

(July 19, 1922)

Extension of the Dewey Decimal Classification

Applied to Radio

Introduction

Need for Classification.- The Radio Laboratory of the Bureau of Standards has, in common with other workers in the radio field, felt the need for a systematic scheme of classification for subjects in radio science and engineering. This need has been felt not only for use in classifying the references to current radio publications but also for classifying other radio material such as drawings, books, reports, etc. In an effort to fill the need for a radio classification the present extension of the Dewey decimal system has been prepared.

Such a system makes it easy to place books on related subjects near together on the shelves or to file references on the same subject all in the same group and not by the order of their addition to the collection or file. If a classification is to be of the most use any part of it must be capable of expansion or it must be possible to disregard any part of the classification without interfering with the usefulness of the remaining parts.

Extension of the Dewey Decimal System of Classification.- Under the Dewey decimal system of which the present classification is an extension, classification is by subject, numbers being used to show the relative positions of the books, cards or other material. The numbers, therefore, show both what the material is (that is, its subject matter) and where the material is (that is, its location on the shelves or in the files). In the classification list the indentation and the figures prefixed to each item show the rank of each subject in the classification.

Accompanying the classification is an index which is arranged in the usual alphabetical order. References are made in this index to the subject classification number rather than to pages or to arbitrary shelf numbers. The index is used in determining the number to assign to a given item or material or to learn where to place it in the files. The index is also used by any person desiring to locate the material covering a given subject. The reference number tells him immediately where he will find all material on that and on related subjects.

Outline of Classification.- The whole subject of radio is put in its proper place in the Dewey classification - 621.384. The relation of this place to the general field is shown by the

following table:

Class	6000	Useful Arts
Division	20.	Engineering
Section	1.	Mechanical
	.300	Electrical
	.080	Communication
	.004	Radio

In a strictly radio library or office it is convenient to represent the figure 621.384 by R, and this abbreviation is used below in the further classification of radio. Thus -

R211 - Resonance Methods of Measuring Wave Length
R513 - Applications of Radio to Fog Signaling

Summary of Radio Classifications

Radio communication is divided into a general class and a number of other classes, as follows:

R000 - Radio Communication
R100 - Radio Principles
R200 - Radio Measurements and Standardization
R300 - Radio Apparatus and Equipment
R400 - Radio Communication Systems
R500 - Applications of Radio
R600 - Radio Stations - Operation and Management
R700 - Radio Manufacturing
(R800) - Non-Radio Subjects
R900 - Miscellaneous Radio.

Modifications and Variations.- While some of the details of the Dewey system seem at the present time to be illogical (for example, electrical engineering a subdivision of mechanical engineering), the system has been widely adopted and more confusion would result from attempting to change it into a more logical form than results from the arbitrary use of the established practice. In the present classification the Dewey system has been adopted and some of its general features are found specially advantageous. For example, all general material under a given class should be put under the class itself, (frequently having a final figure 0). The ninth division under any class is frequently reserved for items which are as yet of too small importance to classify separately. This should not, however, be confused with the first item under each class which is used for general material applied to many or all of the subdivisions under it.

The class (R800) is left vacant for future use. However, in a strictly radio library or office having little material other than radio to classify, it will be found convenient to use this space for non-radio subject matter. Such material

should be given its regular class number according to the Dewey system. If it were arranged in strictly numerical order, some of this material would come before radio and some after radio. But by choosing arbitrarily to use the space denoted by (R800) for this purpose it is possible to arrange the non-radio material in classified order, but to keep it subordinate to a larger volume of radio material. Thus a number of non-radio items are listed under (R800) in the complete table of class numbers below.

For users having only a small amount of material to classify, an abbreviated classification is suggested. This abbreviated classification is given separately before the main table. Obviously, other items may be added or some of these omitted depending on the individual needs.

Specific books or papers under a given class or subdivision may be denoted by a small letter, the assignment being according to subject, author, order of accession, or any other consideration depending on the circumstances.

In a card file of references to periodical literature it is convenient to arrange the cards under each final class or subdivision in alphabetical order by the names of subjects or authors.

Classification as to Form.-

The above classification is mainly by subject but an additional form distinction for general material is found useful in practice. For the further classification, as to form, of any subject the following divisions may be used. These figures are merely added to the last integer (omitting ciphers) of the number given in the classification. An example is given in the complete table of class numbers below under R620, Radio Stations, Operation and Management.

001	Statistics
002	Quantities Cost
003	Contracts Specifications
004	Designs Drawings
005	Executive Administrative Rules
006	Working Maintenance
007	Laws Regulations
008	Patents
009	Reports of Tests Bulletins
01	Theory Methods Programs
02	Textbooks Outlines Manuals
03	Cyclopedias Dictionaries
04	Essays Addresses Lectures Letters Papers
05	Periodicals Magazines Reviews Bibliography Publicat.
06	Societies Associations Transactions Exhibitions
07	Education Training Museums
08	Tables Calculations Charts Maps
09	History Progress Development Biographical

Thus: R4703 History of development of wire radio systems
or R6003 Contracts for radio stations.

Abbreviated Classification of Radio Subjects

For small collections or files in which detailed classification is not required, the following abbreviated list of classes may be useful:

R000 Radio Communication
R050 Books
R060 Societies
R090 History
R100 Radio Principles
R110 Radio Waves
R120 Antennas
R130 Electron Tubes
R140 Radio Circuits
R150 Generating Apparatus
R160 Receiving Apparatus
R190 Other Radio Principles
R200 Radio Measurements and Standardization
R210 Frequency Wave Length
R220 Capacity Dielectric Constant
R230 Inductance
R240 Resistance Decrement Phase Difference
Power Loss
R250 Current
R260 Voltage
R270 Signal Intensity
R280 Properties of Materials
R290 Other Measurements
R300 Radio Apparatus and Equipment
R320 Antennas
R330 Electron Tubes
R340 Electron Tube Apparatus
R350 Generating Apparatus Transmitting Sets
R360 Receiving Apparatus Receiving Sets
R380 Parts of Circuits Instruments
R400 Radio Communication Systems
R410 Modulated Wave Systems
R411 Spark
R412 Radio Telephone Systems
R413 Low-Frequency Modulating Systems
R414 High-Frequency Modulating Systems
R420 Continuous Wave Systems
R421 High-Frequency Alternator
R422 Arc
R423 Electron Tube
R430 Interference Elimination
R440 Remote Control (by wire)
R450 Linkage
R460 Duplex and Multiplex Systems

R470 Wired Radio
R480 Relay Systems
R490 Other Systems
R500 Applications of Radio
R510 Navigation
R520 Aviation
R530 Commercial and Special Services
R540 Private
R550 Broadcasting
R560 Military Naval
R570 Distant Control by Radio
R580 Other Applications
R590 National Developments
R600 Radio Stations: Equipment, Operation and
 Management
R610 Equipment Station Descriptions
R620 Operation and Management
R700 Radio Manufacturing
R710 Factories
R720 Processes
R740 Sales
R800 Non-Radio Subjects
R900 Miscellaneous Radio

Complete Table of Class Numbers

R000	Radio Communication	
R001	Statistics	
R003	Contracts	
R004	Design	
R005	Executive	Administrative Personnel
R006		
R007	Laws	Regulations
R008	Patent Specifications	(These should ordinarily be distributed according to the subject of the patent).
R009	Reports	Bulletins
R010	Research	<i>R007.1 U.S. Laws and Regulations</i>
R020	Textbooks	<i>R007.2 U. S. Inspector Service</i>
R030	Terminology	<i>R007.3</i>
R040	Lectures	<i>R007.4 Canada</i>
R051	Publication	<i>R007.5 British Empire (except Canada)</i>
R053	Periodicals	<i>R007.6 France</i>
R055	Bibliography	<i>R007.7 Germany</i>
R060	Societies	<i>R007.8 Other countries</i>
R070	Education	<i>R007.9 International Conference</i>
R071		Meetings
R073	Education	Training
R080		Courses of Study
R082	Tables	Training of Operators
R083	Nomograms	
R090	Humor	
R090.1	History	United States
R090.2		British Empire
R090.3		France
R090.4		Germany Austria
R090.5		Italy Spain Portugal
R090.6		Norway Sweden Denmark
R090.7		Asia Africa
R090.8		South America
R090.9		Other Countries
R091	Radio Telegraphy	
R094	Radio Telephony	
R097	Biographical	
R100	Radio Principles	
R110	Radio Waves	
R111		Electromagnetic Theory
R112.1		Radiation
R112.6		Absorption (Reception)
R113		Transmission Phenomena
R113.1		Fading
R113.2		Daily Variations Seasonal Variations
R113.3		Directional Variations
R113.4		Ionization Heaviside Layer
R113.5		Meteorological
R113.55		Tropical Radio
R113.6		Reflection Refraction Diffraction

R113.7	Transmission Formulas	Range
R113.8	Eclipses	
R113.9	Wave Front Angle	
R114	Strays	
R115	Directional Properties	
R116	Waves on Wires	
R120	Antennas	
R121	Condenser Type Antennas (Ordinary elevated type)	
	with ground	
R122	Condenser Type Antennas (ordinary elevated type)	
	with counterpoise	
R123	Ground and Underground Antennas	
R124	Coil Antennas	
R125.1	Direction Finding	
R125.6	Directive Antennas (Transmitting in a particular direction)	
R126	Ground Connections	
R127	Antenna Constants	<i>(Radiation resistance)</i>
R128		
R129	Special Types	
R130	Electron Tubes	
R130.3	Nomenclature	
R130.4	Principles of Design	
R131	Characteristic Curves	General Properties
R132	Amplifying Action	<i>R132.1 Inductive Coupling</i>
R133	Generating Action	<i>R132.2 Capacitive " "</i>
R134	Detector Action	<i>R132.3 Resistance " "</i>
R134.5	Heterodyne Autodyne	<i>R134.6 Regenerative action</i>
R135	Modulating Action	<i>R134.7 Super- " "</i>
R136	Input Impedance	
R137	Output Impedance	
R138	Electron Emission	Ionization
R139	Other Electron Tube Principles	
R140	Radio Circuits	
R141	Simple Radio Circuits	
R141.1	Frequency	
R141.2	Resonance	
R141.3	Impulse Excitation	
R142	Coupled Circuits	
R142.1	Direct Coupling	
R142.3	Inductive Coupling	
R142.5	Capacitive Coupling	
R143	Damping Decrement	
R144	High-Frequency Resistance	
R145	Reactance	
R145.3	Inductance	
R145.5	Capacity	
R146	Harmonics	
R147	Beats	
R148	Modulation	
R148.1	Distortion	
R149	Rectification	
R150	Generating Apparatus	
R151		

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R152	Spark Gaps
R153	Arcs
R154	Alternators
R155	
R156	Transformers
R160	Receiving Apparatus
R170	
R180	
R190	Other Radio Principles
R200	Radio Measurements and Standardization
R201	General Methods and Apparatus
R201.2	Uses of Electron Tubes in Radio Measurements
R201.5	Shielding and Grounding
R201.6	High-Frequency Bridge
R201.7	Use of High-Frequency Oscillograph
R202	Resonance Methods
R203	Harmonic Methods
R204	Null Methods
R205	Substitution Methods
R210	Frequency Wave Length
R211	Resonance Methods
R212	
R213	Harmonic Methods
R220	Capacity
R220.1	Capacity Meters
R223	Dielectric Constant
R225	Capacity of Coils
R230	Inductance
R231	Self Inductance
R235	Mutual Inductance
R240	Resistance Decrement Phase Difference Power Loss
R241	Resistance-Variation Method
R242	Reactance-Variation Method
R243	Substitution Method
R244	Calorimeter Methods (See also <u>536.6</u>)
R250	Current
R251	Ammeters
R251.1	Hot-wire
R251.2	Thermoelement
R251.3	Current Transformer
R251.4	Electrodynamometer
R251.5	Einthoven Galvanometer
R251.6	Bolometer Bridge
R260	Voltage
R261	Electron Tube Voltmeters
R262	Sparking Distance
R263	Electrostatic Voltmeters
R264	
R265	
R266	
R267	
R268	
R269	Other Voltmeters for Radio Frequencies

R270	Signal Intensity
R271	Shunted Telephone Method
R272	Audio-Frequency Comparison Method
R273	Radio-Frequency Comparison Method
R274	
R275	Modulation
R280	Properties of Materials
R281	Insulating Materials
R281.1	Laminated
R281.11	Phenolic Binders
R281.12	Shellac Binders
R281.13	Fibre
R281.2	Moulded
R281.21	Phenolic Binders
R281.22	Shellac Binders
R281.23	Pitch Binders
R281.31	Porcelain
R281.33	Glass
R281.35	Rubber
R281.37	Gutta Percha
R281.38	Mica
R281.383	Built-up Mica
R281.41	Textiles
R281.42	Paper
R281.426	Pulp Board
R281.43	Wood
R281.44	Wax
R281.45	Pitch
R281.46	Paraffin
R281.47	Varnish
R281.48	Shellac
R281.49	Oil
R281.60	Resins
R281.61	Natural Resins
R281.65	Synthetic Resins (<i>Redmanol</i>)
R281.70	
R281.71	Quartz
R281.72	Marble
R281.73	Granite
R281.74	Slate
R281.75	Lava
R281.76	Asbestos
R281.77	Sulphur
R281.78	Amber
R281.79	Celluloid
R281.80	Cellulose Esters
R281.81	Oxide Coatings
R281.82	Vitrified Clay Products
R281.83	Casein Products
R281.9	Miscellaneous Insulating Materials
R282	Electrolytes
R283	Magnetic Materials
R284	Conductors
R284.1	Metals
R284.11	Copper

R284.13 Tungsten
 R284.3 Pyroelectric
 R290 Other Measurements
 R300 Radio Apparatus and Equipment
 R300.4 Design
 R300.5 Engineering Precautions
 R300.6 Kick-back Prevention

R301
 R302
 R303
 R304

Photographs, Radio Apparatus

R305 Exhibitions
 R306 Laboratories
 R307 Stockrooms

320.6

Antennas *Antenna switch*

R320 Towers
 R320.8 Condenser Type Antennas (Ordinary elevated type) with ground
 R321 Condenser Type Antennas (Ordinary elevated type) with counterpoise.
 R322 Ground and Underground Antennas
 R323 Coil Antennas
 R324 Direction Finders
 R325.1 Directive Antennas (Transmitting in a particular direction)
 R325.6 Ground Connections
 R326 Artificial Antennas
 R327 *Multiple Tuned antennas*
 R328 Special Types of Antennas (For Airplane Antennas See R525)
 R329

R330 Electron Tubes

R330.4 Design
 R330.6 Priority Controversial
 R330.9 History
 R331 Construction Evacuation
 (See also Vacuum Pumps, 533.85)

R332 Two-Electrode
 R332.3 Regulator Tubes
 R333 Three-Electrode
 R334 Four-Electrode

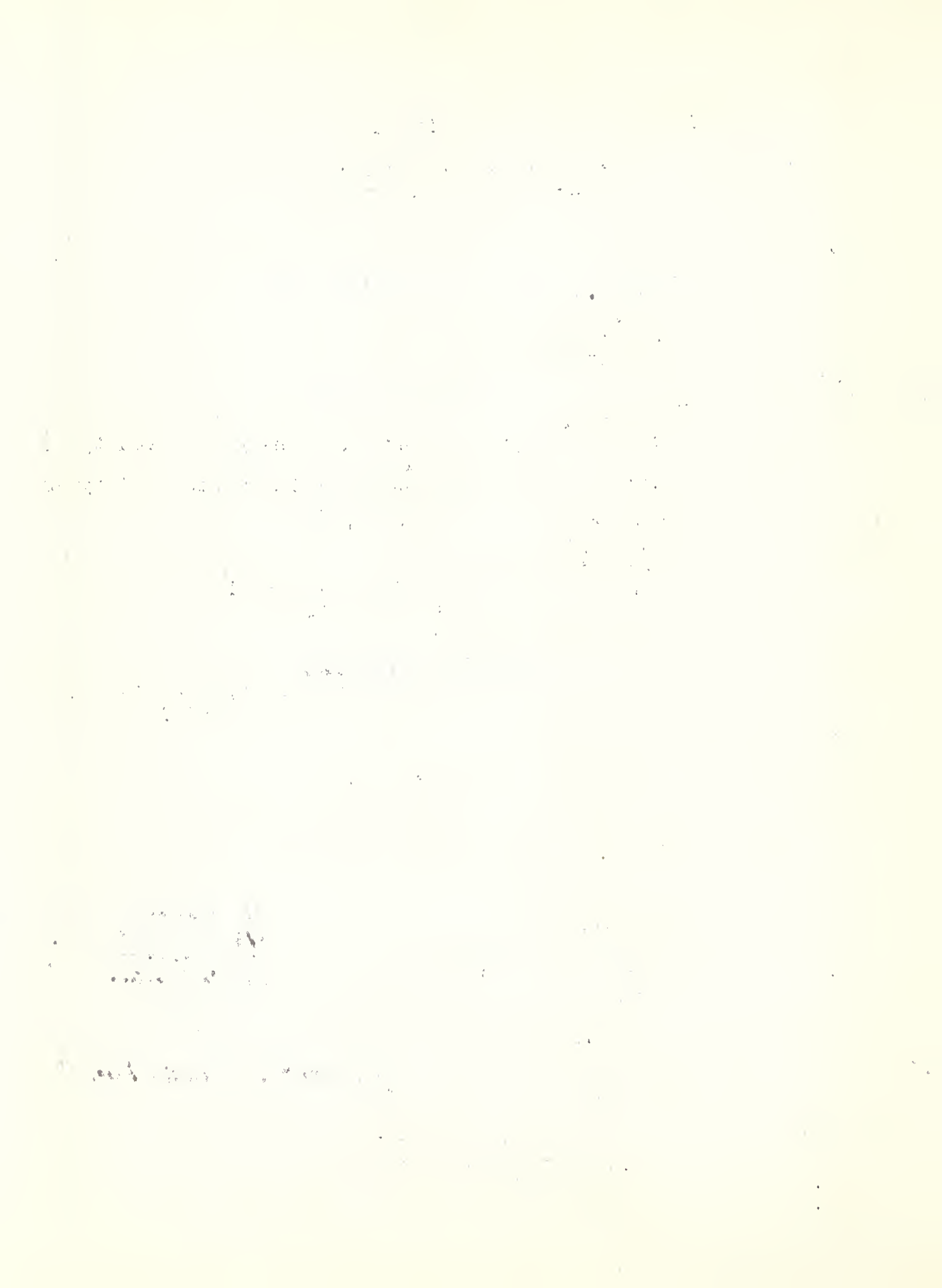
Electron Tube Apparatus
 Detectors Rectifiers
 Amplifiers

R342.3 Power Amplifiers
 R342.7 Amplifier Transformers
 R343 Electron Tube Receiving Sets
 R343.5 Heterodyne Sets *a.c. supply*

- .1 Inductive coupling*
- .2 Amplifier Transf.*
- .3 Resistance "*
- .4 Capacitors "*
- .5 Power amplifier*
- .6 Radio Freq. "*
- .7 Audio Freq. "*

R344 Electron Tube Generators
 R344.3 Transmitting Sets
 R344.4 Short-Wave Generators
 R344.5 Alternating-Current Supply
 R344.6 Large-Current Generators
 R344.7 Harmonic Generators. Multivibrators
 R345 Modulators

.7



- R346 Radio Telephone Sets (Electron Tube)
- R347
- R348 Use in Wire Systems
- R350 Generating Apparatus Transmitting Sets
- R351 Simple Oscillators
- R352 Spark Gaps (See also R411)
- R352.2 Quenched
- R352.4 Rotary, Synchronous
- R352.6 Rotary, non-synchronous
- R353 Arc Converters (See also R422)
- R354 High-Frequency Alternators (See also R421)
- R355 High-Voltage Generators
- R356 Transformers
- R356.3 Resonance Transformers
- R356.5 Induction Coils
- R357 Frequency Changers
- R358 Protective Devices
- R359 Automatic Transmitters
- R360 Receiving Apparatus Receiving Sets *Timed spark*
- R361
- R362
- R363 Amplifiers (for electron tube amplifiers see R342)
- R363.1 Magnetic
- R363.2 Microphone
- R364 Detectors, Crystal (For Electron Tube detectors See R341)
- R364.1 Theory
- R364.2 Practical Form
- R364.3 Balanced Crystals
- R365 Detectors and Rectifiers, Miscellaneous
- R365.1 Magnetic
- R365.2 Coherer
- R365.3 Electrolytic
- R366 Telephone Receivers
- R366.2 Tuned
- R366.3 Loud-Speaking Reproducers
- R367 Automatic Recorders (*see also Telegraphone 621.385.91*)
- R368 Audibility Meters
- R370
- R380 Parts of Circuits Instruments
- R381 Condensers
- R382 Inductors
- R382.4 Cellular Coils
- R382.5 Couplers Oscillation Transformers
- R383 Resistors *Spider web coils. H. Grid leak*
- R384.1 Wavemeters
- R384.3 Frequency Meters
- R384.5 Decremeters
- R385.1 Keys
- R385.2 Buzzers
- R385.3 Interrupters Tone Wheels Choppers (See also R427)
- R385.5 Microphone
- R386 Filters

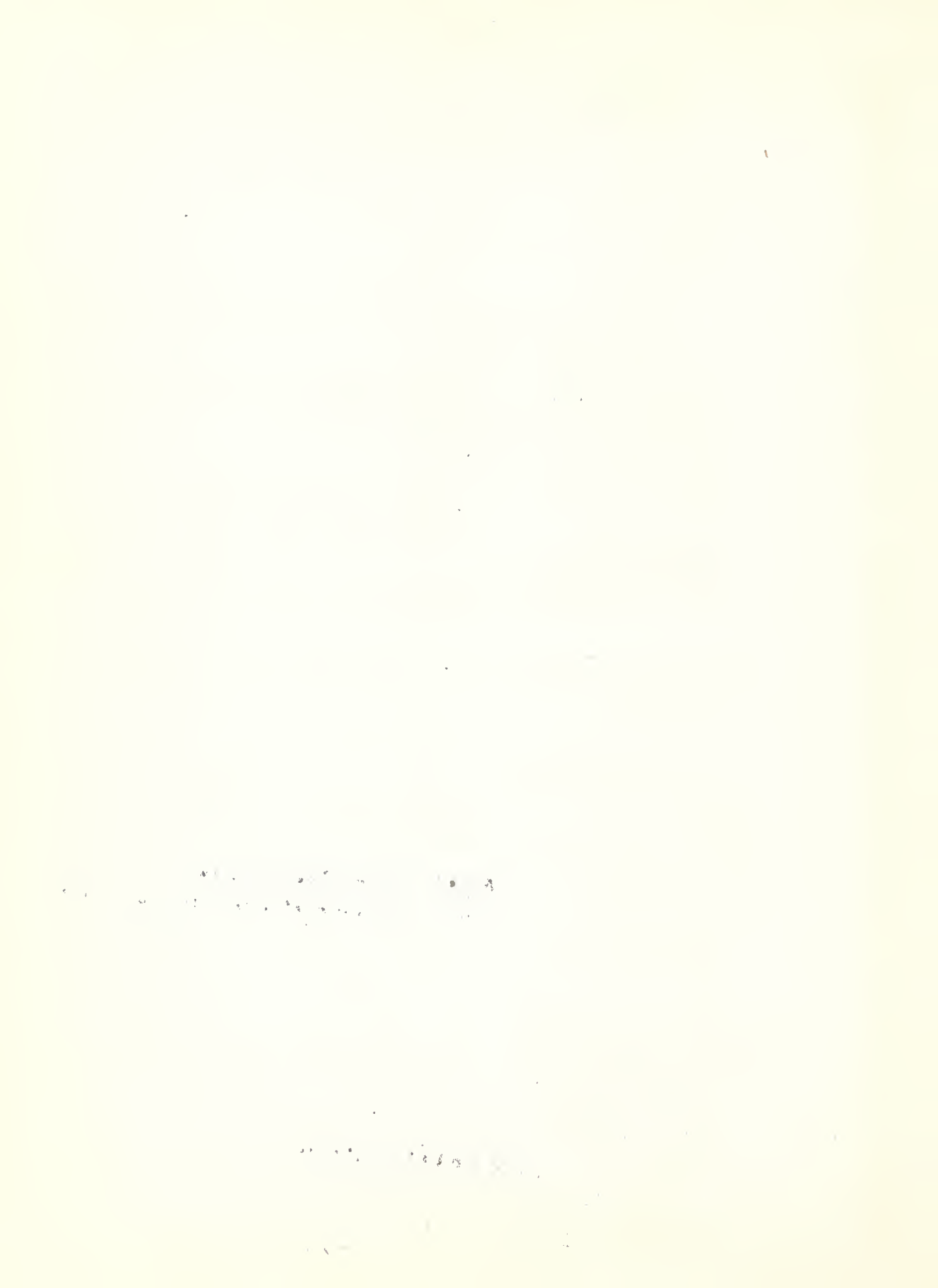
- 1 Photographic Recorder
- 2 Jet Relay
- 3 Electromagnetic
- 4 Telegraphone
- 5 Photographic
- 6 Automatic Printing Recorder

382.6

- R387.1 Shields
- R387.5 Grounds
- R387.7 Insulators
- R388 Cathode-Ray Oscillograph
- R390
- R400 Radio Communication Systems
- R401 High Power
- R402 Short Wave
- R410 Modulated Wave Systems
- R411 Spark
 - R411.2 Quenched
 - R411.4 Rotary, Synchronous
 - R411.6 Rotary, Non-synchronous
 - R411.9 Other Spark Systems
- R412 Radio Telephone Systems
- R413 Low-Frequency, Modulating Systems
- R414 High-Frequency Modulating Systems
- R420 Continuous Wave Systems
- R421 High-Frequency Alternator
- R422 Arc
- R423 Electron Tube (Preferably use other more specific entries)
- R424 Timed Spark
- R425 Impulse Excitation
- R426 Beat Reception
- R427 Use of Receiving Interrupters and Tone Wheels
- R428
- R429
- R430 Interference Elimination (See also R386, filters)
- R431 Strays
- R432 Stations
- R433
- R434
- R435 Secrecy Systems
- R440 Remote Control (by Wire)
- R450 Linkage
- R460 Duplex and Multiplex Systems
- R470 Wire Radio
- R480 Relay Systems
- R490 Other Systems
- R491
- R492 Buzzerphone
- R493 Fullerphone
- R494
- R495 Tree Telegraphy
- R500 Applications of Radio
- R510 Navigation (See also R570, Distant Control by Radio)
- R511 Distress Signals
- R512 Radio Beacons
- R513 Fog Signaling
- R514 Radio Compass
- R515 Submarine *Life Saving Service*
- R520 Aviation
- R520.3 Radio telephony on Aircraft
- R521 Receiving on Aircraft

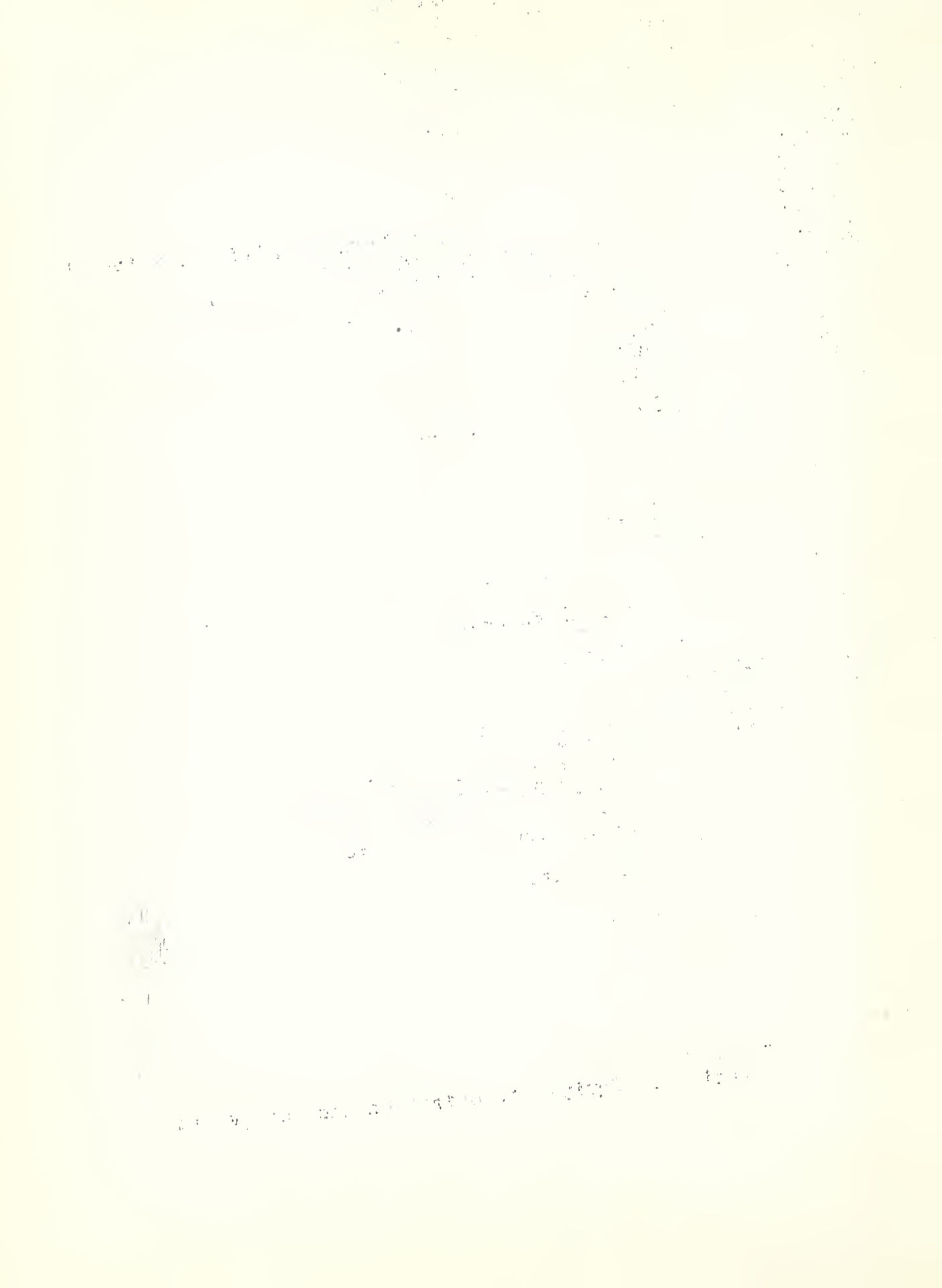
R485 High-Speed systems
R487 Automatic Printing system

516



- R521.1 Direction Finding
- R521.3 Elimination of Magneto Interference
- R521.5 Helmets for Telephone Receivers
- R522 Transmitting from Aircraft
- R522.3 Microphone Design
- R523 Receiving from Aircraft
- R524 Transmitting to Aircraft
- R524.3 Localized Landing Signals
- R525 Antennas
- R530 Commercial and Special Services
- R531 Traffic
- R531.1 Codes and Ciphers *R531.15 Speed of Code Reception*
- R531.2 Station Call Letters
- R531.3 Abbreviations
- R531.4 Alphabets, Morse & Continental(International)
- R531.5 Relations with Land Lines
- R531.6 Relations with Cables
- R531.7 Rates
- R532 Press
- R533 Railroad
- R534 Agriculture
- R535 Forestry
- R536 Mining
- R537 Power Transmission Lines
- R540 Private
- R541
- R542
- R545 Amateur
- R550 Broadcasting
- R551 Time Signals
- R551.1 Longitude Determinations
- R552
- R553 Meteorological Signals
- R554
- R555 Standard Waves *Market reports*
- R560 Military
- R565 Naval
- R570 Distant Control by Radio
- R580 Other Applications
- R581 Transmission of Power by Radio
- R582 Transmission of Photographs
- R583 Therapeutics
- R584 High-Frequency Electric Furnaces
- R585 Radio Toys
- R590 National Developments
- R591 United States
- R592 British Empire
- R593 France
- R594 Germany
- R595
- R596
- R597
- R598
- R599 Other Countries
- R600 Radio Stations: Equipment, Operation and Management

56



- R610 Equipment Station Descriptions
- R611 Long Wave Stations
- R612 Short Wave Stations
- R613 Ship Stations
- R614 Direction Finder Stations
- R620 Operation and Management
 - R620.01 Statistics
 - R620.02 Costs
 - R620.03 Contracts
 - R620.04 Drawings
 - R620.05 Administrative Executive
 - R620.06 Working and Maintenance
 - R620.063 Personnel
 - R620.064 Operating Routine. Schedules of Transmission
 - R620.065 Regulation and Control
 - R620.068 Testing
 - R620.069 Repairs and Renewals (General. A specific repair belongs with the part repaired.)
 - R620.07 Regulations Rules
 - R620.08 Installation
 - R620.09 Reports and Bulletins
- R700 Radio Manufacturing
 - R700.1 Statistics
 - R700.2 Costs
 - R700.3 Contracts
 - R700.4 Drawings
 - R700.5 Administrative Executive
 - R700.6 Operation and Maintenance
 - R700.69 Repairs and Renewals
 - R700.7 Regulations Rules
- R701 Materials and Equipment (Sources, etc.)
 - R701.2 Raw Materials
 - R701.4 Tools Machines
- R710 Factories
 - R710.1 Location
 - R710.4 Organization Administration
 - R710.5 Mechanics and Laborers
- R711 Drafting
- R712 Woodworking Shop
- R713 Machine Shop
- R719 Other Shops and Departments
- R720 Processes
- R730
- R740 Sales
- R741
- R742
- R743
- R744 Advertising

(R800) Non-Radio Subjects
 (The numbers here assigned, with the exception of those marked with an x, are taken from the Dewey Decimal Classification.)

- 347.7 Patent Practice
- x 353.821 Bureau of Standards
- 383 Postal Service, Aerial Mail Service
 (See also Aeronautics, 629.13)

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in financial matters. This section also touches upon the legal implications of failing to maintain such records, which can lead to severe consequences for individuals and organizations alike.

2. The second part of the document delves into the specific requirements for record-keeping, including the types of documents that must be retained and the duration for which they should be kept. It provides a detailed overview of the various categories of records, such as financial statements, contracts, and correspondence, and outlines the best practices for organizing and storing these documents to ensure they are easily accessible when needed.

3. The third part of the document addresses the challenges associated with record-keeping, such as the volume of data generated and the risk of data loss or corruption. It offers practical solutions and strategies to overcome these challenges, including the use of digital storage solutions and the implementation of robust backup and recovery procedures. This section also discusses the importance of regular audits and reviews to ensure the integrity and accuracy of the records.

4. The fourth part of the document focuses on the role of record-keeping in legal proceedings and dispute resolution. It explains how well-maintained records can provide crucial evidence in court and help to resolve disputes more efficiently. This section also highlights the importance of ensuring that records are preserved in a format that is admissible in court, such as through the use of digital signatures and secure storage methods.

5. The fifth and final part of the document provides a summary of the key points discussed and offers some concluding thoughts on the importance of record-keeping. It reiterates that maintaining accurate records is not just a legal obligation but also a best practice for any organization or individual who wants to ensure transparency and accountability in their operations. The document concludes by encouraging readers to take the necessary steps to implement and maintain a robust record-keeping system.

510	Mathematics
510.8	Slide Rules
511	Arithmetic
512	Algebra
512.82	Complex Variables Imaginaries
513	Geometry
514	Trigonometry
515	Descriptive Geometry
516	Analytic Geometry
x 516.12	Nomography Graphical Methods
517	Calculus
519	Probabilities
520	Astronomy
526	Geodesy
526.8	Map Projections
530	Physics
531	Mechanics
532	Hydrostatics
533	Pneumatics
533.85	Vacuum Apparatus
534	Sound
534.3	Tuning Forks
534.83	Signals in Navigation
535	Light (<i>for Light Signaling see 623.73/</i>)
535.3	Photoelectric Phenomena
536	Heat
536.33	Radiation- General Theory
537	Electricity
537.1	Theory of Electricity
537.23	Electrostatic Generators
x 537.26	Corona Discharge
537.4	Lightning
537.6	Electrodynamics
x 537.61	Negative Resistance
x 537.63	Corbino Effect
x 537.65	Piezoelectric Phenomena
x 537.67	Experimental Plotting of Electrical Fields
537.7	Wave Form Analysis
537.87	Physiological Electrical Phenomena
538	Magnetism
539	Molecular Physics
541.3 540	Chemistry <i>Physical Chemistry</i>
546.432	Radioactivity
550	Geology
621 551.5	Weather Meteorology <i>Mechanical Engineering.</i>
621.3	Electrical Engineering
	(This designation may be abbreviated, letting 621.3=E)
621.313	Electric Generators Electric Motors
621.313.2	Direct-Current Machinery
621.313.23	Direct-Current Generators
621.313.24	Direct-Current Motors
621.313.25	Motor-Generators
621.313.26	Dynamotors
621.313.3	Alternating-Current Machinery
621.313.7	Rectifiers
621.313.73	Mercury-Vapor Rectifiers

621.314.3	Transformers
621.314.6	Choke Coils
621.314.7	Induction Coils
621.317	Switchboards
621.317.3	Switches
621.317.4	Rheostats
621.319.2	Transmission Lines
621.325	Incandescent Arcs
621.326	Incandescent Filament Lamps
621.327.4	Mercury Vapor Tubes (Lamps)
621.327.7	X-Ray Tubes
621.353	Batteries, Primary
621.354	Batteries, Secondary (Storage)
x 621.354.3	Battery Charging Devices
621.374.2	Wheatstone Bridges
621.374.3	Voltmeters
x 621.374.33	Electrometers
x 621.374.41	Ammeters
x 621.374.45	Galvanometers
621.374.6	Wattmeters
x 621.374.63	Electrodynamometers
621.374.7	Oscillographs
621.38	Electric Communication
621.382	Telegraphy
621.382.4	High-Speed Telegraphy
621.382.8	Submarine Cable
x 621.382.92	Ground Telegraphy
621.382.94	Induction Signaling
621.383.21	Relays
621.385	Telephony
x 621.385.91	Telegraphone
x 621.385.93	Thermophone
x 621.385.95	Condenser Transmitters
621.39	Other Applications of Electricity
623.731	Light Signals
623.8	Steamships
629.13	Aeronautics
629.145	Aerial Navigation
629.18	Airplane Construction
658	Business Methods
R900	Miscellaneous

Acknowledgments

The general scheme used in the above classification follows the decimal classification and relative index of Melvil Dewey, published by the Forest Press, Lake Placid, N.Y. An extension of the Dewey Decimal System of classification applied to engineering industries by L.P. Breckenridge and G.A. Goodenough, has been issued by the University of Illinois Engineering Experiment Station as Bulletin No.9, (1912). Both the Dewey classification and the University of Illinois extension give a short classification of radio communication but the recent advances in this subject have caused it to outgrow these limitations. Valuable criticism of a preliminary radio subject classification have been received from Mr. Arthur Bessey Smith and from Mr. Harrison W. Craver, and

it is partly owing to their recommendation and to the widespread use of the Dewey system that the decimal classification has been adopted. Attention is also called to a "Proposed Classification for an Engineering Library" published in the Transactions of the American Society of Civil Engineers, volume 82, page 1618, December 1918. The classification there proposed is decimal in form but departs quite radically from the Dewey system. The classification of radio there is very meager.

Index to Radio Classification

To use this index, find the subject desired in its alphabetical place in the following list. The number after it is its class number, and refers to the place where the topic will be found, in numerical order of class numbers, on the shelves or in the subject catalogs.

All class numbers are decimals: i.e., R251.1, Hot-wire Ammeters, comes before R260, Voltage Measurements. Labels on the shelves, drawer fronts or cards, guide readily to the class number sought.

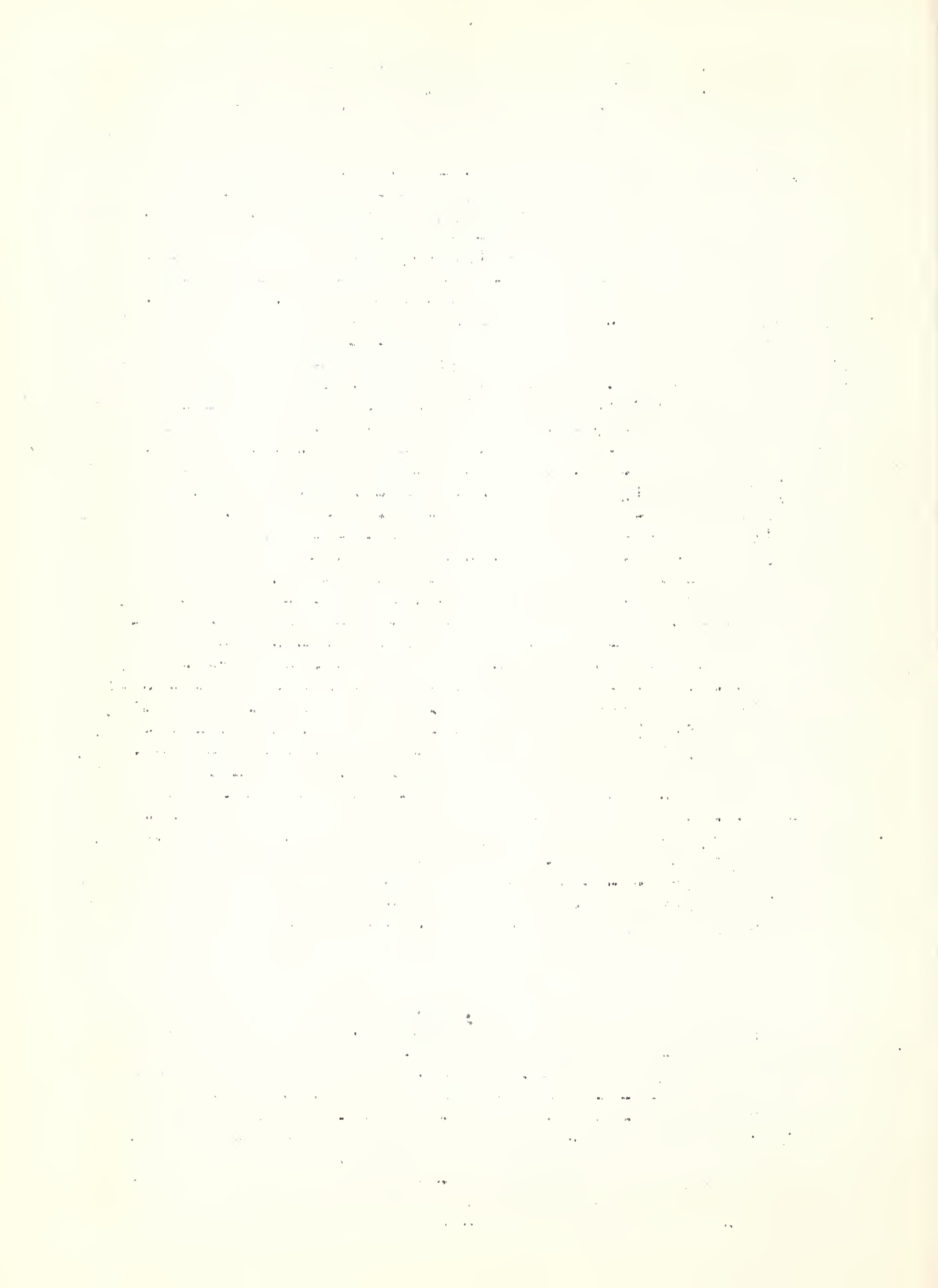
Under this class number will be found the resources of the library on the subject desired. Other subjects near the one sought may often be consulted with profit, e.g., Electron Tubes is the topic wanted and the index refers to R330, but R340, Electron Tube Apparatus, also contains much on the subject of Electron Tubes, as well.

The numbers which are not preceded by the letter R are for the non-radio subjects and are grouped under the heading (R800) in the above classification.

Abacs, Radio	R080
Abacs, Theory	516.12
Abbreviations, Radio Traffic	R531.3
Absorption (Reception of Electric Waves)	R112.6
Absorption Factor (Transmission)	R113
Administration, Radio Factories	R710.4
Administrative, Radio	R005
Administrative, Radio Manufacturing	R700.5
Administrative, Station Operation	R620.5
Advertising, Radio Manufacturing	R744
Aerial Mail Service	383
Aerial Navigation	629.145
Aerials, - See Antennas	
Aeronautics	629.13
Aeronautics, Applications of Radio to	R520
Agriculture, Use of Radio in	R534
Air, Dielectric Strength of	R262
Air Service, Radio (Military)	R560
Aircraft, Applications of Radio to	R520
Aircraft, Receiving on	R521
Airplane Construction	629.18
Alexanderson Alternator	R354
Algebra	512
Alphabets, Morse & Continental	R531.4
Alternating-Current Machinery	621.313.3
Alternating-Current Supply to Electron Tube Generators	R344.5
Alternator, High-Frequency, Systems	R421
Alternators, High-Frequency	R354
Alternator, High-Frequency (Principles)	R154
Amateur Radio	R545
Amber	R281.78
Ammeters	621.374.41
Ammeters, Hot-Wire	R251 .1
Ammeters, Radio	R251
Amplification of Electron Tubes	R132
Amplifiers (Other than Electron Tubes)	R362
Amplifiers, Electron Tube	R342
Amplifiers, Electron Tube, Principles	R132
Amplifiers, Electron Tube, Use in Wire Communication	R348
Amplifiers, Power	R342.3
Amplifying Action of Electron Tubes	R132
Analysis of Wave Forms	537.7
Analytic Geometry	515
Angle of Wave Front	R113.9
Antenna Constants (Principles)	R127
Antennas	R320
Antennas (Principles)	R120
Antennas, Airplane	R525
Antennas, Artificial	R327
Antennas, Coil	R324
Antennas, Coil (Principles)	R124
Antennas, Condenser Type, with Counterpoise	R322
Antennas, Condenser Type, with Counterpoise(Principles)	R122

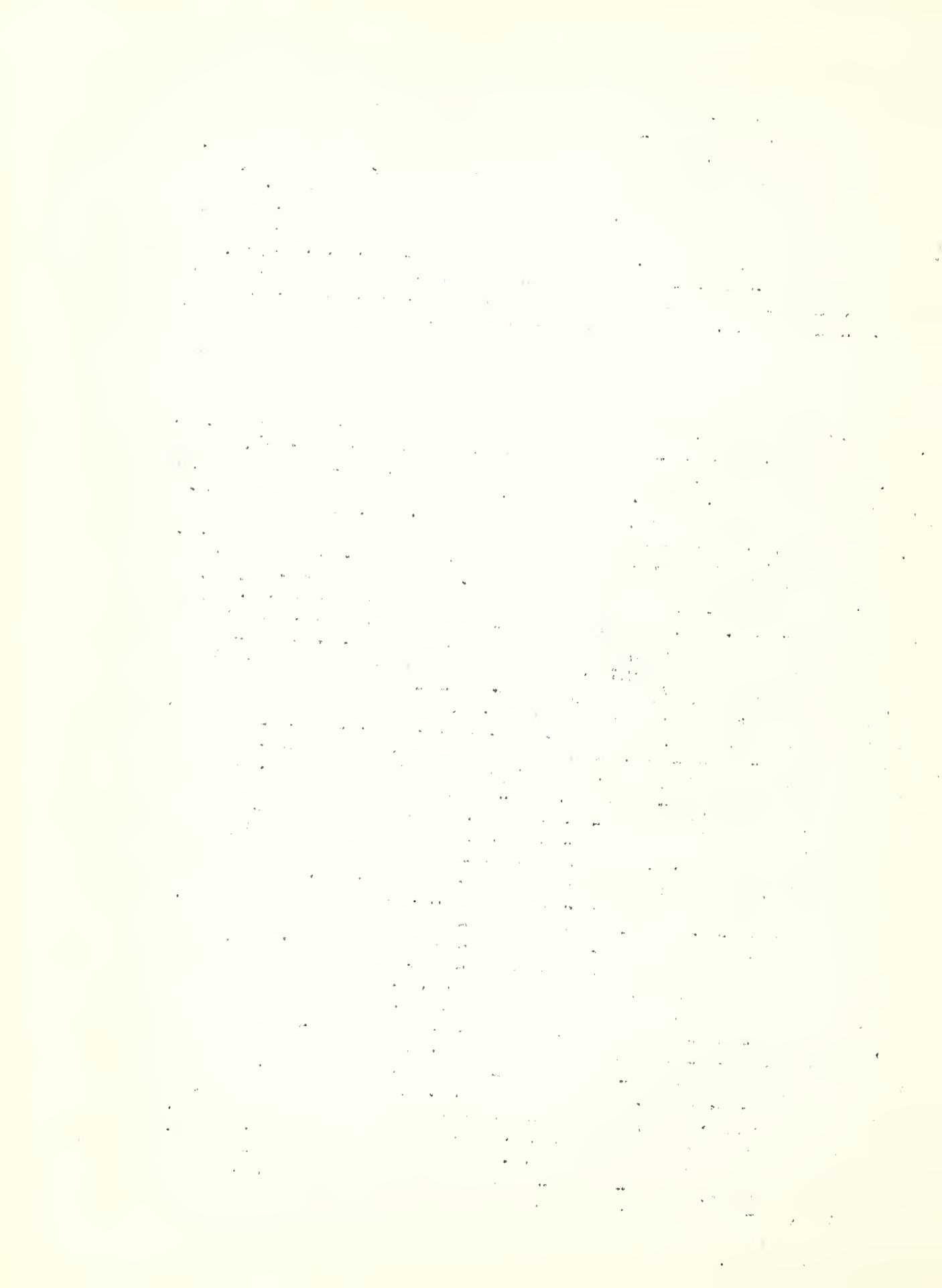
Antennas, Condenser Type, with Ground - - - - - R321
 Antennas, Condenser Type, with Ground (Principles)- - - - - R121
 Antennas, Counterpoise - - - - - R322
 Antennas, Counterpoise (Principles)- - - - - R122
 Antennas, Directive - - - - - R325.6
 Antennas, Directive (Principles) - - - - - R125.6
 Antennas, Elevated, with Counterpoise - - - - - R322
 Antennas, Elevated, with Counterpoise (Principles)- - - - - R122
 Antennas, Elevated, with Ground - - - - - R321
 Antennas, Elevated, with Ground (Principles)- - - - - R121
 Antennas, Ground - - - - - R323
 Antennas, Ground (Principles) - - - - - R123
 Antennas on Aircraft - - - - - R525
 Antennas, Special Types - - - - - R329
 Antennas, Special Types (Principles) - - - - - R129
 Antennas, Underground - - - - - R323
 Antennas, Underground (Principles) - - - - - R123
 Apparatus, Electron Tube - - - - - R340
 Apparatus, Radio - - - - - R300
 Apparatus, Receiving - - - - - R360
 Apparatus, Transmitting - - - - - R350
 Applications, Radio - - - - - R500
 Arc Converters - - - - - R353
 Arc (Principles) - - - - - R153
 Arc Systems - - - - - R422
 Arcs, Incandescent - - - - - 621.325
 Arithmetic - - - - - 511
 Artificial Antennas - - - - - R327
 Asbestos - - - - - R281.76
 Astronomy - - - - - 520
 Atmosphere (Radio Transmission) - - - - - R113.4
 Atmospherics (Radio Transmission) - - - - - R114
 Atmospherics, Elimination of - - - - - R431
 Audibility, Measurement of - - - - - R270
 Audibility Meters - - - - - R368
 Audions - - - - - R330
 Autodyne, Action, Electron Tubes (Principles) - - - - - R134.5
 Autodyne Reception Systems - - - - - R426
 Automatic Recorders - - - - - R367
 Automatic Transmitters - - - - - R359
 Aviation, Applications of Radio to - - - - - R520

Bakelite, Insulating Materials, ^{modified} Laminated - - - - - R281.11
 Balanced Crystals - - - - - R364.3
 Balloon, Uses of Radio on - - - - - R520
 Batteries, Primary - - - - - 621.353
 Batteries, Secondary - - - - - 621.354
 Battery Charging Devices - - - - - 621.354.3
 Beacons, Radio - - - - - R512
 Beats, Radio (General Principles) - - - - - R147
 Beat Reception Systems - - - - - R426
 Bibliography - - - - - R055



Biographical, Radio	R097
Bolometer Bridge	-R251.6
Braun Tube	-R388
Bridge, Bolometer	R251.6
Bridge, High-Frequency	-R201.6
Bridge, Wheatstone	-b- 621.374.3
British Empire Radio Developments	R592
Bulletins of Radio Stations	R620.9
Bulletins, Radio	R009
Bureau of Standards	-353.821
Business Methods	- 658
Buzzerphone	- R492
Buzzers	- R385.2

Cables, Relations with	-R531.6
Cables, Submarine	-621.382.8
Calculus	- 517
Call Letters, Station	- R531.2
Calorimeter Method of Measuring Resistance	-R244
Cambric, Varnished	-R281.41
Capacitance, See Capacity	-
Capacitive Coupling (General Principles)	- R142.5
Capacity, Measurement	-R220
Capacity Meters	- R220.1
Capacity of Antennas (Principles)	- R127
Capacity of Coils, Measurement	- R225
Capacity, Radio Circuits (Principles)	- R145.5
Carborundum Detector	- R364
Carrier-Frequency Telephony	- R470
Casein Products	-R281.83
Cathode, Incandescent, Emission of Electrons from	- R138
Cathode-Ray Oscillograph	- R388
Cellular Inductance Coils	- R282.4
Celluloid	-R281.79
Cellulose Esters	-R281.80
Characteristic Curves of Electron Tubes	-R131
Charging Devices, Battery	-621.354.3
Chemistry	-540
Choke Coils	-621.314.6
Choppers (Descriptions)	- R385.3
Choppers, Use of	-R427
Cipher	-R531.1
Circuits, Radio	- R140
Classifications	- R055
Clay, Vitrified, Products	- R281.82
Codes and Ciphers	- R531.1
Codes, Morse & Continental	- R531.4
Coherers	- R365.2
Coil Antennas	- R324
Coil Antennas (Principles)	-R124
Coil, Inductance	-R382



Coile, Capacity, Measurement - - - - -	R225
Colpitts Circuit - - - - -	R133
Commercial and Special Services (Radio) - - - - -	R530
Communication, Radio - - - - -	R000
Communication, Radio Systems - - - - -	R400
Comparison Method, Signal Intensity, Audio-Frequency - - - - -	R372
Comparison Method, Signal Intensity, Radio-Frequency - - - - -	R273
Compass Radio (Application in Navigation) - - - - -	R514
Complex Variables (Mathematics) - - - - -	512.82
Condenser Antennas - - - - -	R322
Condenser Antennas (Principles) - - - - -	R122
Condenser Transmitters - - - - -	621.385.95
Condensers - - - - -	R381
Condensite - - - - -	R281.21
Condensite Celoron - - - - -	R281.11
Condensite Resin - - - - -	R281.65
Conductors, Properties - - - - -	R284
Constants, Antenna (Principles) - - - - -	R127
Construction of Electron Tubes - - - - -	R331
Contact Detectors - - - - -	R364
Continental Code - - - - -	R531.4
Continuous Wave Systems - - - - -	R420
Contracts, Radio - - - - -	R003
Contracts, Radio Manufacturing - - - - -	R700.3
Contracts, Station Operation - - - - -	R620.3
Control, Distant, by Radio - - - - -	R570
Control, Remote, (By Wire) - - - - -	R440
Control, Station Operation - - - - -	R620.65
Converters, Arc - - - - -	R353
Converters, Frequency - - - - -	R357
Coolidge Tubes - - - - -	621.327.7
Copper, Properties - - - - -	R284.11
Corbino Effect - - - - -	537.62
Corona Discharge - - - - -	537.26
Costs of Radio Manufacturing - - - - -	R700.2
Costs of Station Operation - - - - -	R620.2
Cotton - - - - -	R281.11
Counterpoise Antennas - - - - -	R322
Counterpoise Antennas (Principles) - - - - -	R122
Coupled Circuits, Principles - - - - -	R142
Couplers - - - - -	R382.5
Coupling, Capacitive (General Principles) - - - - -	R142.5
Coupling, Direct (General Principles) - - - - -	R142.1
Coupling, Inductive (General Principles) - - - - -	R142.3
Courses of Study, Radio - - - - -	R071
Crystal Detectors - - - - -	R364
Current Measurement - - - - -	R250
Current Transformer, Radio - - - - -	R251.3
Daily Variations (of Radio Signals) - - - - -	R113.2
Damping, Radio Circuits - - - - -	R143

Decrement, Measurement	R240
Decrement, Radio Circuits	R143
Decremeters	R384.5
Descriptive Geometry	515
Design, Electron Tubes (Principles)	R130.4
Design of Electron Tubes	R330.4
Design of Radio Apparatus	R300.4
Design, Radio	R000
Detector Action of Electron Tubes	R120
Detectors, Crystal	R364
Detectors, Crystal, Practical Forms	R364.2
Detectors, Crystal, Theory	R364.1
Detectors, Electron Tube	R364
Detectors, Electron Tube (Principles)	R134
Detectors, Miscellaneous	R365
Developments, National Radio	R520
Dielectric Constant, Measurements	R223
Dielectric Constants of Materials	R281
Dielectric Power Loss (Measurement)	R240
Dielectric Power Loss (Properties of Materials)	R281
Diffraction, Radio Waves	R113.6
Diode	R332
Direct Coupling (General Principles)	R142.1
Direct-Current Machinery	621.313.2
Directional Properties (Radio Waves)	R115
Directional Variations (Radio Waves)	R113.3
Direction Finders	R325.1
Direction Finding on Aircraft	R521.1
Direction Finding (Principles)	R125.1
Directive Antennas	R325.6
Directive Antennas (Principles)	R125.6
Discharger, See Spark Gap	
Distant Control by Radio	R570
Distortion in Modulation, Principles	R148.1
Distress Signals, Radio	R511
Doublers, Frequency	R357
Drafting, Radio Factories	R711
Drawings, Radio Manufacturing	R700.4
Drawings, Station Operation	R620.4
Dummy Antennas	R328
Duo-Lateral Inductance Coils	R382.4
Duplex Systems	R460
Dynamotors	621.313.26
Dynatron	R334

Earth Connections	R326
Eclipses, Effect on Radio Transmission	R113.8
Education, Radio	R070
Einthoven Galvanometer	R251.5
Einthoven Galvanometer (Recording Device)	R367
Electrical Engineering	621.3



Electrical Properties of Insulating Material	- - - - -	R281
Electrical Communication	- - - - -	621.33
Electricity	- - - - -	537
Electricity, Theory of	- - - - -	537.1
Electrodynamics	- - - - -	537.6
Electrodynamometer, Radio	- - - - -	R251.4
Electrodynamometers	- - - - -	621.374.63
Electrolytes, Properties	- - - - -	R282
Electrolytic Detectors	- - - - -	R365.3
Electromagnetic Theory	- - - - -	R111
Electrometers	- - - - -	621.374.33
Electron Emission	- - - - -	R138
Electron Tube Amplifiers	- - - - -	R342
Electron Tube Apparatus	- - - - -	R340
Electron Tube Communication Systems (Preferably use other more specific entries)	- - - - -	R423
Electron Tube Detectors	- - - - -	R341
Electron Tube Generators	- - - - -	R344
Electron Tube Generators, Short Wave	- - - - -	R344.4
Electron Tube Generators with A.C. Supply	- - - - -	R344.5
Electron Tube Harmonic Generators	- - - - -	R344.7
Electron Tube Large-Current Generators	- - - - -	R344.6
Electron Tube Modulators	- - - - -	R345
Electron Tube Receiving Sets	- - - - -	R343
Electron Tube Rectifiers	- - - - -	R341
Electron Tube Transmitting Sets	- - - - -	R344.3
Electron Tube Voltmeters	- - - - -	R261
Electron Tubes	- - - - -	R330
Electron Tubes, Construction	- - - - -	R331
Electron Tubes, Four-Electrode	- - - - -	R334
Electron Tubes, History	- - - - -	R330.9
Electron Tubes (Principles)	- - - - -	R130
Electron Tubes, Three-Electrode	- - - - -	R333
Electron Tubes, Two-Electrode	- - - - -	R332
Electron Tubes, Used in Radio Measurements	- - - - -	R201.2
Electron Tubes, Use in Wire Communication	- - - - -	R348
Electrosote	- - - - -	R281.426
Electrostatic Generators	- - - - -	537.23
Electrostatic Voltmeters	- - - - -	R263
Elevated Antennas, with Counterpoise	- - - - -	R322
Elevated Antennas, with Counterpoise (Principles)	- - - - -	R122
Elevated Antennas with Ground	- - - - -	R321
Elevated Antennas, with Ground (Principles)	- - - - -	R121
Elimination of Interference	- - - - -	R430
Elimination of Magneto Interference on Aircraft	- - - - -	R521.3
Engineering Precautions, Radio	- - - - -	R300.5
England, Radio Developments	- - - - -	R592
Equipment of Radio Stations	- - - - -	R610
Equipment, Radio	- - - - -	R300
Equipment, Radio Manufacturing	- - - - -	R701
Evacuation of Electron Tubes	- - - - -	R331
Excitation, Impulse, Systems	- - - - -	R425
Executive, Radio	- - - - -	R005

Executive, Radio Manufacturing - - - - - R700.5
Executive, Station Operation - - - - - R620.5
Exhibitions of Radio Apparatus - - - - - R306

Fading (of Radio Signals) - - - - - R113.1
Factories, Location - - - - - R710.1
Factories, Radio - - - - - R710
Fibre, Insulation - - - - - R281.13
Fields, Electrical, Experimental Plotting of - - - - - 537.67
Filters (Radio Circuit) - - - - - R386
Filters, Radio (Principles) - - - - - R145
Floraphone - - - - - R495
Fog Signaling - - - - - R513
Forestry, Use of Radio in - - - - - R535
Formica - - - - - R281.11
Formulas, Transmission - - - - - R113.7
Four-Electrode Electron Tubes - - - - - R334
Frame Antennas - - - - - R324
France, Radio Developments - - - - - R593
Freak Transmission - - - - - R113
Frequency, See also Wave Length - - - - -
Frequency Changers - - - - - R357
Frequency, Measurement - - - - - R210
Frequency Meters - - - - - R384.3
Frequency, of Simple Radio Circuits - - - - - R141.1
Fullerphone - - - - - R492
Furnaces, High-Frequency - - - - - R584

Galena Detector - - - - - R364
Galvanometer, Einthoven - - - - - R251.5
Galvarometers - - - - - B21.374.45
Gaps, Spark - - - - - R352
Gaps, Spark (Principles) - - - - - R152
Gaps, Spark, Voltage Measurement by - - - - - R262
Generating Action of Electron Tubes - - - - - R133
Generating Apparatus - - - - - R350
Generating Apparatus (Principles) - - - - - R150
Generators, Direct-Current - - - - - 621.313.23
Generators, (Dynamos) - - - - - 621.313
Generators, Electron Tube - - - - - R344
Generators, Electron Tube (Principles) - - - - - R133
Generators, High-Voltage - - - - - R355
Geology - - - - - 550
Geometry - - - - - 513
Geometry, Analytic - - - - - 516
Geometry, Descriptive - - - - - 515
Germany, Radio Developments - - - - - R594

Glass - - - - -	R281
Goldschmidt Alternators - - - - -	R354
Goniometer, Radio - - - - -	R325
Goniometry, Radio - - - - -	R125.1
Granite - - - - -	R281.73
Graphical Methods - - - - -	516.12
Great Britain, Radio Developments - - - - -	R592
Ground Antennas - - - - -	R323
Ground Antennas (Principles)- - - - -	R123
Ground Connections, Antennas- - - - -	R326
Ground Connections, (Principles)- - - - -	R126
Grounding in Radio Measurements - - - - -	R201.5
Grounds (Radio Circuit) - - - - -	R387.5
Ground Telegraphy - - - - -	-621.382.92
Guided-wave Telephony - - - - -	R470
Gutta percha - - - - -	R281.37

Harmonic Generators, Electron Tube - - - - -	R344.7
Harmonic Methods in Radio Measurements - - - - -	R203
Harmonic Methods of Measuring Frequency or Wave Length	R213
Harmonics, Radio (General Principles) - - - - -	R146
Hartley Circuit - - - - -	R133
Heat - - - - -	536
Heaviside Layer - - - - -	R113.4
Height, Effective, Antenna (Principles) - - - - -	R127
Helmets for Telephone Receivers (Aircraft) - - - - -	R522
Hertzian Oscillators - - - - -	R351
Heterodyne Action, Principles - - - - -	R147
Heterodyne Receiving Sets - - - - -	R343.5
Heterodyne Reception Systems - - - - -	R426
High-Frequency, See Radio - - - - -	- - -
High-Frequency Alternators - - - - -	R354
High-Frequency Alternator Systems - - - - -	R422
High-Frequency Current Measurement - - - - -	R250
High-Frequency Electric Furnaces - - - - - v -	R583
High-Frequency Modulating Systems - - - - -	R414
High-Frequency Resistance - - - - -	R144
High-Frequency Wire Telephony - - - - -	R470
High-Power Radio Stations (See also R491) - - - - -	R611
High-Power Radio Systems - - - - -	R401
High-Speed Recorders - - - - -	R367
High-Speed Telegraphy - - - - -	-621.382.4
High-Speed Transmitters - - - - -	R359
High-Voltage Generators - - - - -	R355
History of Electron Tubes - - - - -	R330.9
History, Radio - - - - -	-R090
Honeycomb Coils - - - - -	R382.4
Hot-Wire Ammeters - - - - -	R251.1
Hoxie Recorders - - - - -	R367
Humor, Radio- - - - -	R083

Kenotron - - - - - R338
Keys, Automatic - - - - - R359
Keys, Transmitting - - - - - R385.1
Kick-Back Prevention - - - - - -R300.6

Laboratories, Radio - - - - - R307
Laborers, Radio Factories - - - - - R710.5
Lacquers - - - - - R281.47
Laminated Insulating Materials - - - - - -R281.1
Lava - - - - - R281.75
Landing Signals, Localized - - - - - -R524.3
Land Lines, Relations with - - - - - -R531.5
Lantern Slides - - - - - R040
Large-Current, Electron Tube Generators - - - - - R344.6
Laws, Radio - - - - - R007
Lectures, Radio - - - - - R040
Leyden Jars, See Condensers - - - - -
Light - - - - - -535
Lightning - - - - - -537.4
Light Signals - - - - - -623.731
Linkage - - - - - R450
Lissajous Figures (Radio) - - - - - R201.7
Localized Landing Signals - - - - - R524
Logarithmic Decrement - - - - - R143
Longitude Determinations by Radio - - - - - R551.1
Long Wave Communication Systems - - - - - R401
Long Wave Stations - - - - - -R611
Loop Antennas (Principles) - - - - - -R124
Losses, Antenna - - - - - R127
Loud-Speaking Reproducers - - - - - R366.3
Low-Frequency Modulating Systems - - - - - R413
Low-Power Stations (See also R402) - - - - - R612

Machine Shop, Radio Factories - - - - - R713
Machines, Radio Manufacturing - - - - - R701.4
Magnavox - - - - - -R366.3
Magnetic Amplifiers - - - - - R363.1
Magnetic Detectors - - - - - -R365.1
Magnetic Materials, Properties - - - - - -R283
Magnetism - - - - - -538
Magneto Interference, Elimination on Aircraft - - - - - R521.3
Maintenance of Radio Stations - - - - - R620.6
Maintenance, Radio, Manufacturing - - - - - R700.6
Management of Radio Stations - - - - - -R620
Manufacturing, Radio - - - - - -R700
Marble - - - - - R281.71
Masts - - - - - R320.8
Materials, Properties of - - - - - -R280

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Materials, Radio Manufacturing - - - - -	-R701
Mathematics - - - - -	-510
Measurements, Radio - - - - -	R200
Mechanics - - - - -	-531
Mechanics, Radio Factories - - - - -	-R710.5
Meetings - - - - -	-R060
Meissner Circuit - - - - -	R133
Mercury Vapor Rectifiers - - - - -	621.313.73
Mercury Vapor Tubes (Lamps) - - - - -	621.327.4
Metals, Properties - - - - -	-R284.1
Meteorological Signals - - - - -	R552
Meteorological (Transmission Phenomena) - - - - -	R113.5
Meteorology - - - - -	-551.5
Meters, Audibility - - - - -	-R368
Mica - - - - -	R281.38
Mica, Built-up - - - - -	-R281.383
Microphone Amplifiers - - - - -	R363.2
Microphones - - - - -	R385.5
Microphones for Aircraft Design - - - - -	R522.3
Military, Applications of Radio - - - - -	R560
Mining, Use of Radio in - - - - -	R526
Modulated Wave Systems - - - - -	R410
Modulating Action of Electron Tubes (Principles) - - - - -	R135
Modulating Systems, High-Frequency - - - - -	R414
Modulating Systems, Low-Frequency - - - - -	R413
Modulating Systems, Radio Telephone - - - - -	R412
Modulation, Measurement - - - - -	R275
Modulation, Radio (General Principles) - - - - -	R148
Modulators, Electron Tube - - - - -	R345
Modulators, Electron Tube (Principles) - - - - -	-R135
Molecular Physics - - - - -	-539
Molybdenite Detector - - - - -	-R364
Morse Code - - - - -	-R531.4
Motor Generators - - - - -	-621.313.25
Motors, Direct-Current - - - - -	621.313.24
Motors, Electric - - - - -	621.313
Moulded Insulating Materials - - - - -	R281.2
Multiplex Systems - - - - -	R460
Multivibrators - - - - -	-R344.7
Multivibrators (Principles) - - - - -	R133
Multivibrators, Use in Wave Length Standardization - - - - -	-R213
Mutual Inductance, Measurements - - - - -	R235
National Developments, Radio - - - - -	R590
Naval Applications of Radio - - - - -	R565
Navigation, Applications of Radio to - - - - -	-R510
Navigation, Sound Signals in - - - - -	-534.83
Negative Resistance - - - - -	537.61
Negative Resistance, Principles (Electron Tubes) - - - - -	-R132
Nomenclature, Electron Tubes - - - - -	R130.3
Nomenclature, Radio - - - - -	R030

Nomograms, Radio - - - - - R082
Nomograms for Particular Computations, - Classify under Subject Covered - - - - -
Nomography - - - - - 516.12
Non-Synchronous Rotary Gaps - - - - - R352.6
Non-Synchronous Rotary Spark Systems- - - - - R411.6
Null Methods in Radio Measurements - - - - - R204

Oil - - - - - R281.49
Operating Routine - - - - - R620.64
Operation of Radio Stations - - - - - R620
Operation, Radio Manufacturing - - - - - R 700.6
Organization, Radio Factories - - - - - R710.4
Oscillation Constant - - - - - R145
Oscillators, Simple Radio - - - - - R351
Oscillatory Circuits - - - - - R140
Oscillation Transformers - - - - - R382.5
Oscillions - - - - - R330
Oscillograph, Cathode-Ray, Construction - - - - - R388
Oscillograph, Cathode-Ray, Uses - - - - - -R201.7
Oscillograph, High-Frequency, Use of - - - - - R201.7
Oscillographs - - - - - 621.374.7
Output Impedance of Electron Tubes - - - - - R137
Oxide Coatings - - - - - -R281.81

Paper - - - - - R281.42
Paraffin - - - - - -R281.46
Parts of Radio Circuits - - - - - -R380
Patent Practice - - - - - 347.7
Patent Specifications, Radio - - - - - R008
 These should ordinarily be distributed according to the
 subject of the patent - - - - -
Perikon Crystal Detector - - - - - R364
Periodicals - - - - - R053
Personnel for Station Operation - - - - - R620.64
Personnel, Radio - - - - - R005
Phase Difference, Measurement - - - - - R240
Phase Difference (Properties of Materials)- - - - - R281
Phenolic Binders, Laminated Insulating Materials - - - -R281.11
Phenolic Binders, Moulded Insulating Materials - - - -R281.21
Phenol-Methylene Type Insulating Materials - Laminated -R281.11
Phenol-Methylene Type Insulating Materials - Moulded - -R281.21
Photoelectric Phenomena - - - - - 535.3
Photographs, Transmission of by Radio - - - - - R582
Physical Chemistry - - - - - -541.3
Physics - - - - - 530
Physiological Electrical Phenomena - - - - - 537.87
Piezoelectric Phenomena - - - - - 537.65
Pitch - - - - - R281.45
Pitch Binders, Moulded Insulating Materials - - - - - R281.23
Pliotrons -- - - - - R330

Plotting of Electrical Fields - - - - -	537.67
Pneumatics - - - - -	533
Porcelain - - - - -	-R281.31
Portaphone - - - - -	-R343
Postal Service - - - - -	383
Power Amplifiers - - - - -	-R342.3
Power Loss, Radio, Measurement - - - - -	-R240
Power Transmission by Radio - - - - -	R581
Power Transmission, Use of Radio Communication in - - - - -	R537
Precautions, Engineering (Radio) - - - - -	-R300.5
Press Board - - - - -	-R281.42
Press, Radio Traffic - - - - -	-R532
Primary Batteries - - - - -	-621.353
Primary Standards. Classify under appropriate item in Radio Measurements and Standardization - - - - -	- - - - -
Principles, Radio - - - - -	R100
Private Applications of Radio - - - - -	R540
Probabilities - - - - -	519
Process, Radio Manufacturing - - - - -	-R720
Programs for Research - - - - -	R010
Properties of Electron Tubes, General - - - - -	R131
Properties of Materials - - - - -	R280
Protective Devices (Radio) - - - - -	R358
Publication, Radio - - - - -	R051
Pulp Board - - - - -	R281.42
Pumps, Vacuum - - - - -	533.85
Pyrites Detectors - - - - -	R364
Pyroelectric Conductors - - - - -	R284.3
Quartz - - - - -	R281.71
Quenched Spark Gaps - - - - -	R352.2
Quenched Spark Systems - - - - -	R411.2
Radiation of Heat - General Theory - - - - -	536.33
Radiation (of Radio Waves) - - - - -	R112.1
Radioactivity - - - - -	546.432
Radio and Wire Systems, Linkage of - - - - -	R450
Radio, Applications of - - - - -	R500
Radio Beacons - - - - -	R512
Radio Circuits - - - - -	R140
Radio Communication - - - - -	R000
Radio Communication Systems - - - - -	R400
Radio Compass (Application in Navigation) - - - - -	R514
Radio Manufacturing - - - - -	R700
Radio Principles - - - - -	R100
Radio Research Programs - - - - -	R010
Radio Stations: Equipment, Operation, Management - - - - -	R600
Radio Telegraphy, History - - - - -	R091

Radio Telephone Sets, Electron Tube	R346
Radio Telephone Systems	R412
Radio Telephony, History	R094
Radio Telephony on Aircraft	R520.3
Radio Toys	R585
Radiodynamics	R570
Radiogoniometer	R325
Railroads, Use of Radio by	R533
Range of Transmission	R113.7
Raw Materials, Radio Manufacturing	R701.2
Reactance, Radio Circuits (Principles)	R145
Reactance-Variation Method of Measurement	R241
Receivers, Telephone	R366
Receiving Apparatus	R360
Receiving Apparatus (Principles)	R160
Receiving from Aircraft	R523
Receiving Interrupters, Use of	R427
Receiving on Aircraft	R521
Receiving Sets	R360
Receiving Sets, Electron Tube	R343
Receiving Sets, Heterodyne	R343.5
Reception (of Electric Waves)	R112.6
Recorders, Automatic	R367
Rectification, Radio (General Principles)	R149
Rectifiers	621.313.7
Rectifiers, Electron Tube	R341
Rectifiers, Miscellaneous	R365
Redmanol	R281.65
Reflection, Radio Waves	R113.6
Refraction, Radio Waves	R113.6
Regenerative Circuits (Electron Tubes)	R134
Regulation, Station Operation	R620.64
Regulations, Radio	R007
Regulations, Radio Manufacturing	R700.7
Regulations, Station Operation	R620.7
Regulator Tubes	R332.3
Relay Communication Systems	R480
Relay, Electron	R330
Relays, Electron Tube, Used in Wire Communication	R348
Relays, Telegraph	621.383.21
Relations with Cables	R531.6
Relations with Land Lines	R531.5
Remote Control Systems (by Wire)	R440
Renewals, Radio Manufacturing	R700.69
Renewals, Station Maintenance	R620.69
Repairs, Radio Manufacturing	R700.69
Repairs, Station Maintenance	R620.69
Repeaters, Electron Tube, Used in Wire Communication	R348
Reports of Radio Stations	R620.9
Reports, Radio	R009
Research, Radio	R010
Resins, -Natural-	R281.60
Resins, Synthetic	R281.65
Resins	R281.60

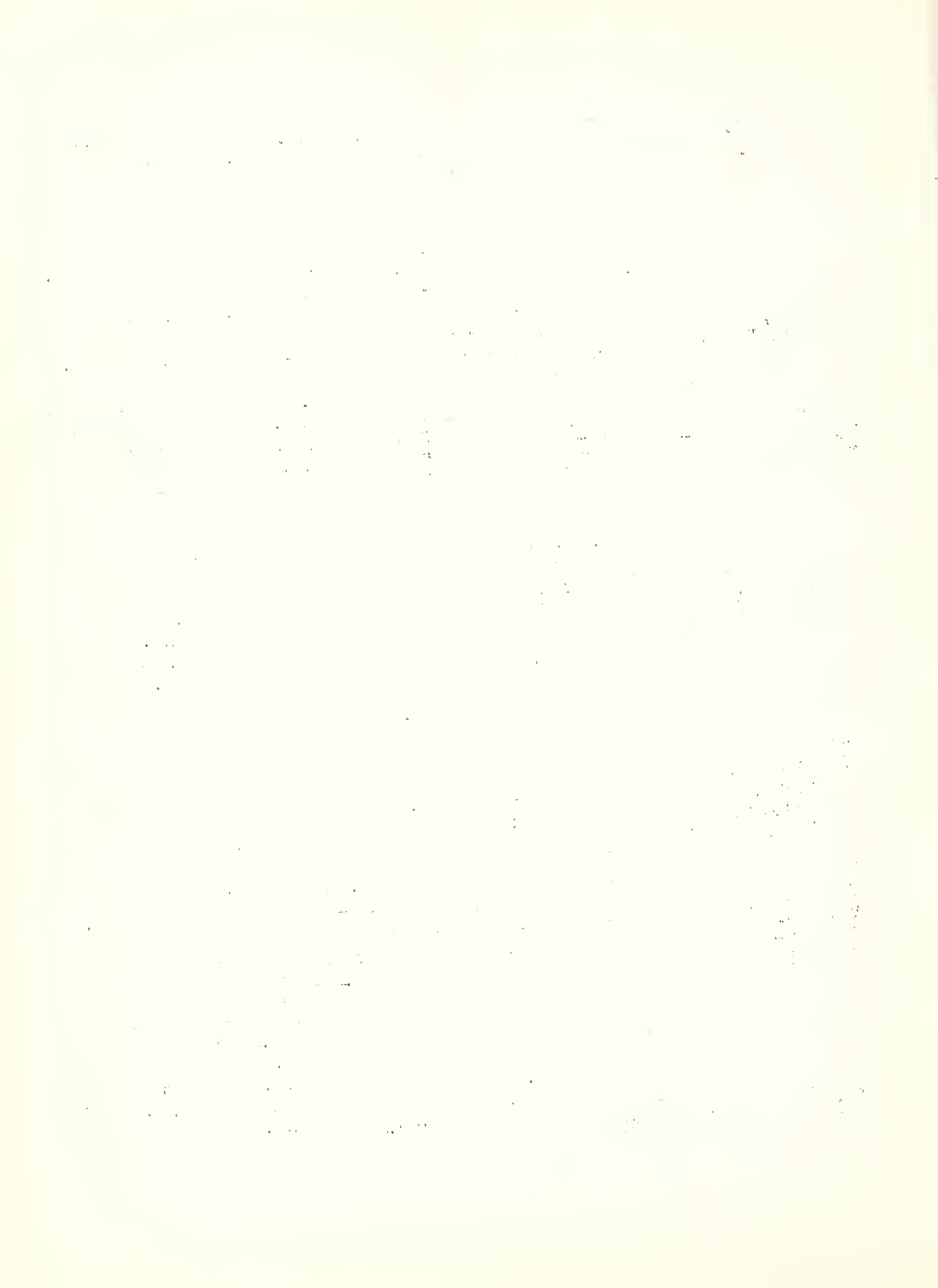
Resistance, High-Frequency (Principles) - - - - - - - - - -R144
Resistance, Measurement - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -R240
Resistance, Negative - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 537.61
Resistance of Antennas (Principles) - - - - - - - - - - -R127
Resistance-Variation Method of Measurement - - - - - - - -R241
Resistors -R383
Resonance, General Principles - - - - - - - - - - - - - -R140
Resonance, in Simple Radio Circuits - - - - - - - - - - -R141.2
Resonance Methods in Radio Measurements -~~b~~- - - - - - - - -R202
Resonance Methods of Measuring Frequency or Wave Length - -R211
Resonance Transformers - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -R356.3
Rotary, Non-Synchronous Spark Systems - - - - - - - - - -R411.6
Rotary, Spark Gaps, Non-Synchronous - - - - - - - - - - -R352.6
Rotary Spark Gaps, Synchronous - - - - - - - - - - - - -R352.4
Rotary, Synchronous Spark Systems - -~~b~~- - - - - - - - - -R411.4
Rubber -R281.35
Rules, Radio Manufacturing - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -R700.7
Rules, Station Operation - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -R620.7

Safety, Radio -R300.5
Sales, Radio Manufacturing - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -R740
Schools, Radio -R070
Seasonal Variations (of Radio Signals) - - - - - - - - - -R113.2
Secondary Batteries - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -621.354
Secondary Standards. Classify under appropriate item in - - -
Radio Measurements and Standardization - -
Secrecy Systems -R435
Self Inductance, Measurement - - - - - - - - - - - - - -R231
Service, Commercial Radio - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -R530
Shellac -R281.48
Shellac Binders, Laminated Insulating Materials - - - - -R281.12
Shellac Binders, Moulded Insulating Materials - - - - -R281.22
Shielding in Radio Measurements -~~b~~- - - - - - - - - - -R201.5
Shields (Radio Circuit) - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -R387.1
Short-Wave Electron Tube Generators - - - - - - - - - - -R344.4
Short-Wave Radio Systems - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -R402
Short-Wave Stations - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -R612
Shunted Telephone Method, Signal Intensity - - - - - - -R271
Signal Corps Radio Service - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -R560
Signal Intensity, Measurement - - - - - - - - - - - - -R270
Silicon Detector - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -R364
Silk -R281.41
Simple Oscillators - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -R351
Simple Radio Circuits - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -R141
Skin Effect (High-Frequency Resistance) - - - - - - - - -R144
Slate -R281.74
Slide Rules -510.8
Societies -R060
Sound -534
Sound, See also Signal Intensity Measurement - - - - - - -R270

Spark Gaps - - - - -	R352
Spark Gaps (Principles) - - - - -	R152
Spark Systems - - - - -	R412
Spark, Timed, Systems - - - - -	R424
Spark Transmitting Sets, - Kick Back Prevention - - -	R300.6
Sparking Distance, Voltage - - - - -	R262
Special Services (Radio) - - - - -	R530
Speech Distortion, Principles - - - - -	R148.1
Speech Transmission, Radio - - - - -	R412
Standardization, Radio - - - - -	R200
Standard Waves, Transmission of - - - - -	R555
Standards, Bureau of - - - - -	353.821
Static (Radio Transmission) - - - - -	R114
Static, Elimination of - - - - -	R431
Static Machines - - - - -	-537.23
Station Call Letters - - - - -	R531.2
Station Descriptions - - - - -	R610
Station Interference - - - - -	R432
Stations, High-Power (See also R401) - - - - -	R611
Stations, Low-Power (See also R402) - - - - -	R612
Stations, Remote Control - - - - -	R440
Stationary Waves on Wires - - - - -	R116
Statistics of Station Operation - - - - -	-R620.1
Statistics on Radio Manufacturing - - - - -	-R700.1
Statistics, Radio - - - - -	-R001
Steamships - - - - -	-623.8
Stockrooms, Radio - - - - -	-R308
Storage Batteries - - - - -	621, 354
Strays (Radio Transmission) - - - - -	-R114
Strays, Elimination of - - - - -	R431
Strength of Signals, Measurement - - - - -	R280
Submarine Cable Telegraphy - - - - -	-621.382.8
Submarine Radio Communication - - - - -	-R515
Submarine Sound Signals - - - - -	-534.83
Submerged Antennas - - - - -	R323
Submerged Antennas (Principles) - - - - -	-R123
Substitution Method of Measuring Resistance - - - - -	-R243
Substitution Methods in Radio Measurements - - - - -	R205
Sulphur - - - - -	R281.77
Swinging (of Radio Signals) - - - - -	-R113.1
Switchboards - - - - -	-621.317
Switches - - - - -	-621.317.3
Symbols, Radio - - - - -	-R030
Synchronous Rotary Gaps - - - - -	-R352.4
Synchronous Rotary Spark Systems - - - - -	R411.4
Systems of Radio Communication - - - - -	R400
Systems, Secrecy - - - - -	R435
Tables, Radio - - - - -	R080
Telegraphone - - - - -	621.385.91
Telegraphy - - - - -	-621.382
Telegraphy, High-Speed - - - - -	-621.382.4

Telegraphy, Radio - - - - -	-R000
Telegraphy, Wire, Use of Electron Tubes in - - - - -	R348
Telephone, Radio, Electron Tube Sets - - - - -	R346
Telephone Receivers - - - - -	-R366
Telephone Receivers, Loud-Speaking - - - - -	R366.3
Telephone Receivers, Tuned - - - - -	R366.2
Telephone Systems, Radio - - - - -	R413
Telephony - - - - -	621.385
Telephony, Radio - - - - -	R000
Telephony, Wire, Use of Electron Tubes in - - - - -	-R348
Terminology, Radio - - - - -	R030
Tesla Coils - - - - -	621.314.7
Testing. Index under apparatus tested - - - - -	- - - - -
Testing, Station Operation - - - - -	-R620.68
Textbooks, Radio - - - - -	R020
Textiles - - - - -	-R221.41
Thermal Ammeters, (Hot-Wire) - - - - -	R251.1
Thermoelement - - - - -	R251.2
Thermogalvanometers - - - - -	R251.3
Thermophones - - - - -	621.385.93
Three-Electrode Electron Tubes - - - - -	-R333
Tickers - - - - -	R385.3
Timed Spark Systems - - - - -	-R424
Time Signals - - - - -	R551
Tone Wheels - - - - -	-R385.3
Tone Wheels, Use of - - - - -	R427
Tools, Radio Manufacturing - - - - -	R701.4
Towers - - - - -	R320.8
Toys, Radio - - - - -	R565
Traffic (Radio) - - - - -	R561
Training - - - - -	R070
Training of Operators - - - - -	R073
Trains of Damped Waves - - - - -	R143
Transformer, Radio Current - - - - -	R251.3
Transformers - - - - -	621.314.3
Transformers for Electron Tube Amplifiers - - - - -	-R342.7
Transformers, Oscillation - - - - -	-R382.5
Transformers (Radio Transmitting) - - - - -	-R356
Transformers, Radio Transmitting (principles) - - - - -	-R156
Transformers, Resonance - - - - -	R356.3
Transmission Formulas, Radio - - - - -	R113.7
Transmission of Photographs by Radio - - - - -	R582
Transmission of Power by Radio - - - - -	R581
Transmission Phenomena - - - - -	R113
Transmission, Remote Control - - - - -	R440
Transmitters, Automatic - - - - -	R359
Transmitters, Condenser - - - - -	621.385.95
Transmitting from Aircraft - - - - -	R522
Transmitting Sets - - - - -	-R350
Transmitting Sets, Arc - - - - -	R353
Transmitting Sets, Electron Tube - - - - -	R344.3
Transmitting Sets, Radio Telephone, Electron Tube - - - - -	-R346
Transmitting Sets, Spark - - - - -	R352

Transmitting to Aircraft - - - - -	R524
Transoceanic Communication - - - - -	R401
Tree Telegraphy - - - - -	495
Triangulation, Radio (Principles) - - - - -	R125.1
Triangulation, Radio. See also Applications to Navigation	
	R510
Trigonometry - - - - -	514
Triodes - - - - -	R330
Triodes, See Electron Tubes - - - - -	
Tropical Radio - - - - -	R113.55
Tubes, Electron - - - - -	R330
Tubes, Electron (Principles) - - - - -	R130
Tuned Telephone Receivers - - - - -	R366.2
Tuners - - - - -	R382.5
Tungsten - - - - -	R284.13
Tuning, General Principles - - - - -	R140
Tuning Forks - - - - -	534.3
Two-Electrode Electron Tubes - - - - -	R332
Ultra-Violet Signaling - - - - -	623.731
Undamped Wave Systems - - - - -	R420
Underground Antennas - - - - -	R323
Underground Antennas (Principles) - - - - -	R123
Underwater Antennas - - - - -	R323
Underwater Antennas (Principles) - - - - -	R123
United States, Radio Development - - - - -	R592
Vacuum Apparatus - - - - -	533.85
Vacuum Tubes - - - - -	R330
Valves (Electron Tubes) - - - - -	R330
Variations, Daily, (of Radio Signals)- - - - -	R113.2
Variations (Directional) (Of Radio Signals) - - - - -	R113.2
Variations, Seasonal (of Radio Signals) - - - - -	R113.2
Variometer - - - - -	R382
Varnish - - - - -	R281.47
Vibration Galvanometers - - - - -	621.374.45
Violet-Ray Coils - - - - -	621.314.7
Visual Signaling - - - - -	623.731
Vitrified Clay Products - - - - -	R281.82
Voltage, Measurement - - - - -	R260
Voltage, Sparking - - - - -	R262
Voltmeters - - - - -	621.374.3
Voltmeters, Electron Tube - - - - -	R261
Voltmeters, Electrostatic - - - - -	R263
Voltmeters, for Radio Frequencies - - - - -	R260



Wave	621.374.6
Wave Form Analysis	537.7
Wave Front Angle	-R113.9
Wave Length, Antenna (Principles)	R127
Wave Length Assignment (Law)	-R007
Wave Length, Measurement	-R210
Wave Trains, Damped	R143
Waves on Wires	-R116
Waves, Radio	-R110
Waves, Standard, Transmission of	-R555
Wavemeters	-R384.1
Wax	-R281.44
Weather	-551.5
Weather (Radio Transmission)	-R113.5
Wheatstone Bridges	621.374.2
Wire and Radio Systems, Linkage of	-R450
Wire Communication, Use of Electron Tubes in	-R348
Wired Radio	R470
Wireless, See Radio	-b-
Wires, Ground	R323
Wires, Ground (Antennas)	-R123
Wires, Waves on	R116
Wood	R281.43
Woodworking Shop, Radio Factories	-R712
Working of Radio Stations	R620.6

X-Ray Tubes	-621.327.7
X's (Radio Transmission)	-R114
X's, Elimination of	R430

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