

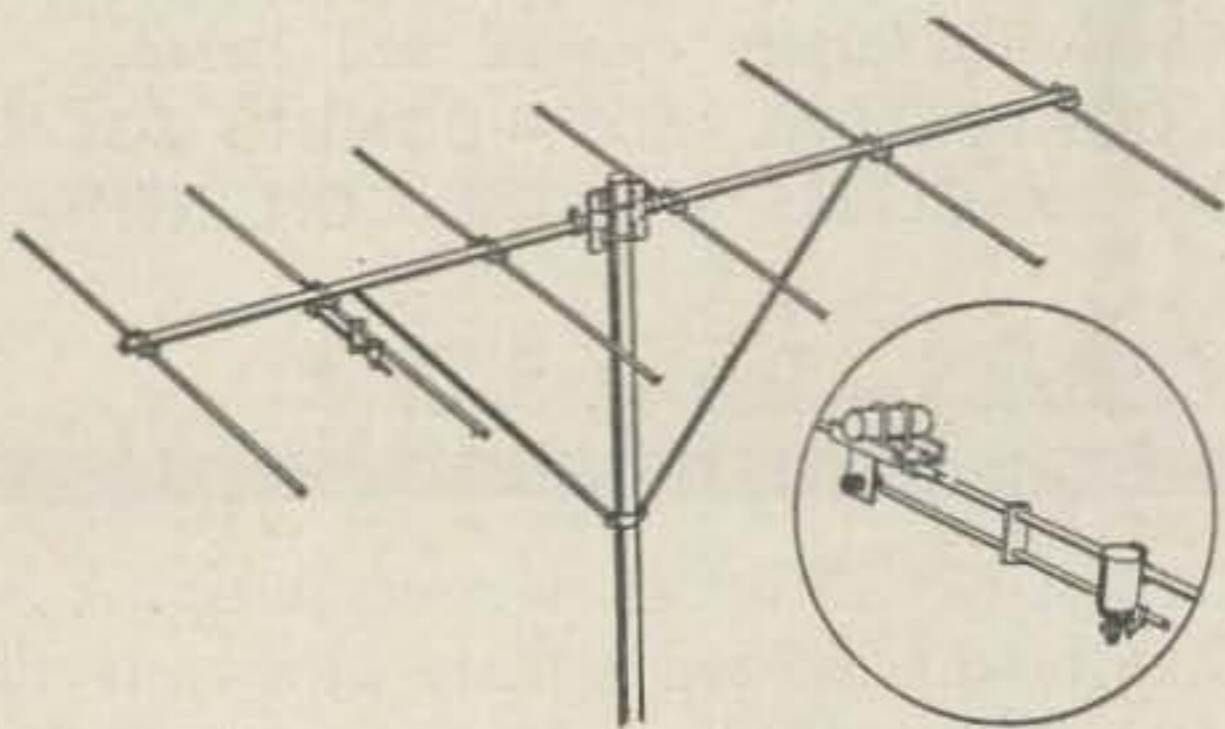


SATURN 6

the original

HALO

Saturn 6 Antenna only... **\$11.95**
 Saturn 6 plus mast &
 bumper mount..... **\$16.95**



Long John
 for Six Meters **\$34.95**

FEATURES

- Designed for maximum forward gain.
- Gamma Match for co-ax feeder.
- Finest grade aluminum tubing.
- Exceptionally strong since there are no drilled holes.
- All aluminum construction eliminates electrolysis.
- Entire beam and supports can be grounded for lightning protection.

We are proud of this new Long John Antenna. We've tried to put in every feature you could want. The result is a reasonable cost high gain beam which can easily be put up and which will stay there practically forever. It has a wide enough lobe so you don't have to swing it around all the time, yet gives you tremendous gain where you want it.

AT YOUR DISTRIBUTORS OR WRITE DIRECT

HI-PAR
Products Co.
FITCHBURG, MASSACHUSETTS

those designed for VHF work as most of the types used on the lower frequencies perform miserably in the VHF range. This applies more to transmitting tubes than receiving tubes. Coils should be air-wound if possible and wound with bare wire. A good grade of coil dope, such as GC "Q Dope," should be used if any is going to be used at all. Slug tuned coils should have slugs designed to work at the frequency at which the coils are being used. The type of slugs used on the broadcast bands and below 30 mc are completely unsuitable for VHF work. Brass slugs decrease the inductance of the coil and are usually used at 2 meters and above as it makes the coil easier to wind. Stray inductance in leads should be avoided. VHF gear usually does not look neat because some of the neat wiring in which parts are parallel and at right angles to each other requires extremely long leads which make that type of wiring unsuitable for VHF.

These are the most common pitfalls to be avoided in VHF work. There are many more, but these are the main ones. If a rig is built using this as a guide, very little trouble should be encountered with getting successful results.

... WA2INM

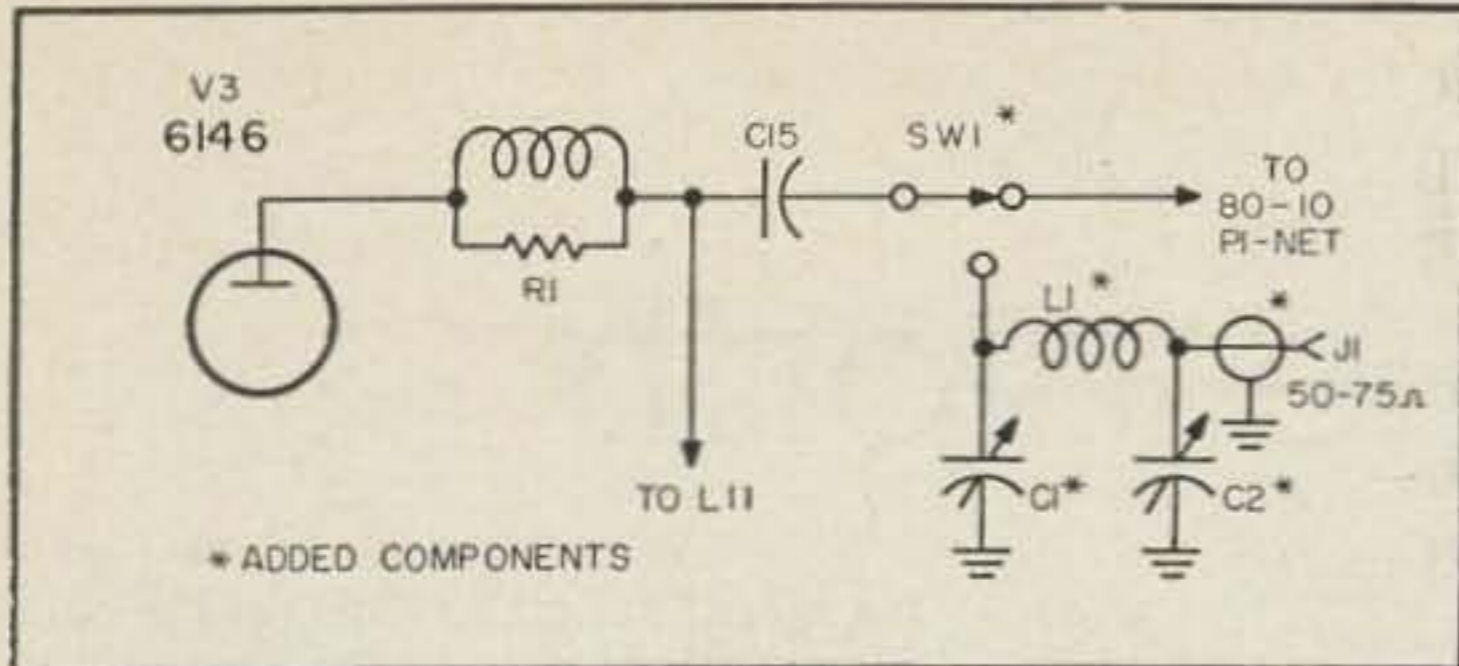
Putting the Eico 720 on Six Meters

James Beckett WA2KTJ
 344 Park Avenue
 Corning, New York

NO doubt there are many of these fine transmitters being used by Novices and Generals. So, in case you went from Novice to Technician or would just plain like to get on six without too much effort, this addition to the 720 will do the trick.

The oscillator of the 720 will oscillate with an 8 mc crystal if the oscillator coil L1 is slightly readjusted. This 8 mc output will then triple to 25 mc in the buffer multiplier with the bandswitch in the 10 meter position. In turn, the 25 mc output is doubled in the final to 50 mc. The latter is accomplished by the addition of a separate pi-net output circuit.

Mounting of the components at first seems



a problem, but with careful application of dexterity, the trusty hack saw will solve the problem. A panel 6½" wide by 4½" high is cut from the right side of the top cover. Replace the top cover and establish the proper position of the newly cut panel. Mark this positioning so it may be relocated after the top is removed. Remove top and relocate panel with flange resting on chassis. Mark two or three places on the flange for drilling holes for the bolts that will hold the panel. After this is done replace panel and mark the holes for the chassis. Drill same. Placement of the components on the panel will depend on the parts you use. In my case the switch is on the left of the panel, the plate tuning capacitor in the middle, the antenna loading capacitor on the right, and the SO-239 bottom right. The parts may be juggled around so that everything clears.

The only change in the original circuitry suggested is to remove L 17, the parasitic suppressor, and replace with a 47 ohm 2 watt resistor, over which, wind a two turn coil of number 18 tinned wire.

Coil L1 must be readjusted to produce about 3.5 ma drive with the bandswitch in the ten meter position. This will be the normal position of the bandswitch while operating six meters. (Some loss of drive may occur while on ten meters, in that case L1 may need to be reset while on ten). Use an 8 mc crystal in this adjustment.

Tune up follows the same procedure as the other bands except that the bandswitch must be on ten as mentioned and switch S1 in the six meter position. Connect a good antenna with a low SWR and you're in business.

This modification has been in use for over a year with very good results. All in all it's a very inexpensive conversion.

Parts List

- C1—50 mmfd variable—Bud 1853
- C2—250 mmfd variable—Lafayette MS-214
- L1—4½ turns number 18¾ in. dia. (resonate with C1 at 50 mc by spreading or compressing turns)
- J1—SO-239 coaxial connector
- SW1—One pole, two position, ceramic switch—Centralab 172C
- R1—47 ohm 2 watt resistor with two turns number 18 wound on it.

If I owned a Poly-Comm would I have to buy a VFO?

NO! It's built-in

A microphone?

NO! It's furnished

A mounting bracket?

NO! It's furnished

An AC/DC power supply?

NO! It's built-in

POLY-COMM®

for 2 or 6



What's the inside story?

Maximum Performance!

FEATURING • Dual NuVistor Pre amp/RF for .1 μv for 6 db. S + N/N • Noise figure better than 4 db • Mini-load VFO for ultra stable transmit and receive • Noise limiting that will amaze you • RF output at least 10W on 6, 6W on 2 • Illuminated "S" meter that doubles for tune-up • Heavy gauge perforated steel case • Handcrafted teflon wiring throughout.

What's the cost?

POLY-COMM "2" **\$339.50** complete

POLY-COMM "6" **\$319.50** complete

and there's NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR CD UNITS!

Sounds like a good value, tell me more!

Gladly, just send in the coupon.

Please send complete data on:

Poly-comm "6" Poly-comm "2"

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____

Intended use _____

POLYTRONICS

LAB
inc.

388 Getty Avenue
CLIFTON, NEW JERSEY