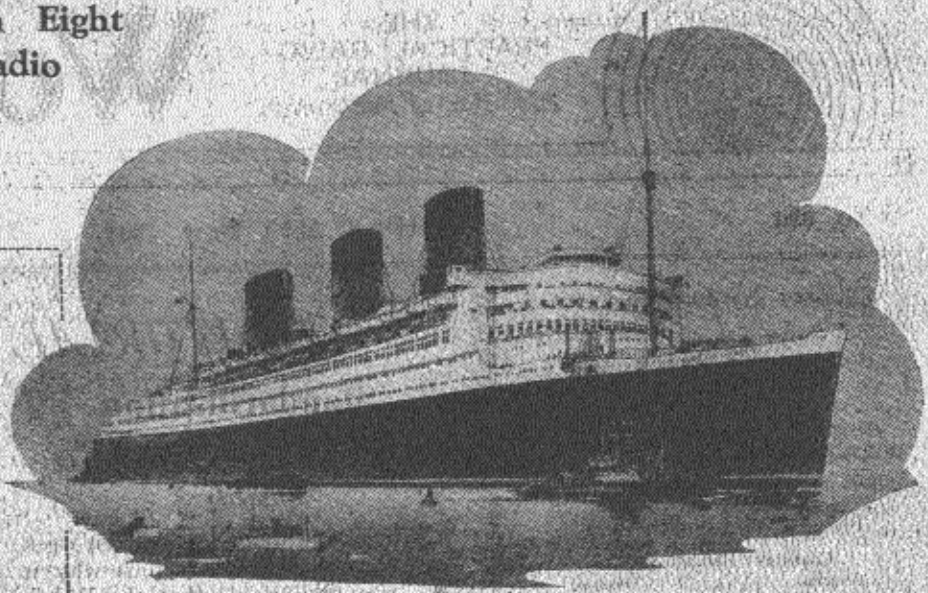


The Queen Mary's Wireless

Simultaneous Working on Eight Channels—Ship-to-Shore Radio Telephone—Broadcast and Direction-Finding Equipment

THE "Queen Mary," the finest and most stately liner ever put into service is equipped with the most elaborate wireless installation to be fitted in a passenger liner. The powerful short wave transmitters will have a world-wide range while at all times her passengers will be able to speak to nearly every continent by wireless telephone without leaving their cabins. In this article we give a brief description of the apparatus and its scope.



The majesty of the vessel is well conveyed by this impression from the artist's pen of Frank Mason.

PARTICULAR interest attaches to the wireless equipment on the new Cunard-White Star liner *Queen Mary*, as it is one of the largest and most elaborate ever installed in an ocean-going vessel. The ship is equipped for short-, medium-, and long-wave communication, and for manual and high-speed automatic handling of messages. A wireless telephone service linked up with the European and American telephone systems, is provided for passengers' use and facilities are available for transmitting and receiving broadcast programmes, and relaying them to all parts of the ship.

Owing to the heavy wireless traffic that

tively easy of solution since the transmitters and receivers can be separated by many miles and all messages handled from a central control station.

When the transmitters and receivers are installed on a ship, and most important of all, their respective aerials are so very close to each other, very special precautions are required to avoid mutual interference. And added to this, transmitters of very high power are installed.

A successful solution has, however, been found in the case of the *Queen Mary's* equipment, and it is possible to work eight separate channels of communication, *i.e.*, four transmitting and four receiving, simultaneously and en-

about 400 feet away from the receiving and central control room. Contrary to what one would expect in a high-power transmitting station, there is an entire absence of noise. In fact, there is no running machinery whatever, the generators being accommodated in a special compartment adjoining the engine room of the ship.

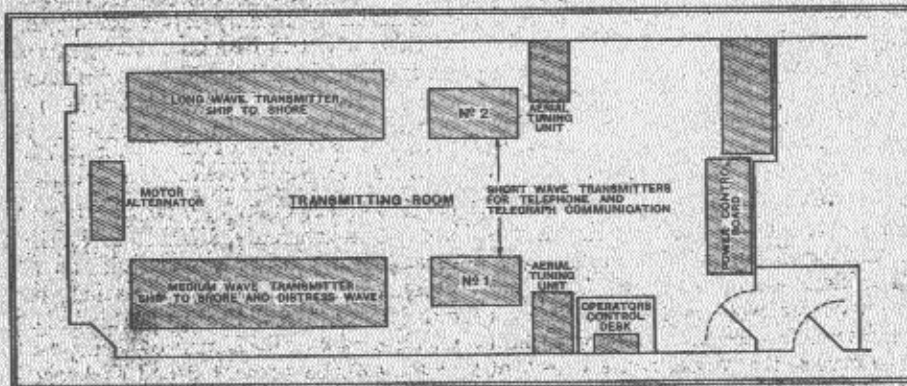
Power is generated as alternating current and the necessary DC for the transmitters is obtained from large gas-filled rectifiers.

There are four transmitters in all: one for the long waves covering a band of 1,875 to 2,727 metres, a medium-wave transmitter for the 600- to 800-metre band and two for the short waves. These can be employed on all the wavelengths allotted for ships' use between 17 and 96 metres and for telephony or telegraphy.

"Spot" Waves

Normally the *Queen Mary* will work on 32 "spot" wavelengths which have been selected after consultation with land stations and other authorities. There will be nine for telephony and eleven for telegraphy on the short-wave band, five for medium-wave telegraphy and seven for long-wave telegraphy. The call sign is GBTI.

As previously mentioned, the receiving and control room, where all incoming and outgoing messages are handled, is situated some 400 feet away from the transmitters, and adjoining it is the main accepting office where radio-telegrams are handed in and passengers can make their arrangements for radio-telephone calls.



The four transmitters are housed in a separate room and disposed as shown here.

will have to be handled by the *Queen Mary's* operating staff it is most desirable that independent communication with several land stations should be possible at the same time, and this is an exceedingly difficult problem in the restricted space of a ship. On shore it is compara-

tirely independent of each other. Each transmitter has a number of "spot" waves, and any of these can be employed at a moment's notice by an ingenious system of wavechange not hitherto incorporated in marine wireless installations.

The transmitters are housed in a room

As will be seen from the plan showing the layout of this room, running almost the full length are the operators' desks, each equipped with headphones, telegraph key and typewriter. In front of each is a control panel for two receivers covering between them all the wavelengths in use. From these desks the operators can start up or stop the transmitter, or can instantly change from one of the allotted "spot" waves to another. During busy hours four operators will be employed, while, when traffic is particularly heavy, high-speed automatic transmitting and receiving equipment can be brought into use.

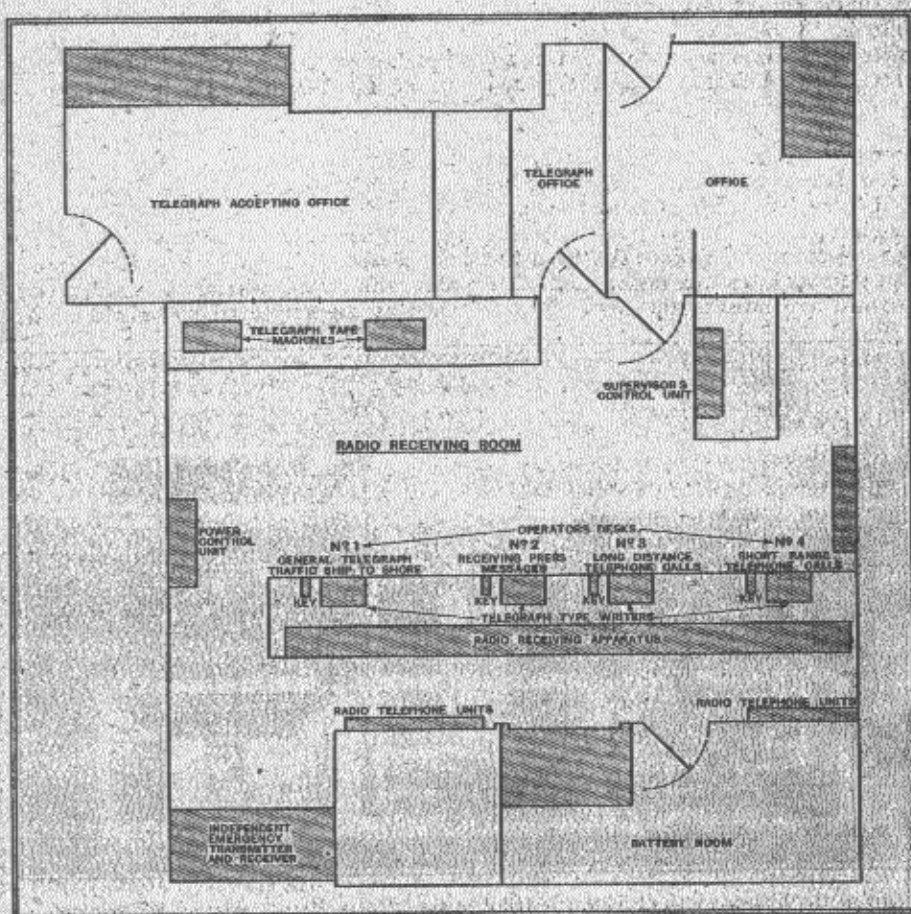
Radio Telephone Service

The various receivers are located behind the control panels that face each operator's desk, and access is obtained to them from the rear. Receivers of very high selectivity are fitted, which is a very necessary feature in view of the provision for multiplex working.

The ship-to-shore wireless telephone is also controlled from this room and is constantly under the attention of an operator whose principal work is to maintain a satisfactory volume and give the users the best possible service.

Secrecy on the ship's wireless telephone for passengers' use is ensured by adopting a system of "speech scrambling" so that private conversations are quite unintelligible to anyone listening on these wavelengths.

At the far end is an emergency transmitter and receiver built as a self-contained unit and worked by a large accumulator battery. It has a range of at least 500 miles, and is, in fact, of the same power and type usually installed as

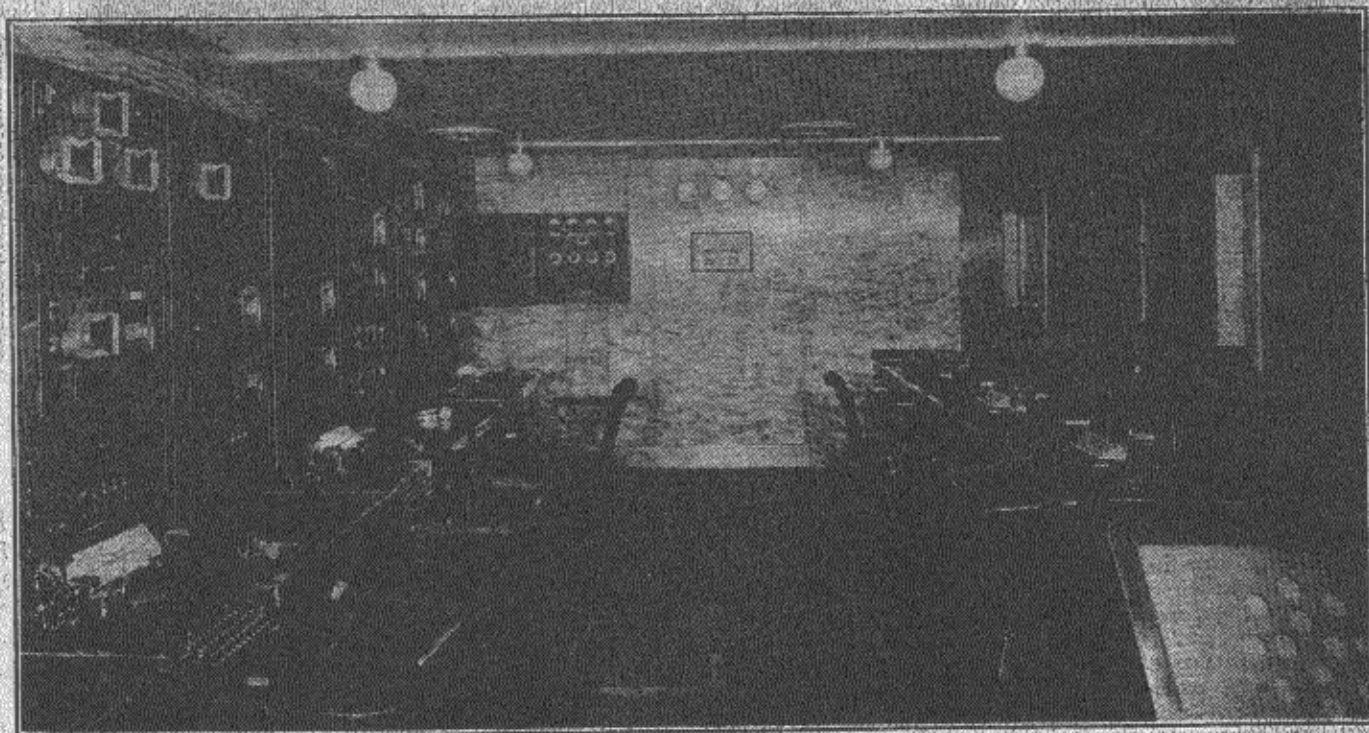


Plan of the receiving room from where the transmitters, some 400 feet away, are operated by remote control.

the main wireless equipment of the average ship.

It is not possible to give any figures regarding the maximum range of the

Queen Mary's transmitters since all long-distance work will most likely be carried out on the short waves, and under favourable conditions her signals should be



Occupying the centre of the receiving room are the operators desks and each has two receivers covering the full band of wavelengths in use.