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# WTIC Enters Plan For Full Time On Air

Synchronization With  
WEAF Every Other  
Day Basis of Scheme  
Now Before Commission

## New Development In Broadcasting

Petition Asks Baltimore  
Coordinate With WJZ—  
Work Begins At Once if  
Permit Is Granted

Station WTIC, of Hartford, will soon be on the air full time if the Federal Radio Commission grants applications filed this week by the Travelers Insurance Company, the National Broadcasting Company and the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore, the latter owners of Station WBAL, which now shares a wave length with WTIC. Every other day WTIC would then be synchronized with WEAF of the National Broadcasting Company and the remainder of the time would be on its own wave length of 1060 Kilocycles.

This first permanent synchronizing plan under normal broadcasting conditions—long a dream of radio engineers—will not only effect an important step in the development of network transmission, but will also enable WTIC and WBAL, which have hitherto shared a wave length, to give full time service in their respective areas.

## Alternate on Channels.

This is the plan, as outlined in the joint petitions now before the commission: Instead of remaining silent on alternate days, WTIC and WBAL will synchronize with one of NBC's key stations in New York. WTIC will coordinate its transmitter with WEAF and WBAL will broadcast on the same wave length as WJZ. In the meantime, the two stations will retain the wave length of 1060 kilocycles now jointly allotted to them. WBAL will use this channel one day, while WTIC synchronizes with, and accepts programs from WEAF; and on the following day the positions will be reversed, with WBAL and WJZ in the synchronizing roles.

M. H. Aylesworth, president of NBC, announced several weeks ago that synchronization was definitely past the laboratory stage. But the fact that a practical application was imminent became known only this week, when the petitions were filed by NBC; by the Travelers Insurance Company, representing WTIC; and by the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore, representing WBAL.

The synchronization of the two sets of stations, if successful, will culminate years of experiments by radio engineers. C. W. Horn, general engineer of NBC, has wrestled with the problem ever since the idea was first conceived, and for the past 12 months has been supervising NBC's intensive work leading to the present solution.

### Difficult Conditions.

"In undertaking to synchronize WTIC and WEAF, and WBAL and WJZ," Horn declares, "we face what is perhaps the most difficult possible set of conditions. All of the stations involved have high power. Furthermore, they are not far apart geographically, their service areas adjoin, and dangers from interference are consequently great. This means that the synchronization must be perfect.

"We feel, therefore, that if the synchronizing set-ups work in these instances, we shall have given a final demonstration that our equipment is adequate, and that the theoretical and practical problems are solved."

If the construction permits are granted by the Federal Radio Commission, work will begin immediately on the necessary equipment. On those days when WTIC yields the joint channel to WBAL, WTIC will then be synchronized with WEAF on the latter's wave length of 660 kilocycles; and on the following day, WBAL will share WJZ's band of 760 kilocycles. The arrangement will not only afford the two associate stations a full-time broadcasting schedule, but will also make available many new NBC features to listeners in the Hartford and Baltimore areas.