



Ericsson News

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Managing Editor:

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No. 2

— **Notes from Italy.** In February 1926 Sweden was for the first time represented at the international yacht races in Genoa, partaking with the two six metre boats "Lilian" and "Västänfläkt". These won much favourable comment and their crews gained a well-earned popularity while in Italy, their excellent seamanship being proved by the number of valuable trophies which accompanied them back to Sweden. Bonds of friendship were formed resulting in a decision on the part of the Royal Yacht Club of Italy to reciprocate by taking part in the annual Sandhamn week in 1927, the Oberti brothers' six metre yacht "Twins" being chosen to defend the Italian colours.

The appreciation by the members of the Ericsson company of the importance of an event destined to lead to a continued development of the friendly relations between two nations noted for their seafaring qualities since time immemorial, was proved by the donation of a challenge cup to be known under the name of "**Coppa Ericsson**" and shown in the accompanying illustration.

The "Coppa Ericsson" was handed over to the Royal Yacht Club of Italy whose president, the Marquis Pallavicino, voiced his deep appreciation of this splendid gift.

At the international boat races in Genoa, which started on February 12th of this year, the "Coppa Ericsson" was set up for the first time on February 14th as challenge cup for boats in the six metre class. Six boats took part in this race, viz., *Mati* and *Twins II* (Italy), *Windy* and *Louise* (Sweden), *Dana* (Denmark) and *Petite Aile* (France). The Swedish boat *Windy* was the first to cross the line, with a time of 3.24.18, followed by *Dana* (3.24.20), *Twins II* (3.25.29), *Petite Aile* (3.26.29), *Mati* (3.27.34) and *Louise* (3.38.22).

— **Notes from Stockholm.**

Señor Mauro Herlitzka, engineer and noted pioneer in the financial and industrial world of the Argentine, was a visitor in Stockholm during the early part of March, the purpose of this visit being to confer with Telefonaktiebolaget L. M. Ericsson and the Swedish Telegraph Administration and to study existing telephone conditions in Sweden. Among other things, Señor Herlitzka is the head of the two Argentinian concerns *Industrias Electricas del Chaco S. A.* and *Compañia Argentina de Teléfonos*, the former owning a concession for the operation of the telephone net of Chaco and the latter owning a similar concession for the province and city of Mendoza (see Ericsson News 1927, No. 9, page 2 under Activities of the L. M. Ericsson Concern in South America). During a press interview Señor Herlitzka expressed his

pleasure at being able to visit Sweden and its beautiful Capital and also expressed his conviction that Telefonaktiebolaget L. M. Ericsson is without doubt the Swedish firm with the widest business relations in the Argentine Republic. Mentioning the most important cities only, L. M. Ericsson have installed telephone plants in Concordia, Paraná, Gualeguay, Resistencia, Mendoza, Santa Fé, San Rafael and Concepción. Among other Swedish concerns whose business relations with Argentina are of importance, Señor Herlitzka made mention of de Laval, Svenska Kullager (Swedish Ball Bearing Co.) and the Bofors steel and iron works. Quite a number of Swedes engaged in private occupations have also become residents of Argentina. Señor Herlitzka emphasized that these Swedes are both liked and valued, and that it is men of just their caliber — possessing initiative, modern ideas and an enterprising spirit — that Argentina needs most and finished by drawing attention to the fact that the relations between Sweden and Argentina have always been the very best and that in Argentina there exists no higher desire than that these relations may become both closer and stronger.

— **Count Henning Hamilton** has been appointed Director General of the Royal Swedish Telegraph Administration from January 1st 1928 following the retirement of former Director General H. Rydin.

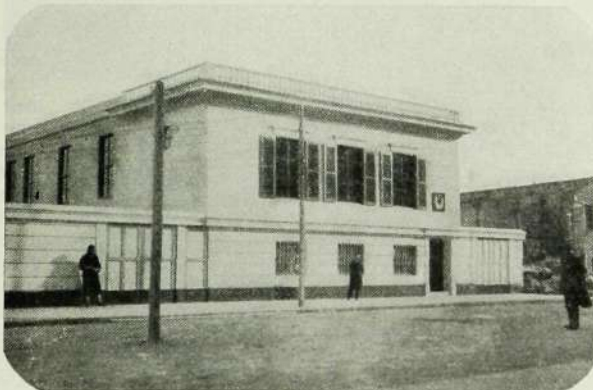
— **The Swedish Telegraph Administration** has sent out the information that telephone communication is now possible between all places in Southern and Central Sweden and Germany, Austria, Northern Finland, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and Great Britain. Up till now it was possible to communicate with these countries only from Stockholm, with the exception of Germany, communications having already been established at an earlier date between this country and all parts of Sweden. International toll communications between Holland and all parts of Sweden will be ready for service in the immediate future and a little later Sweden will be able to communicate with Poland via Germany.

— A sum of 5,970,000 Swedish crowns has been granted the Swedish Telegraph Administration by the **Government** for the extension of telephone and telegraph communications during 1928. Of this 1,900,000 Cr. will be used for toll lines between Stockholm, Gävle, Norrköping and Linköping, while 3,500,000 Cr. will be devoted to the continued automatization of the Stockholm and Gothenburg nets according to the Ericsson system.

— The net proceeds from **Broadcasting in Sweden** dur-

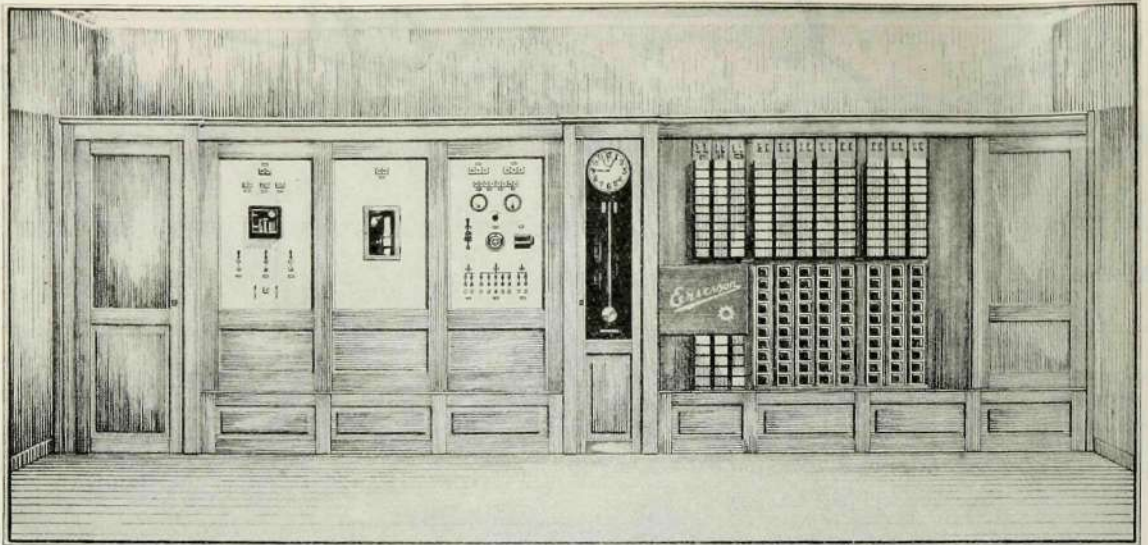


R 824



R 850

The new Exchange Building in Smyrna, built by L. M. Ericsson and completed early this year.



R 852 a

Central Power Distribution and Automatic Switchboard for General Motors' Swedish Factory.

ing 1927 amounted to 600,000 Crowns, as compared with 400,000 Crowns during the preceding year. On January 1st 1928 radio licences had been issued to the number of 56.6 per thousand inhabitants, thus placing Sweden foremost among European nations. This position was formerly occupied by England, which now has 53 licences per thousand. Corresponding figures for other European countries are as follows, Denmark 44.8, Austria 43, Germany 28.1, Norway 22.1, Switzerland 18.9, Czecho Slovakia 15.2, Hungary 9, Finland 8.8 and Belgium 4.6.

— Ericsson News No. 8, 1927, contained a notice stating that L. M. Ericsson had delivered and installed a number of systems — private automatic telephone exchange, time control, fire alarm and electric clocks — in the **General Motors** factory in Stockholm. We reproduce here a photo taken in their shops and a drawing showing the automatic exchange and power distribution boards.

— **The New Toll Exchange in Budapest.** A notice to the effect that the Budapest toll exchange was to be considerably extended was printed in *The L. M. Ericsson Review* Vol. III, nos. 7 and 8. The work was entrusted to two companies, Ericsson's Hungarian subsidiary obtaining an order for the delivery of all the switchboards, jack strips, plugs,

speaking and ringing keys and pneumatic dispatch system, i. e. all the visible apparatus in the operating room; racks, frames and cable are furnished by another firm.

The premises occupied by the toll exchange in the manual *József* exchange building consist of two operating rooms separated from each other by a third room devoted to the pneumatic dispatch apparatus. In addition to this there is another operating room for through traffic in the story above, to the right of which is a still another room containing a junction board for receiving toll call orders.

So as not to cause serious disturbances in the traffic it was found necessary to undertake the work in two stages. First one of the operating rooms was cleared out, after which sixty-eight toll positions with a total of 340 lines were mounted in two parallel rows. The fact that this number of lines was sufficient to handle the entire present toll traffic made the reconstruction of the other operating room possible. This latter will be equipped with thirty-four toll positions and the same number of positions for concentration traffic. When the work of installing this equipment is completed, the entire plant will have a capacity of 450 toll lines.

Already during the first stage of reconstruction a total of six supervisory and information positions were installed in the room lying between the two operating rooms. Amplifiers, toll subscribers' lines and other special features will be placed in a special room.

The two rows of switchboards, each one twenty-three metres long, make a most favourable impression and in their outward appearance harmonize most perfectly with the beautiful architecture of the room. The work of reconstruction was accomplished with due speed and occasioned no disturbances whatsoever. After having been put in operation the installation is giving most satisfactory service, no complaints of any kind having been received by the company.

— **Notes from Madrid.** On February 2nd the Ericsson telephone works at Getafe, near Madrid, (Cia Española de Teléfonos Ericsson), were honoured by a visit from the Swedish minister in Madrid and his wife, envoy and Mrs. I. Danielsson. A tour of inspection was made through the factory, the visitors being ciceroned by Sr. T. Calleja, a member of the board of directors, and Sr. R. Palma, engineer and asst. managing director, assisted by the works mana-

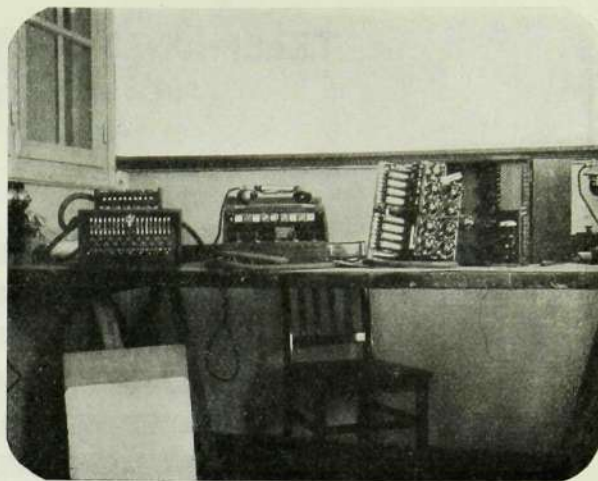


R 851

Shops of General Motors near Stockholm. Interior View.



R 855 Bull Fight in Getafe, near Madrid.



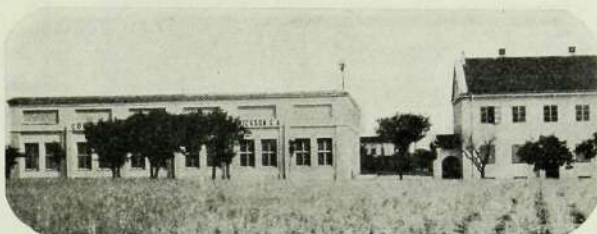
R 854 View from the Ericsson Works in Getafe. Corner of Assembly Department, showing Military Field Switches, Tarazona Type.

ger and the two Swedish shop superintendents. The accompanying group photo was taken outside the factory, the interior view being from the assembly department (assembly of military field telephone switches, type Tarazona). Our third illustration is from a bullfight in Getafe.

— **Ericsson Telephone Exchanges in France.** The first telephone exchange erected in France by L. M. Ericsson was the *Louvre* exchange in Paris, with a capacity of 5000 subscribers' lines. This exchange comprised forty operators' positions for incoming junction lines, six reference positions and fifty positions for the local traffic. It was opened for traffic in 1909, all the material and equipment being delivered by the Ericsson works in Stockholm, no French factory having as yet been erected.

In 1914, L. M. Ericsson's newly organized French subsidiary — *Société des Téléphones Ericsson* — whose factory was then completed, was entrusted with the work of moving and extending this exchange, subsequently known as the *Trudaine* exchange. The world war necessitated the breaking off of this work, which was not resumed until 1920. The exchange was extended to its present capacity of 10,000 lines in two separate stages. At the present time, this exchange comprises fifty-four positions for incoming junction lines, four reference positions and one hundred and one local positions. In addition to this, the exchange is provided with one information board with three positions, one five-position complaint board, one supervisor's desk, twelve monitors' positions and one chief operator's desk.

In 1923 an order was received for another Paris exchange, known as *Laborde*. This exchange had an initial capacity of 3000 subscribers' lines with twenty positions for incoming junction lines, one reference position, twenty-nine local positions and two special local positions for tandem service, this latter in order to provide a quick means of communication between certain suburbs. The subsequent extension of this exchange has resulted in a capacity of 8500 subscribers' lines with thirty-eight junction positions for incoming traffic, two reference positions, sixty-four positions for regular local traffic and two tandem



R 853 The Ericsson Telephone Works in Getafe, near Madrid.



R 856 Mr. I. Danielsson, Swedish Minister in Spain (second from the left) visiting the Ericsson Works in Getafe.

positions. In addition, the exchange is provided with a three-position information board, one four-position complaint board, two monitors' positions, one chief operator's desk and one supervisor's desk.

Already before the completion of this exchange an order was placed with Ericsson for the delivery of a new exchange for Paris called the *Provence* exchange. This was in 1924. The *Provence* exchange has a capacity of 10000 lines, with fifty-four junction positions for incoming lines, four reference positions, one hundred and four local positions, one chief operator's desk, thirteen monitors' positions, one four-position information board, and one six-position complaint board.

Simultaneously with the above and in the same building another exchange, called *Régional*, has been installed by the Ericsson company, this latter being completed and opened for traffic in 1927. The suburban traffic is handled by this exchange, which is equipped with one hundred and eight positions for local traffic, two reference

positions, one two-position supervisor's desk, two monitor's desks and one chief operator's desk.

An automatic exchange of the Ericsson system was erected in Dieppe in 1923. At present there are 1000 subscribers' lines installed, the plant comprising also a toll exchange with ninety-five toll lines and fifteen toll positions.

The last exchanges erected in Paris are built according to the specifications of the P. T. T. administration. According to these, a reference operator who is about to establish a connection with a busy subscriber must be able to introduce the plug in the jack of the called subscriber without disturbing the conversation that is already going on. A ringing signal is sent out and the new connection is automatically established as soon as the current conversation ceases. Subscribers' calls are automatically metered.

Lastly, devices are being installed for the automatic distribution of incoming calls over outgoing lines to other exchanges. These arrangements will be completely installed and ready for use in the near future.

TELEPHONES PER 100 POPULATION

IN DIFFERENT CAPITALS

JANUARI 1, 1926

