

pam

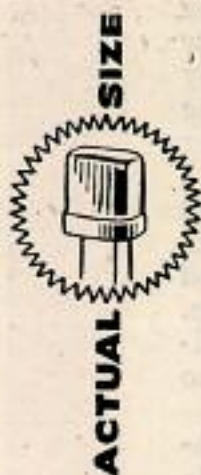
**1st in Britain
transistor
PORTABLE**



MODEL 710

WHAT IS A TRANSISTOR?

The transistor is simply a tiny crystal of the rare element "Germanium" enclosed in a hermetically sealed container. It is minute in size and colossal in its potentialities. The transistors in the PAM 710 perform all the functions of the normal radio valve—but are infinitely more economical, stronger and more reliable in every way.



BEAUTIFUL APPEARANCE

The PAM 710 has a stoutly-constructed luxury cabinet. It comes in a beautiful ivory and tan finish, set off with gold metallic strips and a real leather carrying handle.

ECONOMY IN RUNNING

The model 710 works entirely off four U2 batteries. The estimated playing life of these batteries, on one set, is 750 hours. By using the set for a period of 4 hours a day, 6 months use is obtained at the extraordinarily low cost of only 2s. 4d.

OUTSTANDING REPRODUCTION

The space-saving properties of the transistor and the small batteries used in the set make possible the use of a large High Flux permanent magnet Elliptical Speaker (6" x 4"). This gives perfect reproduction and makes the Transistor Portable outstanding amongst other battery portables.

MODEL 710

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

Controls: Tuning, Wavechange, Volume, On/Off.

Wavebands: M.W. 176-568 metres.
L.W. Fixed tuned to 1500 metres (Light Programme).

Loudspeaker: High Flux Permanent Magnet 6" x 4" Elliptical.

Batteries: Four U2 cells.

Consumption: 35 milli-amps average at 6 volts.

Dimensions: Unpacked 9½" x 7¼" x 3½"

Weight: Unpacked: less batteries, 4 lb. 2 oz.; with batteries, 5 lb.

Circuit Description: Eight transistors are employed as follows: Frequency changer, local oscillator, two I.F. amplifiers, detector, driver, two power output. An internal ferrite-rod aerial is used for both wavebands.

The I.F. amplifier includes four tuned circuits employing high efficiency ferrite cores and operating at 315 kc/s. A.G.C. is applied to the first I.F. amplifier.

The driver stage is transformer coupled to the Class B push-pull output stage, which is directly connected to the high impedance loudspeaker coil.

PRICE **30** GNS. TAX PAID



WHAT IS A PRINTED CIRCUIT ?

A Printed Circuit is the modern radio engineer's method of ensuring absolute uniformity in production. You know that Bank-notes are always perfectly printed and perfectly uniform; the printed circuit is founded on a similar principle of reproduction.

The circuit is actually printed or etched in copper, the components are inserted on the circuit board, and all are soldered into position in one single operation. Components cannot move out of position, and there are no loose wires to cause short-circuits.

The results are—GREATER RELIABILITY, MORE CONSTANT PERFORMANCE, EASIER SERVICING. The chances of a wrong connection are almost entirely eliminated.

AUTHORISED

Pam

DEALER

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