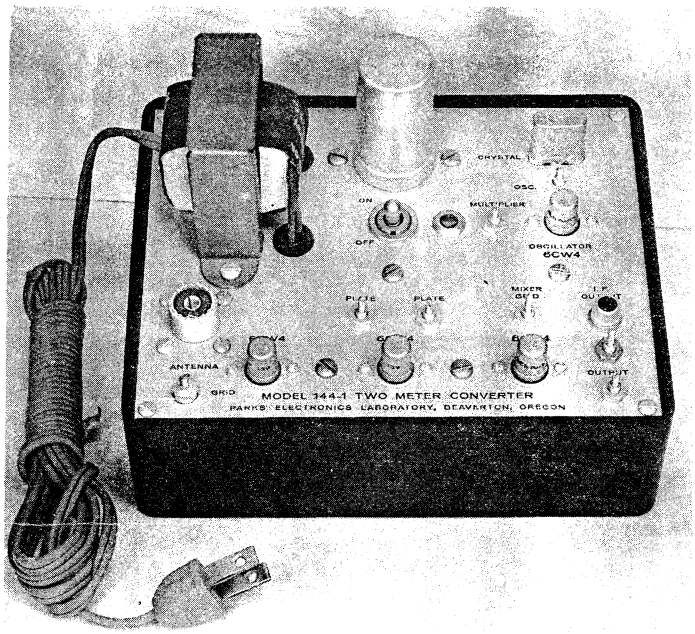
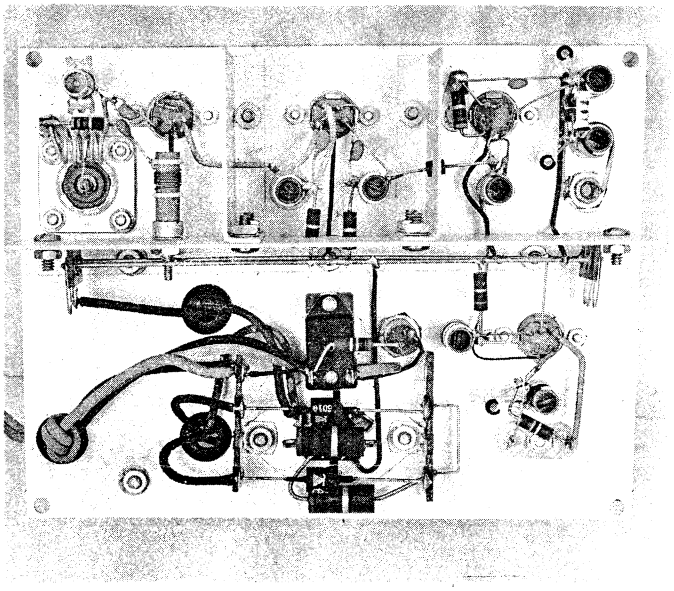
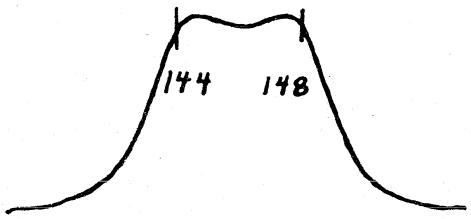
TWO METER NUVISTOR CASCODE CONVERTER





R.F. AMPLIFIER: Two type 6CW4s in a neutralized cascode circuit. Four tuned circuits at 144 Mc. plus neutralizing circuit.



NOISE FIGURE: 3 d.b. or less over the entire band of 144 to 148 Mc.

INPUT IMPEDANCE: 50 ohms. Choice of Type UHF connector shown or Type BNC or Type N.

OUTPUT IMPEDANCE 50 ohms. Choice of phono or Type BNC connector.

OSCILLATOR: Type 6CW4 with multiplier tuned circuit.

I.F. RANGES AVAILABLE: Choice of 7-11, 10-14, 14-18, 22-26, 24-28, 26-30, 27-31, 28-32, 30.5-34.5, 50-54 Mc.

BANDWIDTH: 6 d.b. down at 143 and 149 Mc. Less than 2 d.b. variation across the 2 meter band. Bandpass curve above was traced from a photograph.

CASE: Molded plastic. Inner surface sprayed with conductive paint and then coated with plastic. Bonds to panel at corners to give completely shielded interior.

PANEL: Anodized aluminum---satin finish. Sharp, printed titles.

GUARANTEE: Six months on all parts and workmanship.

DESIGN: Denton Nelson, W7UHF MANUFACTURE: Loren Parks, K7AAD

PRICE: $54.95 postpaid including tubes and crystal. Completely wired and tuned.

Made by Parks Electronics Laboratory, Route 2 Box 35 Beaverton, Oregon

MODEL 144-1 NUVISTOR CASCODE CONVERTER --- Operation and Repairs June, 1965

This converter has been carefully aligned and tested for proper gain, bandpass and noise figure. It has also been aged for several hours so that tubes, the crystal and other components which might fail prematurely have a chance to do so. It is very rare that a faulty component is reported. Nevertheless, as with all electronic equipment, some failures are bound to occur. All parts are in warranty for 6 months. If you feel certain a part has failed then you should write us describing the circumstances. If it is necessary that the converter be returned to us, we will repair it and return it to you at no charge. If you have localized a trouble to a tube, silicon diode or crystal, we will send you a replacement on receipt of the defective unit. Don't attempt to troubleshoot unless you're quite certain of your competence.

CAUTION: Do not attempt to adjust or "peak" any of the slug-tuned coils or the piston trimmer at the input of the converter. You can only destroy the response curve and make the noise figure stay the same or get worse. The sensitivity of the converter to weak signals is NOT the best where the input or other circuits peak.

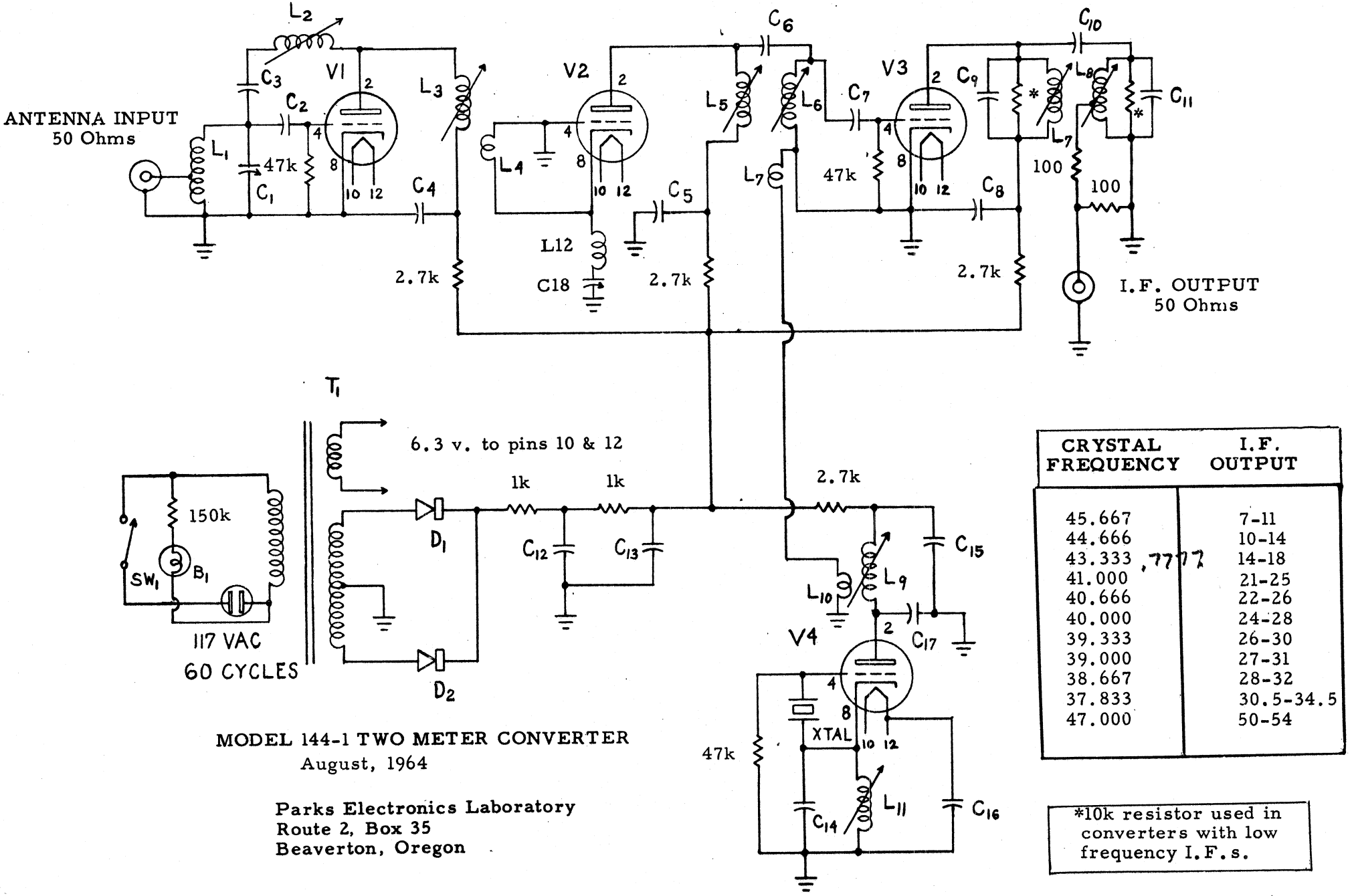
IMAGE TRAP: In the middle compartment of the converter there is a coil and piston capacitor. This tuned circuit is set at the image frequency of the converter. Its purpose is to reject more fully any signal coming in at the image frequency of the converter. The image frequency of a converter is below the frequency to which the converter is tuned by twice the I.F. If you have a converter with a 14 Mc. I.F., the oscillator injection is at 130 Mc. and the image is at 144 minus 28 or 116 Mc. If the interference from a station near the image frequency is at 146 Mc. on your dial, the image would be at 146 minus 32 or 114 Mc. If you have a local station operating near the image frequency of the converter, it is permissible to tune the trap a little in an attempt to null it out more completely. Don't change the setting much and remember about where it was set originally. It will rarely be beneficial to adjust the trap, so if you are not sure of yourself we suggest you leave it alone.

I.F. CHANGE & REPAIRS: If you find that the I.F. frequency you have chosen is not suitable because of interference from strong TV, FM or commercial transmitters in your vicinity, notify us of this and we will suggest remedial measures, possibly the return of the converter for a different I.F. The return for exchange privilege applies only to a converter you have had in your possession for less than two weeks before notifying us of your problem. You can always expect a few unwanted birdies with a crystal-controlled converter, but they should not be a problem. In many cases of birdies, a cavity filter is the easiest solution. A very good one was described in the February, 1965 issue of VHFER magazine, published by our company.

If you later purchase another receiver and desire an I.F. change for the converter, we will do it for you at our approximate cost. It is more costly for us to change a low I.F. like 7, 10 or 14 Mc. to a higher I.F. of 22, 28 Mc. etc. because of the number of coils and capacitors that must be changed. We charge $7.50 for that. Changing from high to low is the same problem and price. To change a 7 Mc. to a 10 or 14, or a 22 to a higher I.F. is only $5. Price includes return postage and swapping crystals provided you got the crystal from us (with the converter.) We do not give advice on home-modification of our converters. This is too often disasterous and our reputation suffers. When we do the job, the converter will perform like new and you will know it is right.

If you want us to check over your Parks Converter to be sure it is operating as it should, has proper band pass and noise figure, we will do this for a flat charge of $4.50 provided the insides have not been changed by you or a previous owner. The $4.50 covers return postage. Any needed repairs are additional but should not run over 2 or 3 dollars more. We only intend to break even on service work. We want you as a satisfied customer to advertise for us. Advertising is expensive. Your recommendation to a friend is the best type. We do not service equipment other than our own.

PARKS ELECTRONICS LABORATORY ROUTE 2, BOX 35 BEAVERTON, OREGON
Area Code 503 644-7463



MODEL 144-1 TWO METER CONVERTER
August, 1964

Parks Electronics Laboratory
Route 2, Box 35
Beaverton, Oregon

CRYSTAL FREQUENCY	I.F. OUTPUT
45.667	7-11
44.666	10-14
43.333	14-18
41.000	21-25
40.666	22-26
40.000	24-28
39.333	26-30
39.000	27-31
38.667	28-32
37.833	30.5-34.5
47.000	50-54

*10k resistor used in converters with low frequency I.F.s.