

Duplicate that missing 62S-1 High Voltage adaptor Cable

Not sure why, but so many times when we are lucky enough to find a nice Collins 62S-1 6 & 2 Meter Transverter, the matching and required 800 Volt High Voltage adaptor and cable have gone missing.



Here is what you need to make a new one. This is not a learners exact step by step, but just the essential information.

The High Voltage connector is a standard BNC and the original cable is marked " ccku RG-58C/U HOLYOKE W&C Corp " and appears to just be high quality RG-58C/U. For those of you worried about the high voltage on the RG-58/U or the standard BNC, do not be concerned. Collins used this same setup on the KWS-1 Power Supply high voltage cable and that was essentially 2000 volts. But, do use High Quality cable – Belden or the like...Not Radio Shack etc.

The original cable length is 45 1/2 inches reveal to reveal – so the starting cable was probably 4 feet before stripping and assembly work started.

Attached are two pictures to guide you. The 11 pin connectors (one male and one female) are in a plastic tube that measures exactly 1 5/8 inch long. Grommet entry for the RG-58C/U is 9/16 inch & back from the edge of the male end of the assembly tubing edge and is in-between pins 6 and 7 - but about 2/3 of the way (closer to 7).

The red Spaghetti (exactly 4 inches long) is rubberized outer cover with "typical of the period" woven cloth interior. It is a pretty tight fit to the RG-58 outer diameter but slides freely if the cord is taken off. The color of this outer tubing is a ruby red that is pretty well represented in the photos. The label is paper, and says " 800 V IN " around the cable - as shown. There is one wrap of typical waxed cord around the spaghetti to hold it in place just behind the BNC.

DO NOT forget to carry the shield ground through that adapter. ☺



Assembly of the tubular adapter is best done by starting at the female end and bring everything through including the 800 V tap and shield and then by running all of the properly stripped “through wires” out through the unsoldered male pins. Then finish it off by soldering all of the male pins.

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