



# Ericsson News

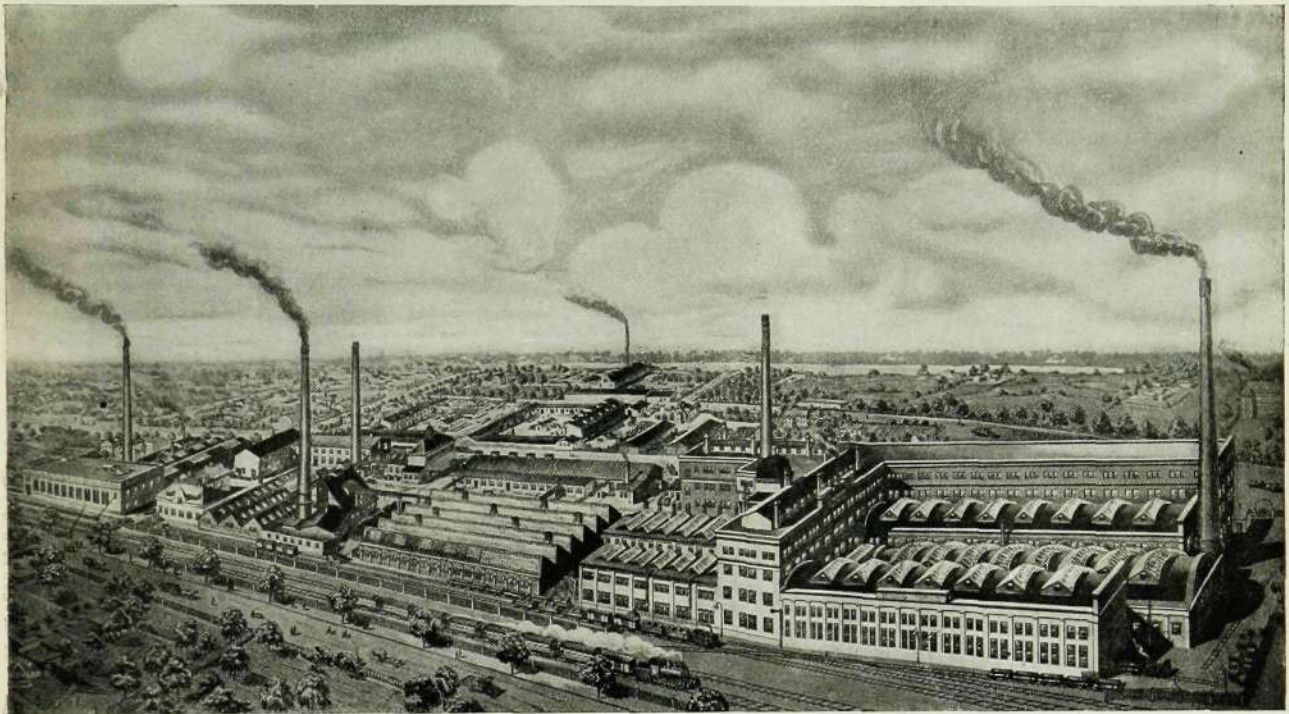
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No. 7



## The Sievert Cable Works at Sundbyberg, Sweden.

A change in ownership of the Sievert cable works in Stockholm — as a result of which these works became the property of the Ericsson company — went into effect on July 1<sup>st</sup> of this year. This transaction originated in the constantly increased demand of the Ericsson concern for cable, a demand which the cable works in Älvsjö would soon be unable to fill without being considerably expanded. When confronted by this situation it was deemed wise to purchase the modernly equipped Sievert works, this alternative being all the more natural since an extensive coöperation had been in existence since many years back.

The Sievert cable works are situated in Sundbyberg, near Stockholm, and are the most extensive in northern Europe as well as being among the most modernly equipped in the world. Sievert products are known throughout the world, although they have been manufactured chiefly for domestic use. In addition to products of the same type as those manufactured in Älvsjö, the Sievert works manufacture power and high tension cable, junction boxes and condensers.

A description of the Sievert works and of their products will appear in an early issue of "The L. M. Ericsson Review".



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View from Cracow, with Telephone Exchange at Left.

— **The New Ericsson Automatic Exchange in Cracow, Poland.** The new automatic exchange in Cracow was opened for traffic on the 23:rd of March last.

This new installation comprises a full automatic local exchange for 5000 subscriber's lines and a toll exchange equip-

ped for the present with 18 positions. Toll service is handled over a manual junction board. The former Cracow exchange was also automatic, although of the Strowger-Dietl system. This exchange was built about twenty years ago and was one of the first automatic exchanges in Europe.

— **The New Ericsson Subscribers' Meter.** The constant expansion of telephone communications with a resulting increase in traffic requires more and more highly perfected and efficient apparatus. Every detail must function with unerring precision, greatest possible speed and with the highest possible degree of economy. The metering of subscribers' calls, among other things, must take place with unerring accuracy and in order to fill this need the Ericsson company have recently intro-

Ericsson works have already received orders for several thousands of meters of both of the above-mentioned types.

— **Inauguration of the New Quarters of the Compañía Sudamericana S. K. F. at Lima, Peru.** The new quarters of Compañía Sudamericana S. K. F. at Pando and Bejarano streets in Lima were inaugurated on the 8:th of March. As has previously been announced, this company looks after the interests of Telefonaktiebolaget L. M. Ericsson in



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Fig. 1.

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Fig. 2.

duced a couple of new types of subscribers' meters which will gradually replace the former standard type.

This subscribers' meter will appear in two different types, the one with and the other without a normal rest position, i. e. a device by means of which the meter can instantaneously and with a simple manipulation be cleared and restored to normal.

Fig. 1 shows a meter with such a device and fig. 2 another one without it. In fig. 1 may also be seen the key for clearing the meter. The last mentioned meter can be sealed. The



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The S. K. F. Building in Lima.

Peru. This event was given an added interest through the presence of the president of the republic, Augusto B. Leguia, who had been kind enough to accept an invitation to take part in the inaugural ceremonies. Also, quite a number of other personages of note were present, such as the «Ministro de fomento» (secretary of communications and industry) Dr. Celestino Manchego Muñoz, the Mayor of Lima Señor Alfredo Dasso, former secretary of the treasury Señor Enrique de la Piedra, the consul general of Sweden Mr. Sven Karell, important representatives of Lima's commercial and industrial world and members of the Swedish colony.

Mr. Delborn, general manager of the S. K. F. company in Peru, extended greetings of welcome to the country's president and acted as ciceron in a demonstration of the various



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Mr. Delborn.

cultural as well as mineral. Our varying climatic conditions, from the cold of the Andes to the tropical heat of the jungles of the Amazon, provide us with means for a widely varied production. Thus, our country possesses all the necessary requisites for our industrialization, a portend of its future development being found in the unceasing labours which have been devoted towards this end during the last nine years.

A far-reaching financial protectionism characterizes the policy of my cabinet. The government has monopolized the production of tobacco, salt, guano and opium in the interests of the commonwealth, but the monopoly legislation permits extensive private activities in the various industrial and commercial lines — this being the only possible solution of the problem.



R 945

1) President Leguia, 2) Secretary of Industries and Communications, 3) The Mayor of Lima, 4) Former Secretary of the Treasury (General Manager of the Lima Telephone Co.), 5) Mr. Delborn, 6) Consul General Sven Karell.

ball bearings, machinery and Ericsson products on display and whose excellent quality gave the president occasion to voice his admiration. Following this, Mr. Delborn held a speech in honour of president Leguia in which he dwelt on the successful efforts of the president to develop the country's industry. The speaker also laid stress on the important role which the S. K. F. and Ericsson products played in a country with such excellent industrial prospects as Peru.

President Leguia responded in the following terms:

“Gentlemen,

It is indeed a great pleasure for me to take part in this ceremony, since nothing gives me greater satisfaction than to encourage personal enterprise directed towards the development of our industrial life.

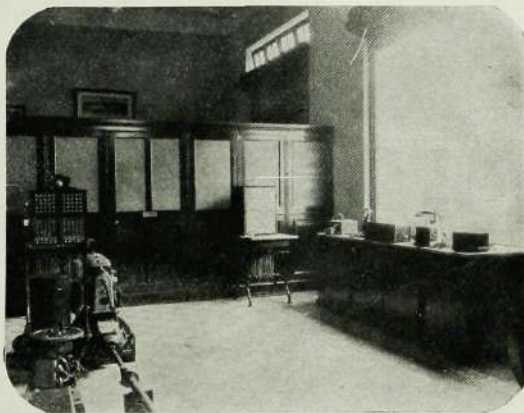
Industry is one of the chief forces in the advancement of civilization. Providence has endowed us with immeasurable natural resources, agri-

Mr. Delborn, I beg to thank you most kindly for the amiable words you just uttered with regard to the industrialization plan which it is one of the aims of my administration to realize.

I assure you that Compañía Sudamericana S. K. F. has earned

my sympathies and encouragement, and I beg that you unite with me in the sincere hope that our industrial development, — already started under such auspicious circumstances — will actually finish by giving our country that position among the South American republics to which it is entitled, that is to say, a centre for the rich natural resources and the most advanced industrial activities of this continent.”

The speech of the President was greeted with hearty applause, the serving of refreshments marking the conclusion of this simple, although for S. K. F. unforgettable, ceremony.



R 946 The S. K. F. Display Rooms in Lima, Showing Ericsson Telephone Material.

— **Railway Interlocking Plants.** A large number of orders for electric interlocking plants for railway stations have already been received during the current year through Signablaget, sales company of the Ericsson concern for this type of material. Thus, plants of this kind are under construction for the Lund station on the Swedish State Railways, for the two large freight yards of the Luossavaara-Kirunavaara mining company at the Narvik terminal in Norway of the electric ore railway, for the Horsens station on the Danish State Railways and for Teckomatorp on the Landskrona and Helsingborg Railway in Sweden. All of these plants will be constructed on the most modern principles with a central interlocking machine, insulated track sections and illuminated track plan in the signal cabin with repeating lamps for the supervision of the signals and switches. In Lund and at the two Narvik plants the operating current will be single phase A. C., while the Horsens and Teckomatorp plants will be operated with D. C.

The Lund plant will be similar to that for Håssleholm, described in Nos. 1 to 3, Vol. IV of *The L. M. Ericsson Review*; consequently, the interlocking machine will be without mechanical cross locking gear, all the locking and supervisory arrangements being electrically operated. The interlocking machine will have a capacity of 80 point locking levers and 56 light signals, 49 point switches, 7 skotch blocks and 1 pair of crossing gates will be manoeuvred from the same.

In the upper shunting station at Narvik 9 light signals and 14 points will be manoeuvred from the interlocking machine. In the lower shunting station 7 light signals, 12 points and 1

skotch block will be manoeuvred from the interlocking machine there. The necessary electric switch machines for the operation of the switches will be of Ericsson's latest design with protected point lock and A. C. motor. Section blocking will be provided between the two shunting stations as well as between each of these and the passenger station in Narvik.

The interlocking machine at Horsens will provide manoeuvring facilities for 3 incoming semaphores, 2 distance signals with arms, 17 light signals, 27 point switches and 1 skotch block in addition to which it will be equipped with electric locking devices of the new Ericsson type with protected point circuit breaker for the locking of 14 points and skotch blocks with local setting only. 16 of the points controlled by the interlocking machine will also be provided with arrangements for their being set locally according to the patented Ericsson system. 13 points will have switch machines of the latest Ericsson type with protected points lock and D. C. motor. The special points for 4 single slip switches will be manoeuvred together with the switch points and will be provided with special contact arrangements for the electric supervision of the same.

14 light signals, 17 points, 5 skotch blocks and 3 pairs of crossing gates will be manoeuvred from the interlocking machine at Teckomatorp. The skotch blocks and 5 of the points will be arranged for local setting only but will be electrically locked from the interlocking machine. The points and crossing gates controlled by the interlocking machine will also be provided with local manoeuvring devices.

