



**Your paskey to
the world's romance*

There is no other radio like Hallicrafters. Its precision construction and skillful engineering will bring you superb performance on the short-wave bands plus fine reception of your favorite broadcast programs. These world-famous precision instruments have been sold in 89 countries, used by 33 governments. They are remembered by veterans, prized by experts, and preferred by radio specialists throughout the world who want a radio that is all radio.

Due to a variety of natural causes, short-wave programs cannot be heard with the same regularity as standard broadcasts. Atmospheric changes, sun spots, the movement of storms, the season of the year, the time of day, etc., all affect short-wave reception. The principal short-wave stations in the world are listed in this folder. You will be amazed how many you can receive on your Hallicrafters.

Helpful Information About Short-Wave Listening

There are six principal bands for international short-wave broadcasts as follows: 49-, 41-, 31-, 25-, 19-, and 16-Meter Bands. The approximate limits of these various bands are:

49-Meter Band 5.9-6.5 Mc
41-Meter Band 7.1-7.3 Mc
31-Meter Band 9.3-9.9 Mc

25-Meter Band 11.6-12.3 Mc
19-Meter Band 15.1-15.5 Mc
16-Meter Band 17.4-17.9 Mc

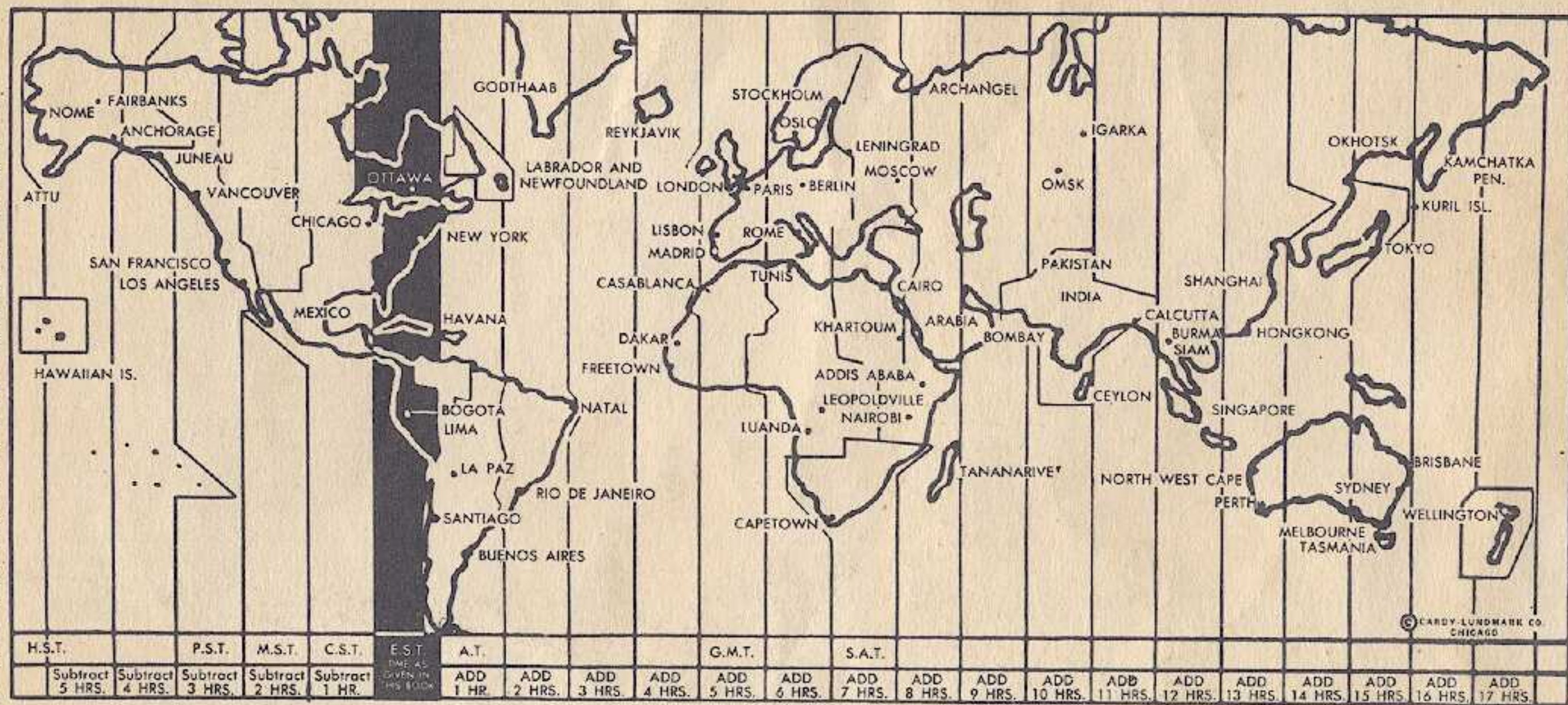
Due to the changeable nature of short-wave transmission, most large stations broadcast on two or more of the above bands at the same time, so that their programs may be more certain of "getting through" on one or other of the frequencies to various parts of the world. In the daytime for example you may listen to London very well on the 19-Meter band, and not be able to hear them at all on the 31-Meter Band; at night however, they will probably come "booming in" on the 31-Meter Band and be "blacked out" completely on the 19-Meter Band. After a little experience, you will quickly learn to scan the various bands to determine which band is "alive" at the time you want to listen.

You will notice that in this list the exact frequency of each station is given in megacycles (under the column headed "Frqcy Mc.") just like the numbers on the main dial of your Hallicrafters radio. If your Hallicrafter set has a band-spread dial be sure to keep it between 0 and 10 because as this dial is turned upwards towards 100 it has the effect of "shifting" the stations on the main dial to come in at a slightly higher dial reading than they ordinarily should. The Meter Band of each of the stations is shown in the column headed "Band Meters"; these numbers are shown merely to designate the particular band, and are not used in tuning your radio.

It will be easier to remember which "Meter Band" refers to which group of frequencies (in megacycles) if you keep in mind that the meters multiplied by the megacycles always equal 300. Hence as the meters go up, the megacycles go down, and vice versa. If you have one, and want the other, merely divide into 300. The figure of 300, you may wish to know, represents one millionth of the speed of light (or radio waves) per second; the higher the frequency in megacycles (i.e., the more waves per second), the shorter the wave length in meters (the distance between any two consecutive waves).

WORLD WIDE TIME MAP

COMPARING TIMES OF THE WORLD WITH EASTERN STANDARD TIME.



for Daylight Saving, subtract 1 hour.

BEST RECEPTION TABLE

BAND	MOST FAVORABLE TIME	MOST FAVORABLE DISTANCE
60-49M	Night . . . Winter	Day—300 Miles . . . Night—Over 1500 Miles
31M	Day (Late Afternoon) and Night . . . Winter	Over 500 Miles
25M	Evenings or Late Summer Afternoons	Day—Under 2000 miles...Night—Over 2000 miles
19-16M	Early Mornings and Summer Evenings	Over 1500 Miles
13-11M	Early Mornings	Over 1500 Miles

NOTE: ADJUST FOR DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME!