- 1 Standard 8 Ohm Speaker
- 2 9V Batteries
- 2 9V Battery Clips

Procedure:
1.Connect the Red Wire from the Transformer to either terminal on the speaker.
2.Connect the White Wire from the transformer to the other terminal on the speaker.
3.Connect the Red Wire from one Battery Clip to the Black Wire from the other Battery Clip.
4.Connect the Red Wire from the second Battery Clip to the Green Wire from the Keypad.
5.Connect the Blue Wire from the Keypad to the Orange/Black Wire from the Keypad.
6.Connect the Black Wire from the first Battery Clip to the two above wires (Blue and Black/Orange).
7.Connect the Black Wire from the Keypad to the Blue Wire from the Transformer.
8.Connect the Red/Green Wire from the Keypad to the Green Wire from the Transformer.
9.Make sure the Black Wire from the Transformer and the remaining wires from the Keypad are free.
10.Hook up the Batteries.

Optional:
1.Put it all in a case.
2.Add a Silver Box to it.

Use:
Just use it like a normal keypad, except put the speaker next to the receiver of the phone you're using.

110.The BLAST Box by The Jolly Roger

Ever want to really make yourself be heard? Ever talk to someone on the phone who just doesn't shut up? Or just call the operator and pop her eardrum? Well, up until recently it has been impossible for you to do these things. That is, unless of course you've got a blast box. All a blast box is, is a really cheap amplifier, (around 5 watts or so) connected in place of the microphone on your telephone. It works best on model 500 AT&T Phones, and if constructed small enough, can be placed inside the phone.

Construction:
Construction is not really important. Well it is, but since I'm letting you make
your own amp, I really don't have to include this.

Usage:
Once you've built your blast box, simply connect a microphone (or use the microphone from the phone) to the input of the amplifier, and presto. There it is. Now, believe it or not, this device actually works. (At least on crossbar.) It seems that Illinois bell switching systems allow quite a lot of current to pass right through the switching office, and out to whoever you're calling. When
you talk in the phone, it comes out of the other phone (again it works best if the phone that you're calling has the standard western electric earpiece) incredibly loud. This device is especially good for PBS Subscription drives. Have "Phun", and don't get caught!

111.Dealing with the Rate & Route Operator by The Jolly Roger

It seems that fewer and fewer people have blue boxes these days, and that is really too bad. Blue boxes, while not all that great for making free calls (since the TPC can tell when the call was made, as well as where it was too and from), are really a lot of fun to play with. Short of becoming a real live TSPS operator, they are about the only way you can really play with the network.

For the few of you with blue boxes, here are some phrases which may make life easier when dealing with the rate & route (R&R) operators. To get the R&R op, you send a KP + 141 + ST. In some areas you may need to put another NPA before the 141 (i.e., KP + 213 + 141 + ST), if you have no local R&R ops.

The R&R operator has a myriad of information, and all it takes to get this data is mumbling cryptic phrases. There are basically four special phrases to give the R&R ops. They are NUMBERS route, DIRECTORY route, OPERATOR route, and PLACE NAME.

To get an R&R an area code for a city, one can call the R&R operator and ask for the numbers route. For example, to find the area code for Carson City, Nevada, we'd ask the R&R op for "Carson City, Nevada, numbers route, please." and get the answer, "Right... 702 plus." meaning that 702 plus 7 digits gets us there.

Sometimes directory assistance isn't just NPA+131. The way to get these routings is to call R&R and ask for "Anaheim, California, directory route, please." Of course, she'd tell us it was 714 plus, which means 714 + 131 gets us the D.A. op there. This is sort of pointless example, but I couldn't come up with a better one on short notice.