



# Ericsson News

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English edition.

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No. 8

— During the late summer the **L. M. Ericsson works in Stockholm** were honoured by visits from the present Minister of War in Turkey, former Minister of Treasury *Mustafa Abdul Chalik Bey* and the Minister of Communications *Behidj Bey*, the former during the month of August and the latter in September. They showed a keen interest in the equipment of the factory and processes of manufacture, the Managing Director and the Works Superintendent giving them their personal attention. The visitors evinced a very special and natural interest in the exchange equipment for Angora and Smyrna now in course of manufacture, as well as in the occupations of the Turkish engineers and erectors who are now being trained in Stockholm for their future work in Turkey.

### — The Stockholm Telephone Net.

— *American Experts study Swedish Telephone Methods.* During the latter part of July of this year Stockholm was visited by a delegation of representatives from The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and The Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., New York, composed of the Messrs. R. L. Jones, R. A. Haislit and C. G. Sinclair. Their stay in Stockholm, which lasted about eight days, was devoted to a study of the telephone net of this city and the system according to which it is built.

— During a recent interview concerning the automatization of the telephone net of Stockholm, the superintendent of telephones in this city, Mr. A. Lignell — speaking of one of the Stockholm exchanges which has for some years been equipped with the **Ericsson automatic system** — stated before representatives of the Swedish press that "... the efficiency of the traffic has been under the most careful supervision ever since the exchange was put in operation, and the service given has been found to be exceptionally good, even better than the manual service in Stockholm, which is known and acknowledged as the best which can be obtained in a manual net of such large proportions. For this reason it is a pleasure to be able to authenticate that L. M. Ericsson's Swedish automatic system stands at the very pinnacle of what has hitherto been accomplished in the art of telephony".

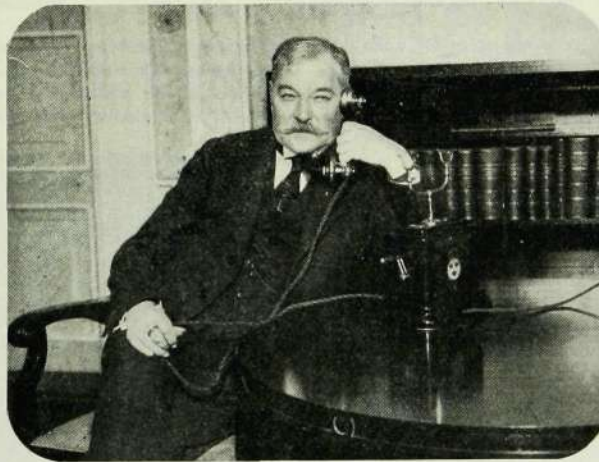
— Mr. *Niazi Bey*, engineer and head of the Angora telephone plant, is now in Stockholm on a prolonged visit for the purpose of making a detailed study of the Stockholm telephone net, the Swedish toll traffic, the automatization of the Stockholm plant and the operation of



R 755 Lloyd George, former Prime Minister of England, inaugurating the Transatlantic Telephone Service with a Call, London—St. Louis.

automatic telephone plants. Our readers will remember that the automatic telephone exchange in Angora has been delivered by L. M. Ericsson.

— **The International Telephone Traffic.** — *Elektrotechnische Zeitschrift*, Berlin, No. 45 (Nov. 10, 1927), page 1645, contains an article on 'Fortschritte und Zukunftsaufgaben des internationalen Fernsprechverkehrs', the author of which is Dr. Ing. Craemer, director of the German Reichspost Administration. The author lays emphasis on the manner in which the European international telephone net has — during the comparatively short time after the war — developed from an insignificant beginning to a system of communication encompassing practically all of the Old World, with the exception of the oriental governments. He points out that this development has been made possible through a number of inventions, such as pupinization and sound amplification, permitting the substitution to no small extent of aerial lines by underground and marine cables. Through wireless telephony, we are expectantly awaiting the early establishment of telephonic communications between Europe and other continents. The transatlantic telephone communications between England and the U. S. A. are already opened for the public, in which connection we beg to reproduce a photograph showing the former premier of England — Lloyd George — carrying on the first transatlantic telephone conversation (London to St. Louis), on which occasion an Ericsson telephone instrument had the honour of being used. At the present time it is possible to obtain telephonic communication between New York and the cities of Amsterdam, the Hague, Brussels and Berlin, and during the last weeks it has been possible also for the inhabitants of Sweden to talk with the U. S. A. over the 'phone. A trial call was made in the presence of press-representatives on November 29th between H. Rydin, managing director of the Royal Swedish Telegraph Administration in Stockholm and count Hamilton, who is just now in New York taking part in the wireless congress. The strength and clarity with which the sound was transmitted left nothing to be desired, and through this call was set a new world's record for long distance telephone communication with about 8,500 km. We here reproduce a picture of Mr. Rydin taken on this occasion.



S. L. H. Rydin, Managing Director of the Swedish Telegraph Administration, Receiving the first Telephone Call between New York and Stockholm.

— In this connection we beg permission to mention the countries





R 822 The Resistencia Exchange Building.

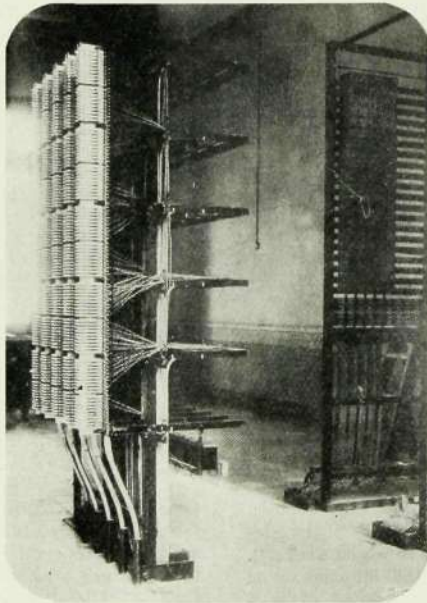
with which Sweden now has established telephone communications. Besides the Sovjet Republic, Austria, Switzerland, Germany and the whole of Scandinavia (Norway and Denmark), international telephone communications between Sweden and the following countries have now been established:

on June 16, 1927 between Stockholm and Paris. This connection was tested out on June 15th by superintendent of telephones A. Lignell, who spoke with Mr. G. Wettermark, manager of the Ericsson works in Colombes, near Paris, in the presence of various newspaper representatives;

on June 21 between Stockholm and London;

on September 30 between Stockholm and Brussels.

Consequently, Sweden can now communicate by telephone directly with the whole of Scandinavia, Great Britain, France, Belgium, the Sovjet Republic, Austria, Switzerland and Germany. It is of special importance for the northern, lumber producing districts of Sweden to be able to reach England, France and Belgium by telephone, since the business relations with these countries are of very old standing and are now entering upon an era of still greater importance. The distance record for Europe has in all probability been made by the recent telephone conversation held between Luleå, in the



R 820 The main Distributing Frame in Resistencia.

north of Sweden, and Paris, a distance of about 3650 km. There is reason to believe that telephone communications with Holland, Italy, Spain, Poland and Hungary will soon be an accomplished fact, since much of the cable work is under way and in part already completed.

**Notes from Telefonaktiebolaget L. M. Ericsson.** — Through the acquiring of a majority of stock in *Svenska Radioaktiebolaget* (The Swedish Radio Co., Ltd.) of Stockholm, the L. M. Ericsson company has gained control of the same, thus giving it a position among the other subsidiary manufacturing companies of the Ericsson concern. *Svenska Radioaktiebolaget* manufactures wireless sending stations for broadcasting as well as military and commercial purposes, receiving sets, detector valves, radio head receivers, amplifiers for wire telephony and material for telephonic and telegraphic high frequency purposes.

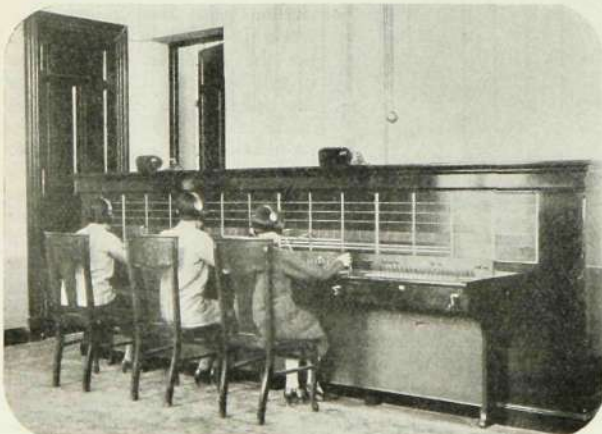
As a result of the acquisition of these interests, L. M. Ericsson's manufacture of material and instruments for radio and high frequency purposes will soon be made the subject of a complete reorganization. The larger part of this manufacture will then be transferred to the shops of *Svenska Radioaktiebolaget*.

**Activities of the Ericsson telephone company in South America.**

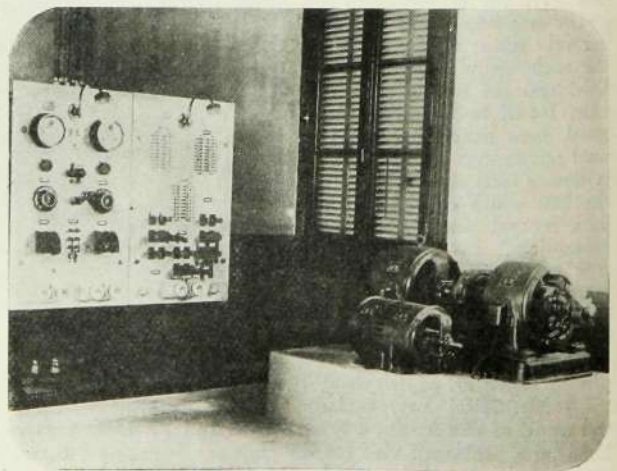
— **Argentine Republic** (Representatives: *Compañía Sudamericana de Teléfonos L. M. Ericsson S. A.*, Esmeralda 1000, Buenos Aires.)

The industrial prosperity which during latter years has made itself felt in the province of Chaco in Argentina and which has transformed the city of **Resistencia**, capital of the province, with the shipping town of **Barranqueras** on the Rio Paraguay, into an important commercial center in which the head offices of all the various industries of this province are located, has created the necessity for a thorough reorganization of the city's telephone communications. The concession for the operation of the net here is in the hands of 'Industrias Eléctricas del Chaco, S. A.' under the management of Mr. Mauro Herlitzka. A new and up-to-date C. B. telephone exchange has been delivered by L. M. Ericsson in Stockholm for this plant. The new Resistencia exchange is now in operation and is housed in a capacious new building specially erected for the purpose. At the same time as the new

exchange was erected, the subscribers were provided with new telephone instruments and the outside net was rebuilt according to the Ericsson system of distribution. The exchange has a present capacity of 400 subscribers but can accommodate 3000, a



R 819 Resistencia. The Switch board.

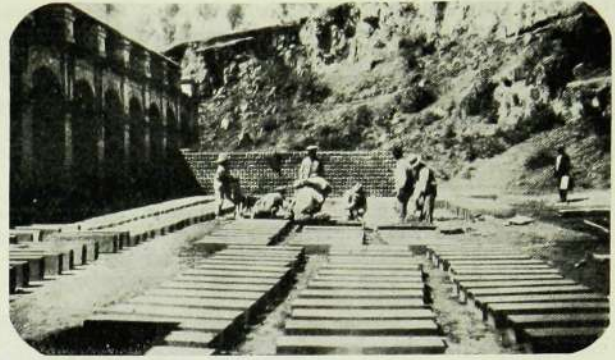


R 821 Resistencia. The Power Plant.



number which — according to the local newspapers — will without doubt be reached within the next few years, thanks to the exceptionally good service and the phenomenal growth of the city. The newspapers in this district are unanimous in their opinion that the new telephone plant has given Resistencia a position second to none in the Argentine Republic as regards telephone communications.

The 'Compañía Argentina de Teléfonos' — formed by Mr. Mauro Herlitzka and operating under his personal leadership — has obtained a 75-year concession for the telephone service in the state of **Mendoza** with the capital of the same name. This company has started its activities by placing an order with the Ericsson company for two automatic telephone exchanges of the Ericsson system for the city of Mendoza, the one with an initial capacity of 3000 lines (maximum 10,000) and the other with an initial capacity of 300 subscribers' lines (maximum 2000). This city now has a population of 225 thousand and is growing rapidly. The entire outside plant will be underground with cement conduit lines according to the Ericsson system. On July 30th the corner stone was laid amid great pomp and solemnity, while the laying of the first length of conduit was celebrated at Calle Chile, between las Meras and Necochea. The imposing ceremony was performed by the bishop of Cuyo, Monseñor José Américo Orzali, assisted by the vicar Dr. Juan N. Poralta, and was attended by the Governor of Mendoza, Dr. Orfila, the vice Governor, all the members of the State government together with other high dignitaries, the mayor of the capital and a large number of other interested persons. Mr. Mauro Herlitzka, chairman of the company's board of directors, was prevented by sickness from attending the ceremony, being represented by the secretary Dr. Alfredo E. de León. Official representatives of the company on this occasion were Señor Juan Mitchel de las Carreras and Mr. L. Zaporta, engineer. The corner stone was placed in position by secretary de León and the architect, Mr. Fluckiger. After the completion of this act, director Juan Mitchel de las Carreras spoke in behalf of the Board of Directors, holding forth the importance of up-to-date telephone communications similar to those which are now nearing their completion in the city of Mendoza. He mentioned the names of the men who were instrumental in bringing about this work and finished by presenting the guests with a plaquette commemorative of the event. After this the Minister of Industry and Public Works, Dr. José E. Aguilar, held forth the untiring efforts of the State Government in support of every



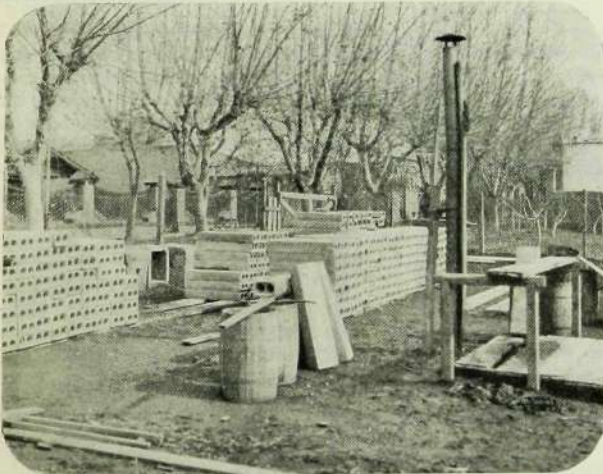
R 815 Manufacture of Cement Conduits in Quito.

project whose aim was the advancement of culture and civilization. He stated that the previous telephone system did not conform to the requirements of a modern community and declared as his conviction that the new installation, which represents the latest developments in the art of telephony, will satisfactorily meet the demands of the public. The Minister finished by congratulating the company and its board of directors on account of this undertaking. The ceremony was followed by a lunch at which Mr. León Zaporta, engineer and technical manager of the company, gave a short outline of the company's plans regarding the telephone communications in the state of Mendoza. Beginning with 33,000 subscribers' lines in the capital, the company plans to build a state net comprising 60,000 subscribers' lines. Mr. Zaporta stated that the choice of the company had fallen upon the Ericsson telephone systems, because their various forms were the most perfect now in existence and have been installed in many of the worlds most important cities as well as in the Argentine cities Paraná, Concordia, Resistencia, Tres Arroyos, Gualeguaychú and Santa Fé, and Concepción in Uruguay. Lastly, he mentioned that, for Mendoza, the Ericsson automatic system had been chosen and gave a short description of its method of functioning.

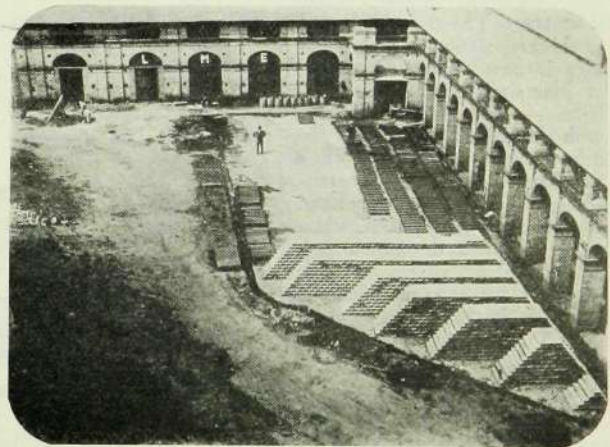


R 818 Mendoza. Cerro de Gloria.

— The Ericsson telephone company has furnished a C. B. exchange with multiplied calling lamps — initial capacity 400 lines and maximum capacity 1600 lines — for the city of **Tres Arroyos** in the southern part of the state of Buenos Aires, the concession here being owned by the operating company 'La Tresar-



R 817 Mendoza. Plant for Coating Cement Conduits with Asphalt.



R 816 Manufacture of Cement Conduits in Quito.



royense'. This exchange is now in operation. The inauguration of this new exchange is made the subject of an illustrated article in the local monthly magazine 'Tres Arroyos', No. 55 (Apr. 10, 1927), the system itself being characterized as "sumamente cómodo", i. e. extremely convenient. This system undoubtedly possesses decided advantages when used for small manual exchanges, as, for instance, the possibility of determining a sound basis for rewarding operators for quick service.

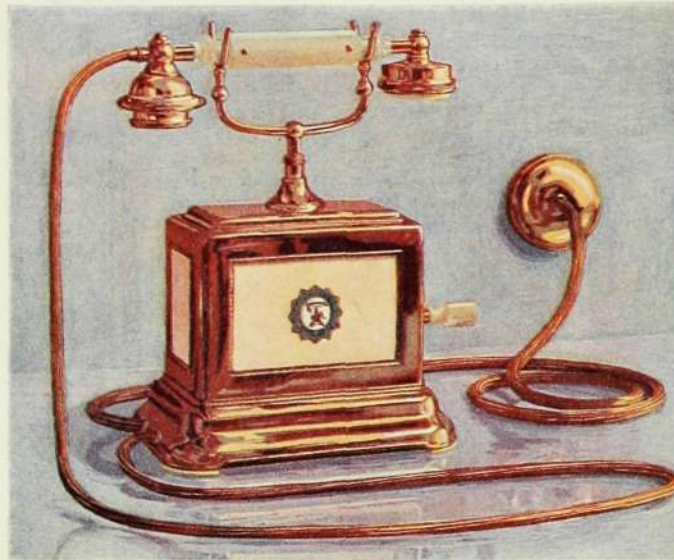
— **Ecuador** (Representatives: Compañía Sudamericana S. K. F., Casilla 717, Guayaquil). After the passing of a measure by the government of Ecuador calling for the reconstruction of the telephone plant and the reorganization of the service in Quito, capital of the republic, the Ericsson company has had the pleasure of being entrusted with the delivery and installation of the new exchange as well as the building of a complete new net according to the Ericsson system. This project includes a combined aerial and underground net with cement conduit lines, a C. B. exchange for 2000 subscribers' lines — 100 of which are magneto lines — distributed over thirteen operators' positions, together with a corresponding number of telephone instruments. There will be 2500 incoming lines (outside capacity) and the maximum capacity of the exchange is 6000 subscribers' lines, the size of the power plant being based on this last-mentioned figure. The former exchange was of the Kellogg system, furnished by the American company of Stromberg & Carlsson. This will now be used as a sub-station and will be removed to 'Sucursal Colon'. The junction traffic between these two exchanges will be handled by means of two B-positions at the main exchange. All line material is to be furnished by L. M. Ericsson and will be of their standard types.

— **Venezuela** (Representative: Harry Gibson, Apartado 239, Caracas). In January 1927 an agreement was reached between Harry Gibson — acting for Telefonaktiebolaget L. M. Ericsson — and Señor Juan J. Gragirena, owner of a concession for the operation of the telephone nets in the districts of Codeño, Heres, Rosci and Sucre in the state of Bolivar, calling for the delivery by L. M. Ericsson of a C. B. telephone plant for the city of Bolivar. The tropical climate in the inner parts of the country along the Orinoco has necessitated the delivery of all material in so-called tropical finish.

This plant comprises all the necessary equipment for a complete C. B. installation for 400 subscribers' lines, with the possibility of extending this capacity to 2400 lines. The exchange will also provide facilities for 100 local battery lines.

In addition to the above, L. M. Ericsson is furnishing telephone instruments, poles and standard line material of Ericsson's well-known manufacture.

— **The delivery of a table magneto telephone instrument of unusual luxuriant finish and design** to satisfy the taste of a customer of very high rank has recently been effectuated by L. M. Ericsson. All the metal parts are heavily gold plated, the cords covered with a braiding of gold thread, the handles of the handset and of the generator crank, as well as the feet of the instrument, are of ivory, while the inserted side



panels are white enamelled. The trade mark is made of engraved silver filled with varicoloured enamel. The different parts are products of the Ericsson shops, the purely decorative work and the engraving having been executed by W. Bolin, goldsmith and purveyor to H. M. the King of Sweden.

— **General Motors Corporation.** The Swedish branch of this corporation — whose factory is now under construction at Hammarbyleden near Stockholm — has placed an order with L. M. Ericsson for the delivery and installation of a P. A. X. exchange for telephone service within the factory, an electric clock system, automatic signalling devices, a personal locating system, a time control plant and an automatic fire-alarm installation.

— **A P. A. X. exchange** of the OL 500 type with central exchange lines has been delivered to the **Götaverken** shipyards and machine shops in Gothenburg. It is now installed and in operation.

— **Aktiebolaget Svenskt Konstsilke** (The Swedish Art Silk Company), Borås, has contracted with L. M. Ericsson for the delivery and erection of a time control installation.

— An order for the delivery and installation of an OL 500 **P. A. X. exchange** has been received from the Västerås Aeroplane Shops (Sweden). This exchange has just been tested previous to its being shipped to Västerås.

— **Drufefors Väveri Aktiebolag** (The Drufefors Spinning Mills) Borås, Sweden, have recently placed an order for a time control installation

combined with automatic signal devices and clocks for telling the time.