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rob manning's keylines

Rob Mannion G3XFD

Recently in the UK we've had an extremely interesting 'technical taster' of what's just round the corner regarding the entry of the People's Republic of China (Communist China) into the field of wide scale manufacturing of Amateur Radio equipment. The 'taster' appeared in the UK (I've not heard if they've appeared in the Republic of Ireland yet) in the form of apparently well-made v.h.f. and u.h.f. hand-held f.m. transceivers.

Rather amusingly, the Jing Tong transceivers I've seen - but not used (they've also been recorded as JT45/ and JT435 together with various other designations and names) are seemingly of the same design. The most common models appear to be the 144MHz type, with fewer of the 430MHz versions seen in use. Incidentally, the Jing Tong name, despite seeming to be an amusing joke - is actually a Chinese term and not some importer's attempt at reminding us of the Goon Show!

I first became aware of the arrival of the Chinese-made Jing Tong transceivers when I overheard a conversation in Polish on 144MHz - emanating from a nearby building site close to my home in Bournemouth. I also heard Russian voices in conversation and it was words such as 'concrete' and 'crane' that provided the clues as to what was going on!

I approached several building workers and - despite my limited Polish (and even more restricted Russian) I learned that the rigs - of course they don't have CE markings - had been introduced into UK from Eastern Europe by people coming to work here. At the time, when I spoke to Ofcom I was told by an official they hadn't heard of what was happening - but things soon began to move apace!

Of course, the eBay auction site soon had a good choice of Jing Tongs, but soon the importer (yes, they also seemed to be arriving in the UK to be sold) soon stopped. Despite this, occasional reports of Russian, Polish and even Spanish voices - connected with building sites - were being reported on 144MHz. However, the intrusions have now dwindled and I'm not hearing so much on 144MHz. Have they gone up to 430MHz I wonder, or are they using licence free p.m.r. radios?

I've heard varying reports of the quality of the Chinese imports. Some readers tell me

they think they're "Quite good", other Amateurs say they are "cheap and nasty". But, despite these comments everyone agrees that at less than £40 per unit (in some areas you could buy a pair of rigs for less than £50) they provided exceptionally good value for money.

I think we're in for a real surprise when China fully enters the Amateur Radio market! Just imagine, taking into account the almost Serf-like level of Chinese worker wages, the equipment prices are likely to be very cheap. However, there's one decadent Westerner (me) who would feel most uncomfortable in taking advantage of Chinese workers for the sake of my radio hobby.

Two ZN414/MK484 Projects

Because of a remarkable, and unavoidable coincidence we have two ZN414/MK484 projects in *PW* this month. This will no doubt bring some adverse comments - but it's a rare occurrence and in fact, both projects (**Oliver G3TJ's** and **George G3RJV's**) are different in approach.

My Thanks

My thanks go to everyone who has written, telephoned and E-mailed me since I returned to the office. It's great to be back!

I was very pleased to see the favourable comments regarding the efforts of my colleagues who stepped in while I was ill. What particularly struck me was the appreciation by all correspondents that producing *PW* involves far more than the Editor. It's all too easy for readers to think the Editor does it all by himself but the days of **Fred Camm** - when he appeared to do everything by himself - are long gone! Producing a magazine can only be done by a dedicated group of colleagues nowadays.

In fact, **as I always point out during club visits** - this Editor is backed up by some very hard working colleagues. Everyone else here has at least three separate jobs, and they're often doing all of them at once while working on *PW* or *Radio User*. I'm the only staff member with one special job - but I could never manage the entire process by myself! Thanks again everyone.

Rob G3XFD

practical wireless

services

Just some of the services *Practical Wireless* offers to readers...

Subscriptions

Subscriptions are available at £33 per annum to UK addresses, £41 Europe Airmail and £50 RoW Airmail.

Components For *PW* Projects

In general all components used in constructing *PW* projects are available from a variety of component suppliers. Where special, or difficult to obtain, components are specified, a supplier will be quoted in the article.

Photocopies & Back Issues

We have a selection of back issues, covering the past three years of *PW*. If you are looking for an article or review that you missed first time around, we can help. If we don't have the whole issue we can always supply a photocopy of the article.

Placing An Order

Orders for back numbers, binders and items from our Book Store should be sent to: **PW Publishing Ltd., Post Sales Department, Arrowsmith Court, Station Approach, Broadstone Dorset BH18 8PW**, with details of your credit card or a cheque or postal order payable to *PW* Publishing Ltd. Cheques with overseas orders must be drawn on a London Clearing Bank and in Sterling. Credit card orders (Access, Mastercard, Eurocard, AMEX or Visa) are also welcome by telephone to Broadstone **0870 224 7830**. An answering machine will accept your order out of office hours and during busy periods in the office. You can also FAX an order, giving full details to Broadstone **0870 224 7850**. The E-mail address is bookstore@pwpublishing.ltd.uk

Technical Help

We regret that due to Editorial time scales, replies to technical queries cannot be given over the telephone. Any technical queries by E-mail are very unlikely to receive immediate attention either. So, if you require help with problems relating to topics covered by *PW*, then please write to the Editorial Offices, we will do our best to help and reply by mail.

A new initiative has been launched which is designed to help you obtain your favourite magazines from newsagents. Called **Just Ask!** its aim is to raise awareness that newsagents can stock, order and in some cases even home deliver magazines.

We will be including the **Just Ask!** logo in the pages of this and future issues and have included a newsagent order form to help you to obtain copies.

So keep a look out for the logo and next time you visit your newsagent remember to **Just Ask!** about obtaining copies of your favourite magazines.



amateur radio waves

It's An April Fool!

● Dear Sir

The article featuring Churchill's Radio fascinated me. In the published article the author asked "What do reader's think"? In replying I think that the layout of the receiver, like the text, is a little unusual! The intermediate frequency (i.f.) transformers and valves would surely be interposed and not lined up side-by-side - ouch! Lots of feedback.

And - apart from the two power amplifier (p.a.) tank coils, to me the most interesting feature is a Japanese style loud speaker clearly supported on a 'Terry' clip! There's also a miniature jack socket marked 'GRAM' (no 'Gram' position on the wave change switch) and the power supply appears to be a PP9 battery!

But wait a minute - well done - I've guessed - it was the April issue! Thank you for a great magazine.

Tony Moggridge G00EA
Leominster
Herefordshire

Editor's comment: Well done Tony! Your letter was the first one received and you win the Star Letter prize. I hope you enjoy the follow-up article by the wicked man himself - Oliver Tillet G3TPJ. Please see Keylines for further comment.



Bats In The Belfry?

● Dear Rob

Surely you don't expect us readers to believe that load of codswallop, Churchill's Radio indeed! You've got bats in the belfry my friend! Not as good as my Laser Antenna in April 1997!

Keep up the good work! PS: The bats here in Scotland are well fed, happy and contented in their belfry! 73.

John C. Cunningham (Jack)
GM3JCC
Perthshire
Scotland

Editor's comment: Well, our attempts at least got you to write to us Jack! I wondered if this April's Spoof would bring a reply from you. (GM3JCC prepared the very enjoyable Laser Antenna spoof in April 1997 - involving bats in a belfry).

Amazed At Wireless Condition!

● Dear Sir

Upon receiving my current (April) edition of *PW*, I was somewhat taken aback at the letter and photographs of the radio receiver on page 36.

First, let me say that I was amazed at the apparent overall condition of the unit. I presume that this is due mainly to its somewhat 'Shielded' storage in

the Faraday building all these years?

However, I feel I am able to shed a little light on this receiver and its origins. The Official Government designation for this receiver, is an SP' set. (Set, receiving, Personnel). This unit is obviously a prototype, hence the serial number - 00F. ('F' being the date code). Therefore the overall description should read: "Set Personnel, Ser. No. 00F". Or put more logically - 'SP 00F'.

The band of intended operation, (Don't be fooled by the tuning scale), is obviously the 'S' - band, 337 - 380Mc/s, proven by the coils visible, the short antenna in the top of the cabinet, and lastly the hidden code letter 'S' in the designation.

The overall design seems to have been governed by materials available. The Gram/probe input socket is of highly secret Japanese manufacture, as is also the super - hi-flux loudspeaker. Quite how these components were obtained in wartime is a mystery. Of special interest are the connectors to the power supply; these being of a type not released to the general public until after hostilities had ceased.

The main hardware is definitely of British origin, the internal front panel and also the 'Wicker' loudspeaker fret, are in fact made from Aluminium, a scarce wartime commodity. I am led to believe, but unable to substantiate, that the source of

aluminium for this particular receiver, was in fact, wait for it, a melted - down scrap aircraft! The rationale behind this, is that at the time this receiver was actually manufactured, the late **Lord Beaverbrook** had indeed reversed the process of housewives sending their aluminium saucepans to be turned into aeroplanes. Now the wartime aircraft had become the source of materials for this highly specialist receiver!

Finally, I regret that due to the vagaries of the Official Secrets Act, I am unable to allow you sight of a copy of the circuit diagram, as it is marked 'MOST SECRET', and cannot be released into the Public Domain until 01/04/2045.

I remain your most humble and obedient servant.

David R. Stone
Shrewsbury
Shropshire.

Editor's comments: Well done David! Thank you, and all the other readers who joined in 'the spirit of our annual joke'.

Junction 28 QRP Rally 2006

● Dear Editor

On behalf of the **South Normanton Alfreton & District Amateur Radio Club** I would like to apologise to everyone the many visitors and

traders to the 2006 Junction 28 QRP Rally for the problems with parking and gaining access to the rally. These were, unfortunately, due to circumstances totally beyond our control.

The club only found out on the Tuesday afternoon before the rally that the Parish Council had commenced major building work to an extension to the Community Centre where the event is held. This resulted in our losing 80% of the parking capacity. And although we did know that building work was planned, **were not informed of any date, or that major disruption would result to access to the building.**

After serious debate the club decided that we would not postpone the rally, given that access was still possible and the very great difficulties that would arise in notifying traders and visitors alike that the event was being cancelled at such very short notice.

I know from discussions with the Parish Council, after finding out the work had commenced, that they did try and delay the work to avoid problems to the event. But owing to contractual problems the work had to commence at this time.

Despite the problems, the club is pleased to announce that the work will be completed in September of this year. This will result in greatly enhanced facilities for traders and clubs and over 200 extra car parking spaces for next year's event. We are also hoping to be in a position to start the convention talks again, which have been a popular feature at the rally.

The club sincerely hopes that the problems did not distract from *PW* readers enjoyment of the rally, and 95% of the feedback we've had as been very positive and that it was once again a very enjoyable event. So we look forward to seeing you again in the new building next year.

Russell Bradley G0OKD
Chairman SNA&DARC
South Normanton
Derbyshire

Editor's reply: Thank you for your letter Russell. A number of readers contacted *PW* to report on the situation. However, none of our readers wished - in the end - to have letters published. Everyone, myself included, realise that you were - because of the

inscrutable ways of local authorities - left with a 'Catch 22' situation. Although I was unable to attend myself this year, Ian Brothwell G4EAN's report on his trip to Junction 28 on PW's behalf, forms this month's Topical Talk.

High Power & M3s

Dear Rob

I'm writing regarding the recent letters about M3s and their 10W power limit. I have full power allowance, but due to being surrounded by 800ft high hills it's a struggle to work outside Europe on h.f.

However out of the shack and working 'portable', I have an Icom IC-703 with max 10W out and it's on this that I have worked the DX I simply cannot at home. Working from a car and into a Sidewinder antenna from above Brixham, Devon, I worked Brazil 5&9 and when mobile in EI on top of the Wicklow Mountains 5W from my Yaesu FT-817 into a Diamond HR5 vertical worked Indonesia 5&9+.

Whilst the extra watts may help you queue jump in a pile up it's definitely worth getting up high or near the sea. You can use the ionosphere and get the best 'take off' to its best effect to work the DX. If you are limited at home, there's no reason an M3 cannot do just the same.

**Dean Memory G8YTC
Devon**

Higher Power?

Dear Rob,

I'm writing to take up the point you raised in Topical Talk for March 2006. However, to start, let me state where I am coming from. Although I have a full licence, nowadays I use the callsign 2E1RAF, accepting the power limitations it imposes.

Operating on h.f. using c.w. where I 'live' most of the time my callsign has a certain rarity, even producing a pile up from time to time. I am also a member of the G-

Letters Received Via E-mail

Letters Received by e-mail. A great deal of correspondence intended for 'letters' now arrives via E-mail, and although there's no problem in general, many correspondents are forgetting to provide their postal address. I have to remind readers that although we will not publish a full postal address (unless we are asked to do so), we require it if the letter is to be considered. So, please include your full postal address and callsign with your E-Mail. All letters intended for publication must be clearly marked 'For Publication'.

Editor



QRP club so quite often 5W is the order of the day. I am a registered Foundation Licence instructor and responsible for producing a number of, mostly young, M3 licensees.

Like a lot of Amateurs I spend a lot of time just monitoring the h.f., v.h.f., and u.h.f. bands and I must also say that I've never heard an M3 Station boasting of using more power than the legal entitlement. Yes, there are some loud stations, but being an experienced QRP operator you get used to the odd and unexpected good report, I put it down to propagation - a subject that few of us fully understand! I wonder Rob, have you personally ever heard such a conversation, or is your assertion purely anecdotal?

Yes, there is a place for trust in the Amateur fraternity but by the same reasoning it is hard work on 10W s.s.b. Have you tried it yourself? I have and I failed miserably.

Is there therefore a case for increasing the Foundation power limit on h.f.? And would it do any harm if the limit was increased?

**Roy Walker G0TAK/2E1RAF
Old Hutton
Cumbria**

Editor's comments: I've never knowingly - worked an M3 who has used more than the 10W Roy. However, I have worked several M3s who had superb signals due to some thought being given to antennas. Interestingly (see letter from Dean Memory on the same subject) the strongest signals I've heard from M3s working on h.f., and received by G3XFD have been when I've been operating /P from my car and they've been doing the same. As Dean Memory says - you can make more of the power you've got with a temporary (better antennas, perhaps higher/near sea) site. I also have full power facilities, but enjoy working with less!

amateur radio rallies

Radio rallies are held throughout the UK. They're hard work to organise so visit one soon and support your clubs and organisations.

April 23

Lough Erne ARC 25th Annual Radio Show

Contact: Alan Gault
Tel: (07771) 811484\028 6634 1108
E-mail: alan.r.gault@homecall.co.uk

The Lough Erne Amateur Radio Club 25th Annual Radio Show will take place in the Killyhevlin Hotel, Enniskillen, Northern Ireland. Doors open at 1200 and admission is £3/5Euros. There is car parking, refreshments, a Bring & Buy stand with no fees, traders big and small selling radio gear, components, electronics, computer components and various new, surplus and second-hand equipment.

May 1

22nd Dartmoor Radio Rally

Contact: Rob 2E0ONO
Tel: (01752) 773711

The 22nd Dartmoor Radio Rally will be held at Tavistock College, Crowndale Road, Tavistock, Devon PL19 8DD. It's the same location as last year with space for traders to display their wares and visitors to see them and talk to old friends. There is good access for disabled and plenty of car parking. Trade stands, Bring & Buy and refreshments. Doors open 1030 (disabled 1015).

May 7

The Midland Summer Radio, Electronic & Computer Rally

Contact: Norman G8BHE
Tel: 0121-422 9787/Mobile: 07808 078003
E-mail: NLGutterridge.aol.com
Website: www.midamradio.co.uk

The Midland Summer Radio, Electronic & Computer Rally takes place at Alderbrook School, Blossomfield Road, Solihull, West Midlands B91 1SN. There will be traders in two halls, local clubs and special interest exhibits. Large free car park and refreshments. Doors open from 1000 to 1500 hours.

May 7

Thorpe Camp Museum Radio Group Car Boot Sale

Contact: Anthony
Tel: (07718) 686264
E-mail: tcrm@hotmail.co.uk

The Thorpe Camp Museum Radio Group wish to announce they will be holding an Amateur Radio car boot sale and rally to be known as The Dambusters Hamfest. The event will take place at the Thorpe Camp RAF Museum (Near Coningsby, Lincolnshire), which was the camp where the Dambusters were based. Admission will be, which will include admission to the museum. There is ample car parking, food will be available, Snacks in the NAAFI. The whole site is on one level so it is suitable for the less mobile. There will be a special event station running with all contacts counting towards the Lincolnshire Award. The Camp has a permanent callsign GB4TCM, as well as its club call of MX0TCM. Other attractions will include a vintage military vehicle display and demonstrations of old military radios. Visitors will be able to find a map to the Museum at: <http://beam.to/tcrm> (please note that there is no www at the beginning of this address). For more details contact or E-mail:

May 21

The Mid-Ulster Annual Rally

Contact: Vic M10AEY
Tel: (02838) 331 909
E-mail: radiovic@tiscali.co.uk

The Mid-Ulster Amateur Radio Club will be holding its annual rally at the Lough Neagh Discovery Centre, Oxford Island, Lurgan (off the M1 Lurgan exit), Northern Ireland. Doors open 1200. Admission £2/3 Euros. Talk-in and usual facilities including full disabled access.

Note to Rally Organisers: Please include the postcode of your rally venue (see Keylines).

If you're travelling a long distance to a rally, it could be worth phoning the contact number to check all is well, before setting off.

amateur radio news & products

A comprehensive look at what's new in our hobby this month

The G3BIK AD2005 Keyer

Ed Chicken G3BIK has drawn to our attention an error that crept into his PIC keyer Project, which appeared in *PW* January 2006. In Fig. 2 Q1 should be a BS170 N-channel MOSFET, with its flat side facing left, and not a 2N3819 JFet with flat side facing right.

Thanks to Ed for pointing this out. **Editor**

Open Day at QSL

On Sunday 21 May this year QSL Communications will be holding their annual open day. Doors open at 1000 and team QSL team would love to see you there! There will plenty to enjoy, a chance to meet the team and bargains to be sought.

Among those in attendance will be Yaesu UK, represented by **Paul Bigwood G3WYW** who will be demonstrating the new FT-DX9000 transceiver, along with other products. Kenwood UK will be represented by **David Wilkins G5HY** who will be demonstrating the TS-2000 and he will also have range of other Kenwood equipment on show. Icom UK will have the new IC-7000, IC-E7 and IC-V82 on display.

There are promises of special offers and deals on the day so make sure you don't miss out - go along! For more information contact QSL Communications at:

**Unit 6, Worle Industrial Centre
Coker Road
Worle**

Weston-Super-Mare BS22 6BX

Tel: (01934) 512757

E-mail: jayne@qslcomms.f9.co.uk

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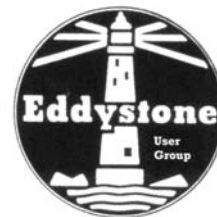
Apologies From Swansea

Swansea Amateur Radio Society apologises to anyone who was inconvenienced by the very late change in date for their annual rally from 26 to 19th February. This was a result of a problem with the hall, which was not brought to the organisers' attention until advertisements had been placed in the press.

Announcements about the change were given out over GB2RS and as many people as possible were notified. The organisers would like to express their thanks to all the supporters and traders who changed their arrangements at very short notice, resulting in a slightly increased attendance on the 2005 rally. Nevertheless, the organisers have been informed that some people turned up on the originally published day of February 26th, and they are very sorry for their wasted journeys.

E-mail: mj33@btinternet.com

Eddystone User Group Website



Chris Pettitt G0EYO Patron of Eddystone User Group from 1990-2006 and formerly Managing Director of Eddystone Radio Ltd (1984-1998) has sent the Newsdesk the following news:

The Eddystone User Group (EUG), dedicated to enthusiasts of the UK's most famous communications receiver manufacturer, and founded in 1990 by **Ted Moore G7AIR** is closing down as a membership organisation in April 2006. This is not because interest in this world-famous marque has declined in recent years; in fact, since 1997 under its organiser, **Graeme Wormald G3GGL**, its world-wide membership, at nearly 400, has never been higher.

It has been decided to close the EUG at this high point because Graeme is now in his seventies and deserves his retirement! Running a membership organisation and producing the bi-monthly newsletter is a very time consuming task and Graeme's enthusiasm and dedication have taken the newsletter to new heights, making it one of the most popular vintage radio magazines in the UK.

During its lifetime the EUG has published some 96 newsletters (latterly known as *Lighthouse*) and numerous supplements charting the history of these famous radio receivers, which were manufactured in Birmingham from their beginnings in 1925 until 2000. The last newsletter will be published in April and whilst EUG as a membership organisation will cease, but EUG as an entity will continue via a dedicated website www.eddystoneusergroup.org.uk.

Through the new EUG website everyone will be able to access the mass of information the EUG has built up over the years. This will eventually include copies of the newsletters and supplements, the histories of the group and company, personalities, picture libraries, forums, the list is almost endless. Most of this information will be freely available to those who require it.

The EUG assets are being placed in a trust, which will be responsible for managing the website. Although the information on the site will be free to access, the trust will be seeking donations and sponsorship from those who wish to continue to support the trust devoted to the UK's most famous receiver manufacturer.



Mountain Goat Status Achieved

Clive Allanson M1YAM from Bradford, West Yorkshire, has become the 5th Radio Amateur in the English association to achieve the **Summits on The Air (SOTA) Mountain Goat** award for attaining 1000 activator points in the Summits On The Air programme. Clive made his qualifying activation on High Street G/LD-011 on 4 March 2006, his 165th activation in the programme.

Clive had never done any hillwalking prior to launch of SOTA, being attracted to the fell tops purely as a result of it! **Clive on The Cheviot G/SB-001.**



Beacon Replaced & Updated

After several decades of excellent service, the 144.430MHz beacon located at Wrotham in Kent, **GB3VHF**, (UO01DH), was replaced on Sunday 26 February 2006 with a new state-of-the-art beacon incorporating several new radio frequency (r.f.) and digital features. The beacon, which is the result of a year of design and construction by a team of four Radio Amateurs, provides facilities some of which have never been used in Amateur Radio beacons before.

At the heart of the beacon is a direct digital synthesiser designed, constructed and programmed by **Andy Talbot G4JNT**. This generates a signal directly at 72MHz and is LC and crystal filtered and doubled to 144MHz before passing to the p.a. The DDS clock source will be locked to GPS with a short time-constant phase-locked loop, and will normally maintain an accuracy to within a few parts in 10^{-9} over a period of a few tens of seconds, and better than 10^{-12} long term. The frequency of the c.w. carrier (mark) being exactly on 144.430000MHz.

The most important feature of the new beacon is that by using the DDS, the beacon can be programmed to transmit new modes. As before, the beacon sends its callsign and locator in Morse, but using A1A (on/off) keying rather than FSK.

To enable the beacon to be monitored at extreme ranges, the beacon additionally transmits its callsign and locator using WSJT JT65B mode. The GPS also provides for the precise timing of the keying sequence, such that the JT65B sequence will start at every even minute past the hour for 48 seconds duration.

The Morse sequence will commence at the start of each odd minute past the hour and last for 13 seconds. At the start of each odd minute 30 seconds past the hour, at a precisely timed point, 140 microseconds after the UTC one-second reference as signalled by the GPS receiver, the phase of the carrier is reversed, 28 times in total to fill up the 30 second time slot. The BPSK mode has been incorporated to allow users to become familiar with using precise timing methods to assist in experimentation with coherent signal recovery, to measure time of flight information and propagation testing. In the event of GPS lock being lost, the beacon will suspend the JT65B sequence and replace it with the Morse sequence, until such time as GPS lock is re-established.

The beacon antennas, which comprise of two 3-element Yagis beaming 288 and 348° and located approximately 48 metres a.g.l. are unchanged, and have been employed since the mid-1980's when the current mast replaced the original. The base of the mast is approximately 213 metres a.s.l.

The GB3VHF repeater group would particularly like to hear of reception reports of the beacon from all corners of the British Isles and from mainland Europe.

amateur radio news & products

Send all your news and club info to
Donna Vincent G7TZB
at the PW editorial offices
or E-mail pwnews@pwpublishing.ltd.uk

Rockets and Radio at Acle School!

For the second year **Norfolk Amateur Radio Club** (NARC) were recently invited to participate in **Acle High School's** Annual Science Day. The theme for this year's event was space, with the highlight of the day being the appearance of the 11m Nova/Starchaser 4 rocket that was launched above Morcambe Bay in 2001.

With the space theme in mind, NARC members provided an interactive display illustrating different methods of space communication, including a working model satellite, built by the club's young Bright Sparks group, through which visitors were able to communicate using hand-held radios. The Club also beamed live ATV pictures with captions from its SSTV and camera equipped Radio control model display to a large TV in the Schools entrance hall and NARC's MAC vehicle provided a traditional radio display next to the rocket outside.

Norfolk Amateur Radio Club is a thriving organisation with around 100 members and anyone interested in radio, communications or electronics is welcome to join. The club meets weekly on Wednesday evenings from 1930 at the Norwich Aviation Centre, Norwich Airport.. For more details take a look at: www.norfolkamateurradio.org



Lottery Winners

Macclesfield Wireless Society has won the Lottery! Macclesfield's long-standing Amateur Radio club recently made an application to Awards For All, who are responsible for distributing National Lottery monies to local organisations and are now in line to receive £5000 to help with the cost of building a new radio room and meeting place in order to carry out its expanding programme of Amateur Radio courses for people of all ages and abilities in Macclesfield.

The Macclesfield Wireless Society was founded in 1958 by **Dr Eric Webster G3JQ**. An initial meeting took place at the old Liberal Club (now demolished) on Queen Victoria Street on 17 June 1958 and 11 local licensed Radio Amateurs were present. The 11 were: **G3IR Bert Poynton G3JQ, Eric Webster G3AHF, W. Howorth G3CZO, H. Buckley G3GAH, Tony Foster, G3GKG, Brian Horsfall G3HUR, Dennis Brough G3IBB, Roy Walmsley G3LDT, Lou Bond G3LVJ, Fred Olwen and Bernard Haywood G3MKR**. Eric Webster's widow **Ali**, formerly **G0DJQ**, now holds her late husband's callsign, G3JQ, and remains a member of Macclesfield Wireless Society, indeed she's the oldest member!

In recent years, Macclesfield Wireless Society has specialised in providing Amateur Radio training courses leading to the Foundation and Intermediate level licences. In September 2005, **Jimmy Read** (then aged 12) became the latest of a string of youngsters to pass the licence exam and shortly afterwards, **Ray Eardley**, a pensioner from Congleton achieved the required standard. These students were taught by one of the club's registered tutors **Phil Archer G6AKK**, with support from club chairman **Allan Denny G0JNJ** and treasurer **Ronald Rous G0WUZ**. This was achieved despite the poor facilities in the crumbling rotting wooden shack, which is the club's current home, based in the grounds of the Pack Horse Bowling Club on Abbey Road.

However, with interest at an all-time high, and enquiries coming in from scores of local people, the society drew up plans for a new structure. This will replace the current housing, together with a purpose built radio operating room and a state of the art teaching facility complete with interactive whiteboard and data projector. The plans were met with approval from Awards For All and the Society received the good news that the application had been successful.

It's hoped to have all the new facilities in place by summer 2006. Anyone interested in joining the Society as an existing licensed Radio Amateur, or enrolling on a training course to become one, should contact **Ronald Rous** on **(01625) 430433** or E-mail: ronaldrous@tiscali.co.uk.



Steaming Back to Box with GB200IKB

This year sees the 200th Anniversary of the birth of that magnificent engineer **Isambard Kingdom Brunel**. Brunel is probably best remembered for engineering the construction of a network of tunnels, bridges and viaducts for the Great Western Railway (GWR). In March 1833, he was appointed their chief engineer and his work began with the line that linked London to Bristol. One of the major landmarks of this link was Box Tunnel, completed in 1841 it was the longest rail tunnel in the UK.

The GWR bisects the small village of Box (8km north east of Bath) and passes beneath Box Hill in the 3.2km long tunnel. As part of the Parish's celebrations of Isambard's birth, a small group of dedicated steam engine enthusiasts has arranged a celebration event, to be held on 29 May 2006.

It has been successfully arranged with the Severn Valley railway for one of their GWR locomotive to arrive in Box on the day, for a static display. The loco will form the centre piece for the day's celebration along with a live steam model railway and other attractions.

On the day of the event **Chippenham Amateur Radio Club** will be on-air using the callsign **GB200IKB**, from Selwyn Village Hall, Box. Activity will centre on the 3.5 and 7MHz bands, as well as 144 and 430MHz simplex or repeater working. All QSLs will be via the bureau or direct with s.a.e. to **GOGRI, QTHR**.

For more details and latest news of the Steam Back to Box event please see the village website at

<http://www.boxparish.org.uk/>

or E-mail:

lee@thehawthorns999.freereserve.co.uk

amateur radio clubs

Keep up-to-date with your local club's activities and meet new friends by joining in!

Club Organisers: please include your event's full address, including its postcode, with any news item sent to us for publication.

BRISTOL

South Bristol ARS

Contact: Len Baker G4RZY

Tel: (01275) 834282

Website: www.sbarc.co.uk

Members of the South Bristol Amateur Radio Society meet on Wednesday evenings at the Whitchurch Folkhouse, Bridge Farm House, East Dundry Road, Whitchurch, Bristol BS14 0LN. Forthcoming meetings include: **April 19:** Horticultural Evening with **Mrs Susan Grace**; **26th:** On The Air Evening; **May 3:** Workshop - Morse Code with **G4YZR** and 10th: 'Earthing - Why it is important' by **G4RZY** and **G3XED**. Why not go along and join in?

PLYMOUTH

Plymouth Radio Club

Contact: Frank Russell G7LUL

Tel: (01752) 563222/

(07702) 456401

E-mail: frank@foxonezero.fsnet.co.uk

Website: www.parc.org.uk

Meetings are normally held on the 2nd Tuesday of the month, starting at 1930 at the RAFA Club Ermington Terrace Mutley Plain, Plymouth. When a demonstration, talk or other special event has been booked, this part of the meeting will usually start at 2000. On Tuesday 9 May starting at 1930 there will be an inter-club quiz between the Plymouth Radio Club (PRC) and the Saltash and District Radio Club (SADARC) Entry will be £1 (to cover room hire and raffle). Take a look at the official club website is for a full programme of events.

SOMERSET

West Somerset ARC

Contact: Simon Emary MONDL

Tel: (01278) 641304

Website: www.westsomerset-arc.co.uk

The West Somerset Amateur Radio Club meets on the 1st Tuesday of each month at 1930 at the West Somerset Community College, Gibbs Block 7, Bircham Road, Alcombe, Minehead TA24 6AY. New Members and visitors are always welcome. Why not come along and join the club?

STAFFORDSHIRE

Stafford & Districts Amateur Radio Society

Contact: Graeme Boull G4NVH

Tel: 01785 604534.

E-mail: graeme.boull@ntlworld.com

Website: www.g3sbl.org.uk/

Stafford & Districts Amateur Radio Society meet on Thursday at 2000 hours in their shack, which is located in the AREVA T&D UK Ltd. factory in St. Leonards Avenue, Stafford.

News from RAOTA

The **Radio Amateurs Old Timers Association** (RAOTA) is a national (and international) club and does not itself hold club nights. Instead, it encourages RAOTA members to organise local get-togethers. These are informal social events where members and their guests can meet, eat and chat.

The first get-together of 2006 for RAOTA members takes place in Derby, at the Brunswick Inn, on 20 May. This will be a re-run of last two year's highly successful Derby Get-Togethers except for an earlier start and later finish!

All RAOTA members and their guests are welcome to come along to the Get-together. If you wish to attend please contact, **Ian Brothwell G4EAN**, so that seating and catering can be arranged. Ian's contact details are: **56 Arnot Hill Road, Arnold, Nottingham, NG5 6LQ. Email:** gensec@raota.org or **Tel: 0115-926 2360**

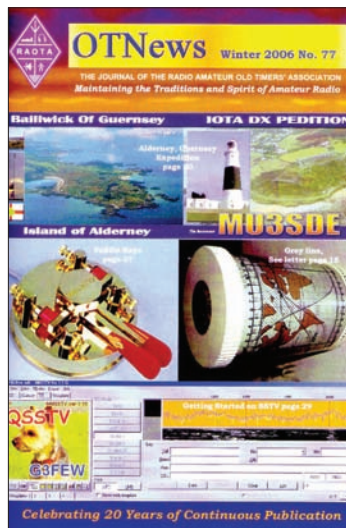
A new Membership Secretary for RAOTA has recently been appointed - **George Miles G3VBE**. George is the person to contact regarding all aspects of RAOTA membership, including enquiries about RAOTA, enrolling as a member and renewing a membership.

The RAOTA committee is delighted to welcome George into this important post. The committee also expresses its thanks to George's predecessor, **Ted Rule G3FEW**. Ted was RAOTA's Membership Secretary for several years in addition to his ongoing role as Editor of *OTN*, the RAOTA magazine. With George as the new Membership Secretary, Ted can return to editing *OTN*, a major attraction of RAOTA membership, with a single-minded devotion.

Remember: RAOTA membership is open to anyone who shares the aims of RAOTA, (to maintain the spirit and traditions of Amateur Radio) and is active in Amateur Radio. There is a choice of membership categories and the choice is easy to make:

If you've been active in Amateur Radio for less than 25 years you can become an Associate member. If you've been active in Amateur Radio for 25 years or more then you can become a Full member. Please note that this choice is irrespective of holding an Amateur Radio licence. Listeners and holders of any Amateur Radio licence are warmly welcome to apply for membership of RAOTA.

Finally, RAOTA looks forward to enrolling its 2,000th member sometime in 2006. So, if you want to find out about RAOTA then please contact **George G3VBE** at: **65 Montgomery Street, Hove, East Sussex BN3 5BE. E-mail:** memsec@raota.idps.co.uk
Website: www.raota.org



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SJ-70 430-430MHz slimline design with SO239 connection. Leng h 1.00m.....**£19.95**
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MRQ800 6/270cms 1/4 6/8 & 3 x 5/8, Gain 6m3.0dB /2m 5.0dB/70 7.5dB Length 60" SO239 fitting commercial quality.....**£39.95**
GF151 Professional glass mount dual band antenna. Freq: 2/70 Gain: 2.9/4 3dB. Length: 31".....New low price **£29.95**



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 (SO239 fitting).....**£15.95**



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BM65 2mtr 2 X 5/8 Wave, Length 100", 8.0 dBd Gain.....**£69.95**

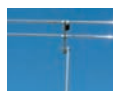
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These heavy duty aluminium (1.8mm wall) have a lovely push fit finish to give a very strong mast set

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doing it by design

This month Tony Nailer G4CFY delves deeper into the design of what will eventually form a 70MHz s.s.b. transmitter and describes the mixer v.f.o. for the project. As usual, for all you keen followers of DiBD - Tony has produced some helpful p.c.b. kits.



This month's project provides another step on the way to G4CFY's 70MHz s.s.b. transmitter.

In this column in March *PWI* published an article on the Portland - Rock Steady variable frequency oscillator (v.f.o.) with component values as a stand alone v.f.o. for 7MHz or as part of a local oscillator for 70MHz. This month I will continue onwards to develop the circuit for the 4 metre (70MHz) band local oscillator using the Portland v.f.o.

The 4 metre Amateur Radio band allocation is from 70-70.500MHz and the first consideration is that during the tuning swing of the v.f.o. there are no harmonics, which fall in that band. Now 1/9th of 70-70.5 is 7.777-7.8333. Also 1/10th of 70-70.5 is 7-7.05. Now you've been reminded of this, you should see that my choice of 7.1 to 7.6MHz for the Portland v.f.o. does not have any harmonics falling within the wanted band!

Using 9MHz SSB Filter

In a receiver or transceiver using a 9MHz

single sideband (s.s.b.) filter the local oscillator needs to be 61 - 61.5MHz. Likewise, in a receiver or transceiver with a 10.7MHz s.s.b. filter the local oscillator needs to be 59.3 - 59.8MHz. To create these frequencies requires the v.f.o. to be mixed with another crystal controlled source. In the first case 53.9MHz and the second 52.2MHz. These can be generated directly using an impedance inverting Colpitts crystal oscillator, which was the subject of *Doing It by Design* in *PW* September 2004.

Mixing the two signals together requires one of the range of mixers described in *DiBD* in *PW* May, July, and September 2005. The products of mixing need to be properly filtered and the wanted signal then amplified by a tuned amplifier (as described in *DiBD* July 2004, January 2005, or March 2005 *PW*).

With the exception of the filtering components, which have not yet been dealt with yet, all the other building blocks have been considered and

highlights the value of this series. (*I agree - the DiBD approach really does work - Editor*).

Mixer Block Diagram

A block diagram of the mixer - v.f.o. system is shown in Fig. 1. So, let's now take a

detailed look at the design.

To start, it's important to know that the main requirement of any local oscillator is that all feed through signals, products, and harmonics are ideally 40dB or more below the wanted signal level. The principal outputs could be feed through of the v.f.o. at 7.35MHz and the crystal oscillator at 53.9MHz and the sum of these two at 61.25MHz and the difference at 46.55MHz.

The 53.9MHz signal is the closest to the wanted output so it would be necessary to balance this out. This immediately rules out the unbalanced diode, field effect transistor (f.e.t.), and m.o.s.f.e.t. mixers discussed in *PW* May 2005 *DiBD*.

The next possible choices of mixer are the two transistor push-pull type, or the single balanced diode type described in July 2005. Here, both the v.f.o. and crystal oscillator have large signal outputs, so the twin diode mixer could be used with the subsequent filtering getting rid of large amounts of feed through of the 7MHz v.f.o. as well as rejecting the unwanted difference signal.

Comparing the twin diode single balanced type with the double balanced ring type, there are only two more diodes and we can get rid of the v.f.o. feed through signal to acceptable levels. Alternatively, the SA602 integrated circuit (i.c.) mixer could be used and the signal levels and drive impedance of its inputs are much less demanding than the diode ring.

Note: Whilst I'm well conversant with the carrier suppression performance of the diode ring, which is of the order of -50dB from each port to output, I've not explored this yet with the SA602.

Two Buffers

My Portland v.f.o. was designed with two types of buffer. The diagram, Fig. 2, shows the circuit of Buffer 1 as previously designed to achieve 1.5V p-p into a 50Ω load. It could be used here in a modified form in conjunction with the SA602 mixer, which has an input impedance of about 1.5kΩ and requires only about 400mV p-p.

The original breadboard v.f.o. with Buffer 1 was still in existence, so I undertook a test with the emitter capacitor C11 removed. The output level was then 300mV p-p, just right for the SA602. A p.c.b. for Buffer 1 was laid out, and this is now available separately (or together with) with the v.f.o. p.c.b. and parts. The layout and component identification illustrations are shown in Fig. 3.

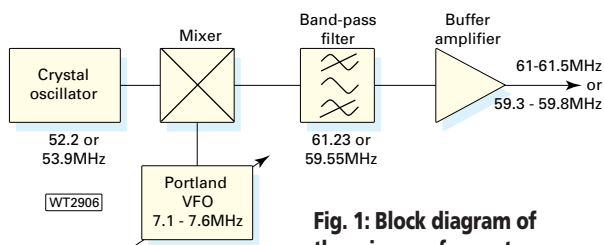


Fig. 1: Block diagram of the mixer - v.f.o. system (see text).

Moving on to the impedance inverting Colpitts oscillator, I used the board of September 2004 DiBD in the impedance inverting configuration with a surplus 52MHz crystal. On this occasion I chose to take the output from the collector where there are lower harmonics.

The circuit is shown in Fig. 4. I modified the board accordingly and when tested I found it fired on its series fundamental around 17MHz. No changes to the resistive loading seemed to alter this and I worked out that it was due to the drive level on the crystal. I altered the circuit so that the capacitor C2 coupling the crystal to the base became a low impedance only needed for d.c. blocking. The feedback capacitors C3 and C4 would then provide the resonating capacitance.

Using the 4028 TOKO coil with an inductance of 0.4µH the resonating capacitor was calculated as follows:-

$$C_t = 1 / (39.5 * f^2 * L),$$

$$C_t = 1 / (39.5 * 52^2 * 10^6 * 52 * 10^6 * 0.4 * 10^{-6})$$

$$C_t = 1 / (39.5 * 52^2 * 52 * 0.4 * 10^6)$$

$$C_t = 1 / (42723.2 * 10^6)$$

$$C_t = 0.0000234 * 10^{-6} \text{ or } 23.4\text{pF}.$$

This could be achieved by two 46.8pF capacitors in series. So the feedback capacitors were changed to 47pF and the circuit re-tried. It then worked as it should on the third overtone.

A board for the SA602 as described in September 2005 was populated with the i.c. and just input and decoupling capacitors. It was then coupled to the v.f.o. and Buffer 1 and also to the Colpitts oscillator and the output viewed on the spectrum analyser. The two oscillator signals were at low level while the sum and difference signals were at high level.

Bandpass Filter

To select just the wanted product of mixing and to reject all other outputs I designed a

bandpass filter. The arrangement is as shown in Fig. 5, and comprises two top coupled parallel tuned circuits with a high impedance drive input and a low impedance output.

Using TOKO coils type 0764 has a Q of 80 and an inductance of 0.21µH the resonating capacitance is found as previously.

$$C_t = 1 / (39.5 * f^2 * L),$$

$$C_t = 1 / (39.5 * 60^2 * 10^6 * 60 * 10^6 * 0.21 * 10^{-6}),$$

$$C_t = 1 / (39.5 * 60 * 60 * 0.21 * 10^6),$$

$$C_t = 1 / (29862 * 10^6),$$

$$C_t = 0.0000334 * 10^{-6} = 33.4\text{pF}.$$

So L1 and L2 are 0.21µH, C1 is 33pF and C3 and C4 have a series total of 33pF.

The reactance of the coil is $X_L = 2 * \pi * f * L$.

$$X_L = 2 * \pi * 60 * 10^6 * 0.21 * 10^{-6},$$

$$X_L = 2 * \pi * 60 * 0.21 = 79.168\Omega.$$

The dynamic resistance $R_d = Q * X_L$.
 $R_d = 80 * 79.168 = 6333\Omega$.

To feed the base of an amplifier transistor stage requires this to be reduced to about 300Ω, which represents a step down of 20:1. As a first approximation this will require a capacitance ratio for C4 to C3 of 4.5:1. If C3 is 39pf then C4 needs to be about 175pF.

Trying 39pF and 180pF in series gives:-

$$C_t = C_3 * C_4 / (C_3 + C_4),$$

$$C_t = 39 * 180 / (39 + 180),$$

$$C_t = 32\text{pF. (Close enough!).}$$

Incidentally, experience has shown me that critical coupling between TOKO coils occurs when the top coupling capacitor is around a fifteenth of the value of the resonating capacitance. In this case then C2 would be 2p2.

Tests with the bandpass filter connected to the output of the mixer did the job of selecting the required product and rejecting the unwanted signals. The signal level was about 250mV p-p and would need to be

amplified for use to drive a diode ring front end mixer.

Final Circuit

For the final circuit a common emitter amplifier was designed and added to the breadboard and is shown with the complete circuit in Fig. 6. Originally R7 was 10kΩ, R8 1kΩ, R10 was 47Ω and C15 was fitted. The gain was then far too high and the output stage would oscillate when input and output were in tune.

Next, capacitor, C15 was removed so that the gain would be mainly set by the ratio of the dynamic resistance of the tuned circuit (L4 C17 C18) divided by R10, 47Ω. The output dropped significantly so a lower value of R10 was chosen and R7 and R8 recalculated to keep the emitter current about 5mA.

The process continued until the values shown were arrived at to achieve the maximum output before the onset of instability. With these values the coils L2 L3 and L4 could all be tuned or peaked without oscillation and with an output of around 1V rms, 2.8V p-p into the 50Ω load.

With any mixing system there will be the generation of intermodulation distortion products and these should be 40dB below the wanted output. This unit has these products generally better than 45dB down.

Portland Tuning

The Portland v.f.o. tuning 7.1-7.6MHz has its 8th harmonic sweeping across the range 56.8-60.8MHz. At the bottom end it is well away from the pass band of the wanted output, and is about 42dB down from the wanted signal.

Unfortunately, at the top end it's only 200kHz from the band edge and hence is only 32dB down. It means that when using a 9MHz i.f. and listening to an S3 signal on 70.5MHz, an S9 signal on 70.3MHz would produce an equal size interfering signal in the i.f. pass-band. It would create an even greater problem with the version for use with a 10.7MHz i.f. as the output band is then 59.3 to 59.8MHz and this harmonic of the v.f.o. on 7.1-7.6 sweeps across the range 56.8-60.8MHz.

The best solution to the problem is to use a different v.f.o. frequency and different mixer crystal. Having determined that 1/9th of 70-70.5 is 7.7777-7.8333, and 1/8th of 70-70.5 is 8.75-8.8125MHz, so there's

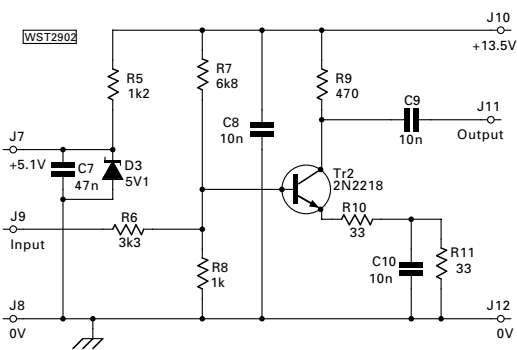


Fig. 2: The Portland v.f.o. was designed with two types of buffer. The diagram shows the circuit of Buffer 1 as previously designed to achieve 1.5V p-p into a 50Ω load (see text).

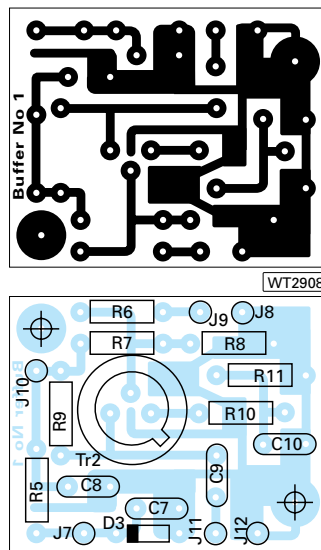


Fig. 3: A p.c.b. for Buffer, this is now available separately (or together with) with the v.f.o. p.c.b. and parts. The layout and component identification illustrations are shown here (see text).

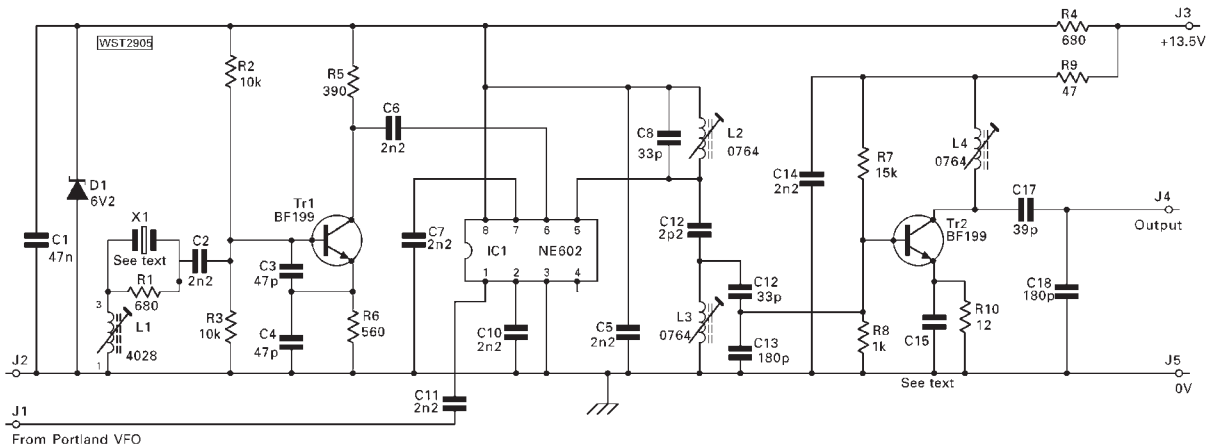


Fig. 6: A common emitter amplifier was designed and added to the breadboard and is shown with the complete circuit (see text).

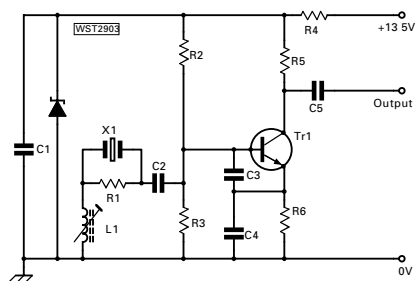


Fig. 4: The impedance inverting Colpitts oscillator, where G4CFY used the board of September 2004 DiBD in the impedance inverting configuration with a surplus 52MHz crystal (see text).

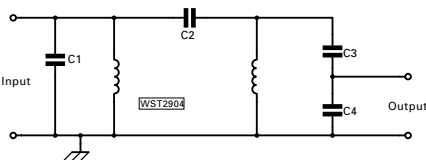


Fig. 5: The bandpass filter (see text).

another window between 7.8333 and 8.75MHz.

The 7th harmonic of 7.8333-8.75MHz is 54.8-61.25MHz, which overlaps with the local oscillator frequency of 59.3-59.8MHz of the 10.7MHz i.f. version. Trying 7.9-8.4MHz gives the 7th harmonic as 55.3-58.8MHz which avoids the 59.3MHz by 500kHz. This means that (contrary to my earlier work) that a v.f.o. on 7.1-7.6MHz would be ideal for a local oscillator for a 4 metre rig using a 9MHz or 10.7MHz i.f. I now find (as you do quite often) that there's a better solution.

The requirements for a 9MHz i.f. are a local oscillator on 61-61.5MHz produced by mixing a 53.1MHz crystal with a Portland v.f.o. running 7.9-8.4MHz.

The requirements for a 10.7MHz i.f. are a local oscillator on 59.3-59.8MHz produced by mixing a 51.4MHz crystal with a Portland v.f.o. running on 7.9-8.4MHz.

Being now confident that I've found the best v.f.o. and crystal oscillator frequencies to achieve the required result, a p.c.b. was laid out and is shown together with a component identity in Fig. 7.

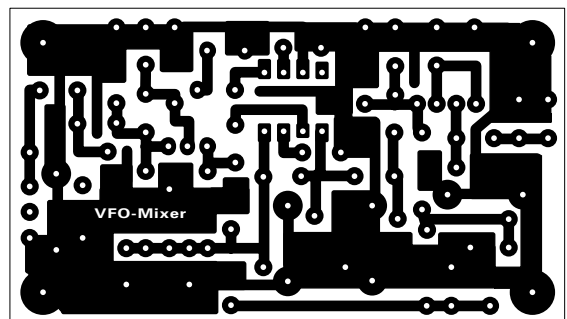
Original Retuned

My original Portland v.f.o. which tuned 7.09-7.61MHz was then re-tuned to the required range and produced 7.855-8.455MHz. Note: This is a 90kHz excess swing which can be reduced by increasing the 1.5kΩ resistor in series with the tuning potentiometer. I changed this resistor to 3.3kΩ and achieved a swing of 7.88-8.42MHz.

That completes the work and it's really impressive to switch on the combination and observe a 60MHz local oscillator signal that just doesn't seem to drift. Oh how we would have loved this unit back in the crystal controlled days of a.m. on 144MHz in the early 1970s!

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by sending a blank E-mail with the word subscribe in the subject box. When you receive confirmation from the server you can send an E-mail to pw-g4cfy@pwpublishing.ltd.uk and your comments will be answered by myself or the PW team.



WT2907

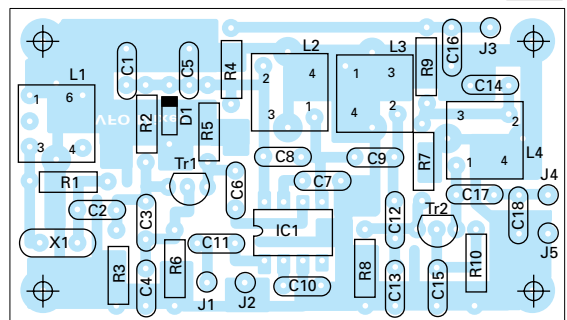


Fig. 7: Confident he'd found the best v.f.o. and crystal oscillator frequencies to achieve the required result, G4CFY designed a p.c.b., and this is shown together with a component identity illustrations (see text).

Kits & Bits

Portland v.f.o. and Buffer 1 p.c.b.s. £5.00 the pair.
 Components and potentiometer £9. Suitable box RS 381 5120 undrilled £4.50, drilled £8.
 Ready-built v.f.o. on 7.9-8.4MHz £46.50.
 Mixer-v.f.o. p.c.b. £5.10. Components including crystal for 9MHz or 10.7MHz £18.20.
 Ready built Mixer-v.f.o. board £29. (State i.f. required when ordering).
 Postage on p.c.b. and components 75p. Postage on box kit or box built £1.50.

Please make cheques payable to **A.J. & J.R. Nailer**, and address to: **Spectrum Communications, 12 Weatherbury Way, Dorchester, Dorset DT1 2EF.**

PW

The Yaesu FT-1802E 144MHz FM Mob

Richard Newton GORSN, ever keen to enjoy the hobby, agreed to evaluate the latest offering from Yaesu UK on behalf of PW. And from what he's written, he seems to have enjoyed the process!

As usual it was busy when I arrived at the *PW* Broadstone offices. The Editor was crashing away on his keyboard and it was hectic in Editorial, as I arrived to collect the latest rig for review.

As Group Production Editor **Donna Vincent G7TZB** and I stood in the *PW* office, we were talking about the rig she was asking me to review. It suddenly struck me how much technology has moved on! This

came home to me as we glibly chatted about the fact the rig I was to try out. It turned to have an output power of 50W, extended receiver coverage and over 200 memories - and we were talking as if mobile radios had always been that way!

When I got my Amateur Radio Licence I remember being very excited about the fact I had a Trio (Kenwood) TR2300. This was a rig that was small enough to put in the car and had a whole watt, yes 1W, of output power!

The Yaesu FT-1802

The Yaesu FT-1802, was the subject of our conversation. It's a single band Amateur Radio mobile rig for the 144MHz band and transmits from 144 to 145.995MHz. **Note:** The review unit also had an extended receive range of 136 to 174MHz (this review covers the Amateur Radio functions only). And for those keen to practice their c.w. the unit is provided with a Morse Tutor!

Incidentally, I'd already heard this rig described as being one of the more basic models of Amateur Radio equipment available. However, as I was actually holding the transceiver, the previous comment got me thinking; "this kind of re-defines the word 'basic' for me!

It would seem that 'basic' now describes a rig with over 200 memories channels, various scan options, an extended receive range and a variable output power setting up to a maximum of 50 watts. The 'basic' would also include adjustable transmit deviation and other extended features - all in a package measuring 140 x 40 x 146mm without its knobs. Basic? I'm not so sure, so I accepted the offer of having a closer look!

Smart & Simplistic

On opening the box I was struck by the smart but simplistic look of the rig. Yaesu have put some thought into what features they have assigned to the front panel buttons.

I was pleased to see that the reverse function was provided. This facility means you can instantly monitor the other frequency if you are using a split frequency,



Richard GORSN enjoyed using the FT-1802, he says it made him seriously reconsider the term 'basic'!



Fig. 1: As the FT-1802 does not have a demountable front panel/control head, temporary mounting site was found by using the glove box in GORSN's car. This photograph demonstrates how cramped the location was, but despite relying on convection cooling only, the FT-1802E showed no signs of distress. This view also features the microphone unit, the MH-48, which rather impressed GORSN in operation (see text).

Fig. 3: General view of the FT-1802 f.m. transceiver, showing the large, clear display.



ile Transceiver

such as repeaters. Great for checking whether you're able to have a simplex chat when you are taking to a station through a repeater. As a mobile operator I find this a very useful function indeed.

The ability to change output power was also provided - this is excellent. I'm always keen to only use as much power as I need! On the occasions I need to 'up' the power - often because I'm going through a bit of a problem area - I do not want to have to be fiddling around looking for menu options as you have to do on some rigs.

However, I noticed a couple of things that I was initially unsure about. For example, the rig doesn't have a cooling fan. This surprised me for a rig capable of 50W, but then I noticed that the entire bottom and rear of the rig was heat sink!

The second thing that struck me was that FT-1802 did not have a detachable head. I wondered whether this was going to make it difficult to mount in my vehicle? However, it really depends on your own circumstances, what car you have and how willing you are to drill holes!

The MH-48 Microphone

Personally, I can say was rather delighted to see that Yaesu had supplied the MH-48 microphone with the transceiver, **Fig. 1**. This has a 16 alphanumeric keypad and four function buttons. In receive mode the keypad can be used for direct entry of a frequency, a fantastic bonus that saves time and effort. In transmit mode these keys generate dual tone multi frequency (DTMF).

The four function keys are user programmable but come pre-programmed with some great features available from the transceiver. **Button 1** acts as a **Monitor** control, and while it's depressed this feature will remove squelch and any squelch control settings such as Digital Coded Squelch (DCS) or continuous tone squelch system (CTCSS) in order that you can check a frequency to see if it's in use.

Button 2 activates the **Smart Search** option on the rig. This facility comes into play when you the transceiver searches above and below the current operating frequency. It will then automatically stores any busy frequency it finds in a special bank of 31 memory channels. This is a great way to identify where the local activity is with no pain at all. In fact you can set the rig to just do this continuously - or just in a single sweep.

Button 3 activates the tone search feature. This is where the rig will scan

incoming signals and if the signal has CTCSS or DCS it will identify what the code is, and display it for you. It will search either one or the other depending on the feature you have selected.

Button 4 controls a 1750Hz tone burst for the repeaters that still use this to access them.

The microphone also has a rather great backlight that can be turned on and off. It was great in the dark as it's very effective and backlit the key pad beautifully!

Strength-To-Strength

I have to say that over the past 10 years I have seen Yaesu go from strength-to-strength as far as their supporting literature is concerned. The manual supplied with the rig has over 80 pages of easy to understand instructions and examples. It's very well laid out and takes a user from the basics through to the more advanced features and walks you through every step so that you can get the most out of the rig.

Some of the more advanced features included are full encode and decode squelch control feature. With enhanced Paging and Code Squelch, using two pairs of tones, you can page specific stations and even set the rig to automatically answer back! This is for use with stations using equipment that have similar features.

Interestingly, another feature that I've seen before, again particular to Yaesu, is the **Automatic Range Transponder System (ARTS)**. This is where two radios carrying the feature can be set to 'poll' one another and bleep or just display whether the two radios are in communications range.

I own a Yaesu VX1, which also has the ARTS feature, and each time I have a Yaesu rig to review - I enjoy using ARTS. I get my boys, **Tom M3TJN** and **Oliver M3ORN** who are 12 and 10 years old to carry my VX1 set to low power when they are off on their bikes or off to play on the nearby field. I use the other Yaesu rig set to low power and I instantly have early warning of them wandering off too far!

Fig. 2: Richard used a temporary magnetic mount to evaluate the transceiver and the whole assembly was installed in less than half an hour, although it was "not the recommended way to do it" says Richard! (see text).



Fig. 4: Internal view of the transceiver.

If the FT-1802 gave the out of range warning it would be just a case of putting up the power and giving them a shout to make sure everything was 'okay'. If I get no reply at least you know that the radios are in range and working fine. So the breakdown in communication is due to another reason - such as the game of football being far more interesting than Dad calling on the radio!

In The Car

I honestly thought it was going to be a nightmare getting the rig in the car! But due to the compact size of the rig, I was able to slip it into my passenger side glove box, **Fig. 1**, and it wedged there like it had been tailor-made to fit!

I found a magnetic mount base and quarter-wave antenna, **Fig. 2**, and ran that through the car. Fantastic! What I had anticipated being an awful job was actually great fun and it took less than half an hour before I was up and running on the air.

Richard's advice: At this point I want

to make it very clear that I don't recommend this as an example of how to mount a mobile rig into a vehicle! I had to be wary of the fact that the transceiver didn't have a cooling fan - relying on the heat sink to cool it (bearing in mind the heat sink, the rig was, by then, wedged into a small space with a minimum flow of air!). Also, I had to be wary that rig was not fully anchored in by screws.

Finally, when I turned the FT-1802 on in the car I saw that it displayed the voltage being supplied to the rig for a moment - before clearing to the normal display. I really liked this as a little check that the power supply or battery was working at a suitable voltage.

I tuned up and down the band and heard two stations in contact on 145.425MHz. **Arthur G3RZV** who was in the Oakdale area of Poole about 10km (approx 6.5 miles) away from me and **Bill G3OAF**, who was just down the road from me on the outskirts of Wimborne Minster in an area called Colehill. They were both good signals with me.

The Yaesu FT-1802E has four-power setting to choose from, 50, 25, 10 and 5W. I chose the 25W setting and waited, when the time was right I called, "break please!"

I was soon invited in and had a really great chat with both Bill and Arthur. Bill reported the audio from the Yaesu FT-1802E as being..."Quite crisp, fully quieting and a nice transmission".

Arthur said, "Nothing to criticise Richard, you are hitting full scale, modulation is excellent quality".

Operating Mobile

With the help of my wife, **Diane M3HJN**, I then took the rig mobile. When driving in the car, where I would normally hear the squelch break with noise when passing the pub down the road (QRM from electronic cash registers, gaming machines, etc.) the Yaesu FT-1802E did not murmur, in fact it generally seemed very quiet while driving around. Diane was very pleased, as despite being licensed - a noisy radio is a radio that should have an **Off** button in the off mode as far as she is concerned!

I tuned to 145.500MHz and called "CQ", to my personal delight, and utter amazement I got a reply from **Terry M3TFW**. Terry lives in Poole, about 10km down the road. Terry was a short wave listener (s.w.l.) for very many years and is now having a huge amount of fun with his M3. It was great to get a report from him!

Terry commented; "The rig sounds perfect Richard, absolutely perfect, no noise at all". Incidentally, Terry was using his Icom IC-207 and a Diamond collinear antenna.

Main Station Antenna

Next I put the Yaesu FT-1802 on the main station antenna, a Tri-Band collinear on top of my Tennamast, at about 8 metres above ground level (a.g.l.). I called "CQ" on the high power setting, while tuned to 145.500MHz.

Keith G4OCH/M, came back to me, and was a booming signal, and although Keith is from the Birmingham area he was sat in his car, just 2km down the road from me eating his lunch!

In between his lunch Keith reported on the Yaesu FT-1802 as being, "Good audio Richard, solid sound, clean quality and no hum, buzz or anything". Keith was using a Kenwood TM-271E.

Hot on the heels of the mobile contact was a slightly more long distance contact with **Mark G0EBB**. Mark was near East Grinstead, in West Sussex, about 137km (85m) away from me. Mark was using a Kenwood rig, feeding his 9-element vertical beam with 100W, at 183m (600ft) above sea level. A very impressive set up.

Mark gave me a 5 and 5 report with fading, but I was only able to give him a 3 and 1 to 4 and 1 with heavy fading. Mark said that the audio as, "very good, natural but a bit quiet". **Note:** This may have been due to the difficult path but the good thing about the Yaesu FT-1802E is that you can set the microphone gain in the menu set up. There are nine settings in all and even the transmit deviation has a wide and narrow setting.

Mark then pointed out he was hearing me far better than I was hearing him. He said, "Do you think it's a bit deaf Richard?"

To compare things, I then connected my Icom IC-7400 and Alinco DJ-140 to the same antenna. The reception on the IC-7400 was worse than the Yaesu FT-1802. Even with the pre-amplifier in circuit I could not hear Mark at all on the IC-7400, however the Alinco faired slightly better and I have to say it had the edge on reception.

I have to be honest, to even get a contact that far away from my station on the 144MHz on f.m. is a rare event! I was

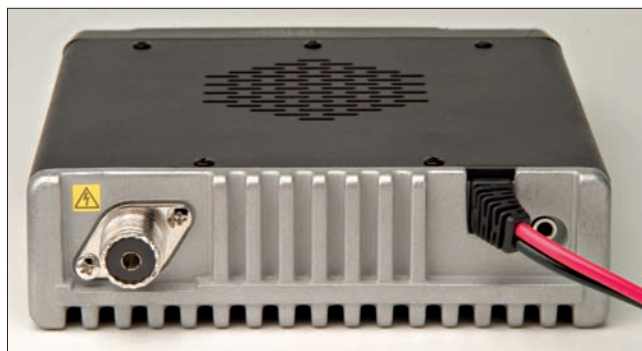


Fig. 5: View of the rear panel showing the die cast alloy heat sinking (see text for comments).

Product

Yaesu FT-1802 f.m. mobile transceiver.

Company

Yaesu UK Ltd.

Contact

Sales on Tel: (01962) 866667,
FAX: (01962) 856801,
E-mail: sales@yaesu.co.uk

Pros & Cons

Pros: I think the measure of a radio is how easy it is to use and how much fun do you have using it on air. The Yaesu FT-1802 scores highly on both of these criteria.

Cons: No detachable control head.

Price: £139.95

Supplier: My thanks for the loan of the review unit go to **Yaesu UK, Unit 12, Sun Valley Business Park, Winnal Close, Winchester, Hampshire SO23 0LB.**

actually really impressed with the way the Yaesu FT-1802 performed, albeit the microphone gain setting may have benefited by adjustment, to being a bit more punchy to help with cutting through the noise. However, Mark was very patient and a great help so a big "thanks" go to him!

The final contact was with **Paul G4STB**, just down the road in Bournemouth, about 7km (4 miles) away. Paul had been monitoring my contact with Mark and was using an IC-706 with a dual band collinear antenna.

Paul said, "I'm very impressed with the FT-1802, very crisp, very sensitively produced audio without too much sibilance".

So, in summing up I think the measure of a radio is how easy it is to use and how much fun do you have using it on air. The Yaesu FT-1802E scores highly on both of these criteria, I started the review saying that someone has called this rig "basic". I think that ease-of-operation should not be confused with being "basic", especially where the Yaesu FT-1802 is concerned.

PW

AMATEUR & CB RADIO KITS & MODULES



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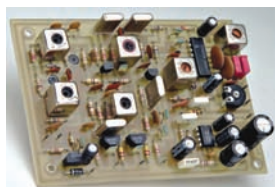
TRANSMIT AMPLIFIERS, for 2 or 4 or 6metres, single stage switched class AB linear. Diecast box with SO239 connectors. 1W to 5W drive, 8W to 30W output, Types **TA2SA, TA4SA, TA6SA. Complete kit £59.00, Ready Built £82.00.** 5W to 20W drive, 22W to 60W output, Types **TA2SB, TA4SB, TA6SB, Complete kit £65.00, Ready built £88.00.**

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MELLSTOCK 4M AM 1W TX Two channel transmitter with 1W carrier power and high quality audio from integral speech processor. Subject of PW Sept and Oct 2005 articles. **PCB £16.** Mod transformer **£9.50.** Complete kit with PCB, transformer, mic

gain pot, channel switch & mic chassis plug **£57.50.** Complete kit plus drilled and labelled box and other hardware **£76.50**



MELLSTOCK 4M AM RX Two channel double superhet receiver to go with the Mellstock transmitter. 0.4uV sensitivity. Subject of PW Nov 2005 article. **PCB £10.** Components including volume pot, channel switch, crystals, & signal meter **£47.00.**

CB to 10FM CONVERSION, suitable for CB's with LC7136/7 or TC9119P PLL IC's. Puts the rig on 29.31 - 29.70MHz. Each board is aligned prior to despatch. Data available for a variety of chassis types. Please state rig type when ordering. **SC29 Built & aligned £23.00.**

NOISE SQUELCH a really effective cure for FM background noise. Allows weak signal reception without loss. Can be panel controlled or preset. **NS1000. PCB Kit £11.25, PCB Built £16.75.**

STATION PREAMPS for 2 or 4 or 6metres. RF & DC switched. Adjustable 0-26dB gain. 100W power handling. **RP2S, RP4S, RP6S, PCB & Hardware kit £29, Ready Built £47.**



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MASTHEAD PREAMPS 400W rated, for 2 or 4 or 6metres. RF switched. DC fed via a separate wire. 20dB gain 1dB NF. Heavy duty waterproof masthead box with SO239 connector. **RP2SH, RP4SH, RP6SH. PCB & hardware kit £45.00, Ready Built £78.00.**

TWO TONE OSCILLATOR as featured in PW March 2005. A vital piece of test equipment used together with an oscilloscope for setting up AM, DSB, & SSB transmitters. **PCB & bits £10.00. PCB assembled £20. PCB & hardware kit £25. Ready Built £52.50.**

SPEECH PROCESSOR increases the average sideband power of SSB transmitters without driving the PA into clipping. Includes filtering to enhance the higher voice tones to increase intelligibility, and it sounds nice too. Panel control for clip and output level. Supplied with plugs & sockets to suit most popular rigs. Type **SP1000, PCB & Hardware kit £29.00, Ready built £63.50.**



PORTLAND VFO as featured in March 2006 PW. 7-7.2MHz as local oscillator for a direct conversion receiver or transceiver. Otherwise as 7.1-7.6MHz to use in conjunction with a mixer-vfo system as local oscillator for a 4 metre receiver/transmitter with a 9MHz or 10.7MHz IF. The version shown in the article included a PCB for Buffer No 2 with output level to drive diode ring mixers. Also available with Buffer 1

directly compatible with the mixer-vfo in the May issue PW. **VFO PCB with Buffer 1 or Buffer 2 PCB and parts kit with potentiometer £14.50. PCB and parts kit with drilled box £23.50.**

MIXER-VFO for 4metres as described in DiBD PW May 2006. A crystal oscillator and mixer and amplifier producing 61-61.5MHz or 59.3-59.8MHz local oscillator signal when used in conjunction with the Portland VFO. **PCB & parts kit £23.30. Ready built and tested £34.00.**

PIPTONE end of message bleep for weak signal SSB use. Tone and amplitude adjustable, relay switched. **PT1000S PCB Kit £7.25, PCB Built £11.75.**

KAYTONE end of message Morse letter K for a distinctive signal which might help get the difficult DX. Adjustable pitch, speed, and level. Relay switched. **KT1000. PCB Kit £9.00, PCB Built £15.50.**

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Amateur, CB, Hospital Radio Links, OB Links.

The Propagator^{part 2}

Rob Hannan G4RQJ continues with his Propagator project, looking at methods of guying as well as h.f. attachments.

The Propagator with the beam in place can be used hand-held, and can also be supported with the aid of a rocky cairn or fence. Longer periods of operation from grassy flat areas make some form of guying desirable with the option to erect the antenna single-handed. I developed the guy plate shown in **Fig. 9** by cutting a 55mm triangle from 8mm plastic sheet (varnished plywood would be equally suitable).

Drill a hole in the centre, so it's a push fit over the handle section, and a hole at each corner to attach the guys. These should be made from 4m lengths of hook-up wire, use a bright colour you won't regret it!

Sliding buckles are made from the same material as the plate. These are simply 35mm by 8mm strips with three holes, one at each end and one in the centre. Push the guy through one end hole, back through the other, back yet again through the centre hole and terminate in a knot. This buckle will slide easily when tensioning the guy but will lock against slackening.

When using guys remember to slip the guy plate onto the handle section from the beam end and slide it down until it rests against the grip. Now fit the beam to the handle and the handle to the upper prop section but do not extend the prop yet. Put the base of the Propagator on your chosen spot and holding it with one hand push a tent peg into the ground about one and a half paces out. Place the loop of a guy over the peg. Repeat at the appropriate angle with the other two guys. Now extend the prop, adjusting the guys as you go, until it is at full extension and vertical. Tighten the prop-locking collar and your system is ready for action (**Fig. 10**). The friction between the guy plate and handle will hold the beam on heading. To rotate simply relax the tension on one guy slightly and turn the prop.

Interests In HF?

If your interests are h.f. rather than v.h.f., the Propagator can still do a good job for you in the field. A 3/8in threaded top can be provided and a mobile whip mounted with appropriate guy/radials. The whip can be

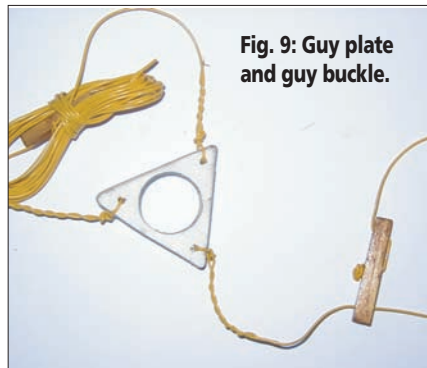


Fig. 9: Guy plate and guy buckle.



Fig. 10: Guyed Propagator with 144MHz beam.

carried inside the prop. (You may have to file the nut at one end of the whip to a round profile so that it will fit inside the prop).

A version of a radial anchor plate with antenna mount is shown in **Fig. 11**. The original version of this was made using a lathe but the 'MkII' was made using a readily available plumbing fitting. The body of the device is a plastic push fit 15 to 22mm pipe connector. It carries the legend BS 729/21990 CLASS S P.B.Q'PEX and came

from the local B&Q emporium. Try to make sure at the time of purchase that your fitting has sufficient space in the centre to accept the guy anchor terminals, as some don't.

Set aside all the internal washers, which will not be needed for this project. Remove the head of the prop, which normally holds the washing line. The 15mm end of the plumbing fitting should be a snug fit on the prop end. The ferrule may require a little reaming out. Next drill holes in the central body to accept the three terminals.

An easy way to mark off the holes for the terminals is to take a length of solder and wrap it round the body to form a single turn. Take the single turn and fold into three. Cut off one of the three sections and use it as a measure to mark off for drilling. Set aside all the insulated spacers from the terminals, which will not be needed, then fit the terminals temporarily and assess how much must be removed from each to allow them to just meet in the centre of the fitting (**Fig. 12**).

Cut the terminals to length and refit them to the body, using single nuts on two of them and two nuts with a solder tag on the third. This will be the connection point for the radials. Now with a large hot iron and some flux, solder the three terminals together. Try not to touch the plastic!

Antenna Mount

The antenna mount is made from the shell of a bulkhead N-type connector. An old defective connector from a rally will do. The beauty of this shell is that the hole in its centre is the correct core size for a 3/8in thread so, take a suitable tap and run it through the connector. This is where your mobile whip will fit. Now secure the connector to the larger of the ferrules from the plumbing fitting with four small self-tapping screws remembering to place a solder tag under one of them. This will be the connection point for the coaxial inner.

At this point, you need to decide if you're going to use a dedicated coaxial feed for this antenna. If so then you can connect it directly to the mount. Drill a small hole in the central body, pass the coaxial braid through and solder it to the tag on the radials. Now screw on the large ferrule and solder the coaxial inner to the tag on the N-type body. Waterproof the coaxial end with a suitable sealant and the job is done.

If, like me, you do a lot of 'changing things about' then you may like to fit a BNC connector to the assembly, allowing quick changes. In this case cut the BNC mounting plate as shown in **Fig. 12** from a piece of thick pcb material. The plate is secured to the assembly by the small ferrule and the BNC connector is wired to the solder tags as before. Remember to waterproof the rear of the BNC with your favourite 'goo'.

Make up a set of three radial/guys for

the band of interest. In the case of the 144MHz band the radial should be about 480mm (19in) of hook-up wire, a light insulator can be made from a short ring section cut from 25mm plastic conduit

The guy should be 3m (10ft) of hook-up wire, one end fastened to the insulator and the other fashioned into a suitable loop to fasten to a metal tent peg. I find it best to use a different colour of wire for each set of band radials but use a common colour for all the guy sections making it easier to sort out in the field.

Radial/guy combinations for other bands can be made up from the usual quarter-wave formula, bands below 14MHz make the combinations impractically long although there is room for experiment with loading here. For the bands up to 144MHz use the appropriate commercial whip with a 3/8in fitting, the radials must be better than a car!

Originally Built

As I explained in Part 1 (April issue), this is an ongoing project and it has become obvious that a lot of **Summits on The Air (SOTA)** and **Worked All Britain (WAB)** activity takes place on 7MHz and both activities are a good source of contacts for the QRP portable station. In addition, the arrival of the FOXTROT channels has provided a new area for experimenting with antennas in the field.

The Propagator, as originally built, will carry a 7MHz mobile whip and three radials but this is not the ideal antenna for inter-G working. Far better to use two of the quarter-wave radials as the legs of a half-wave dipole and dispense with the whip. How then to raise the centre feed point as high as possible without carrying extra poles? The answer is to use the boom from the 144MHz beam as an additional mast section. This will require one extra connecting piece (**Fig. 13**) to join the boom to the handle section.

Once again, a 15-22mm push fit plastic plumbing fitting is pressed into service together with a cable gland. Ream out the ferrule from the 15mm end of the fitting to accept the bulkhead end of the gland. If you are lucky or rich enough to own a tap of the correct size you can cut a thread to accept the gland, there being no room for the backing nut. Otherwise make the fit as tight as possible and on assembly secure the whole set-up with epoxy resin.

At the other end of the adapter take a 650mm piece of 22mm plastic pipe and make a normal pipe joint with the fittings supplied. Dismantle the joint temporarily and place a blanking disk in the bottom to prevent epoxy resin leaking into the 15mm end. A 1p piece works well and is cheap.

Re-assemble the joint, packing it and the 22mm pipe with epoxy resin. Make sure the

pipe is full with no air bubbles trapped by judicious poking into it with a matchstick then set aside to cure. Once cured, the 22mm pipe must be reduced slightly in diameter in order to be a push fit into the handle section. If you have a lathe it's easy, otherwise it's emery paper and blisters!

The wire dipole centre is built into a 35mm plastic film can (I claim no originality for this) and is shown in **Fig. 14**. Take a 100mm piece of wood dowel about 9mm in diameter that will just slip into the 'cane' boom and taper it along its length to about 5mm at one end. Drill a 5mm hole in the centre of the base of the film



Fig. 11:
Antenna
mount and
radial anchor.



Fig. 13: The handle to boom adapter for extended mast use.

cassette and a slightly larger hole in the centre of the cassette lid. Put the lid onto the cassette and push the dowel as far as it will go through the two holes from the lid end. This will be the final location for the dipole centre.

Remove the dowel and drill a small hole in the cassette lid, off-centre to allow access for the coaxial feed line. Push one end of the cable through the hole and prepare the end to receive the dipole legs. These are insulated multi-strand hook-up wire. Mine are black, a poor choice, as they cannot be seen against a grass and mud background so once on the ground they disappear. Use red or bright coloured wire so you can see the tangles!

Drill three small holes, one above the other, at the entry point into the film can. Pass the element wire into the top hole, out through the centre one and in again through the lower hole, which will provide a secure anchor. Repeat for the second element.

Solder the elements to the coaxial cable, one to the inner, one to the outer, insulate well and waterproof the end of the cable to be on the safe side. The third wire to the film cassette is simply a back guy. In this case drill four small holes rather than three, pass the wire back out of the cassette through the fourth hole and twist it back upon itself, no electrical connection is necessary. The dipole legs should be about 10m long. Terminate the ends as insulators, once again made from an off cut from the handle section.

If operation on the FOXTROT channels is required additional sections can be connected to the ends of the dipole by



Fig. 12:
Antenna
mount details.

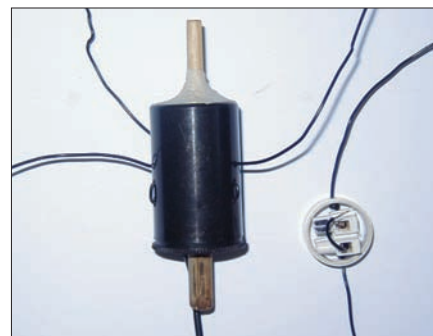


Fig. 14: The 7MHz dipole centre.

placing small pieces of chocolate block inside the insulators. The additional sections should each be 3.7m long. Remember to provide another insulator at the far end of the new section. A trap would be a better solution but has not yet been investigated, changing bands is a case of walking to each end in turn and connecting or disconnecting at the chocolate block as appropriate.

Constant Development

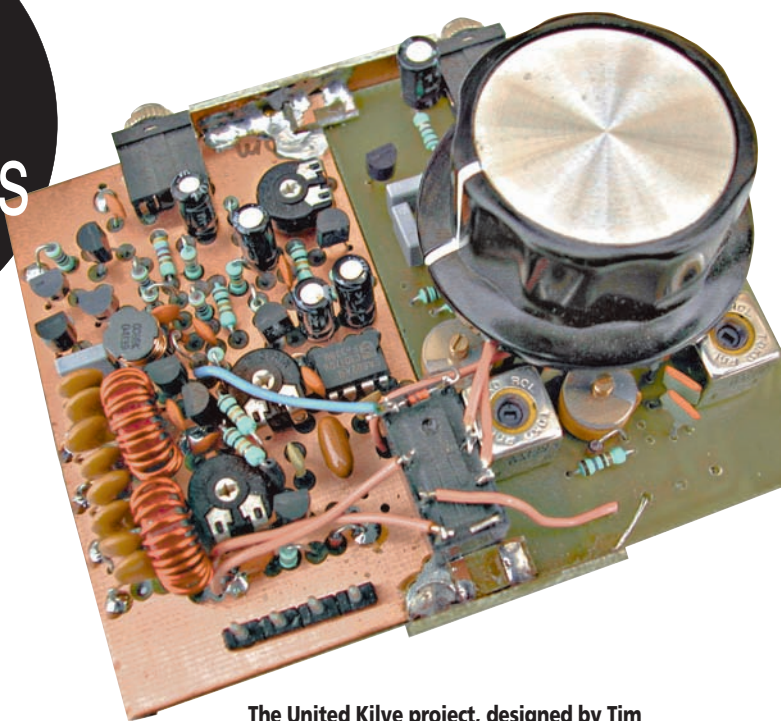
The Propagator is under constant development and this, almost certainly, is not its final form. It has been used on over 75 summit expeditions as walking aid, antenna and to repel over enthusiastic livestock.

It can also do duty as a photographic monopod and I have a 50MHz 2-element beam that will mount on it but that's another story. Build a propagator, you will not be disappointed!

PW

Linking the **K** Rigs

Tim Walford G3PCJ continues his articles on the Kilve/Kilton projects. This time he's describing the linking of the two projects to provide a range of options on a deceptively simple design, requiring some enjoyable constructional experimenting for the keen builder!



The United Kilve project, designed by Tim Walford G3PCJ. In this month's article Tim provides some suggestions and further projects to help you get the best out of the designs he's prepared (see text).

The earlier *PW* articles on the Kilve receiver and Kilmot/Kilton transmitters hinted that these rigs can be linked together. However, because they are relatively simple, with many options for enhancement, I'm not providing 'wire-by-wire' change lists; instead you'll have to experiment a little!

It's impractical to fully define all the possibilities so, this article only provides the general suggestions. But if you are hesitant about making the alterations, I suggest that you familiarise yourself thoroughly first with how the rigs work. Then ask friends or more knowledgeable people at your local Radio Club, to comment on your proposal. Your approach will greatly assist club members by letting them see what you've

built and hear how you propose to alter the circuits.

There are also some new kits for matching either transmitter to your antenna, and dealing with the higher bands – see the panel at the end of this article. So, I hope you'll enjoy this latest update.

Antenna Changeover

Unless you're using electronic changeover, the antenna is most easily changed between receiver and transmitter by a relay. To help this process, both the K transmitters have the circuits to drive a 12V relay - but there was not space on either printed circuit board (p.c.b.) for the actual relay!

The diagram, **Fig. 1**, shows how to connect the relay and its essential anti-spike diode to either transmitter. One contact set

of the relay switches over the antenna; the other set can be used to mute the receiver (by disconnecting the headphones) or to switch off the Receiver Incremental Tuning (RIT) – see later.

At this simple level, the transmitter still has to be separately tuned from the receiver. However, it's quite easy to mount the small relay on its back using rigid wire connections to the tags. The photograph, **Fig. 2**, shows a Kilve rigidly attached by strips of p.c.b. material to a Kilmot transmitter, with the relay and diode across the main board joint. A few off-cuts of p.c.b. material and wire improve the rigidity, and

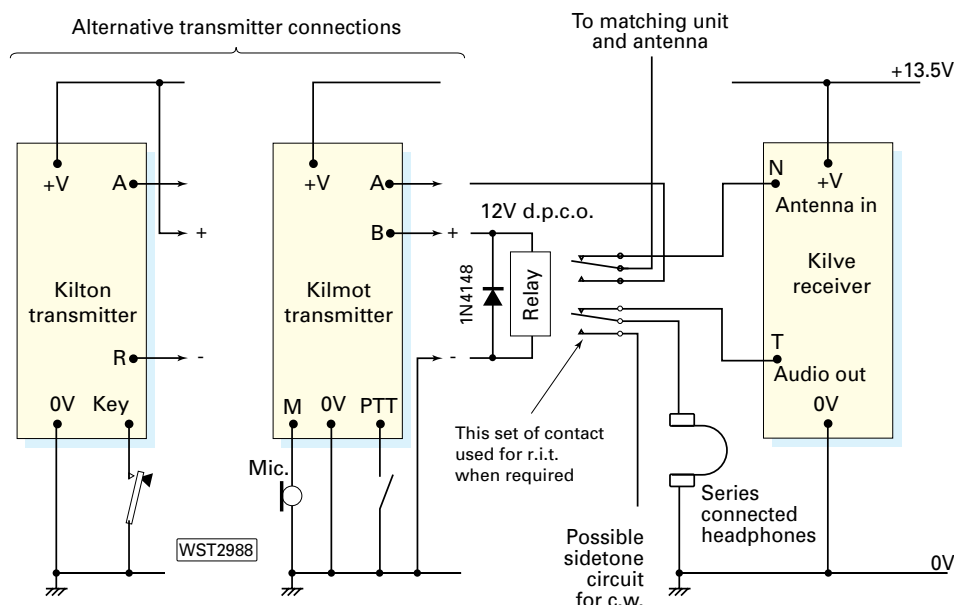


Fig. 1: The diagram shows how to connect the relay and its essential anti-spike diode to either transmitter. One contact set of the relay switches over the antenna; the other set can be used to mute the receiver (by disconnecting the headphones) or to switch off the Receiver Incremental Tuning (see text). To improve rejection of BCI (broadcast interference), the necessary antenna T/R changeover and receiver muting can be done with the T/R relay as before. The diagram, shows the alterations in diagram form. The photograph in Fig. 2, actually depicts this arrangement.

electrical connectivity, of the joint between the earth tracks of the single-sided receiver p.c.b., and the copper ground-plane of the transmitter's double sided p.c.b.

Note: I advise that you keep all the r.f. wires rigid and as short as is reasonably possible. If you are going to add the Mini-Bridge kit, this has space for the T/R relay and diode (see later).

Operating 3.5MHz Phone

Let's now look at operating on 3.5MHz 'phone. In principle this is relatively easy because the local oscillator (l.o.) frequency for double sideband suppressed carrier (referred to as d.s.b.) 'phone is the exactly same for transmission and reception.

However, the Kilmot's l.o. has to use a ceramic resonator (or crystal on higher bands) for the reasons explained last month; but there's no reason why the receiver's l.o. requirements cannot be obtained from the transmitter's oscillator so that a single tuning control will alter both. This makes the receiver's variable frequency oscillator (v.f.o.) parts redundant, allowing the PolyVaricon to be used instead of the original Kilmot trimmer to alter both transmitter and receiver frequency.

The original receiver local oscillator coil and capacitors can be re-connected as a second r.f. filter on the input of the receiver to improve rejection of BCI (broadcast interference), etc. The necessary antenna T/R changeover and receiver muting can be done with the T/R relay as before. The diagram, Fig. 2, shows the alterations. The photograph actually depicts this arrangement.

Operation On 3.5MHz CW

Now we'll take a look at transceiver operation on 3.5MHz c.w. The problem here is that the receive frequency needs to be offset slightly from the working frequency to

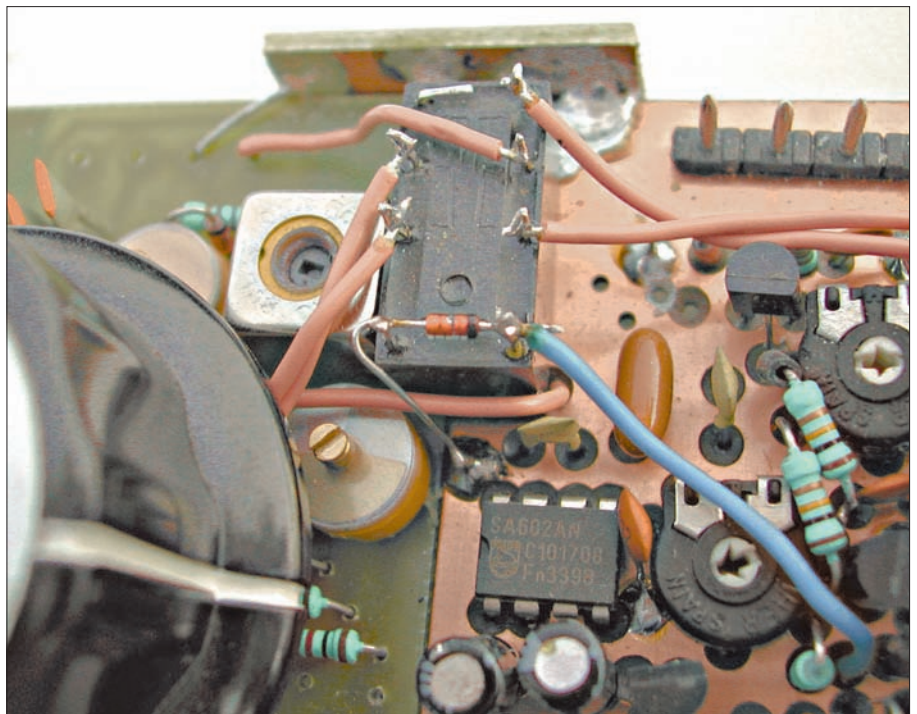


Fig. 2: The photograph, shows a Kilve rigidly attached by strips of p.c.b. material to a Kilmot transmitter, with the relay and diode across the main board joint (see text).

obtain a beat note. In the same way as for 'phone operation, the transmitter's ceramic resonator oscillator can be used, but the oscillator has to be altered to run continuously, with the incremental tuning control switched off during transmission.

I actually prefer to use an extra potentiometer, or shafted preset control, to remotely control a voltage variable capacitor diode (varactor diode) connected to the oscillator's tuned circuit. The preset's supply needs to be stabilised, so I used the 5V supply line of the Kilmot.

Note: The shafted preset is wired in series with two resistors so that it can be shorted out when the offset is not required. This can be achieved either by an extra

switch while setting the main tuning for zero beat with the other station, (prior to tuning off with the preset to obtain a reception beat note), or automatically by the T/R relay when transmitting. This approach allows you to select either sideband (up or down from the main tuning) for least interference by other stations, and caters for the RIT adjustment range altering across the band.

Incidentally, if you can't obtain a low capacitance varactor diode like the BB205, then I suggest you use a Zener diode whose nominal Zener voltage is roughly double the tuning voltage!

The diagram, Fig. 3, shows a typical circuit. As before, the redundant parts of the

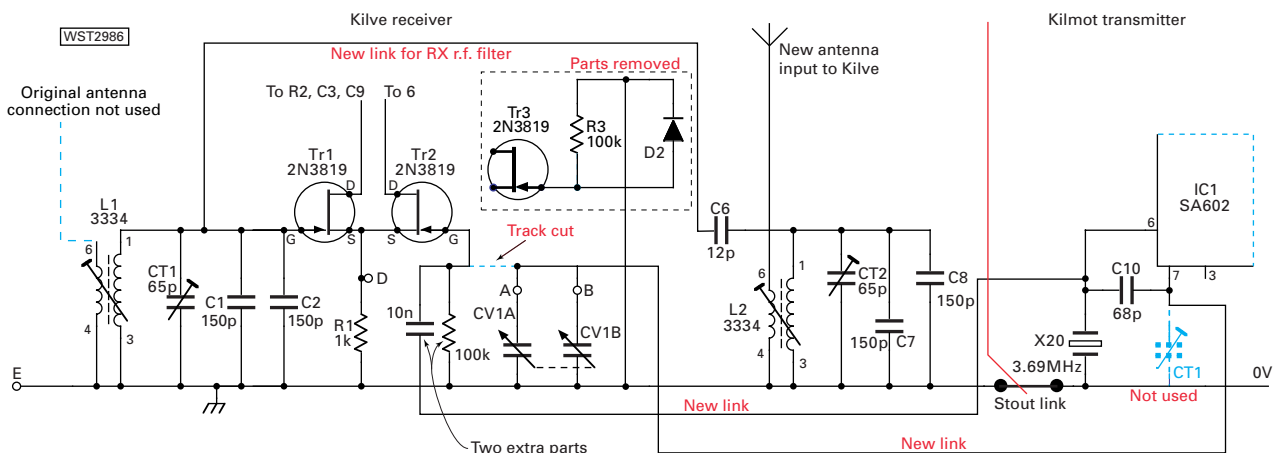


Fig. 3: If readers can't obtain a low capacitance varactor diode like the B205, G3PCJ suggests the use of a zener diode whose nominal zener voltage is roughly double the tuning voltage. The diagram, shows a typical circuit. As before, the redundant parts of the receiver local oscillator can be used for the main tuning and a second r.f. input filter. Also shown are modifications for higher bands (see text).

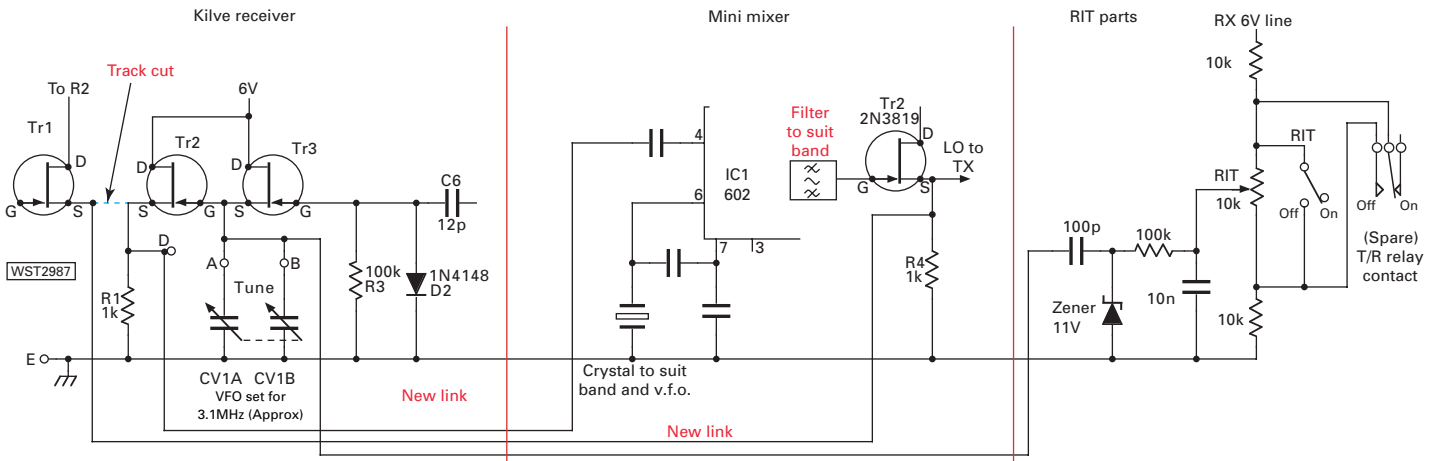


Fig. 4: Morse (c.w.) operation will need RIT to provide the receiving offset and G3PCJ suggests the approach using resistors, preset, varactor diode/zener, control switch and relay can be used. This diagram shows a typical arrangement.

Editorial note: A complete kit of parts (Mini mixer, crystal and RIT) is available - see Kits & Bits panel.

receiver local oscillator can be used for the main tuning and a second r.f. input filter. Note: Receiver muting or 'phones changeover to a receiver sidetone source is no longer possible, this is because the spare T/R relay contact set is needed for the RIT.

Higher Bands

We're tuning up to the higher bands now and above 3.5MHz, the transmitters need either a crystal oscillator or a l.o. crystal mixing scheme to prevent unwanted changes in frequency during transmission, and to improve their frequency stability over time.

However, although it's getting away from the concept of really simple rigs, the easiest approach is to use the Kilve's v.f.o. in conjunction with a mixer, whose other input comes from a crystal oscillator. And to help, the Mini-mixer kit is suitable for this and includes the band-pass filter to select the

desired band's mixer output.

Altering the Kilve's v.f.o. to run at about 3.1MHz allows crystals of 4, 7 and 11MHz to cover the 40, 30 and 20m band by mixer addition without problematical harmonics. This is actually a better frequency scheme than the one I provided in the transmitter instructions.

The approach is fine for 'phone operation with the polyvaricon being used for the tuning, and where the same frequency is used for transmission and reception. But c.w. (Morse) operation will need RIT as described above to provide the receiving offset – the same approach using resistors, preset, varactor diode/zener, control switch and relay can be used. Fig. 4 shows a typical arrangement. A complete kit of parts (Mini mixer, crystal and RIT) is available but will require some ingenuity to mount the RIT parts!

Antennas & Transmitters

On to the all important antenna now! My preference is for balanced antennas with equal length arms, up high and with plenty of wire! Ideally, I think you should connect them to the equipment with open ladder line having parallel wires about 100 to 152mm (4 to 6in) apart; otherwise you could use the ready made slotted twin feeder cable.

I also think it's desirable - but not imperative - that the antenna lengths be resonant (i.e. correct length) for the band in use, and I also think you have a suitable antenna matching unit, that can tune out the unwanted reactance to reduce the mismatch even more. The matching device, with associated indicator, can be at the shack end of the feeder.

For these, or indeed any singleband rig, the matching unit can be simplified to deal only with the anticipated load impedance.

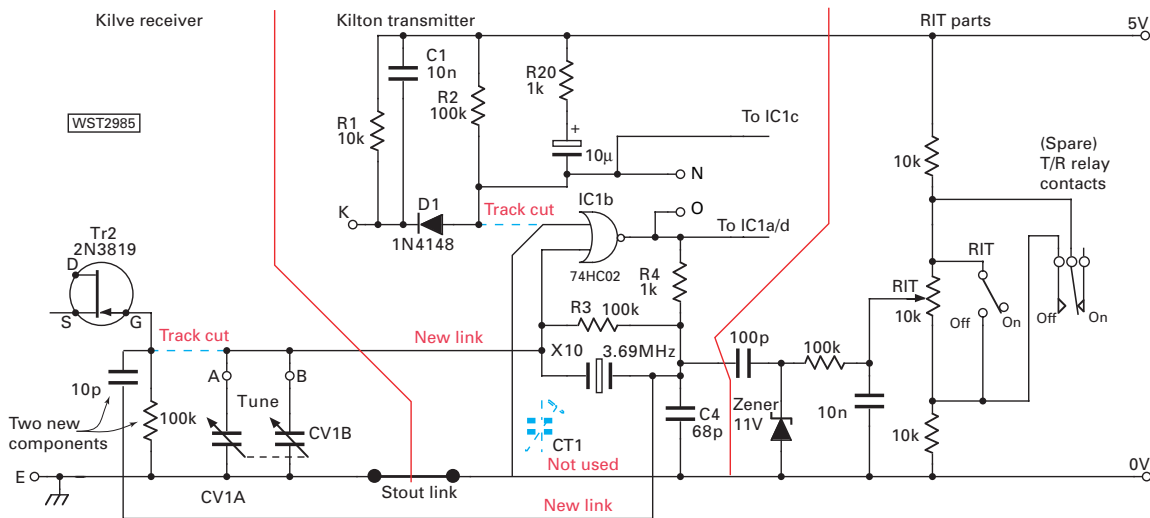


Fig. 5: The 3.5MHz c.w. transceiver.

Hence the development of the Mini Matcher kit, which I've made in the same physical style as the K rigs.

The Mini Matcher uses the classic T arrangement of two variable capacitors with an inductor between them to the chassis. To cater for uncertainty over the actual load impedance, there's a choice of three inductance values selected by a centre-off toggle switch.

The toroids used in the kit are wound to suit the operating band and type of antenna. **Note:** The winding advice is too complex to fully explain within the space available in this article, but it's included in the kit instructions.

To cater for balanced transmission lines, the Tmatch is fed from a 1:1 r.f. input transformer so that the output is electrically isolated from the input side of the chassis or earth. While the matching circuit is not fully balanced, the antenna's radiation pattern is far more likely to be disturbed by other metallic objects in its immediate vicinity. This output arrangement can also feed unbalanced antennas that are worked against a proper r.f. earth or counterpoise.

Matching Indicator

You'll need something to tell you when the matching unit controls are giving the desired 50Ω load to the transmitter. At QRP levels, this is most easily done with a bridge circuit that tells you when the load on its output is 50Ω resistive.

The new Mini Matcher has the same physical size (50 x 80mm) and style as the other units. It uses a resistive bridge with a simple r.f. voltmeter, which can either indicate bridge balance, or the output r.f. voltage (or power with a square law scale). Its calibration is not important since the matching unit controls are adjusted for the lowest meter reading with the bridge in

Kits and Bits

Kits for the Kilve family are available from Walford Electronics. They include all parts, to build them 'open' style as in the accompanying photographs. Prices are:-

Kilve DC receiver - any band 3.5 to 14MHz, £19

Kilmot d.s.b. 'phone 1.5W transmitter, £24

Kilton c.w. 1.5W transmitter, £19

Transmit crystals - 7.030, 7.159, 14.060, 14.318MHz, £2

Relay/diode - T/R or Tune, £2

Mini Mixer kit & RIT bits - (specify band/crystal), £23

Mini Matcher kit, £19

Mini Bridge kit, £19

Please note: P&P is £2 per order. Please send your orders with a cheque direct to **Walford Electronics, Upton Bridge Farm, Long Sutton, Langport, Somerset TA10 9NJ**. Further information is available at www.users.globalnet.co.uk/~walford

Errors & Updates

Reference the *PW* April Kilmot article, Tim Walford G3PCJ brings several errors to our attention. Tim writes: "On the Kilmot circuit diagram, Fig 2., C6 should be 10nF not 10μF, and C13 should be 470pF and not 1kΩ as marked".

Editor's comment: Thank you Tim and my apologies to everyone for our mistakes. G3XFD.

circuit (bridge balanced condition); the bridge is then switched out and the meter shows the output r.f. from the set-up!

When active the bridge circuit also ensures that the transmitter has a safe load while tuning up - even if the antenna load is open or short circuit! The p.c.b. also has provision for an optional relay/diode under the meter; there are two positions for it, firstly as a T/R relay

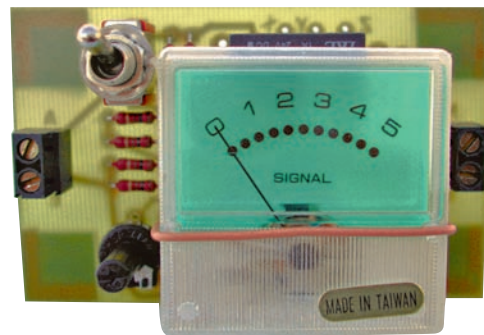


Fig. 7: The matching indicator (see text).

(to save you having to find a space for it elsewhere!), or alternatively, to act as a tune relay.

In the latter role, the relay switches the matching bridge in/out of circuit by remote d.c. control from a tune control switch as in some more complicated rigs. Incidentally, both the antenna matching kits can be used with separately tuned receiver and transmitter, or any other breed of QRP rigs.

There are plenty of options with these circuits so I hope you will be encouraged to have a good dabble. You do so without much risk of damage, and enjoy that special thrill of making contacts with something else that you have built yourself! Meanwhile I must design the 50Ω test gear that will be subject of my next article!

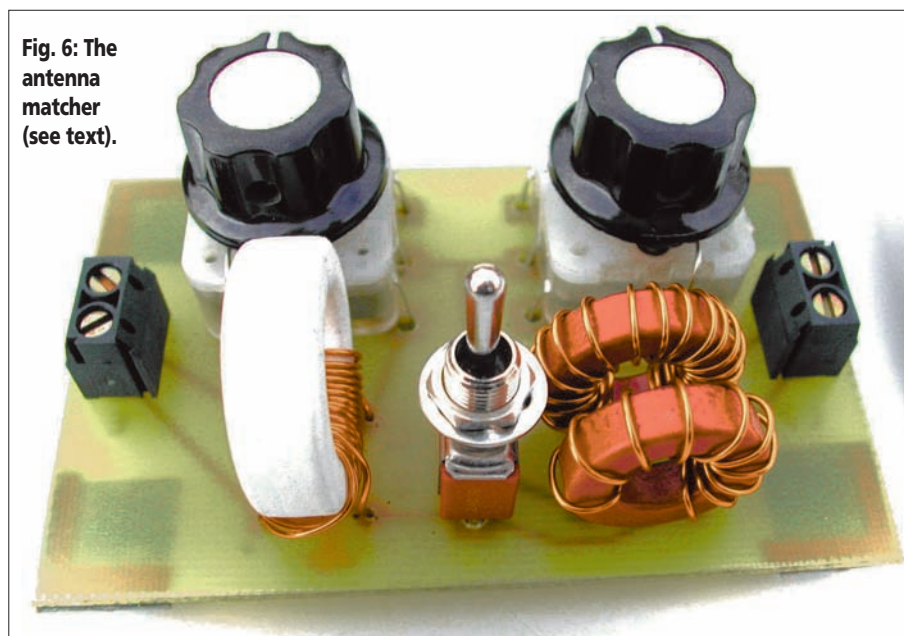


Fig. 6: The antenna matcher (see text).

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One Big Punch (OBP) is a custom add-on accessory for the Yaesu MH-31 microphone commonly used with many Yaesu amateur radios



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The One-Board Filter (OBF) affords you the opportunity to have both the Collins CW and SSB mechanical filters available in your FT-817 together!



**OBF
£229.95**

Replace two filters in the space of one. OBF includes the two optional filters and fitting.



Collins Mechanical Filters for the Yaesu FT-817, 857 & 897.

500 Hz CW - £94.95 2.3kHz SSB - £94.95

This is the option that many, many FT-817 owners have requested. The OBF utilizes Collins Mechanical Filters that are the same as used in the optional Yaesu filters for the FT-817. The bandwidth of the 7-pole CW filter is 500 Hz and the 10-pole SSB filter is 2.3 kHz. The One-Board Filter is NOT available for installation by FT-817 owners. This is not a "do-it-yourself" option. The One-Board Filter must be installed by RADIOWORLD, or a competent engineer. If in doubt please call for details.

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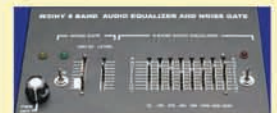


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A Simple 144MHz Receiver

Oliver Tillett G3TPJ isn't joking and pulling your leg this time readers! Instead, he's come up with a remarkably simple little receiver for 144MHz. It's very effective and would make an ideal club project. Try it and see!

The G3TPJ Simple 144MHz receiver (see text for full description and comments).



I have no doubt quite a few readers have pondered building a piece of v.h.f. equipment but found the prospect of circuit alignment rather daunting. Hopefully, this simple project will help to 'break the ice' and have a go!

The receiver is based on a Motorola MC3362. This integrated circuit (i.c.) is a dual conversion frequency modulation (f.m.) receiver which will work up to 200MHz. The audio output is quite low, so I've added a TDA820 audio amplifier. I have also included a beat frequency oscillator (b.f.o.) and muting arrangements. Facilities are in place for the later addition of automatic scan and dwell tuning.

Basic Block Diagram

Let's start by looking at the basic block diagram, **Fig. 1**. Using the diagram we can see that radio frequency (r.f.) signals enter Pin 1 via an impedance matching circuit. The first mixer amplifies the signal and converts the r.f. to 10.7MHz. This intermediate frequency (i.f.) signal is filtered externally (between Pins 19 and 17) and then fed into the second mixer. Mixed with 10.245MHz from crystal X1 (at in 4) this converts to a 455kHz i.f. signal, and again amplified.

After external band pass filtering (between Pins 5 and 7), the low i.f. is fed into the limiting

amplifier and detection circuitry. The coil L2 is the quadrature detector resulting in an audio output at Pin 13.

The r.f. signal levels are monitored and result in a variation of current at Pin 10. By adjusting the value of potentiometer R1, a suitable 'carrier detect' threshold voltage can be created at Pin 11. It's this voltage I've used for muting purposes.

Frequency Alignment

When it comes to frequency alignment and setting up, there are just three coils to worry about. The antenna input coil (L1) consists of just a few turns of wire. And while not critical this can be tweaked for best reception once stations are being received.

With the tuning control at mid position the oscillator coil (L3) must be adjusted to give a local oscillator signal of 134.3MHz, this is the only really fiddly bit. During this procedure it would be handy to have a signal generator or beacon signal available. **Note:** There's a buffered local oscillator (l.o.) output on Pin 20 if a frequency meter or receiver are to hand. This l.o. frequency when mixed with an incoming r.f. signal of 145MHz, will provide a first i.f. of 10.7MHz (r.f. minus l.o. 10.7).

Note: If the coil is adjusted (by mistake) to 155.7MHz a 10.7MHz output will still be

obtained (l.o. minus r.f. 10.7). This higher l.o. frequency however, has the disadvantage of being more unstable and inverts sideband signals.

The 10 turn tuning potentiometer may need a resistor in series with it in order that the tuning span is reduced to just the 2MHz range needed for 144MHz.

Other Adjustments

Other adjustments include muting: With no r.f. signal present Pin 11 should be 'high' (approx 4.4V). This voltage (via R4) turns on the muting transistor Tr40, its associated relay thus operates. The relay contact drastically reduces the audio signal entering the audio amplifier, the audio being by passed to earth via R30. Whilst Tr40 is conducting the front panel light emitting diode (l.e.d.) will not glow.

Once a signal is received the voltage on Pin 11 reduces causing Tr40 to switch off, muting is thereby removed and the l.e.d. illuminates. The switching threshold needs to be set by R1.

The quadrature detector coil (L2) is easily adjusted for best audio quality and level. The associated capacitor shown in the drawing is included in the base of the purchased coil.

Beat Frequency Oscillator

With a carrier detected the b.f.o. needs adjusting to create a suitable heterodyne. To adjust it, tune to the centre of a carrier, switch the b.f.o. on and trim C20 for a suitable tone. **Note:** The capacitor, C21, may need to be changed between 27 and 56pF.

Practicalities & Stability

Due to the high frequency of the first l.o. (134MHz) mechanical rigidity is important. A wobbly front panel of metal (close to L3) could vary the oscillator frequency every time you touch it! Even then the frequency stability is not perfect, whilst listening to an f.m. station tuning adjustment may be needed after a minute or so. After all it is a simple receiver!

Loudspeaker Choice

Care needs to be taken over the choice of loudspeaker. Before choosing a speaker I like to feed several with audio and compare them in the preferred case. The TDA 820 will use less current when driving a higher impedance speaker and 8Ω upwards is to be preferred.

The physical location of the speaker is important this is because the magnetic field from the speaker can cause the reed relay to stick in either its on or off position. It's my recommendation that on any equipment check

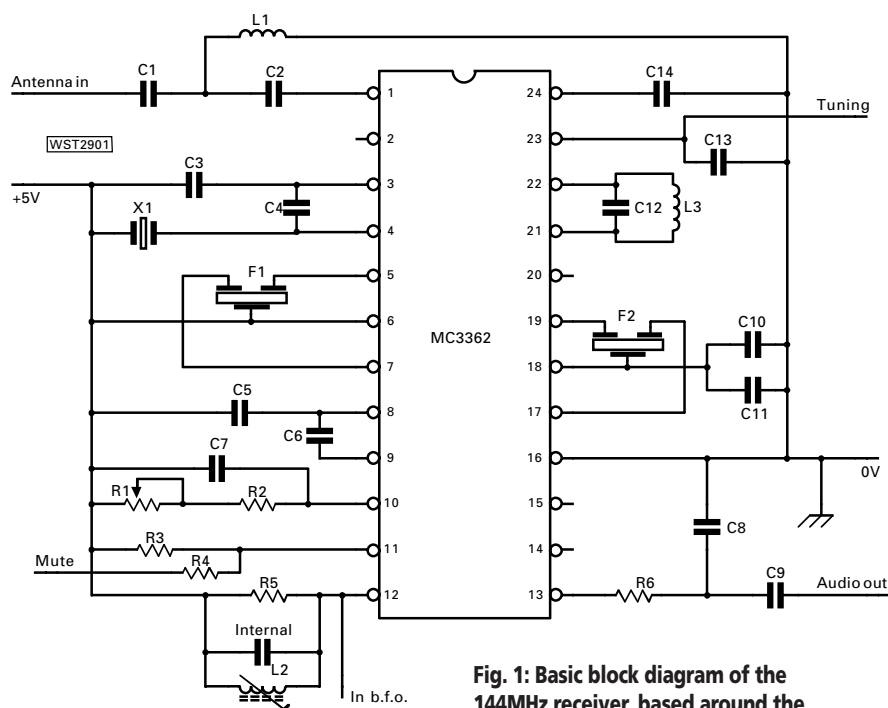


Fig. 1: Basic block diagram of the 144MHz receiver, based around the MC3362 i.c. (see text).

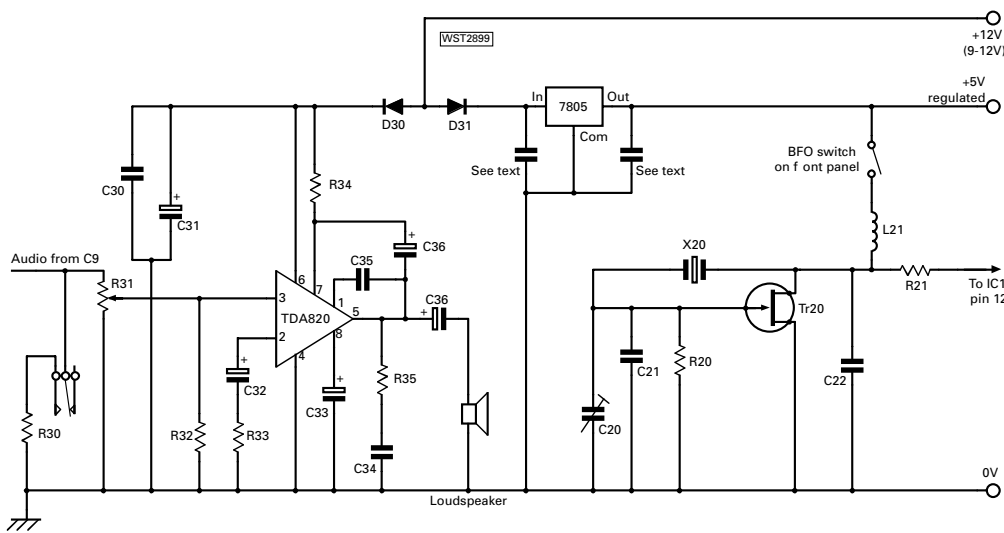


Fig. 2: The audio amplifier used on the 144MHz receiver (see text regarding placement of the loudspeaker unit in the project to negate problems with magnetic fields).

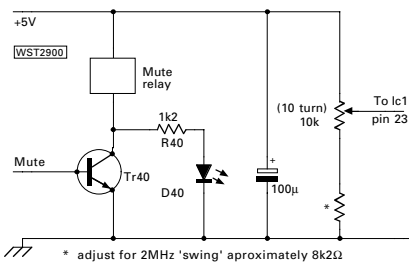


Fig. 3: The muting circuitry used by G3TPJ on the receiver project (see text).

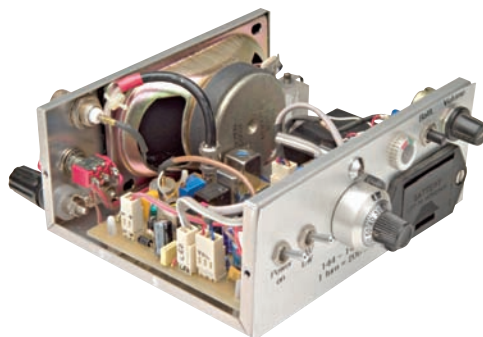


Fig. 4: View of complete project showing loudspeaker (see text regarding field effects on reed relay).

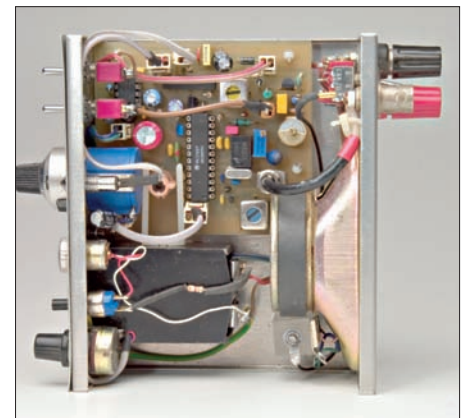


Fig. 5: Looking down on the complete G3TPJ project.

that the operation of reed relays will not be effected before drilling the speaker holes!

Break-through

I built the receiver as my own introduction to the 144MHz band and have only used it with a short whip antenna. However, if a large antenna is used, break through from strong signals outside the Amateur Radio band may occur. This would be due to the lack of a tuned circuit in front of the first mixer. (An external band pass filter could be added if this was to become a problem).

Components & Surface Mount

The integrated circuit was also produced in a surface mount package. I've not checked the availability of this MC3362DW version.

Whilst most components are common enough I offer the following tips. Sycom (who advertise in *Practical Wireless*) will no doubt have most of the parts.

Additionally J.A.B. Components (Tel: 0121 682 7045) sell the filters. The MC3362P is available from both the above, as well as Cricklewood Electronics (0208 452 0161), Keytronics (01279 505543) and PW advertiser Bowood Electronics (01246 200222).

My final p.c.b. size is 3.1 x 2.7 inches (79 x 69mm). For a 1.5 times oversize copy of the track layout, drilling layout drawing and component overlay please send three second class stamps and your address to: **To Oliver Tillet G3TPJ, 27 Cranbrook Drive, Gidea Park, Essex RM2 6AP.** Good luck and enjoy the project!

PW

Resistors (0.25W)

1Ω	1	R35
47Ω	1	R30
56Ω	1	R34
100Ω	1	R33
1.2kΩ	1	R40
8.2kΩ	1	R6
10kΩ	2	R3, R32
39kΩ	1	R5
51kΩ	1	R2
100kΩ	1	R4
1MΩ	1	R20
3.9MΩ	1	R21

Variables

10kΩ	1	R31
100kΩ	1	R1

Capacitors Disc ceramic

2.2pF	1	C12
6.8pF	1	C1
33pF	2	C21
50pF	1	C4
120pF	1	C3
220pF	1	C35
1nF	1	C2

Polyester

10nF	1	C8
0.1µF	6	C5, C6, C7, C11, C13, C14, C22, C31
0.22µF		C34

Electrolytic (16V working)

10µF	1	C9
47µF	2	C10, C33
100µF	3	C30, C32, C36
220µF	1	C37

Variable

90pF	1	C20
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Semiconductors

IN4001	2	D30, D31
IN4148	1	D20
7805	1	IC3
BC547		Tr40
MPF102	1	Tr20
MC3362P	1	IC1
TDA820M	1	IC2

Ceramic filter

CSB455E		X20 (455kHz resonator)
CFW455F		F1
CFSH10.71M	1	F2 (may be marked SKM1 or Taiyo 10912C)

Crystal

10.245MHz		X1 (fundamental, 30pF)
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Inductors

Toko YHCS 17104 GO2		L2 (or Toko YMCS 2A740AAE)
Toko SI 18 series		L3 (red 2.5 turns)
1mH		L20
L1		3 or 4 turns, 3 or 4mm former or self supporting

Relay = Dry reed i.e. Meder SIL12K 100-71D or Hamlin HE3621A0510 or similar with quench diode included, the higher the resistance the better. Molinex PCB connectors were used throughout with a sub-miniature Belling Lee coaxial PCB connector leading to a rear panel BNC connector.

Parts List

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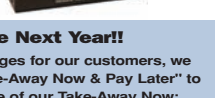
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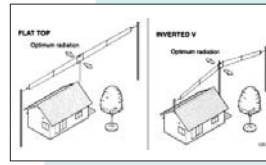
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Antenna Workshop

A T-Lambda Antenna For 430MHz

John Heys G3BDQ, shows you how to make a simple vertically polarised wide-band antenna for the 430MHz band.

One of the antenna designs that appeared in Volume three of the ARRL *Antenna Compendium* is the T-Lambda antenna. This antenna design was developed by **Robert Wilson AK7KK** a professional antenna planner for Broadcast Stations.

During 1995 I constructed an antenna using his design data for the 144MHz band, that proved to be very successful. And the model I constructed then, still hangs from a beam in my loft. The T-Lambda ($T\lambda$) is a vertically polarised 'skeleton' version of the well known Discone antenna. Like the Discone, this antenna's very broadband and can be made for the v.h.f. and the h.f. bands easily. The T-Lambda type of antenna is smaller than equivalent ground plane antennas, as well as only needing just two sloping radials.

At the $T\lambda$'s feed point the impedance is a convenient 50Ω ,

and when the antenna is designed for the centre frequency of a particular band it displays an almost level s.w.r. figure right across that band and usually has an s.w.r. of around 1.3:1 or better. So, there is no need to use an a.t.u. or extra matching network.

About a year ago I acquired a new transceiver, which will operate on all the h.f. bands and additionally covers the 50, 144 and 430MHz bands. Having no wish to chase DX on 430MHz, I just needed a small but efficient antenna for local and repeater f.m. work.

Because of my complete satisfaction with a loft located $T\lambda$ for 144MHz that I'd constructed earlier, I decided that I'd make a version for

the 430MHz band. Again I used AL7KK's design figures and very soon had my tiny version of the T-Lambda antenna up and running.

The photograph shows the completed antenna clamped to a small diameter fibre-glass pole and it is actually positioned inside my upstairs shack. The picture may look a little 'artificial', as I have painted the thicker vertical and horizontal elements with a matt finish coat of the mat-black paint that's supposed to be for refurbishing (or making) blackboard. I did this to make them show

up more clearly in the photograph only, there's no need to copy this.

Antenna Heart

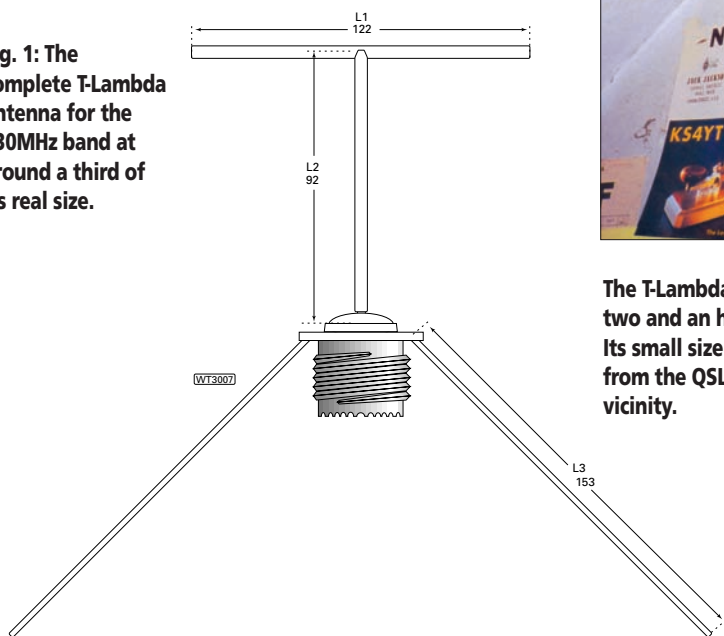
The heart of the antenna is an SO-239 coaxial socket that is shown in **Fig. 1**. I decided to build a make myself a sturdy version of the antenna so, used thin 4.5mm (3/16in) diameter copper tube for the T that's marked as L1 and L2 (see Fig. 1). The sloping radials are made from stiff 2mm (14/16s.w.g.) copper wire, which may be either enamelled or bare.

By using copper tube for the vertical L2, the



The T-Lambda fixed atop a two and an half metre pole. Its small size is obvious from the QSL cards in its vicinity.

Fig. 1: The complete T-Lambda antenna for the 430MHz band at around a third of its real size.



bandwidth of the antenna will be wider than when a vertical wire is used. The tube also simplifies the soldered connection to the central spigot of the SO-239. The horizontal to bar L1 performs like the top of a centre fed Marconi 'T' antenna and is there to give top loading but not to radiate. the antenna currents on either side of the centre point will cancel out which almost eliminates the reception and transmission of horizontally polarised signals.

A high wattage soldering iron or a gas iron will be needed to solder the copper tube, an operation. This is perhaps the only tricky part of the construction work.

Just two sloping (at 45°) radials, (labelled L3) are required and their upper ends are soldered to opposing corner holes in the square base of the SO-239 coaxial socket. It is best to give the area around these holes a good 'going over' with a file, both top and bottom before attempting any soldering.

The 50Ω coaxial feeder should run down vertically and be equidistant from the radials until it is well below them. By doing this there will be no need for a current balun (clamp-on or coil) to prevent r.f. running down the outer surface of the coaxial copper braid.

A thin nylon or similar insulated chord may be attached to the centre of the horizontal top of the antenna if it is to hang from a beam or something similar. My version instead uses nylon cable ties to clamp the SO-239 socket to the top of my non-metal pole.

Setting Up & Testing

Using low power, say, five watts, the antenna can be tested in the shack and checks made of the s.w.r. ratios over the whole band. A small change in the 90° angle between the sloping 'radial' wires can be made to achieve the best s.w.r.

The reading can be brought down to be close to unity, although the difference in signal reports between unity s.w.r. and a slightly worse figure of 1:1.3 is negligible. Should the antenna be positioned out of doors it must be thoroughly moisture proofed. A liberal covering of the coaxial socket with a silicon-rubber sealant with the sealant applied over the position where the coaxial cable enters the PL259 plug would prevent moisture ingress to the feeder.

It is said that 'height is everything' when discussing antennas, and this is no doubt true when considering antennas for v.h.f. My 430MHz Tλ was not located in the loft for there were already enough wires antennas up there. Also, at my age clambering up and into the roof space is not something undertaken lightly or too often!

With the antenna positioned in my shack the construction of the house means that where the T-Lambda is positioned it can fire right through some QSL cards and the external roofing slates. With just a few watts I can receive a huge signal from the repeater at Charing, Kent, some 26 miles from my QTH and have no difficulty in working through it. My local repeater is about 4km (1.5 miles) away and despite an intervening hill is a tremendous signal at all times.

Other Bands

The reader may be inclined to make a T-Lambda for the 50 or 144MHz bands, and if this is the case copper wire can be used for L1 and L2 (Fig. 1). This will reduce the antenna's weight with little effect upon its performance. Here are the dimensions:-

50.1MHz L1 = 1.061m L2 = 0.794m L3 = 1.329m

145MHz L1 = 0.366m L2 = 0.274m L3 = 0.459m

My earlier article concerning the T-Lambda antenna was published in *Practical Wireless* in 1996 and was part of the Antenna Workshop (*Antennas To Go*) and described the construction and use of T-Lambda antennas on the h.f. bands.

The T-Lambda designs for h.f. antennas are easy to make, effective, and require just a couple of end support masts to hold up the horizontal wires.

PW

Churchill's Radio?

Churchill's Radio - an April Fool spoof or was it a case of PW being hoaxed? Oliver Tillet G3TPJ perpetrator of the 2006 traditional April spoof reveals all! And in introducing our loker - the PW Editorial staff confirm Oliver's joke brought a large response (see letters pages) - and a number of readers thought the magazine had been well and truly hoaxed!



The not-so-old 'Wartime' radio built by G3TPJ. Despite Oliver's admission of the April Fool spoof - he confirms that case is made from a wartime Australian cheese box!

Oliver Tillet G3TPJ writes: Hopefully you were intrigued by my 'spoof' letter in the April issue. And I can confirm everything was true except references to the receiver itself! The case was indeed made from a Second World War crate marked 'Australian Cheddar Cheese', the set however, is much more recent and smaller than first appears!

Always looking for something to build I embarked on this miniature 'valved radio'. It stands just eight inches high and as some of you guessed the valves are made from shortened test tubes, filled with kitchen foil for a metallic effect. These, with the various coils and screening cans are simply glued to the chassis. Even the loudspeaker transformer is just for show, although the Editor tells me a

number of you spotted the modern loudspeaker!

Works Well!

Although most of the components visible are non operational, the set does work and rather well. This is thanks to the little printed circuit board (p.c.b.) under the chassis. The circuit is quite straightforward, and with a little though you too could have fun producing something similar.

Editorial note: I can vouch for the fact the receiver works well as Oliver tried to fool me with the project when I visited him last summer. However, what gave the game away for me was the modern loudspeaker and the rapidity of the set coming on after initial power was applied. I must admit though it had me fooled for a few moments. It's a working radio and great joke hence the April Fool spoof! **G3XFD.**

Making The Case

The case can be made from any old pieces of wood (floor boards, orange boxes, etc.). To help form some nice curves I used 'Quarter Round Beading', a rod of this is often used to hold the edge of linoleum down against a wall.

Once the case was nailed together, a walk to the model shop was called for. Here I bought a thin sheet of Balsa wood, which was to act as a veneer. The strong winds on the way home reduced the size of my sheet several times! The 'veneer' was cut to shape and glued over my rough woodwork, a wood stain was then applied. For the rear panel I use a piece of plastic from an old loudspeaker grill.

The Chassis

My steel chassis was actually part of an old oscilloscope sub assembly. Fortunately, I rarely discard anything, this was just what I needed!

On top of the chassis I mounted the tuning capacitor. A front plate fixed to the chassis holds the speaker and pulley wheels for the cord operated dial pointer.

For the front plate I glued a paper dial for the four frequency bands covered. These are visible through the Perspex® window above the loudspeaker aperture.

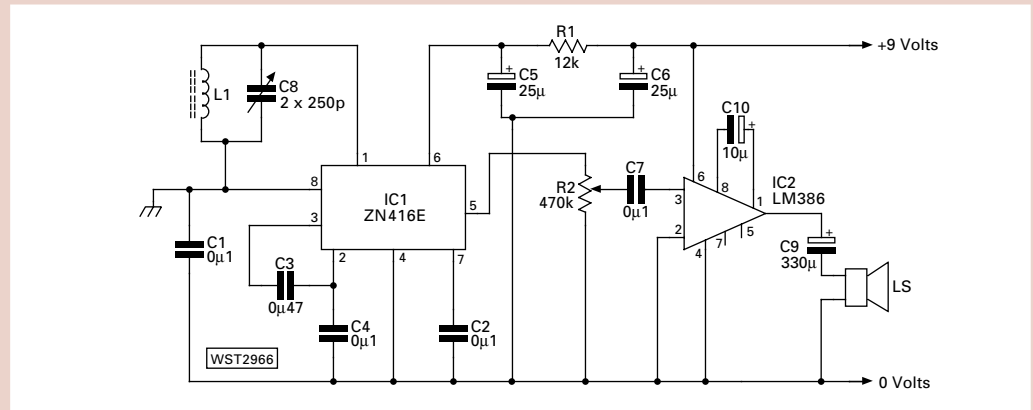


Fig. 1: The ZN416E one chip t.r.f. radio that can be disguised to look like an elderly receiver! (see text).

Our old family Murphy radio had a rotating drum behind its glass window, this carried all the station names. In my version the drum is a Balsa veneered plastic tube, inside which my ferrite rod antenna is hidden.

For the short wave I put a three turn loop antenna in the roof of the box. The two white wires to the right of the picture are the feeds from these two antennas. To assist chassis withdrawal the loop antenna feed passes down through a coil and plugs into a chassis connector. This coil (not being glued in place) can simply be lifted to gain access to the connector. The mains cable in the photograph is a dummy as the set is driven by a PP9 battery!



Circuit Description

By now I expect that many of you will have guessed that IC1 is the ZN416E (the 8 pin DIL version of the ZN414) very sensitive tuned radio frequency receiver that feeds low level audio via a logarithmic volume control to IC2. In IC2E the audio drives the loudspeaker and increases the normal amplification by about 100 times.

The antenna signal is fed into IC1 pins 1 and 8. Pin 8 is coupled to earth via C1, thus Pin 1 is the 'live' end of the antenna signal.

The tuning coil should be wound on a ferrite rod and the leads from the tuning capacitor (C8) to p.c.b. kept as short as

possible. C2 and C4 decouple internal signal parts to earth whilst C3 trims audio quality. The receiver (IC1) needs only 1.3V to work thus the 9 Volt supply is reduced through R1 to achieve this.

The Antenna

The antenna, L1 can be wound onto a card former, then when completed it can be slid up and down the ferrite rod and set for optimum sensitivity. I suggest you try 80 turns to start with.

Once the medium wave has been catered for, turns can be added or a second longer coil made for long wave. Frequency is increased by reducing turns on the coil. Using

different coils and taps selected by a band switch (this method avoids the complications and damping effects of different coils on one antenna rod) my set covers:

Long wave	160 270kHz
Medium 1	600 1350kHz
Medium 2	1.3 2MHz
Short Wave	5.3 9.1MHz

PS: If you really want to 'spoofer' people don't forget to mark the dial in the old style kilocycles and Megacycles per second (Mc/s)!

Tuning Capacitor

Both gangs of the tuning capacitor are only used for the 'Medium 1' band. For the short wave the loop antenna is used. Short wave stations become particular strong at night whilst the medium and long wave should be strong all the time.

Editorial note: The original ZN414 specifications sheet (the Ferranti version, the late lamented company who developed the i.c.) points out that the sensitivity of the 10 transistor receiver drops off dramatically above 2MHz. However, in practice this remarkable little chip works extremely well up to 7MHz and is still effective at 9 to 10MHz. However, selectivity on the crowded 49 and 31 metre broadcast bands is an enjoyable reception challenge! **G3XFD.**

Note: To increase sensitivity an external wire antenna can be added. This would need a couple of turns wrapped around the ferrite rod before connecting to the chassis.

Such a receiver can be fun it can puzzle non radio types very easily and prove to be fun to build. But I advise you not to try to sell it as a vintage receiver!

PW

Parts List

Capacitors	Resistors
C1 0.1µF ceramic	R1 12kΩ 0.25 Watt
C2 0.1µF ceramic	R2 470kΩ Log (volume)
C3 0.47µF ceramic or poly	
C4 0.1µF ceramic	
C5 25µF 16V electrolytic	
C6 25µF 16V electrolytic	
C7 0.1µF ceramic	
C8 2 x 250pF air spaced for tuning	
C9 330µF 16V electrolytic	
C10 10µF 16V electrolytic	
C1 ZN 416E	
IC2 LM 386	
Loudspeaker, 8 to 16Ω, Ferrite rod, Switches, knobs, etc.	

Valve & Vintage

Ben Nock G4BXD welcomes readers back to the vintage spot in PW and continues his discussion on the Second World War American Command' equipment.

A big hello once again from the 'Kidderminster collection'. Hopefully, by now the weather is getting better and the rallies are flowing freely! In this month's column I shall be concluding the Command Station project started in the February issue. So, let's go to it!

The Command equipment transmitter is screen grid modulated. The screen voltage is set at about half of that for keyed continuous wave (c.w.) operation for telegraphy, and the modulation swings the screen voltage up and down - modulating the carrier in the process. The amount of modulation power required is quite small. In the original unit a single 1625 valve was used and around 5W of audio is more than enough. I could have gone for full anode and screen modulation but it's just a matter of how original you want to make the system.

A simple, single-ended output stage with suitable transformer coupling could have been used. However, the presence of a Woden UM1 transformer on my spares shelf lent itself to producing a slightly higher power modulator which could also be used

for other applications.

A search of the valve stock produced a couple of 6BW6 type output valves which are listed as giving 15W of audio for a 300V high tension (h.t.) supply. This was far in excess of what was needed but I felt the extra audio might prove useful in other applications at a later stage. (Of course, if you were going to build a unit solely dedicated to this transmitter then a smaller unit could be constructed).

The circuit diagram, **Fig. 1**, and that of the modulator are quite straight forward, and is taken from the RSGB *Handbook* of many years ago (the diagram is copyright of the Radio Society of Great Britain and are reproduced with their kind permission). It's a simple crystal microphone pre-amplifier using an EF86 or similar, a splitter section, 12AT7 for example, and a pair of output valves.

None of the components are too critical, I used 2.7k Ω for 3.3k Ω , 180k Ω for 220k Ω , 0.005 μ F in place of 0.01 μ F and what ever small electrolytic I had to hand. In fact, after construction I found that by connecting the crystal microphone directly across the

microphone gain potentiometer, and by removing the EF86 there was more than enough audio to modulate the set.

Around 310V h.t. should be applied to the anodes if using 6BW6, other valves may need a different voltages for best results. There are numerous types that could serve in this role and choice could lie with your existing valve stock.

Another double-pole switch, SW2, in **Fig. 2**, is used to apply power to the modulator. It's used to switch the screen grid of the transmitter between a fixed voltage and the output of the modulation transformer. The original plug connection wiring details are shown in **Fig. 3**.

The Receiver

There are no real modifications that need be done to the receiver. Any poor de-coupling capacitors can be replaced of course. Despite its age the Command receiver boasts quite a nice bit of design and construction.

The audio output of the receiver is wired for 8k Ω , or high impedance headphones. There is provision on some sets to set this to a 600 Ω output. Either way a standard valve output transformer wired across the output then feeding a low impedance speaker, is the basic solution.

The receivers were designed to be operated remotely, that meant the radio operator's position in the aircraft was apart from the set and a remote control box was used. In most of the sets available today though, previous owners have already fitted the required controls in the space below the main tuning dial. These consist of a volume control and a switch for the b.f.o. line.

Comments from other Command receiver

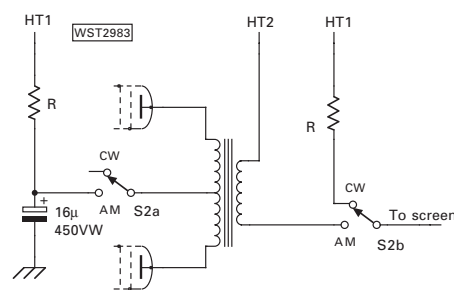
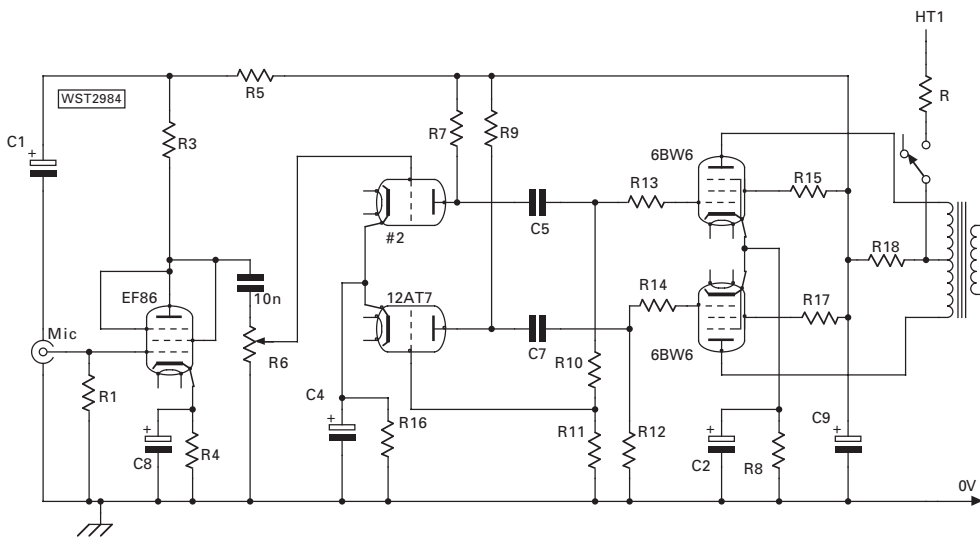


Fig. 2: The a.m./c.w. switching (see text).

Fig. 1: The circuit diagram, is quite straight forward, and is taken from the RSGB Handbook of many years ago (the diagram is copyright of the Radio Society of Great Britain and are reproduced with their kind permission). It's a simple crystal microphone pre-amplifier using an EF86 or similar, a splitter section, 12AT7 for example, and a pair of output valves (see text).

users on the air included the complaint of their selectivity is being "as wide as a barn door". And suggestions that narrow i.f. filters should be fitted. While this is an option it does somewhat distract from the originality of the set in my opinion.

Transmitter Modifications

As few modifications as possible were carried out on Command transmitter. Of course, restorers could do all sorts of clever things to the set to make it 'better' - but a line has to be drawn where originality ends and a total rebuild begins.

I replaced several capacitors, due to their age and conditions rather than design considerations. Next I added a few extra decoupling capacitors to the oscillator h.t. rail and the power amplifier (p.a.) heaters.

The only real modification was to the output circuit. In original use the radio frequency (r.f.) output was taken via a rotating link coil inside the tank coil, and then a small roller coaster inductor was used to match the trailing wire antenna in the aircraft. These small roller coaster coils have invariably corroded and tarnished over the years and it's quite unlikely they would really be needed.

During testing of the transmitter in the c.w. mode, I found that a greater output could be obtained into the dummy load if additional coupling was added. A 4-turn link of well-insulated wire was then added in series with the rotating coupling link on the 3.5MHz set, 2-turns on the 7MHz versions, and wound around the base of the tank coil. This increased the output considerably and loaded the transmitter to around 50W of r.f.

Then I shorted out the roller coaster and as a previous owner of the 3.5MHz set had already fitted an SO239 socket - I then modified the set so the output of the link was taken directly to the socket. The 7MHz transmitter still had its original antenna connector so, I connected the extra link to this.

On The Air

The receivers perform very well on the air and for such a simple little set it really is amazing how well they work. Tuning is very smooth and the beat frequency oscillator (b.f.o.) while its injection may be a little low, is fine for resolving c.w. and single sideband signal (s.s.b.) signals.

In the original role the Command set simply had a single connecting wire between the two or three antenna terminals. The system included a small box with antenna changeover relay and an r.f. current meter.

I found that the adjustment of the screen voltage when operating on amplitude

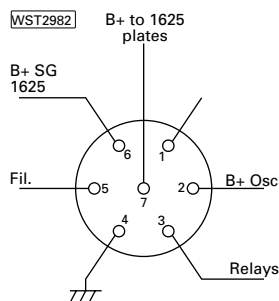


Fig. 3: The connections to the original transmitter (see text)



Fig. 5: The finished power supply modulator with matching rack connector.

modulation (a.m.) affects the quality of the transmitted audio. The voltage should be around 200V and the audio gain on the modulator is increased to the point where a slight flick of the p.a. current can be seen. Use of visual indicator, oscilloscope or signal monitor for example, greatly simplifies the setting process, the audio being adjusted while you're observing the modulation envelope.

On using c.w., the full screen voltage of 400V is applied, and the set is keyed via the relay in the oscillator and p.a. cathode. It's worth mentioning that, having tried several transmitters in my rack, you may find it's like a lottery - luck being required - regarding the quality of the c.w. note.

However, one transmitter here in my collection was near perfect, no chirp and had a good keying shape! Another transmitter proved very poor, with a jumpy signal, moving in frequency on each keying stroke.

Note: As the chassis of these sets is made from very thin aluminium, the rigidity of them leaves a lot to be desired. Using the Command set in its rack does help this but it has to be wondered just how they sounded when used in bombers running four massive engines and being pounded by anti-aircraft flack. Probably no one really cared about a T9 note in those days!

This project, the finished items are shown



Fig. 4: The modulator sub chassis built on small Eddystone diecast box.

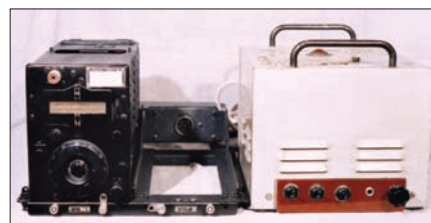


Fig. 6: The transmitter rack and power supply.

in Figs. 4, 5, and 6, has shown me though that a very simple and well thought out idea does work, even 60 years on. These small, lightweight sets can still be used, are very reliable and it's obvious why they proved so popular with Radio Amateurs after the Second World War.

I have an interesting book that details the many modifications to the the Command sets. Many of these comprehensively detailed mods have appeared in the American *CQ* magazine over the years. There's even mention of running the transmitter at 800V with 200W input, providing 100W of r.f. The Command sets really were versatile.

My Thanks

My thanks to **Ray Robinson** for permission to use extracts from his very detailed article on the Command sets, which can be found at:

<http://www.shlrc.mq.edu.au/~robinson/museum/command.html>

Finally for this time, I can report that it's been a good winter period here in Kidderminster, with many new additions to the collection to bring you in future issues. Included in the list there are a nice German Second World War transmitter, a Russian man-pack set, and even a Chinese station - so watch this space!

As usual I can be contacted via E-mail at military1944@aol.com or via the post a: **62 Cobden Street, Kidderminster, Worcestershire DY11 6RP**. You'll find photographs of other sets at www.qsl.net/g4bxd. I look forward to being with you again real soon. Cheerio. **PW**

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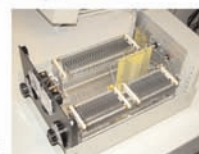
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Carrying On The Practical Way

This month the Rev. George Dobbs G3RJV discusses soldering and nails! An ideal way to help youngsters start off in the radio hobby says George - after you've read the appropriate quotation!

"It is ready for the soldering: and he fastened it with nails, that it should not be moved".

Isaiah Chapter 41, verse 7 Old Testament.

Some time ago I mentioned my *Ladybird* book of the 1970s. Faced with the problem of not being able to solder with a group at a school radio club, I had to resort to other methods. It was not, in those days, a case of health and safety rules but the simple fact we didn't have enough soldering irons. After trying several methods, I settled on the use of small brass screws, with screw cups to trap the leads against a wooden base board.

There have been several commercial bread-boarding methods produced over the years. I well remember buying one of my sons an electronic kit that used springs to trap the connecting wires. It worked but was rather fiddly when several wires were anchored to the same point. I've also used several forms of push-in and grip type boards.

For the beginner, the translation from a circuit diagram to a completed project can be a problem unless a clear layout diagram is used. This month I want to show a simple way of building little projects which directly relates to the circuit diagram.

The idea was suggested to me by **Johnny Apell SM7UCZ**, mentioned in my last column. He's a keen constructor and experimenter and has a liking for trying to reproduce old valve circuit designs using methods of construction appropriate to the era in which they were first conceived. Over the years we have exchanged many circuit ideas via E-mail.

Front Page Picture

It's rare for the humble projects I present in this column to make the front page of the magazine. So it was gratifying to see a front page picture of the little transmitter I built on the top of a sardine can (*PW* Jan 2005).

The subject, featured on the cover, was a scaled down version of the W1FB Tuna Tin transmitter using just one transistor. A few weeks ago SM7UCZ sent me an E-mail circuit and picture of his version of the Mini-Tuna transmitter. It was built using a

technique he had employed in the past for beginners in radio construction. I doubt if Johnny was taking his cue from Isaiah, but it does use nails and soldering!

The method is best illustrated by the photographs in **Figs 1** and **2**. The circuit is drawn, or printed, on a sheet of paper, which is stuck to a wooden base board. Small copper plated panel pins are then placed at the interconnection points of the circuit.

The components are added over the appropriate circuit symbols by soldering them to the copper plated pins. This method is very simple and has the advantage that the component placements relate directly to the circuit drawing.

Johnny had found the method useful when building projects with beginners, and it can be adapted for use with almost any simple circuit with discrete components. I liked the look of what he sent so decide to try it with a couple of simple projects.

Building An AM Radio

A popular project for beginners is the simple receiver using the MK484 a.m. receiver integrated circuit (i.c.). The MK484 is the replacement for the Ferranti ZN414 chip that was first produced in the 1970s.

The three pin i.c. contains a ten transistor radio including automatic gain control (a.g.c.) in a small casing that looks exactly like a low power transistor. It requires very few external components to produce a very effective a.m. radio and has been widely used for training young people in electronic construction.

The i.c. gives very satisfying results from only a few parts. An MK484 will drive a sensitive high impedance earpiece directly but usually some audio amplification is added.

The circuit for a simple a.m. radio is shown in **Fig. 3**. This is no more than the basic application sheet circuit. The capacitor C1 and inductor L1 form a tuned circuit for the required frequencies. This circuit assumes that L1 is wound on a ferrite rod

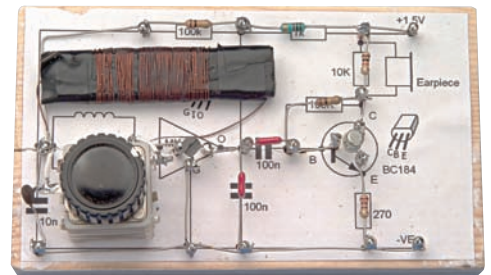


Fig. 1: Using the board, and paper drawing technique. The solder terminals are copper plated hardboard pins (available for B&Q and other DIY shops (see text).

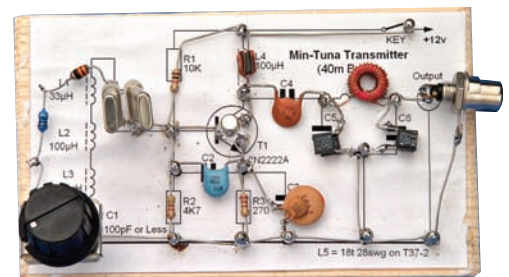


Fig. 2: The Min-Tuna VXO crystal controlled transmitter for 3.5MHz built using the copper-plated pin technique (see text).

which acts as the antenna as with most a.m. receivers.

The MK484 requires a low supply voltage (1.5V) and the series resistor of 1kΩ (between the output and the supply) controls the a.g.c. action by setting the voltage available to the chip. The value could be reduced to increase the gain of the radio but this would be at the expense of audio quality and possible instability.

A single transistor audio stage is added to the output. This is a typical high gain audio amplifier using a bipolar transistor. I used one of my many 2N2222 devices. Many similar transistors would work; the original application circuit used a BC184. The audio signal appears across the 10kΩ resistor in the collector. Constructors with a nice pair of high impedance headphones could connect them in place of the resistor. A much cheaper way is to connect a crystal earpiece across the resistor.

Editorial note: Standard telephone earpiece inserts (available surplus for around 50p) work very well indeed in series with the output of the MK484 and the 1.5V supply when using the i.c. without a separate

amplifier. It's also worth experimenting with the telephone earpiece used instead of the 10kΩ resistor. The volume obtained is more than generous! **G3XFD**.

Inductor & Capacitor

The inductor, L1 and C1 could be culled from an old a.m. radio. Many of the very cheap a.m. radios will yield a ferrite rod antenna with windings for the medium wave-band and a polyvaricon type tuning capacitor.

I found a suitable capacitor (it needs to be in the 200 to 500pF range) but had to wind a coil for L1. Using a ferrite slab in my junk box I wound 60 turns of thin wire (about 30 s.w.g.) to hit the medium wave-band.

Whatever ferrite rod can be found, a winding of some 60 to 65 turns will probably hit the band. The longer the rod, the better it will function as an antenna.

However, the chief object of this exercise is to look at the method of construction. To this end, I have a very useful circuit drawing program for my computer and was able to print out the circuit diagram at an appropriate size to fit in the components. Even without this facility, it would be quite easy to draw the circuit out by hand and use that as the layout drawing.

School Or Club Project

Astute readers could (especially if you do it for a school/club project) photocopy the circuit diagram from this article. A photocopier with a zoom facility could be used to get a reasonable size for the drawing. My prototype drawing contained the circuit in a width of about 100mm, although it could have been a little smaller and still held all the parts easily.

So, where do the copper plated pins go? The answer is - wherever there is a connection 'dot' on the diagram is a good place to put a pin. Incidentally, I got my copper plated pins from our local B & Q store. They're sold in 125 gram packs as "Copper Plated 20mm Hardboard Nails" (B&Q code AVF-063268).

Glue or Sellotape the circuit drawing to a soft wood base and gently tap the nails until they are about half way in the wood. The next, and vital, stage is to tin the copper pins with solder. Apply heat to the pin and using the heat of the pin itself, run solder down the sides to produce a shiny layer.

Wrapping the component wires one turn around the pin gives enough rigidity for a clean solder joint. Some connections, like the ground leads and direct interconnections are made using tinned copper wire. I also found it useful to place the pins for the MK484 and the transistor a little inside the circuit drawing to bring them closer together.

The whole wiring process is very easy and produces quite an effective a.m. radio. My little ferrite slab was not a very good antenna

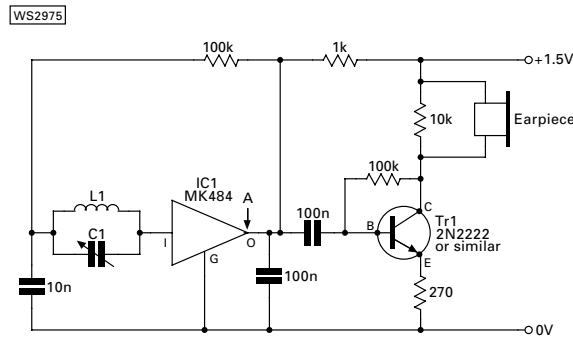


Fig. 3: Original circuit for MK484 from applications leaflet. If used without leaflet, a telephone earpiece insert can be used to advantage, connected between point A and the junctions of the 100kΩ and 1kΩ resistor (see text).

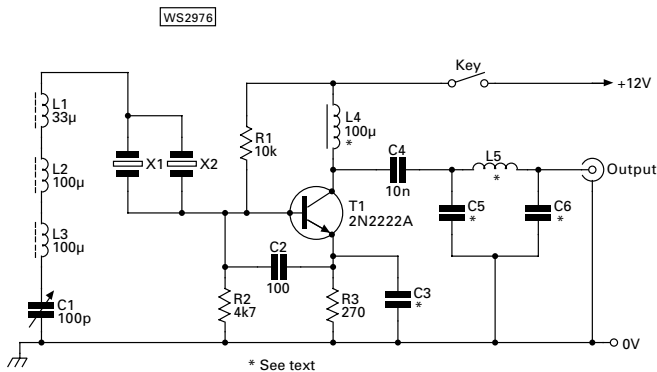


Fig. 4: Circuit of the Mini-Tuna transmitter (see text).

but performance can be enhanced by using an external antenna wire, the end of which is wrapped several times around the coil.

Mini-Tuna Transmitter

I also offer the circuit that SM7UCZ sent to me as his example of the copper plated pin construction method. It's his 3.5MHz version of the Mini-Tuna. The circuit is shown in Fig. 4. It roughly follows my earlier circuit in this column but readers may notice quite a difference around the crystal section.

There are two crystals and three inductors with a variable capacitance. This is to maximise the Variable Crystal Oscillator (VXO) effect. The addition of inductance and variable capacitance allows the oscillator to be tuned either side of the nominal frequency of the crystal. The multiple inductance idea derives from DJ1ZB and does actually produce more of a frequency swing.

The Super VXO

The use of two crystals (X1 and X2) comes from a circuit idea called the "Super VXO", developed by JA0AS and JH1FCZ. Their original circuit, shown in Fig. 5, is an example for the 10MHz (30 metre band).

The Japanese designers found that using two crystal of identical frequency they could get a wider frequency swing in a VXO circuit. The circuit first appeared in JH1FCZ's little magazine interesting called the *Fancy Crazy Zippy*. The circuit has been very popular with QRP operators using simple VXO controlled transmitters.

The circuit shown in Fig. 2 provided around a 25kHz frequency swing on the 80m

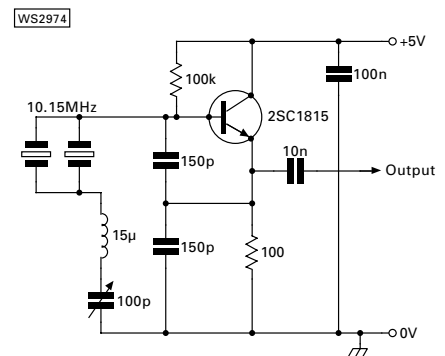


Fig. 5: Original Super VXO circuit (see text).

Band (MHz)	C3 (pF)	C5 (pF)	C6 (pF)	L5 (μH)	Formed by winding (turns)	(wire)	(on)
3.5	750	430	430	4.7	33	0.28mm	T37-2
7.0	470	470	470	1.28	18	0.32mm	T37-2
10.0	330	330	330	0.96	15	0.38mm	T37-2
14.0	270	270	270	0.72	13	0.38mm	T37-2

L4 is a 100μH moulded choke or 10/12 turns on a ferrite bead

Table 1.

band using two 3.560MHz crystals. The collector choke (L4) is shown as a 100μH choke, but I used a home-made inductor made from 12 turns of 32 s.w.g. wire wound through a ferrite bead.

Table 1 gives component values for four bands. I only tried it on 3.5MHz. The values for the other bands were suggested by SM7UCZ.

The little transmitter delivers around 100mW of r.f. output; about the same as my former project. But I found that trying to shift the VXO too far from the crystal frequency produced a very chirpy output. It's a fun circuit nevertheless..... and built in a novel way!

PW

The Bridge Of Sines

Stefan Niewiadomski introduces the concept of the Wien-bridge operation, then shows you how to make a four-range sinewave oscillator using the circuit.

A wide-range sinewave audio oscillator is a useful piece of test gear, and can be used for testing audio pre-amplifiers and power amplifiers, and audio filters. The unit described here is simple and cheap to build and covers the frequency range 18Hz-64kHz in four ranges with a variable output amplitude of up to about three volts peak-to-peak (p-p).

The unit is powered from an external single rail 9-12V power supply, and this saves the cost and complexity of a built-in mains powered supply. It also has the advantage that the risk of mains induced hum can be kept out of the unit. alternatively the unit can be made self-contained, by powering from an internal 9V battery.

Classic Oscillator

The textbook classic oscillator is shown in Fig. 1, a Wien-bridge sinewave oscillator circuit. I've shown it using an operational amplifier (op-amp) as the active element, though transistors (or valves) can, and have been used in previous years to supply the necessary gain block.

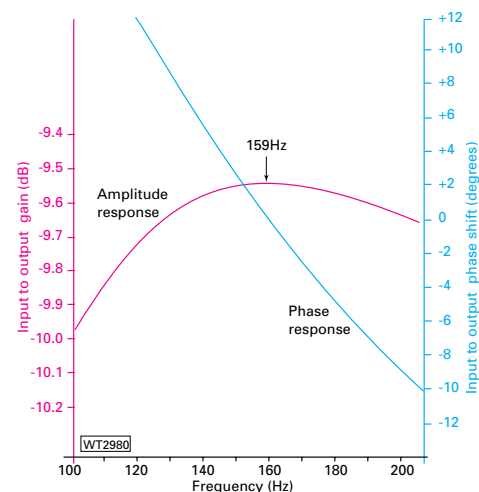


Fig. 2: The overall gain and phase relationships of the Wien-bridge circuit.

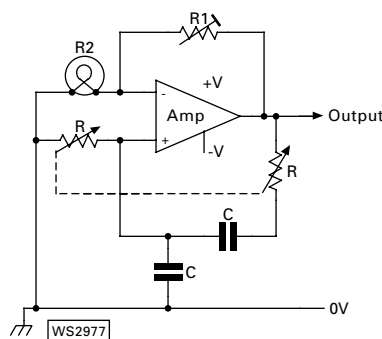


Fig. 1: The skeleton circuit of the dual feedback Wien-bridge oscillator.

Note: For those of you who may not have had much to do with op-amps, they may be considered as 'perfect' amplifiers with one output and two input connections. One input is called the inverting input and is shown with a negative sign '-' (-input). As the signal goes 'up' the output signal falls and vice versa. The other non-inverting input is shown with a positive sign '+' (+input) and with this input, the output signal closely follows the input signal up and down in level. Editor

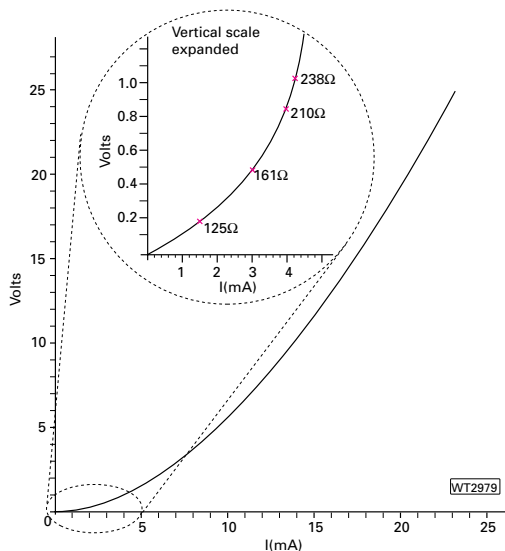


Fig. 3: The voltage/current curves of the 28V/24mA bulb show a decidedly non-linear relationship.

The voltage gain (G) of such an op-amp circuit is given by:

$G = (R1 + R2)/R2$. And in the final circuit, R1 is replaced with a pre-set variable resistor and R2 is shown as an incandescent filament bulb. The reason for these changes will be explained later, but first we need to look at the frequency response of the RC feedback network shown between the output and +input of the op-amp.

To get the circuit to oscillate it is necessary for the RC network to present a 0° phase shift from the output back to the input of the op-amp so that a re-enforcing action occurs which causes the circuit to oscillate.

The frequency of oscillation of the Wien-bridge oscillator is given by:

$F_{osc} = 1/(2*\pi*R*C)$. For example, with R = 10kΩ and C = 0.1μF, the formula gives $F_{osc} = 159\text{Hz}$.

Shown in Fig. 2, is the simulated response of this 10kΩ/0.1μF network at frequencies close to 150Hz. The left-hand axis is the gain axis (in dB) and the amplitude response of the circuit shows a minimum loss of about 9.54dB at 159Hz. A voltage loss of 9.54dB represents a gain of 0.333 from the input to the output of the RC network.

In Fig. 2, the right-hand axis is the phase axis (in degrees) and the phase response shows a 0° phase shift at 159Hz, thus verifying the frequency of oscillation formula shown above.

From the curves of Fig. 2, you can see that the voltage gain of the op-amp needs to be greater than 9.54dB, (three times) to compensate for the loss in the RC network and therefore maintain oscillation. Since it's impossible to provide a gain of exactly three (to exactly counteract the loss of the phase shift network) a form of gain adjustment and amplitude stabilisation is needed to ensure that the gain can be set initially.

The circuit I've used, automatically adjusts both gain and output amplitude even when the frequency is varied. Whilst not perfect, it works well enough.

The 'classical' Wien-bridge design has a negative-temperature coefficient (NTC) thermistor, such as the RA53, in the circuit to provide gain stabilisation. The RA53 is very difficult to get hold of these days, and would be more expensive from the few sources where it is still available, than the rest of the project. The bulb shown in Fig. 1 does the same job as the thermistor, as it too has a non-linear resistance characteristic.

From my experiments, I've

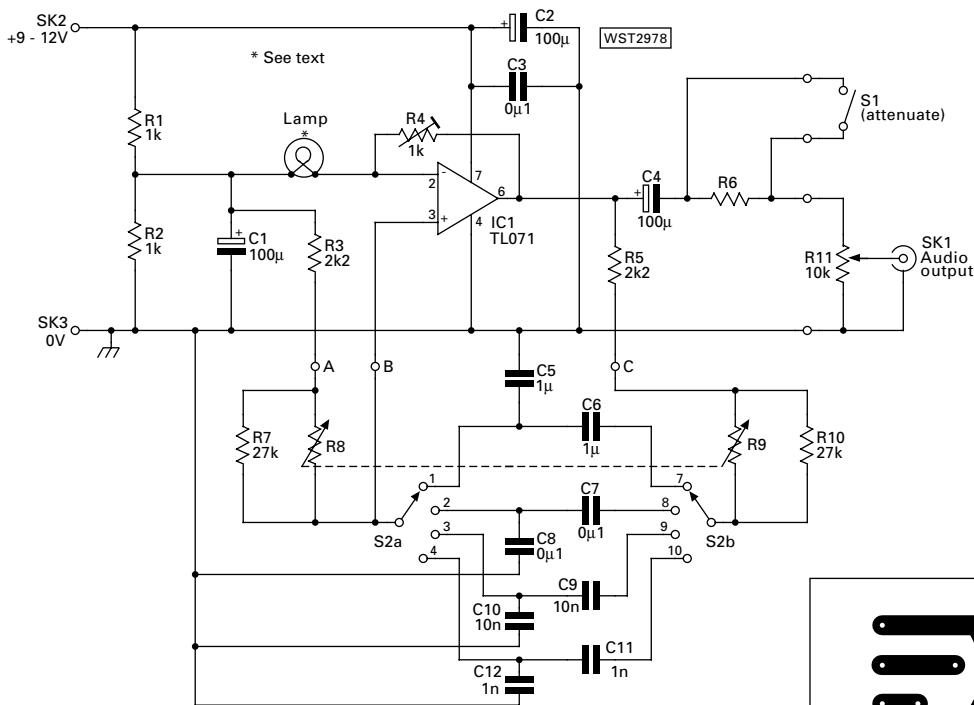
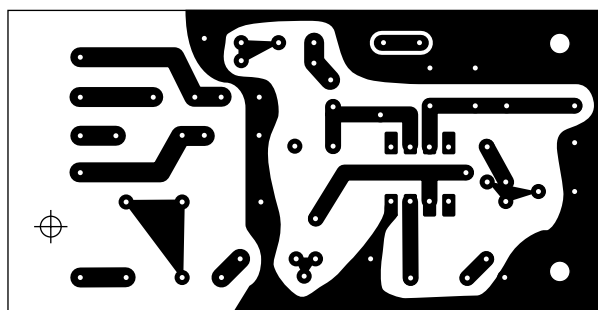


Fig. 4: The expanded four-range oscillator circuit diagram.

Fig. 5: A suitable p.c.b. and overlay for Stefan's



shown in Fig. 3 a graph of the measured current through a 28V 24mA bulb, as the voltage across it is varied. It can be seen that the curve is non-linear: a normal resistor would be shown as a straight line passing through the origin.

When feeding the bulb with low supply voltages the resistance is less than it is at its notional working voltage. For example, at 0.2V the current through the filament is 1.6mA, indicating a resistance of 125Ω. Fed with one volt the filament current is 4.2mA, indicating a resistance of 238Ω. The inset graph shows a 'blow-up' of the low voltage region, for clarity.

Looking back at the op-amp gain equation again, and replacing the R2 with the bulb, the bulb's filament resistance changes to stabilise the gain can be explained. For a given oscillator output voltage level, R1 will have been set to maintain oscillation.

Let's say the op-amp gain need of three is met by setting R1 to be 300Ω. Then R2 (the resistance of the bulb) that sets a gain of three is 150Ω $\{(300 + 150)/150\} = 3$, which is exactly what we need.

Now imagine that the a.c. output level rises slightly, the increased feedback to the -input of the op-amp, now causes the temperature of the bulb's filament rise to become, say 160Ω.

Under these circumstances the overall gain of the op-amp is $\{(300 + 160)/160\} = 2.875$, and so the signal voltage at the op-amp's output falls, so reducing the voltage across R2 back towards the value that causes its value to be 150Ω. This is a classical feedback-stabilised network.

One slightly irritating problem with thermistor (or filament bulb) stabilisation is that, whenever the frequency is changed, the output voltage 'bounces' while the

temperature of the element stabilises. This comes about because of the time constant of the heating effect.

However, you get used to this, and ultimately it's worth the bother, for the low distortion that the amplitude stabilisation method provided.

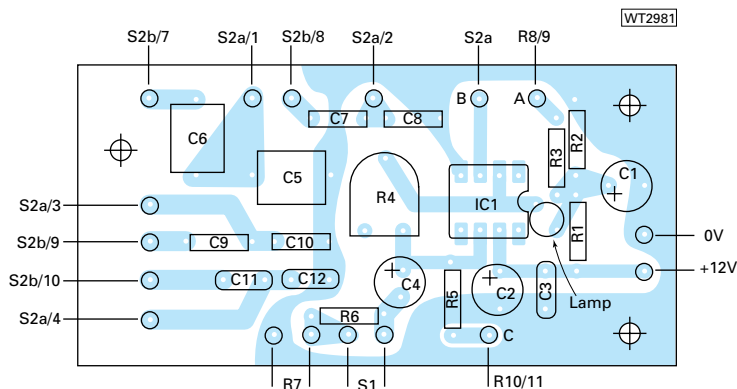
Circuit Description

Now to closer look at the circuit

description., Look at Fig. 4 that shows the schematic for the complete unit. Resistors R1 and R2 form a potential divider network to provide a mid-rail voltage to the op-amp IC1. This enables the circuit to be run from a single rail supply, rather than the split rail as shown in Fig. 1. It also makes the circuit much easier to power, enabling operation from a single 9V battery if needed.

Capacitor C1 decouples this mid-rail supply back to the 0V rail. The other capacitors, C2 and C3 decouple the +V supply to pin 7 of the op-amp. The centre-rail point connects via LP1 to the -input of IC1 and back through R7 to the output of the op-amp.

The combination of the resistance of the lamp and pre-set resistor R4 sets the gain of the op-amp and allows the gain to be set to the value needed to maintain oscillation and stabilise the oscillation level over a large frequency range.



The ganged potentiometers R8 and R9 along with R7 and R10 and C5-C12 form the RC phase-shift networks for the four frequency ranges, as selected by S2. The parallel combination of the 100kΩ potentiometers and R6 and R7 across them gives a range of about 0-21kΩ. If you already have a stereo potentiometer other than 100kΩ, you can use different values for R7 and R10 to give the necessary overall range. Resistors R3 and R5 set the lowest 'R' value at 2.2kΩ when the variables are set to their minimum (0Ω) value.

With the values shown, the prototype unit oscillated at the following frequencies for the four ranges:

Range	F _{Low}	F _{High}
1	18Hz	76Hz
2	71Hz	710Hz
3	665Hz	7kHz
4	6.62kHz	64kHz

Shopping List

Semiconductors

TL071 1 IC1 (for other devices, see text)

Resistors

Fixed (0.25W)

1k	2	R1, 2
2.2k	2	R3, 5
27k	2	R8, 11
100k	1	R6
28V/24mA	1	Lamp (LP1 - wire terminal bulb - Maplin BT44X or similar)
Variable Rotary		
1k	1	R4 (linear preset)
10k	1	R7 (log unit)
100k	1	R9, R10 (dual gang unit)

Capacitors

Electrolytic (16V working)

100µF 3 C1, 2, 4

Polyester

10nF 2 C9, 10

100nF 2 C7, C8

1µF 2 C5, 6

Ceramic

1nF 2 C11, 12

0.1µF 1 C3 (50V working)

Miscellaneous

Miniature toggle switch, 2-pole 4-way rotary switch, 8-pin DIL socket for IC1, printed circuit board, 1mm terminal pins, knobs for the controls and S2, insulated connecting wire, p.c.b. mounting screws and nuts. Phono and other sockets as needed.

The values chosen give a slight overlap across the ranges, meaning that there are no gaps between 18Hz and 64kHz. If desired, the ranges can be changed by fitting different capacitor values for C5-C12. Capacitor C4 provides d.c. isolation for the output of the unit and the combination of R6 and R11 provide output level control. If you consider S1 closed, then the audio output level at SK1 is set by the rotation of R11.

If S1 is open, then it can be seen that R6 acts to reduce the output voltage by a factor of about 10. And so a much lower output level will be available even when R11 is at its furthest clockwise setting. This control allows very low audio signal levels to be supplied to sensitive amplifiers being tested.

In the prototype unit IC1 was mounted in an eight pin d.i.l. socket so that several pin-for-pin compatible devices could be tried. Initially, I used a TL071 op-amp for the prototype unit, but other op-amps with the same pin-out such as the NE5534N can be used.

The NE5534N and similar op-amps are low noise devices, and are preferable to the noisier 741 type, which, if you happen to have one in your junk box, will still work.

External d.c. power voltages between nine and 12V work well. The actual supply

voltage make little difference due to the fact that R1 and R2 are equal in value. This keeps the mid-rail supply to IC1 at half the supply rail no matter what the voltage is.

The Prototype

The prototype unit was built on a printed circuit board and **Fig. 5** shows the p.c.b. tracking (at life size) and component layout for the board. The components should be mounted in order of increasing size, taking care to correctly orientate the socket for IC1 and the electrolytic capacitors. Mount the tiny bulb last of all, keeping the leads at least 10mm long and being careful to solder it onto the p.c.b. as quickly as possible.

Insert several suitable terminal pins into the holes for the inputs and outputs to the board to facilitate unit wiring, rather than trying to insert wires into the board itself. I've also shown in **Fig. 5** the connections to the chassis-mounted components of the unit.

Note that R7 is mounted across the terminals of R8 and R10 is mounted across the terminals of R9. In the prototype unit, all the connections were made using single core wire, rather than screened audio coaxial, which wasn't deemed necessary. The front panel layout isn't critical, and can be modified to suit any enclosure you have to hand.

Setting Up & Operating

Thoroughly check the locations and polarity of the component on the p.c.b. and check that all the solder joints are good, with no solder bridges or shorts on the underside of the board. Double-check the wiring from the p.c.b. to the controls and sockets, especially the power wiring.

Set R4 (the preset on the p.c.b.), R8/9 and R11 to about mid-setting, S1 to open-circuit and connect the external 12V supply. Check that the unit doesn't take excessive current. The prototype unit took a little over 9mA.

If you have an oscilloscope available, monitor the unit's output at SK1. Rotate R4 slowly until oscillation starts and a sinewave is seen. Note that as it's rotated further the waveform becomes clipped. This is where the gain of the op-amp stage is much greater than the value of three needed to maintain oscillation. Adjust R4 until the waveform looks unclipped, while still maintaining reliable starting when switched off and on, and for all settings of S2 and R8/9.

Rotate R11 and check that the output level varies, with maximum output of about three volts peak-to-peak at its fully clockwise setting. Check that the wiring to R11 is correct in that the output level increases as the potentiometer is rotated clockwise.

Check that the wiring to S2 is correct. Then, using a frequency counter select the different ranges, check that you get a similar frequency coverage as given above. Also check that the frequency doesn't change significantly as R11 is rotated from minimum to maximum.

Note that the output level 'bounces' slightly as the frequency is changed. This is normal, and doesn't make much difference to the use of the unit in practice.

Check that the wiring to R8/9 is correct in that the output frequency increases as the potentiometer is rotated clockwise.

Now switch S1 and note that the output level drops to about one tenth of its previous value. This shows that the attenuator effect of R6/R11 is working correctly.

If you don't have access to an oscilloscope, connect a set of high impedance headphones to SK1. Rotate R4 until oscillation starts and adjust gradually for a position where reliable oscillation is always obtained across the four ranges. This setting should also give low output distortion.

With relatively 'normal' hearing, you can actually hear the point at which the output waveform starts to become distorted. Most usually, this is when the output waveform takes on a 'rasping' tone as the waveform is clipped.

So, there you are, a useful piece of test-equipment! I hope that you enjoy building the project.

PW

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VHF DXer

REPORTS & INFORMATION BY THE LAST SATURDAY OF EACH MONTH.

I often commence the VHF DXER column with a synopsis of propagation events that have occurred during the previous months. I know why I do this, but some new readers have queried the reasons. And my main reason is that contacting stations in far-away places is one of Amateur Radio greatest challenges, especially if you choose to do it on the v.h.f. and u.h.f. bands.

If you are a newcomer who seldom works as far as the next county, a 200km contact is genuine DX. But if you're keen, you will grow in competence and achieve an understanding that transitory propagation modes exist that will increase the range of your station to many hundreds and sometimes thousands of kilometers. And that is worth aiming for.

Unless you can understand the different ways by which v.h.f. and u.h.f. signals can travel far beyond the horizon, you run the risk of missing the best long distance contacts. Operators who work DX on the v.h.f. bands often use short-lived and 'unreliable' propagation modes such as Sporadic-E (Sp-E), aurora (Au), tropospheric enhancement (tropo), meteor scatter (m.s.) and moonbounce (e.m.e.). Professional radio users regard many of these long-distance modes as merely an occasional nuisance to everyday communication over shorter ranges, so they still have not been fully explored. By exploiting these modes to work long distances and by doing it as often as possible Radio Amateurs can still contribute to the development of radio science.

There are numerous propagation modes that occur on the bands from v.h.f. through to microwaves but those of Sporadic-E, aurora, tropo, meteor scatter and moonbounce are amongst the most common. During January and February all of these modes were reported by UK stations so, I'll now take a look at what DX was worked using these types of propagation on the v.h.f. and u.h.f. bands during the recent winter period.

SPORADIC-E

Sporadic-E is a mode that creates a significant increase in ionisation in the E-layer (at a height of around 100km) and occurs mainly in the summer period. However, it also occurs to a lesser extent during the winter period (December-January) with occasional openings being reported on the 50 and 70MHz bands. Some events can be very intense and low power contacts are often made up to 2000km away and sometimes even further.

Openings on the 50MHz band were reported on January 1, 7 and 29. The opening on January 29 also reached the 70MHz band

and was reported to have peaked around 90.1MHz within the Band II f.m. broadcast band.

There were two Sp-E openings on January 1. The first between 1100-1200UTC to Austria (OE), Croatia (9A), Italy (I), Romania (YO), Slovenia (S5), Yugoslavia (YU) and between 1540-1700UTC to Czech Republic (OK),

and 20. Most of these events were quite weak reaching only the 50MHz band with the exception of the opening on January 26 that made it to the 144MHz band. Stations in Scotland and northern England reported making c.w. contacts on the 144MHz band into Germany, Norway (LA) and Sweden (SM).

DAVID G4ASR TAKES A LOOK AT RECENT PROPAGATION OPENINGS ON THE VHF AND UHF BANDS

Poland (SP), Slovakia (OM) and Austria. DX worked from England, Scotland and Wales included the stations of IK5YJY, OE5MPL, OK2POI, OM5CW, SP5ENA, S51UF, YO2IS, YU1EU and 9A8A.

The next Sp-E opening occurred on January 7 and also consisted of two phases. The first opening between 1115-1145UTC was from Scotland (GM) to the Czech Republic and from Wales (GW) to Italy. Later in the day between 1545-1800UTC operators in G, GI, GM, GU and GW reported making 50MHz contacts with stations in Germany (DL), Italy, Malta (9H1TM), Poland, Sicily (IH9YMC) and Slovenia.

An intensive 50MHz opening was reported on January 29 to stations in southern Europe and northern Africa. Between 1515-1830UTC contacts were made on c.w. and s.s.b. with stations in Ceuta & Melilla (EA9IB), Gibraltar (ZB3B), Morocco (CN8IG), Portugal (CT), Spain (EA) and Italy. The 70MHz band was also open between 1650-1815UTC to Portugal, a new country with access to the 70MHz band. Two s.s.b. stations were active, CT1FFU (IM59) on 70.610MHz and CT1HZE (IM57) on 70.625MHz. Stations in the UK had to operate split with two v.f.o.s, transmitting between 70.100-70.130MHz and listening around 70.600MHz.

AURORAL ACTIVITY

Because we are rapidly heading towards Sun Spot minimum there has been relatively little auroral activity reported on the v.h.f. bands. During large-scale auroral openings DX contacts can be made on the 50, 70, 144 and 430MHz bands with stations up to 2000km away.

Some brief openings were reported on January 1, 2, 4, 6, 13, 30, 31 and February 6

TROPO ENHANCEMENTS

Tropospheric enhancements occur quite often and are more likely to affect the 144, 430MHz and higher frequency bands than those at the lower end of the v.h.f. spectrum such as the 50 and 70MHz bands. These propagation modes (there are a number of variants, such as scattering and ducting) are caused directly by local weather conditions that occur in the atmosphere unlike many of the other modes that occur in the ionosphere (e.g. Aurora, m.s. and Sp-E).

Lifts in conditions enable contacts to be made with stations up to a distance of 1500km or so. Some openings may be fairly brief lasting for a few hours whereas others can exist for days at a time. Tropo conditions were excellent at the beginning of this year especially in the 7-day period from January 28 to February 3 when DX contacts were made on all bands from 70MHz through to 24GHz, some of them in excess of 1500km.

The microwave bands were in very good shape with s.s.b. contacts being reported on the 10GHz band with the stations of DJ6JJ (JO31), DF9QX (JO42), HB9AMH/P (JN37), OZ1FF (JO45), OZ2OE (JO45), SM6AFV (JO67), SM6EAN (JO57) and SM6ESG (JO67). The 1.3GHz band was really humming with many c.w. and s.s.b. contacts being made with stations over large areas of Europe such as Denmark (OZ6OL), France (F5PEJ), Germany (DL7VTX), Luxembourg (LX1JX), Netherlands (PA5DD), Norway (LA3EQ/P), Sweden (SM7GEP) and Switzerland (HB9AMH/P). Everything that could be found on the microwave bands was also on the 430MHz band but even more so! Some UK stations were making some really long-distance contacts such as MM5AJW to SP6IWQ at 1547km, MM5AJW to OK1TEH



Fig. 1: The four by 7-element 144MHz array at the QTH of David Johnson G4DHF

at 1455km and G8VHI to SP2MKO at 1330km.

Reg Wooley G8VHI (Northamptonshire IO92) mentions that conditions on the 430MHz band were very good and that he worked a number of Polish stations over 1300km away. On the 1.3GHz band he worked into Norway for a new country and also made it into Sweden (JO86) for his best DX on that band at 1240km.

Paul PE7B reports that on February 1 he operated portable on the 430MHz band from a hilltop location in Belgium (JO30). Using a Yaesu FT-817ND low-power transceiver and a home-made 6-element Yagi the station of **ON/PE7B/P** made a number of s.s.b. contacts including the stations of G4DEZ (JO03) at 507km, G3LTF (IO91) at 532km, G8LHT (IO93) at 597km and best DX of the evening GM6CMQ (IO86) at 880km. The station of MM3ERP (IO87) was heard at 59+ but no contact could be made over the 947km path.

METEOR SCATTER

With regular monotony meteor scatter contacts are now being reported daily by operators using JT6M on the 50MHz band and FSK441 on the 144MHz band. Actually, it's not quite as bad as that because these new 'digital' modulation schemes are providing a breath of fresh air within the v.h.f. bands and many newcomers are discovering that contacts in excess of 1000km can easily be achieved with low power and a small antenna. I call it regular 'monotony' because in its simplistic form this mode is literally 'plug and play' DXing with almost guaranteed results for minimum effort.

During January and February many UK operators reported making JT6M contacts on the 50MHz band with stations such as CT1FJC, DF2UQ, EB1EHO, F5GTR, HB9QQ, IS0/IOJU (Sardinia), IW3SNU, LA8NK, LX3DX,

OE5MPL, OK1KRY, OH3JR, OZ0JD, SM0TSC, SP9HWY, S57RR and 9A8A. There's even some JT6M activity on the 70MHz band with stations such as CT1FFU, OZ1DJJ, S59MA and 9A1Z being contacted by UK operators.

MOONBOUNCE

Moonbounce contacts have normally been the domain of stations running very high power into very large antenna systems with tracking in both the azimuth and elevation planes. But now many stations are making moonbounce contacts by running less than 400W into a single Yagi pointing horizontally at the Moon when it is rising or setting. They are all using JT65, one of the new modes that utilises a p.c. and its soundcard to carry out digital signal processing to extract very weak signals from below the noise floor.

Martin Andrew GM6VXB (Aberdeenshire IO97) reports making his first 144MHz moonbounce QSO with the station of S52LM (JN65) about 1 hour before moonset on January 6. Martin mentions that he was quite surprised to make the JT65B contact as he has no elevation (though the Moon was at 16° above horizon), no pre-amplifier and only 200W to an 11-element Yagi. He does acknowledge that S52LM was running 1.5kW to a group of four 17-element Yagis but it still shows what can be achieved with a small station.

At moonrise on January 7th GM6VXB decoded signals from S52LM, ES6RQ (KO28) and LA4YGA (JO48). A week later at moonrise on January 14 he worked the stations of RA3AQ (KO85) and RN6BN (KN95). All these contacts were made random, i.e. not previously scheduled, Martin having spotted them on the DX cluster. He will definitely be trying to make more contacts during some of the EME contests later in the year and may put up two 17-

element Yagis with elevation if the bug bites.

David Johnson G4DHF (Lincolnshire IO92) has sent in a report of his 144MHz moonbounce activity. He is using a simple home designed array consisting of four 7-element Yagis, shown in **Fig. 1**. Each Yagi is built onto a glass fibre fishing pole and uses 3mm elements and plastic pipe clamps so it's extremely lightweight. He has done away with much of the metal fixings too so he was able to press an old KR500 elevation rotator into service with no problems.

Having full elevation control greatly extends the operating time over stations that can only beam at the Moon when it's on the horizon. The driven element of each Yagi uses a 50Ω dipole feed that requires no matching other than a simple balance to unbalance balun. David has now finished building an 8-Yagi array and is waiting for better weather before erecting them on his tower. He is aiming to complete a larger 16-element array by the summer and may possibly build a dual polarisation system, consisting of elements in both the horizontal and vertical plane. Stations worked on c.w. in January include: F3VS, IK1FJI, IK2DDR, IK3MAC, LZ2US, OK1MS, OZ1HNE, RN6BN, SP7DCS, SV1BTR, K5GW, W5UN and KB8RQ. David mentions that c.w. activity is now quite busy even during weekdays and that he frequently hears the station of IK2DDR calling on 144.053MHz when the Moon is visible.

MORE ON FOUR

Last month, I mentioned that at the beginning of 2006 there were 20 DXCC countries (CT, CT3, CU, EI, G, GD, GI, GJ, GM, GU, GW, OX, OY, OZ, ZB, ZC, ZS, S5, 5B, 9A) with authorisation to use the 70MHz band. Well the good news is that there are now 21!

Claude Passet 3A2LF secretary of the IARU Society, the Association des Radiamateurs de Monaco (ARM) reports that effective from January 26 new allocations for the Amateur Radio service in the Principality of Monaco include the 50MHz and 70MHz bands. The Four Metre allocation is 70.000-70.500MHz (Secondary shared status) with a power level believed to be 100W output.

DEADLINES

That's it for this month. Keep a look out for all the different propagation modes and see what DX you can work. Thank you for your reports and please keep sending them in to the address given at the top of the column by the last weekend of the month.

73 David G4ASR

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Hf Highlights

AS USUAL, INFORMATION, REPORTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS TO ME PLEASE BY THE 15TH OF EACH MONTH.

The bands have been rather up and down recently but the past few weeks have seen conditions lifting to provide much better h.f. propagation. Most bands have been open during daylight hours and have been allowing long distance work to take place with some regularity.

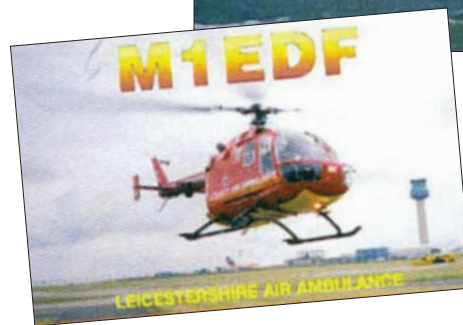
Top Band 1.8MHz is being worked by some reporters with very 'basic' antennas and with good results. Don't let your antenna system put you off using the lower bands. You may be surprised what you can tune up on 1.8 and 3.5MHz to enable you to add some countries to your low band logs! And although you may not get long haul DX but should certainly be able to work throughout Europe. You won't know until you try!

DX NEWS

If you need Vietnam in your logbook try listening out for Stan Matejcek OK1JR (ex-5N0MSV, D2FGC, YB0AJR, ZA/OK1JR etc.) who has been in Vietnam now for seven months and has finally received the callsign **3W9JR**. His licence is limited as he can only operate on 14, 18, 21 and 24 MHz c.w. and s.s.b. at the moment. The licence is valid for 12 months and he expects to stay in Hanoi for approximately two years.

Stan hopes he will get permission to operate on the low bands, 50MHz and using digi-modes shortly. He can only operate during his spare time so look for him during the weekdays after his working hours around 1000-1600UTC. However, he is already planning more activities during weekends and contests. His equipment is an FT-1000MP MKV Field with 100W into a 12-element LPD for 10-30MHz with long wires and dipole following shortly. The QSL route is via his father **Ivan Matejcek OK1JN, Lipova 4, Jablonec Nad Nisou, Czech Republic** (direct only).

The QSL Manager, **Allan Hickman G0IAS** has said that **Harry Berry 7Q7HB** is back in Malawi and will be in 7Q-land until early May. This time he has taken with him software to be active on the Digital modes and has already been heard on 21MHz s.s.b. around 21325kHz after 1420UTC. The QSL route is via **G0IAS, The Conifers, High Street, Elkesley, Retford, Nottingham DN22 8AJ**. If anyone has a question or requires a sked you can E-mail Allan at allan.g0ias@btinternet.com though he cannot guarantee your request.



Geoffrey M1EDF's QSL card.



CARL GW0VSW SAYS ITS BEEN A BUSY MONTH, JUDGING BY YOUR REPORTS!

UPDATE ON QSLs

Some QSL information for you now and Giancarlo IK4QIB reports he is receiving cards for V44KJ, but he is not and has never been the QSL manager for this call. The correct QSL route is via WB2TSL.

Czech operator **David Klimosz OK1RK** has said he has the last bundle of blank cards for the QSOs he made as 5N0/OK1AUT, 5N0ZKD, 5N99ZKD and 5N0W during his stay in Nigeria. As he is not a member of the OK QSL bureau, those who still need a card should send their request direct only to **David at Paprskova 1339/10a, 14000 Praha 4, Czech Republic**. Please note that he can only confirm contacts made with 5N0W between 1999 and May 2000 as contacts after this were made by OK1DXE.

Back to Allan G0IAS now, who has said "The clock is winding down for outstanding QSL cards for **ZD6RM** and **7Q7RM**. I will close the logs for these operations on the anniversary of Ron MacFarlane's death in September. I have 'all' his hand written logs covering more than 50 years of operating from Nyasaland (ZD6) and Malawi (7Q7), as well as the log when he was GM3EAK from 1947". Is there anyone out there that still needs one of those cards? This could be of special interest to 50MHz operators because most of the keen DXers on that band will have worked Ron for a first or only 7Q on 6 metres!

YOUR REPORTS

On to your reports and first off this month is **Leighton Smart GW0LBI** in Trelewis, Mid-Glamorgan who found 1.8MHz "Good most evenings" from 2030 on. Stations logged included OK1DIG (Czech Republic) 2030, ES1GO (Estonia) 2032, IQ3GO (Italy) 2105, SP3DOI (Poland) 2200 and YU7JDE (Serbia & Montenegro) 2300UTC using his Yaesu FT-100 with 50W c.w. to a 58m long wire antenna with counterpoise.

Ted Trowell G2HKU on the Isle of Sheppy in Kent also worked 'Top Band' logging 9H1ZA (Malta) EU-023 at 1601, and ZC4LI (UK Sovereign Bases on Cyprus), GU4YOK (Guernsey) EU-014, VO2AC (Canada), EA6IB (Balearic Islands) EU-004 and LX71 (Luxembourg) around 2200UTC using a Ten-Tec Omni 5 at 70W to a G5RV.

In Worcester Park, Surrey **Eric Masters G0KRT** found IK2FWA (Italy) 1651, PC5M (Netherlands) 2035, OY1CT (Faroe Islands) EU-018 at 2041, OK2W (Czech republic) 2104, ON4IA (Belgium) 2109, DL1VDR (Germany) 2125 and SN7C (Poland) 2226UTC. All contacts were made using a Kenwood TS-570DG and running 100W into an 27m end-fed wire antenna with a loading coil attached and tuned by an SGC230 auto tuner.

In Middlesborough **Keith Winward 2E0JKD** used s.s.b. on 3.5MHz listing PA0IJM

(Netherlands), G3RCV/P and ON5UR (Belgium) using his Kenwood TS-570DG to a experimental 39m wire loop at 11.5m with fan tail counterpoise.

Using PSK31 for the first time was **Martin Addison M3JUQ** in East Finchley, North London. Martin found ON3VHF (Belgium) 0910, OE1XXU (Austria) 0936, OH4JVP (Finland) 1558, IO0BIA (Italy) 1801, YU7HC (Serbia & Montenegro) 1730, S57YX (Slovenia) 1936, 9A2JK (Croatia) 1944 and IW2NLU (Italy) at 1957UTC using a Yaesu FT-840 at 10W to a folded half size G5RV antenna.

THE 7 & 10MHz BANDS

In Tamworth, Staffordshire **Geoffrey Powell M1EDF** works 'all c.w.' and enjoyed some time on 7MHz finding CT/DJ5YQ (Portugal) 2030, VK6RZ (Australia) Peter in Western Australia at 2035, YT7FT (Serbia & Montenegro) 2100, P40LE (Aruba) SA-036 at 2130 and T94LZ (Bosnia & Herzegovina) 2133UTC while 10MHz provided Z34M (Macedonia) 1947, EN6CW (Belarus) 2034, ZB2FK (Gibraltar) 2042, ER1DA (Moldova) 2058, and a string of US stations including K3VZY Sam in Yeadon, Pennsylvania. Geoffrey decided to take his Amateur licence in 1999 but was a keen s.w.l. before this and still monitors h.f. aircraft transmissions from the South Atlantic on 8.861MHz and Asia on 11.396MHz

Also on the 7MHz band was **Panagiotis 'Panos' Dadis SV1GRN** who uses a Yaesu FT-847 at 100W to a home-brew parallel wire dipole at about 6.5m above ground. LX1KC (Luxembourg) 1935, JA9CZE (Japan) 1927, UT7ZZ (Ukraine) 2138, CU2AF (Azores) EU-003 at 2004 and 9K2YM (Kuwait) 2151UTC all made his log at his home in Athens, Greece. Panos (a great PW supporter) also enjoys PSK31 and was pleased to receive a card direct from G8RW who lives in Bromley, Kent confirming their digital QSO.

On to the 10MHz band where Ted G2HKU used the 'key' once again catching PY1OTO (Brazil) at 2200UTC and slightly later W8EGB (USA) Clyde in Mancelona, Missouri at 2230UTC.

THE 14MHz BAND

The 14MHz band was by far the most popular with our reporters this month and was open for most of the day. In Cumbria **Roy Walker 2E1RAF** made a great number of c.w. QRP contacts on this band and they included SP2JL (Poland) 0940, UA9KZ (Asiatic Russia) 1007, UR3IFY (Ukraine) 1014, F9XN (France) 1025, SM4CPW (Sweden) 1033, YO9APK (Romania) 1041, HA200CVM (Hungary) 1354, W8DL (USA) Don in Charleston, West Virginia at 1358 all made using a Yaesu FT-897 transceiver and 5W into an 80m wire loop just above ground.

In Biggleswade, Bedfordshire **Owen Williams G0PHY** made s.s.b. contacts with W8GEX/P/KP (US Virgin Islands) NA-106 at 1236, 5H1C (Tanzania) 1620 and Z22JE (Zimbabwe) at 1706UTC using his Yaesu FT-757 and 100W s.s.b. to a dipole antenna.

Martyn Medcalf M3VAM in Chelmsford, Essex used s.s.b. once again logging UR0IM



On the keyboard G8RW was worked on PSK31 by Panagiotis 'Panos' Dadis SV1GRN (a great friend of PW).

(Ukraine) 1214, HA5CQ (Hungary) 1237, 9A2YM (Croatia) 1251, IQ0FR/P (Italy) 1303 and RK3DZB 1438UTC using an Icom IC-746 and long wire antenna with SGC-237 auto tuner for his h.f. activities.

In Nuneaton **Chris Colclough G1VDP** seemed to "hear and work everything" as conditions were so good. He had voice contacts with CE0Z (Juan Fernandez Island) SA-005 at 0145,



Harry Berry 7Q7HB's QSL card.

ZL6QH (New Zealand) OC-036 at 0924, TT8PK (Chad) 0956, C31SG (Andorra) 0955, EA9IB (Ceuta & Mellila) 1046, EW6GF (Belarus) 1058, 3V8DLH (Tunisia) 1118, W8GEX/KP2 (U.S. Virgin Islands) 1155, CO8LY (Cuba) NA-015 at 1216, ZC4KRS (U.K. Sovereign Bases on Cyprus) AS-004 at 1226, 5H1C (Tanzania) 1451, 6O0N (Somalia) 1515, ET3AA (Ethiopia) 1530, A92GR (Bahrain) AS-002 at 1409, S79HP (Seychelles Islands) AF-024 at 1639 and 7X4AN (Algeria) at 1640UTC using his Cushcraft MA5B mini beam and Yaesu FT-1000 Mark V Field with UK Ranger Linear Amplifier at 400W. Also on the band was Keith 2E0JKD who ran 10W to his wire loop and had voice QSOs with LY3DA (Lithuania), HG4F (Hungary), UT7I (Ukraine) and IK1BBC (Italy) though no times were given!

THE 18MHz BAND

The s.s.b. log of **Jim Pedley GM7TUD** included 3V8DLH 0923 the Lufthansa Amateur Radio Club DXpedition to Tunisia, 5H1C (Tanzania) 0935, S92RI (Sao Tome & Principe) AF-023 at

1259, 5H1C again using PSK31 at 1242, 6O0N (Somalia) 1344 online logs for this call are now available at www.i2ysb.com/6o0n/log.htm KG4WW (Guantanamo Bay) NA-015 and EA8/DJ3XD (Canary Islands) AF-004 at 1603UTC. His new Cushcraft MA5B beam appears to be working well with his Kenwood TS-450S transceiver.

Jim says "I was just sitting listening to 3Y0X on 14MHz c.w. and the pile-up was absolutely horrendous. I am still amazed at how many operators do not know how to listen and follow the DXpeditions instructions. How difficult is it to understand listening up? Yet still there is still a pile up on his transmit frequency slowing everything down. What's more, the 'band police' keep sending up, up, up, and the station receiving his report on the split frequency has to ask for a repeat because of the QRM. Absolutely incredible!"

Back in London Martin 2E0MCA tried both voice and PSK31 on the band. RA3CQ (European Russia), LA6KOA (Norway), LZ2WO (Bulgaria), EW6DX (Belarus), UT4EK (Ukraine) and 3V8SF (Tunisia) were logged on s.s.b. between 1051 and 1410UTC while PSK31 was used to work ES3RM (Estonia) 1412, YO4UQ (Romania) 1423 and K2TE (USA) Ed in Merrimack, New Hampshire at 1537UTC.

THE 21MHz BAND

On 21MHz Jim managed 5H1C (Tanzania) with RTTY at 1144, 6O0N (Somalia) 1316, FH/G3TXF (Mayotte Island) AF-027 at 1307 and G4FWQ/6W (Senegal) at 1313UTC all c.w. while Panos SV1GRN lists s.s.b. stations VU2DSI (India) at 1114 and OH3GE at 1126UTC.

Also spending time here was Chris G1VDP whose voice QSO's included ZB2IF (Gibraltar) 0955, OD5NH (Lebanon) 1028, ZS4MB (South Africa) 1048, CN8IG (Morocco) 1049, HZ1YB (Saudi Arabia) 1052, SV9CVY (Crete) EU-015 at 1055, A41MX (Oman) 1122, TZ9A (Mali) 1355, T18CBT (Costa Rica) 1527 and S92RI (Sao Tome & Principe) 1541UTC and Owen G0PHY used 100W s.s.b. again to reach 3V8DLH at 1208UTC.

SIGNING OFF

Well that's it for another month and a busy one it's been judging by the long lists of DX sent in by our reporters. This made it difficult to pick the best of the stations you worked and I hope I managed to fit you all in? My thanks go to all of you and also to **Tedd Mirgliotta KB8NW** editor of the *OPDX Bulletin* and **Mauro Pregliasco I1JQJ/KB2TJM** editor of the *425 DX Newsletter* for the DX information. Until next time have a good DX filled month. **73, Carl GW0VSW**

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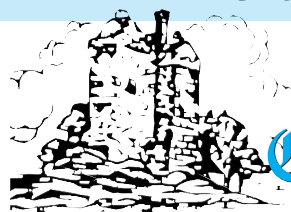
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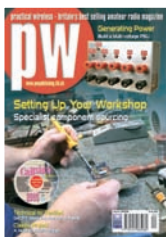


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radiouser
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84-pages filled to the brim with radio, radio and more radio!

- **Reviews:** Chris Lorek puts the tiny Icom IC-E7 dual-band hand-held through its paces. There's a superb wideband (495kHz to 999.990MHz) receiver tucked away inside this VHF/UHF hand-held transceiver.
- He also looks at Scancat-Lite Plus, an affordable program that will help organise and program your scanner with frequencies.
- **Military Matters:** Kevin Paterson updates even more frequencies, this time within the London Military Zone. He also reports on the launch of HMS Daring and a Sea King helicopter that was spotted landing in a supermarket car park!
- **Scanning Scene:** Bill Robertson has frequencies for everything from Luton Airport to your local supermarket check-out operators. Also, if you would like to try Digital Speech Decoding, we have all the details.
- **Sky High:** Godfrey Manning details all the major changes to south-west airspace, giving the new frequencies and reporting points.
- **Scanning in Action:** We take a look at Restricted Service Licences. They enable the radio station operator to provide a radio service that has restricted coverage compared to traditional broadcasters.
- **Decode:** Mike Richards looks at STANAG 4285, one of a relatively new breed of HF communication systems that deliver high speed data over difficult short wave links.
- **Where Have All the Sunspots Gone?:** How many stations from Australia have you heard recently? Why is the 13m broadcast band 'dead' for much of the time? The answer is propagation and the things that affect propagation more than anything else are sunspots. Steve Telenius-Lowe discusses the solar cycle and its effect on radio signals.
- **Hidden or Secret Antennas :** Just because you can't put up an outside antenna doesn't mean you can't still enjoy your radio. Richard Marris gives you some clever ideas to help you build your own hidden antennas.
- **Wireless on Wheels :** Mark Savage and Chris Brand chart the history of radio in the car, a partnership we now take for granted.
- **In Marconi's Footsteps :** Steve Nichols takes his family on a tour around some of the most historic and futuristic radio sites in Cornwall, from museums to Goonhilly.
- **New Products:** All the latest news about radios and accessories to interest the scanning, airband and broadcast listener, including a weather satellite receiver, a new type of charging unit and an SSB capable world-band radio.

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Improving your Reception using a Long Wire Antenna: Steve Telenius-Lowe encourages readers to experiment with their antennas as anyone can use a long wire - even if you don't have much space.

SBS-1 Files: Looking at the world of virtual radar for the aviation enthusiast.

Quick & Easy Mod for the Sony SW7600GR: A great radio that just lacks good reception on Top Band, this mod will correct that problem.

Reviewed: The Palstar R30 communications receiver with Collins mechanical filters should join the rank of those classic receivers. The filters certainly lived up to their reputation and made the receiver a joy to use.

Questions & Answers: Have you a radio-related question you'd like answered? Our resident expert will explain your receiver, propagations antenna or scanner queries.

Scanning in Action: We've all seen those yellow speed cameras at the side of the road - they seem to be multiplying as every week goes by. But what about the blue poles and cameras we see at the roadside and on motorway bridges, just what do they do? the TrafficMaster system is explained.

Military Matters: Kevin Paterson travelled the length of the country to make sure he was there for the retirement of the Sea Harrier aircraft, join him for this historic occasion with our Sea Harrier Retirement Special.

Reviewed: The President Walker CB radio is put through its paces. Built for the European market, it could prove very popular with those who travel through the UK and Europe.

The May issue is on sale at your newsagent on 27 April...don't miss it!

Data Burst

I'm sure that everybody these days has heard of Google, the Internet search engine, but have you heard about Google Earth? Produced by the same company, this is a truly novel computer program, which looks set to be of great use to Radio Amateurs and Short Wave Listeners (s.w.l.s.) If you haven't tried it yet, you really should. It's quite an eye-opener.

Google Earth is basically an interactive world map. At its core is a 3D model of the whole Earth overlain with a mosaic of satellite images and aerial photographs. So, rather than seeing a diagrammatic representation of the land, you're seeing actual pictures of it. Overlain on top of that are numerous graphical layers that can be turned on or off individually. These include conventional road maps, name labels, political borders and so on.

The whole thing is interactive and searchable, so you could fly around the islands of Hong Kong, explore Paris or trace the course of the M1. Enter your postcode and

you'll see your home. Type in the name of a town in Brazil and the world will spin and zoom to show you what it looks like from the air.

historians or whatever – can produce and share content that is totally specific to their particular needs.

Before exploring some of the possibilities,

JACK TAKES A LOOK AT GOOGLE EARTH - THE INTERACTIVE WORLD MAP - EXPLAINING HOW IT CAN HELP YOUR AMATEUR RADIO OPERATION

All this would be enough to make Google Earth a very powerful and useful program, but what makes it uniquely flexible is that anybody can create and publish additional graphical objects and Internet links that are pinned to geographical locations on the map. This means that any specialist group – be they Radio Amateurs, bird watchers, military

we need to look at the basics. Google Earth is a self-contained program, not a website, so you need to download it and install it on your computer. There are separate versions for Macs and Windows PCs, and both are available entirely free. There is also an enhanced version (for Windows only) that costs \$20 (about £11.50) per year. It offers more speed, better printing and links to GPS. I doubt that most users will need it, but it's not onerously expensive if you do.

ESSENTIALLY A VIEWER

The program you install is essentially a viewer, all the actual map data is downloaded as required from the Google Earth servers. What this means is that in order to get the full experience you really do need a fairly powerful computer with fast graphics and a permanent broadband Internet connection. Inevitably, this will exclude quite a few people, but that's unavoidable given the amount of computing that's involved and the quantity of data that needs to be shifted. However, if you can provide enough power and bandwidth, you'll be rewarded with the ability to fly smoothly around the world and zoom in at will on any place you want. Even if your machine isn't at the cutting edge of speed, it's still worth giving Google Earth a go – movement will be slow and jerky, but the images will still be as good.

As I mentioned, the view is a mix of satellite images and aerial photographs so the level of detail varies enormously, **Fig. 1**. At its best, it allows you to clearly see individual cars and you can even make out people in some areas. At the other extreme are relatively low resolution satellite images that don't provide much detail below the scale of roads and fields. In general, large cities are better covered than rural areas and remote uninhabited corners of the world have the least detail.

A lot of the imagery came from old

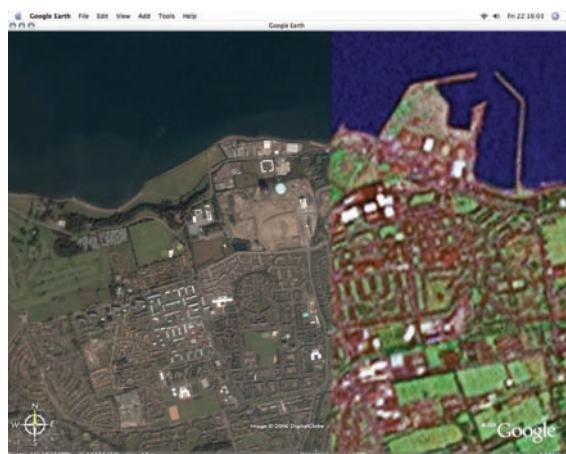


Fig. 1: Where they join, photographs and satellite images generally line up very well as you can see in this view on the outskirts of Edinburgh. The difference in resolution is obvious though.



Fig. 2: The 3D model lets you see terrain anywhere in the world. This is Santiago de Chile with the high peaks of the Andes rising up from its edge.

American spy satellites and aircraft, so it's not surprising that you get much better resolution in Havana than in Harrogate. However, the logic behind this isn't always obvious. Why, for example, are some apparently empty bits of desert or mountain so detailed, and why is there a rectangular block of data missing from Alaska?

Conspiracy theorists can have a great time debating the significance of such variations, but the truth is probably quite mundane and to do with what's available and what they've got round to entering. Anyway, new images and data are constantly being added so the coverage is steadily improving.

All well and good, but what does this have to do with Amateur Radio? Well, there are many ways that Google Earth could be used to support radio activities, and new ideas are popping up all the time.

At the most basic level, simply being able to see the geography of another QTH is interesting. If you're working someone who lives at Acacia Avenue, you can find the street and quite possibly even pick out their house. Because Google Earth is a 3D model, you can also tilt your view from the vertical and see the actual relief. So, if your contact in Santiago de Chile mentions that he can see the Andes looming over the city, you can share his view and look around to admire the local scenery, **Fig. 2**.

A fascinating way to waste endless hours and days is to search for interesting antennas on Google Earth. Provided that you're looking in an area covered by good photographs rather than satellite images, it's even possible to see some of the bigger amateur arrays. Obviously, wires and aluminium tubes don't show up, but the larger towers and dishes certainly do, especially if you have a fairly sharp display. If you fancy an easier challenge, many of the large radio astronomy, military, broadcast and satellite communications sites are quite easy to find, **Fig. 3**.

What makes Google Earth really useful, rather than merely fun, is being able to superimpose those graphical objects and layers onto the basic image map. There are some obvious possibilities, such as call sign prefixes or the Maidenhead locator grid, but you don't really need such a complex and detailed map for those.

Instead, what about layers for DXpeditions or Lighthouse Days? A map of beacons and repeaters would be useful too. Remember that Google Earth contains a fairly detailed 3D terrain model so finding line-of-sight paths for v.h.f and u.h.f. communications should be possible. Automatic plotting of spots from a DX Cluster would be another useful trick, although that would depend on the call's geographical co-ordinates being available through an online source.

INTEGRATION

Integration with existing radio software also offers a lot of scope. The developers of Ham Radio Deluxe have been working on building links to Google Earth and I'm sure that other software teams will be looking at this too.

Fig. 3: This large h.f. direction finding array is on the outskirts of Anchorage, Alaska. Many antennas, even some Amateur ones, can be seen in various parts of the world.

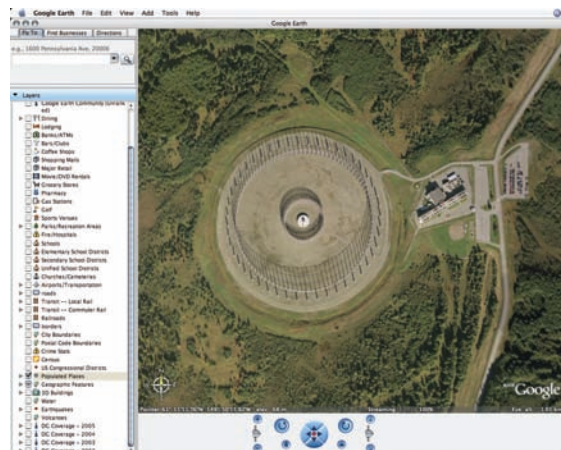
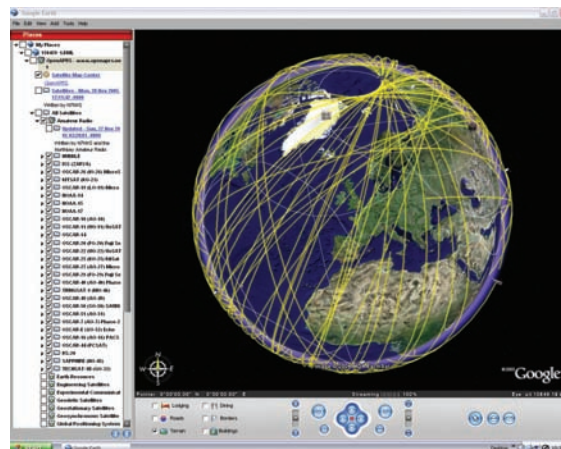


Fig. 4: A group of Californian Radio Amateurs has produced this overlay which can show the orbits of almost 800 satellites. Here, just the Amateur satellites are visible.



There are also many ways that you could use Google Earth for your own needs, without ever publishing the results. For example, keeping a visual record of QSOs and QSLs, or recording the places where you've operated mobile. Anything, in fact, that has a geographical connection could be plotted onto Google Earth's images.

You don't even need to confine yourself to the surface of the Earth. If you zoom out you'll begin to see the atmosphere around the Earth's rim and eventually you'll see the whole planet against a generic starry background. A group of Californian Radio Amateurs led by N7NXS has been helping to fill this void by creating a Google Earth overlay showing the orbits of almost 800 satellites including, of course, all the amateur radio satellites, **Fig. 4**.

This works through what's known as a Network Link, which is like a special form of URL. In this case, it points to a server where all the satellite data is available in a form that's compatible with Google Earth's maps. Once the link is installed you can then choose which satellites to view and whether to see their orbits and footprints. Clicking on any satellite image opens a small page that has additional data about it.

This is not a live satellite tracking map. The image, at least for now, is a static snapshot. However, it shows very clearly the potential of this approach. Given enough resources, there's no reason why it couldn't be made almost-live by having Google Earth regularly connect to the server and download the latest positional data.

The possibilities, as I hope you can see, are tremendous and we're barely scratching the surface of what could be achieved. If you want to give it a try, you can download Google Earth from <http://earth.google.com/>

There's also a discussion forum for Google Earth users at <http://bbs.keyhole.com/>. If you search this forum site for Amateur Radio you'll find the latest ideas that are being developed and talked about. The network link for satellite orbits can be downloaded from <http://www.openaprs.net/>

Impressive though Google Earth undoubtedly is, I hope its arrival won't undermine some of the really excellent radio mapping software that's already out there. Programs such as DX Atlas, for example, provide a very clear way of showing things like propagation conditions, prefixes, locators, the grey-line and so on. For that sort of uncomplicated large-scale data, graphical simplicity is a definite advantage. Unnecessary detail simply gets in the way. On the other hand, if you're planning a DXpedition to some remote island, wouldn't it be good to recce the best sites before you go?

**Cheerio for now
Jack**

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rob mannion's topical talk

This month Ian Brothwell G4EAN provides the topical talk. Ian very kindly represented PW at the Junction 28 QRP rally in South Normanton in North Derbyshire on 11 March. It seems as though he had a busy time!

Ian G4EAN writes: When we (that's **John Fletcher G4EBT** (formerly of **Kanga**), **Ray Parkinson** - an s.w.l. and budding Amateur, and myself) arrived at the entrance to the Junction 28 rally car park we were politely told that the car park was already full. We would have to move the car after unloading our goods (for the **South Nottingham ARC** and **PW** stands).

When we pulled into the car park itself we could see the problem! Building work had just started around the front and right hand side of the South Normanton community hall. Some of the car park had already been dug up and the usual entrance to the hall was inaccessible.

The rally organisers had almost no notice about this work. Personally, I felt the rally organisers were right in choosing to go ahead with the rally rather than cancel or postpone it at such short notice.

The entrance to the hall (for both traders and rally-goers) was actually towards the rear left of the building. As the **PW** stand was towards the front right of the hall I had a long walk. It was fortunate that our magazines and posters were in just one large bag! By the time I'd taken some photos and set out the **PW** stand it was 1000, the rally had opened and

the hall was soon crowded with rally-goers.

As neither **Rob G3XFD** nor **Tex G1TEX** could attend this rally I had the **PW** stand to myself. It was really nice to meet so many enthusiastic readers. My small stock of **PW** back issues almost sold out and we got through several pages of visitors' signatures!

This was the fifth J28 QRP rally. It's now a well-established event, which I enjoy very much indeed. It is organised by the **South Normanton and District ARC**. The rally was based in a single large hall for the trade and club stands with a bar area off the hall and a kitchen/dining area also off the hall.

The theme of this enjoyable event is 'Amateur Radio' and it is a rally for the radio enthusiast. There was a good range of stands and it was not hard to find components, books and magazines (including some very old and collectable copies of **PW**), Amateur Radio equipment, domestic radios, test equipment, tools and other goodies.

It was quite a boost for my nostalgia to see so many transceivers from the 1970s and 1980s. There were also several club stands including the **G-QRP**, **South Nottinghamshire** and **Derby & District** clubs. There was an



Popular PW advertiser Will Outram (Bowood Electronics, Chesterfield) said it was a "Cracking rally" and he met many readers. Will told the Editor he's going to make a "real effort to get his Amateur Radio Licence soon". So, watch this space readers!

Photograph courtesy of G4EAN.

RSGB bookstall in the bar area and a few traders in the car park. Rather remarkably, it was not until the rally started to close down that we had a short shower of cold rain or sleet!

I'm already looking forward to the 2007 rally. The building works should be finished by then, giving the rally a bigger home. Finally, my thanks go to all the people at **SNADARC** for making the rally happen and to John G4EBT for the lift to/from the rally.

Editor's thanks: Ian normally gives up his day to help me at this delightful rally, but due to circumstances he was left in charge this year. Thanks very much indeed Ian, you are a credit to Amateur Radio, a great friend of PW and its Editor. I look forward to attending the 2007 event with Tex G1TEX!

Rob G3XFD.

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QRP CONTEST TIME!

- It's time to dust off your portable station, rig up that antenna, find your favourite hilltop site and prepare to take part in the Annual PW QRP Contest - **Neill Taylor G4HLX** tells you how.

MAJOR PROJECT

- **Tony Nailer G4CFY** presents his Classic 9MHz i.f. s.s.b. transceiver project for you to try your hand at. It's the heart of the rig!

FEATURE

- Have a go at 144MHz s.s.b. operation - **Joe Butt G0JJG** encourages all of you to try it out!

BUILD

- **James Brett G0FTP** shares his design for building a sensitive wavemeter.

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