, a Radioson detector can't be more powerful than the Audion? Perhaps it is the best possible version—that Gernsback was on to something, and he thought the best way for ideas travel is to share them, make them public, allow others to "fork" or "version" his hardware so that the idea grows faster

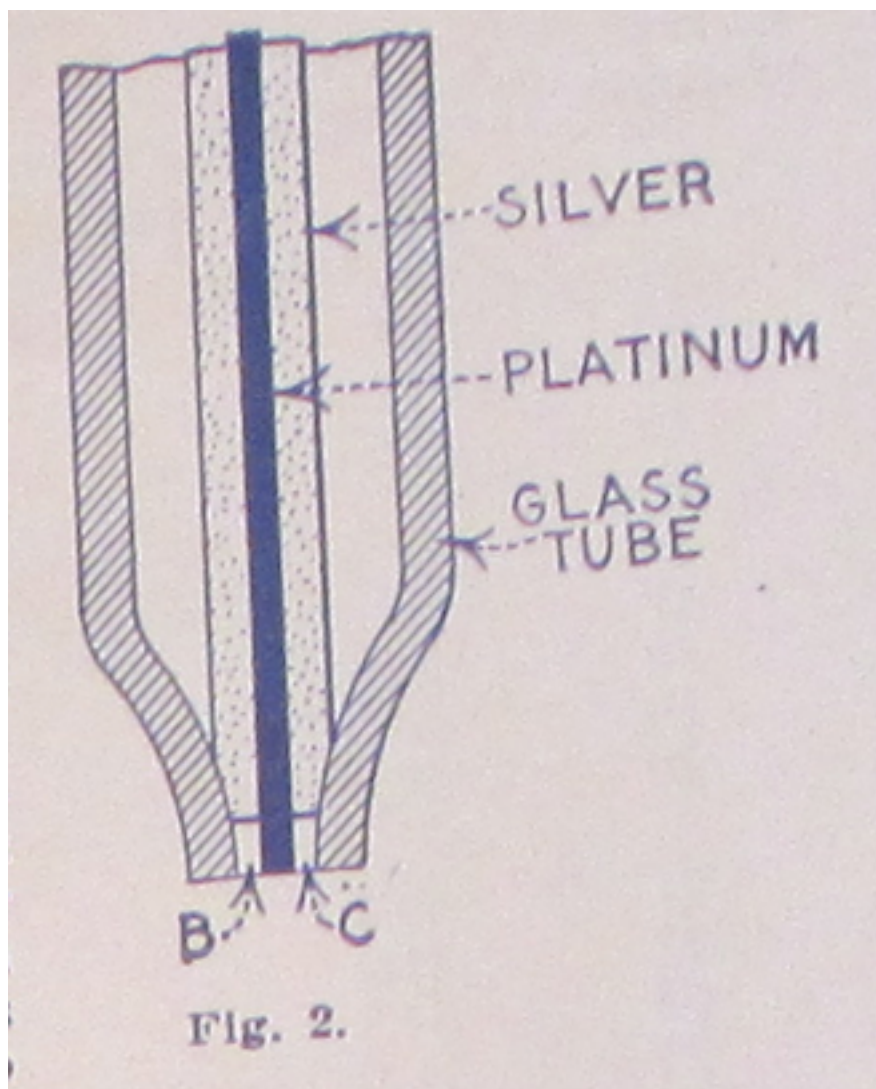


Figure 3: Fig. 2

In order to get the best results with the Radioson it is necessary to use it in connection with at least a 200 ohm head set, or a higher resistance set up to 8000 ohms: either set may be used, but nothing less than 2000 ohm must be used, as too much current would flow, which, in time, would destroy the very fine platinum wire; this naturally would make the detector useless.

The writer, who designed this detector, found that by placing the anode, that is, the member carrying the fine platinum wire (contrary to other sealed-in electrolytic detectors), upside down, better results obtained. This is done for the reason that it allows the microscopic gas bubbles to disengage themselves more readily from the anode point than if the sealed-in anode was placed in the usual position, namely, point down. In the latter case, the gas bubbles sometimes adhere to the point, which, of course, decreases the sensitiveness of the detector, as has been often found by many experimenters.

A very interesting fact about the Radioson is, that when it has been used for several months, it is sometimes found that it is not quite as sensitive as it was originally. All that is necessary to do then is to take out the cartridge and shaking it violently by holding it between two fingers and shaking it in the direction of its axis. This immediately restores its full former sensitiveness for the following reasons: Although the acid, as well as the other ingredients used in making the electrolyte are chemically pure, there is always a chance that some microscopic particle of material might partly cover the anode, but by shaking the electrolyte, this particle will readily come off, and, besides, the shaking has the effect of also cleaning the glass as well as the anode point in a very

that way? Was this a possible model of collective tinkering before corporatized R&D and professional engineering?

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The acid as well as all other parts are sealed in the detector. The Radioson detector is always ready without adjustment on your part.

With our improved type Radioson IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO USE A BATTERY as a form of battery has been incorporated in the Radioson itself (patent pending). This battery lasts indefinitely. A curious part of the improved Radioson is that it does not sound like an electrolytic detector, but the sound coming in over the telephone receivers is exactly the same as that of a crystal detector. The sound is much sharper and clearer than the ordinary electrolytic type.

The Radioson can only be used with a 2,000-ohm headset or one with higher ohmage. Lower resistances than 2,000 ohms tend to shorten the life of the detector.

The Radioson is absolutely guaranteed by us in all respects. We guarantee safe delivery to you under all circumstances.

Specifications: The Radioson consists of a heavy opal glass base, on this is mounted a very large solid hard rubber standard, which supports the heavy nickel plated brass spring. The spring holds the Radioson cartridge in place by a positive spring action.

The cartridge is easily snapped in and out by simply lifting the spring upwards. There are two extra large nickel binding posts. Size over all 4 x 2½ x 3½. All metal parts are triple nickel plated and highly polished.

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efficient manner. For this reason the Radioson has a very long life, and if it is handled carefully it will last for years; furthermore, the electrolyte used does not affect the platinum wire in any manner whatsoever, even if the detector is used continuously.⁸

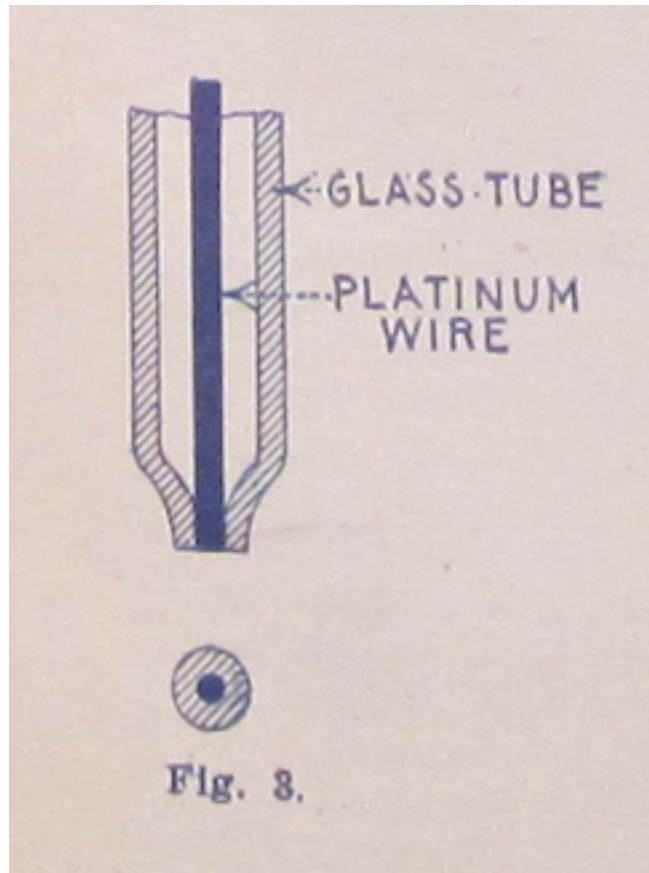


Figure 4: Fig. 3

Persons familiar with the Electrolytic Detector might be of the opinion that as the acid as well as the anode is sealed in airtight, sooner or later the working of the Radioson might be affected, on account of accumulation of gas. However, this is not the case, as the gas bubbles on account of the extraordinary small di-

⁸By the time of his 1922 book, *Radio for All*, Gernsback admits the inherent technical limitations of the Radioson detector: "Unfortunately the Radioson, once subjected to strong signals or even too strong static currents, would burn out the exceedingly fine Wollaston wire, after which the instrument became inoperative. Although the Radioson was perhaps one of the best electrolytic detectors ever designed, no means could be found to keep it from burning out and the manufacture of it was given up by the makers. Soon after the invention of the electrolytic detector, crystal detectors came into vogue." (58)

mension of the anode are microscopically small. By looking at the figures above, giving the amount of anode area exposed, this will be readily understood, and, while it is not to be denied that there must be a certain amount of gassing, the same is so very slight that, for practical use, it does not come into consideration at all.

Another interesting point in connection with this detector is, that, by placing several Radiosons in parallel, this will increase the volume of the sound, and, although the increase is not more than 10 or 15 per cent., it is quite noticeable. Placing the detectors in series cuts down the efficiency.

Another very important fact is that heating the Radioson cartridge increases its sensitiveness enormously. Placing it very near to a steam radiator or letting the sun shine upon it, will bring in the signals sometimes fully 200 per cent. louder. This phenomenon was discovered by Dr. Branley [sic] of Paris some years ago.⁹

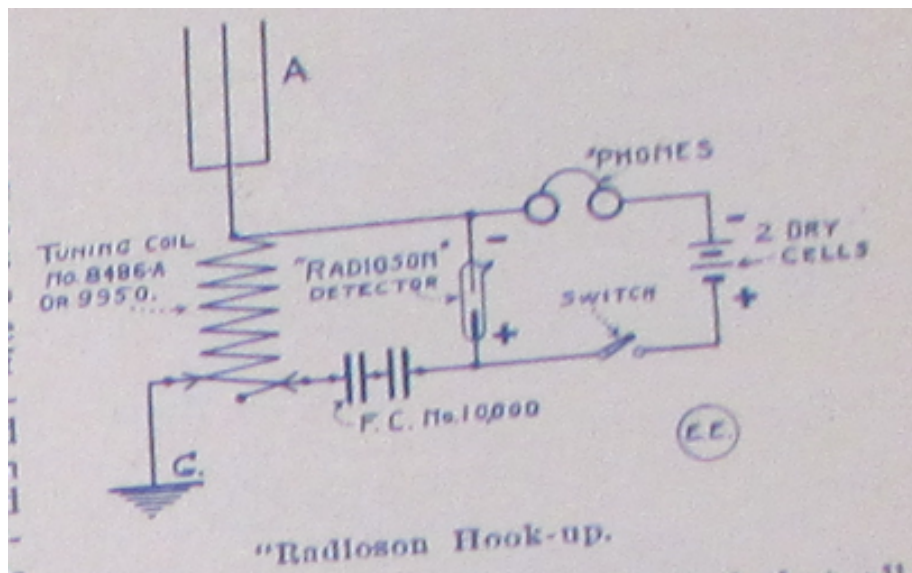


Figure 5: “Radioson” Hook-up.

All in all it may be said that without exaggeration the Radioson Detector is, to-day, the most sensitive detector that has been devised as yet. The Electro Importing Co., the manufacturers of this detector, guarantees each and every detector in all respects, and the Company furthermore guarantees that every Radioson is absolutely uniform, and it will be observed that all of them, when compared, will be equally sensitive. This is a very important feature, especially if comparative tests in the intensity of received signals are required.

⁹Not only did Édouard Branly discover the effect of heat on a coherer, he was the first to describe and publish on its operation. See “The Dynamophone.”

The author will be glad to answer any questions concerning the Radioson, and he shall be glad to furnish such information as is consistent to give in connection with this detector.

