

Radio Communication



The Journal of the Radio Society of Great Britain

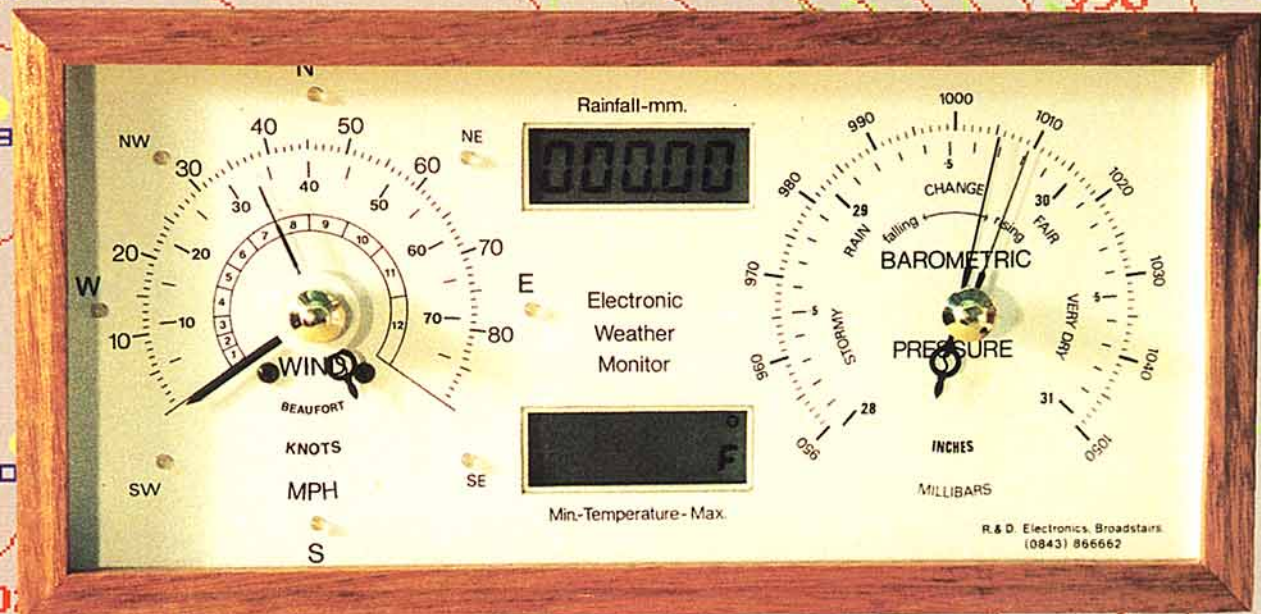
July 1994

Volume 70 No 7

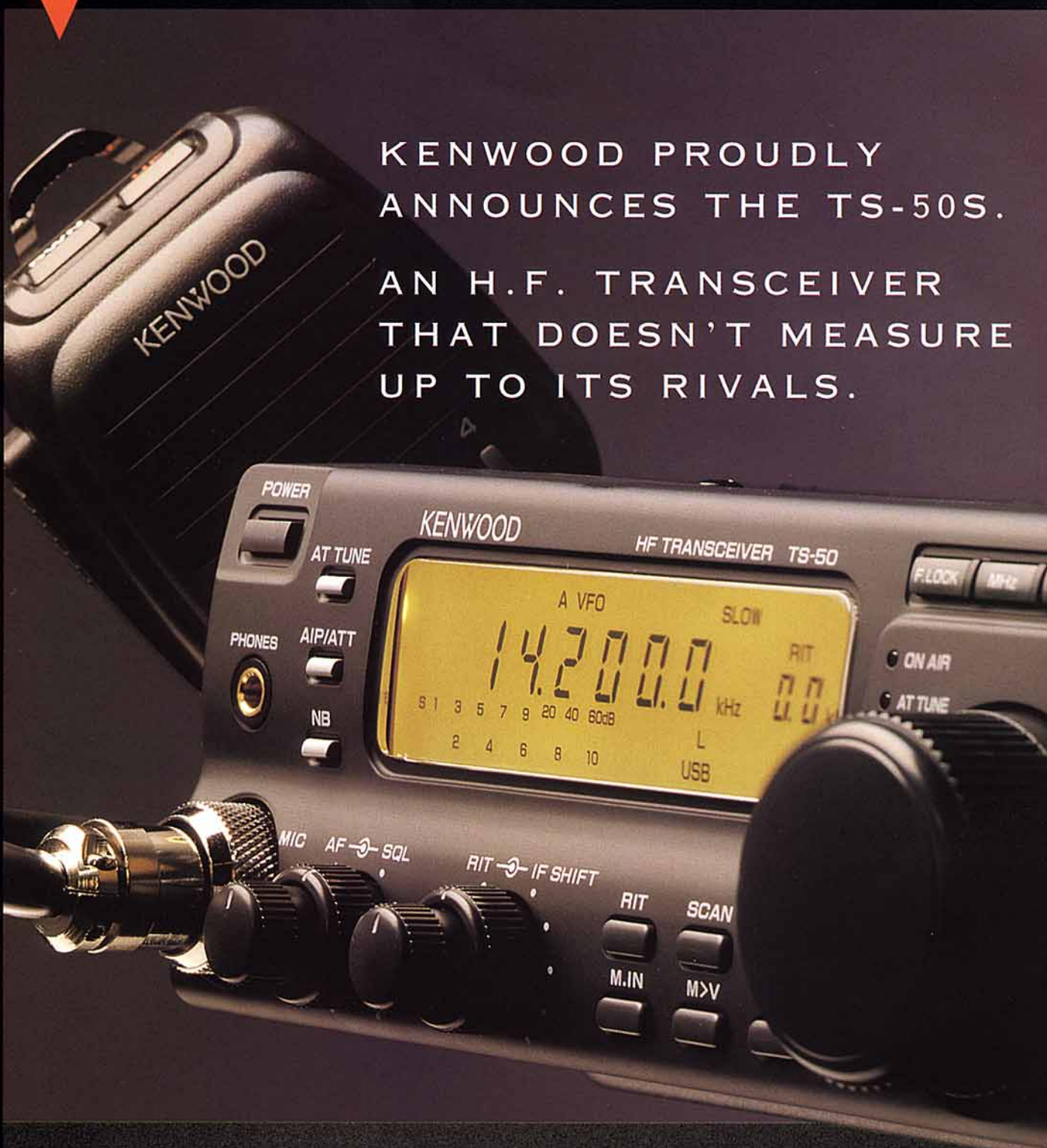
THE VOICE OF AMATEUR RADIO FOR 81 YEARS

Be Ready for the
Next VHF Opening:

Win this
Weather Station



R & D Electronics Weather Station Reviewed: page 73



KENWOOD PROUDLY
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THAT DOESN'T MEASURE
UP TO ITS RIVALS.

If Kenwood's TS-50S wasn't the world's smallest H.F. transceiver, it would still be a mighty impressive piece of equipment.

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Radio Communication is published by the Radio Society of Great Britain as its official journal on the first day of the relevant month and is sent free and post paid to all members of the Society.

Closing date for contributions, unless otherwise notified, is five weeks prior to publication date.

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1994

Articles are accepted on the strict understanding that they are not currently on offer to any other publication. Unless otherwise indicated the RSGB has purchased all rights to published articles.

Filmset by JJ Typographics Ltd,
Southend, Essex.

Printed by Southernprint (Web Offset)
Ltd, Poole, Dorset.

RSGB membership
at 31 August 1993: 31,061

ISSN No: 0033-7803

Radio Communication



NEWS AND REPORTS

4 THE RADCOM LEADER

By General Manager Peter Kirby, G0TWW.

5 NEWS AND REPORTS - in colour

Oversea Link Marks Undersea Triumph • HQ's Two New Licensees • Operation Market Garden • Young Amateur of the Year - Nominate Now • No Fee Increase • A Thousand Instructors • Huge Donation to Phase 3D • Worked All Britain Lifeboat Award • RadCom Readers' Awards • Spectrum Management Review • Levy Decision Postponed • RAE and Morse Courses • 1994 Royal Tournament • Centenary of Radio Test • Annual Meeting Minutes • AMSAT-UK's Colloquium • More EMC Coordinators Needed • Operate in Israel • French 2m Intruder Stopped • Repeater Proposals • Past Presidents at Headquarters • Propagation Tapes.

TECHNICAL FEATURES

13 THE VHF LOG PERIODIC YAGI

Mike Gibbings, G3FDW, shows how to combine the advantages of a log periodic antenna and a yagi to provide a strong and effective high gain, wide-band antenna on a short boom. A colour feature.

35 NOVICE NOTEBOOK

Ian Keyser, G3ROO, shows how to construct a useful PSU polarity checker. A colour feature.

37 HOW TO USE AX25 PACKET RADIO NODES

P N Lewis, G4APL, provides useful information on using the AX25 Packet Node system for having live contacts.

45 SIMPLY SILICON: TDA7052

This audio amplifier chip from Philips is described by Paul Lovell, G3YMP.

46 IN PRACTICE

Ian White, G3SEK, answers readers' questions about Antenna Rotators: Motor and Gears • Mechanical Maintenance.

48 EUROTEK: Ideas from Abroad

A dual tone multi-frequency decoder is described here by Herve Epp, F5FYU, edited and translated from *Radio REF* by Erwin David, G4LQL.

53 TECHNICAL TOPICS

Towards the Super Linear Receiver Low Noise Oscillators • Simple RF Sniffer • Origins of the 'Ultra-Linear' Audio Amplifier • Expanded Analogue Voltmeters • Ladder Filters

62 RX84 ADVANCED HF RECEIVER: Part Three

In this part, Tommy Bay, OZ5KG, looks at the IF Amplifier and AGC Amplifier circuits. A colour feature.

69 TONE MODULATED HF IMPEDANCE BRIDGE: Part Two

The concluding part of Ed Chicken's, G3BIK, article on an HF Noise Bridge.

COVER PICTURE:

Radio conditions are often closely linked to the weather. This month's review is a Weather Monitor which would grace any shack wall. Feature: page 73.

Photographs: Background screen print from the ICS SYNOP III software (see *Product News*, January). Foreground: R & D Electronics Weather Monitor BDSTR

REGULARS

- 18 HF NEWS
- 20 PROPAGATION
- 21 VHF/UHF NEWS
- 24 CONTEST EXCHANGE
- 29 SWL NEWS
- 31 NOVICE NEWS
- 34 QSL NEWS
- 39 AT YOUR SERVICE
- 45 HELPLINES
- 68 PRODUCT NEWS
- 75 SATELLITES
- 76 DATASTREAM
- 78 MICROWAVES
- 82 CONTEST CLASSIFIED
- 84 MEMBERS' ADS
- 86 CLUB NEWS
- 87 RALLIES AND EVENTS
- 88 GB CALLS
- 88 SILENT KEYS
- 91 THE LAST WORD
- 94 RSGB BOOK CASE
- 98 INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

REVIEWS

- 41 THE PETER HART REVIEW
G3SJX takes a look at four Loop Antennas currently on the market. Colour feature.
- 60 TECHNICAL USER REVIEW
Paul Lovell, G3YMP, reviews the Analyser III Linear Circuit Simulator.
- 73 RADCOM USER REVIEW
R & D Electronics Weather Monitor
- 81 BOOK CHOICE
Pat Hawker, G3VA, reviews *The Early History of Radio: From Faraday to Marconi*.

RADIO SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY WHICH REPRESENTS UK RADIO
AMATEURS

Founded in 1913 incorporated 1926. Limited by guarantee
Member society of the International Amateur Radio Union

PATRON: HRH PRINCE PHILIP, DUKE OF EDINBURGH, KG

Membership is open to all those with an active interest in radio experimentation and communication as a hobby. Applications for membership should be made to the Membership Services Department from which full details of Society services may also be obtained.

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Corporate (Concessionary): £27.00 over 65 or full time student under 25. (Applications should provide proof of age at last renewal date and/or include evidence of student status.)

Affiliated club or society/registered group (UK): £16.00 (including *Radio Communication*). (Subscriptions include VAT where applicable.)

Special arrangements exist for blind and disabled persons. Details are available from RSGB HQ.

Membership application forms are available from RSGB HQ

**RSGB Main Switchboard:
0707-659015**

The RadCom Leader

Initiatives

SOME TIME AGO I WROTE A LEADER along the theme of 'never a dull moment' in amateur radio.

June sees another of those busy periods when everything comes along at once. The beginning of the month saw a very successful HQ Open Day. Despite the weather, which was most unseasonal, a large number of members visited HQ and met the staff. This year we enlarged the event to encompass some trade stands, which was a definite success, so we are already planning to expand even more at next year's event scheduled to take place on Saturday, 17 June 1995.

On the evening of Open Day, the President, Vice-President and myself travelled north to Brighouse, West Yorkshire, for a Regional Meeting. These meetings, which are part of the President's initiative for 1994, are most important as it is an opportunity for us to gauge what the ground swell of opinion is on amateur radio matters throughout different parts of the country. More regional meetings are already planned, one in Bristol on 22 October and one in London, the date of which has yet to be arranged. If possible, please try to get to one of these meetings; it is your opportunity to voice your opinion directly to senior members of the society.

June continues with rally teams attending the Hamfest at Friedrichshafen and the Longleat Rally - so we are well and truly 'out and about'.

Time is Running Out

THE CLOSING DATE FOR THE Young Amateur of the Year Award is 31 July. This is an excellent competition for young people with an interest in amateur radio. There are some valuable prizes to be won, so if you know any youngster worthy enough to be awarded the prestigious title 'Young Amateur of the Year', forward their names without delay.

The second item is not a competition. You will be aware that the Society for the past few months has been offering a 'Three Month Free Trial' membership. This offer has been a great success; however it is due to close shortly, so if you have a friend who has an interest in amateur radio but is not a member of the national society, why not steer them towards the Society's 'Gold Membership Scheme' where they have the opportunity to try us out before they commit themselves fully.

We have another initiative that has just started - 'Introduce a Friend'. Get a friend to join and you will receive book vouchers that can be exchanged for RSGB publications.

Peter Kirby, G0TWW, General Manager

NOTICE BOARD

WIN - A PRO-44 Scanner worth £150
(see this month's label carrier)

WIN - A Weather Monitor worth £270
(see pages 73/74)

WIN - Up to four tickets to this year's Royal Tournament, worth £17.50 each
(see page 7)

Railwaymen and VIPs from France and England Join by Radio to Celebrate Channel Tunnel Opening.

Overseas Link Marks Undersea Triumph

PHOTOGRAPHS: G3FIB

● GB4AFS WILL BE activated by RSARS members from the 21st Signal Regiment Open Day on 9 July. All are welcome at Colerne Airfield, nr Chippenham, Wilts, and the event will raise money for the Royal Signals new museum project. Call 0225 743240 ext 5256 for details.

● THE DANISH Freedom Fighter Museum in Copenhagen has a radio station, OZ5MAY – Danish Liberation was on 5 May 1945. It uses CW on most days using a B2 transmitter and AR88 receiver. Regular frequencies are 14.038, 14.043 and 14.046MHz.

● GB75FC CELEBRATES the 75th anniversary of the Forestry Commission on 2/3 July. The station will be located at the site of a three-day festival in Dalby Forest, North Yorkshire. Operation is around 3725 and 7055kHz, plus the 2m and 70cm bands.

● EXAMINATIONS FOR the US amateur licence will be held on 25 June, 16 July and 29 October in London. For details, contact Yves Remedios, AC4WT, London ARRL-VE Team, 44 Kingsway, Wembley HA9 7QR.

● THE 2ND IEE International Conference on Advanced A – D and D – A Conversion Techniques and their Applications will be held in Cambridge, 6 – 8 July. Details 071 344 5471.

● THE 6TH IEE International Conference on HF Radio Systems and Techniques will be held at the University of York 4-7 July. Details 071 344 5469.

● THE ITU COUNCIL has authorized South Africa to participate fully in its affairs. It had been excluded since 1989 until the elimination of apartheid.

● JAPANESE AMATEURS may now use the following parts of the 80m band: 3500 – 3575, 3747 – 3754 and 3791 – 3805kHz.

● THE LATEST CALLSIGNS issued by SSL at 8 June were in the G*0UY*, G*7SK*, 2*0AI* and 2*1DC* series.

● DISABLED? Contact Margery Hey on the Radio Amateur Invalid and Blind Club's Helpline: 0953 454920.

HQ's Two New Licensees

RSGB HEADQUARTERS staff members Sylvia Manco and Marcia Brimson recently took and passed a Novice course and examination. Their calls are 2E1CYL and 2E1DAY respectively.



Shepway Council Chairman Dick Pascoe, G0BPS, speaks to the Mayor of Wimereux. Left is SWL T Hanney, right is Alf Sanders, G4VEF; and at the back Brian Joyner, G8ZYZ; Roger, SWL; Geoff Livesey, G3FIB and Daphne Pascoe.

CELEBRATING THE official opening of the Channel Tunnel on Friday 6 May were special event stations TM5TSM at Wimereux, near Boulogne and GBOCT from New Romney near Folkestone. The English station was run by the British Rail ARS, and the French by the 'Federation Internationale des Radio Amateurs Cheminots.

Operating on the Friday, Saturday and Sunday, the stations had a two-way ATV link, across the channel, set up by courtesy of the Kent Television Group/BATC.

The chairman of Shepway District Council, Dick Pascoe, G0BPS, visited and spoke to the Mayor of Wimereux on 23cm and exchanged television shots of Wimereux Town Hall & Wireless Museum and the Romney, Hythe & Dymchurch Miniature Railway



The aerials were mounted on a Romney, Hythe & Dymchurch Railway shed.

trains. At the Wimereux end of the link, a site where Marconi made experimental transmissions to England, were the President of the Russian Amateur Radio Society, the

grand-daughter of the person who assisted Marconi some 95 years ago and a cosmonaut who flew with Helen Sharman (GB1MIR) on the Mir space station.

Operation Market Garden

AN EXHIBITION commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Battle of Arnhem is being held at Fulbeck Hall, famous for its Historic Georgian Mansion and gardens. The exhibition, which is open daily from 3 to 31 July (also 28/29 August and 1/2 October) from 2 to 5pm, features the Maps Room of 1944 used by Gen Roy Urquhart (Sean Connery's character in the film about Arnhem: *A Bridge Too Far*). Photographs, maps and artifacts have been borrowed from veterans and organisations in the UK and Holland to restore the room to its wartime look.

The RAF Waddington Amateur Radio Club has been asked to put on a special event station at the Fulbeck Hall using the call GB500MG. Operation will be during July when the final plans for the invasion were finalised and the weekend of 17/18 September when the airborne invasion took place.

The GB500MG QSL card is shown on page 34.

Young Amateur of the Year – Nominate Now

THERE IS still time to nominate someone under eighteen for the prestigious title Young Amateur of the Year.

This annual award is sponsored by the RSGB and the Radiocommunications Agency, together with representatives from the amateur and professional radio industry. In addition to the title, the winner and runner-up qualify for a number of prizes. If you know of a young person who could qualify, do not hesitate to ask for a nomination form.

Full details of the Young Amateur of the Year award can be found in *RadCom*, April, page 67, or can be obtained by telephoning Justine Hodges at RSGB Headquarters on 0707 659015. **The closing date for nominations is 31 July.**

No Fee Increase

AT A RECENT meeting, the RA assured the Society that the amateur licence fees would not be increased during the next year. The last increase was made in April 1991.



Geoff Watts, BRS3129, who died on 9 May aged 75. A mine of DX information, he founded the *DX News Sheet* and was its editor from 1962 – 1982. He also created the Islands on the Air Award Scheme, and produced definitive Prefix Lists for sale until just before his death. He was the first British SWL to have all 40 ITU Zones confirmed and the first to have 300 countries confirmed. He will be greatly missed.

A Thousand Instructors

IN MAY, the number of Instructors registered with the RSGB under the Novice Licensing Scheme topped the 1000 mark. This is a most encouraging sign that amateurs are willing to give back to the Amateur Service some of their time, expertise and enthusiasm. Many Instructors have commented that their reward is hearing the students use their hard-won callsigns and obviously enjoying every minute of their new-found hobby.

Huge Donation to Phase 3D

THE UK'S amateur satellite organisation AMSAT-UK has donated £68,500 to enable the AMSAT Phase 3D team to obtain a higher capacity battery. This is expected to prolong the life of the transponders to between 10 and 12 years. Phase 3D is a new type of satellite – see this month's *Satellites* column – which should bring space communication within the reach of the majority of the world's amateurs. It is due for launch in July 1996.

Worked All Britain Lifeboat Award

TO COMMEMORATE the 25th Anniversary of the Worked All Britain (WAB) Award Scheme, an appeal is in progress to raise £10,000 to provide a 'D' Class lifeboat for the RNLI. The Lifeboat Award is one of the special awards to aid the fund raising.

To qualify for the Lifeboat Award, work ten lifeboat stations on the HF bands, or five on VHF. SWLs may claim awards on a 'heard' basis.

Many GB calls will be active from lifeboat stations over the weekend of 16/17 July and these will count towards the award (turn to the *GB Calls* listing on page 88). In addition, GX6HH will be on air from Hastings, GX4ARF from Barrow in Furness and GT3FLH from Port St Mary, Isle of Man (24 July).

Claims should be sent to the WAB Awards Manager: Keith Draycott, G3UQT, 28 Ladywood Road, Kirk Hallam, Ilkeston, Derbyshire DE7 4NE, listing the log data for the stations heard or worked, together with a minimum donation of £3 towards the WAB Anniversary Appeal.



RadCom Readers' Awards

WE ARE pleased to announce two new awards for writing in *RadCom*: Columnist of the Year and Feature Writer of the Year. These differ from the various awards which are currently presented on the recommendation of committees, in that they will be voted for by you, the members of the Society.

Columnist of the Year

Vote for the person who has, during the period 1 July 1993 to 30 June 1994, written what you consider to be consistently the best regular column. Columns, in alphabetical order are: *Contest Exchange*, *Data Stream*, *EMC*, *Emergency!*, *Eurotek*, *HF News*, *IARU*, *In Practice*, *Microwaves*, *Novice News*, *Novice Note Book*, *Peter Hart Review*, *QRP*, *QSL*, *Satellites*, *Simply Silicon*, *SWL News*, *Technical Topics*, *VHF/UHF News*.

Feature Writer of the Year

Vote for the author of the best single feature (which could be technical, news or operating) published between 1 July 1993 to 30 June 1994. Take a good look back through the last year's *RadComs* (or the index published in February) and choose your favourite one-off feature.

Applications

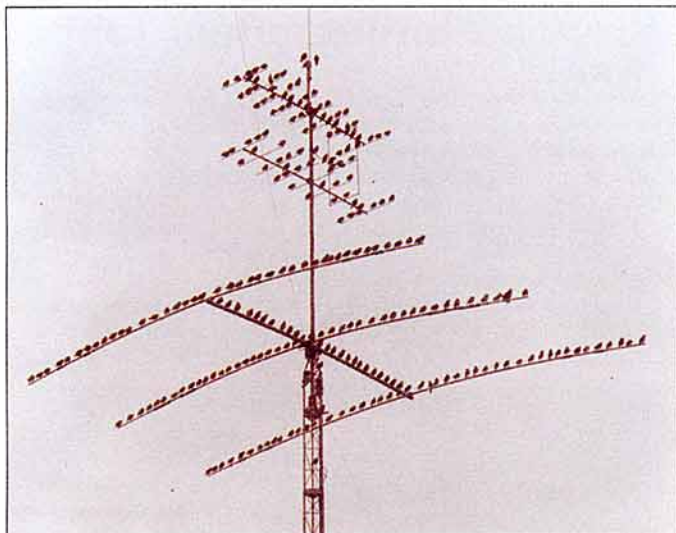
Please write your nominations on a single piece of paper in the following form:

"I <your callsign or RS number> nominate <name of columnist> as Columnist of the Year for writing <name of column>".

and

"I <your callsign or RS number> nominate <name of author> as Feature Writer of the Year for writing <title of feature>".

Post your vote to: Readers' Awards, Radio Communication, RSGB, Lambda House, Cranborne House, Potters Bar, Herts EN6 3JE. **The closing date for nominations is 30 August 1994.**



G3GVM's aerial has obviously got a good take-off. No doubt he measures its performance with a through-line bird meter.

Spectrum Management Review

ON 22 MARCH, Michael Heseltine, President of the Board of Trade, announced the publication of *The Future Management of the Radio Spectrum – A Consultative Document*. The document seeks views on proposals to manage the spectrum to maximise the economic benefit derived from it whilst preserving access by the armed forces, the emergency services and the widest range of other users such as the scientific community and hobbyists. It also proposes changes to the basis of charging for access to the spectrum to give more incentive to use the spectrum efficiently.

The Radiocommunications Agency has said that this review has no major implications for amateurs. However, it does propose major changes in other areas, and the Society will be examining it in detail, and making a strong case for amateurs to continue to have access to the spectrum at a reasonable cost.

Levy Decision Postponed

AT ITS MEETING on Saturday 14 May 1994, the Council of the RSGB discussed the possibility of seeking a once-only levy on members to provide a contingency fund to be used for resisting the imposition of unacceptable licence conditions in any case involving Electromagnetic Compatibility.

After considerable debate it was decided to review the matter in twelve months' time.

RAE and Morse Courses

A MORSE CLASS for beginners will run from early September to Easter 95, taking students up to 12WPM. It will be run by Southend and District ARS. Details from Steve, G4UOL on 0702 334014 (evenings/weekends).

An RAE course aimed at the December 1995 examination is being run at the Lee Valley Leisure Centre, Edmonton, London N9. The course is run in association with the Southgate Amateur Radio Club. Further details from the instructor Steve White, G3ZVW, on 081 882 5125.

1994 Royal Tournament

THIS YEAR'S Royal Tournament will again include a stand run by the Air Training Corps and featuring their radio activities. GB4ATC, G3ATC and G8RT will operate on HF between 1100 and 2200BST for each of the 12 days of the Tournament, 19 to 30 July. Alongside the amateur station will be Air Cadets using their own allocated radio frequencies.

Free Tickets

We have four Royal Tournament tickets to give away. Write and let us know how many you would like and the first out the hat will receive tickets for the day of their choice.

● KN6HF IS THE call of a special event station in California which will help the New Hope Assembly of the International Order of Rainbow Girls commemorate their Founders Day. They will use 15, 20 and 40m on 16 July.

Centenary of Radio Test

THIS MONTH sees a grand celebration of the 100th anniversary of the world's first public demonstration of wireless by Sir Oliver Lodge who showed the effectiveness of wireless long before Marconi arrived in England. His book *Signalling Through Space Without Wires* was published in 1894.

Many of his tests were carried out between the Victoria Building in the University of Liverpool and Lewis's department store. He coined the term 'coherer' for his very sensitive detector and was the first person to use resonance or 'syntony' as he called it for selective tuning.

At that time Lodge was Professor of Physics at the University and he went on to become one of the best known British scientists of his day. In 1925, he became the RSGB's third President.

The centenary is to be marked by several events in Liverpool:

A history of technology weekend organised by the Institution of Electrical Engineers will be held in the University of Liverpool from Friday to Sunday 8 to 10 July.

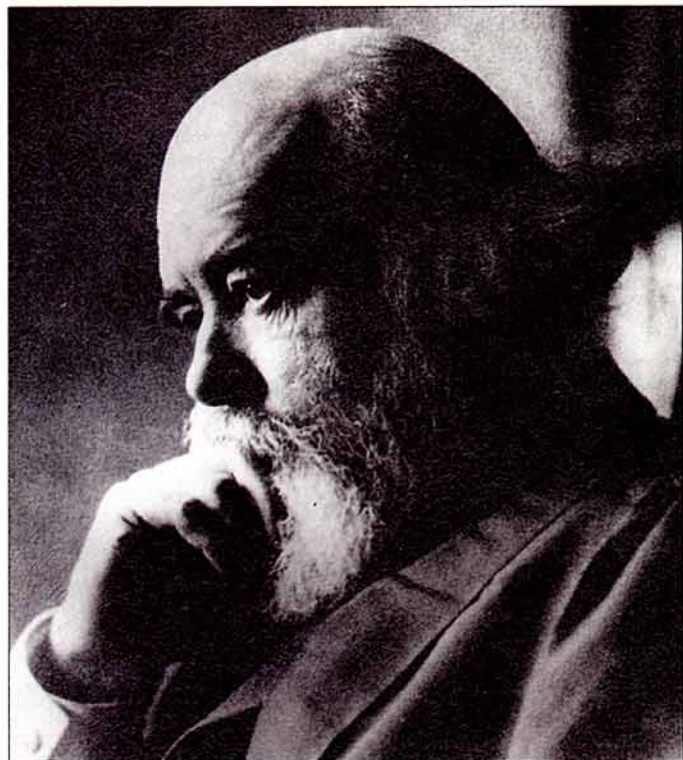
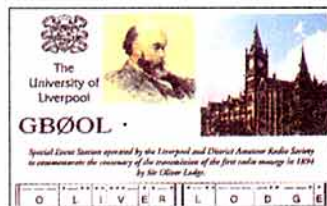
A conference, organised by the Liverpool Physical Society, on the development of radio by Sir Oliver Lodge takes place on Monday 11

July. Aimed at the non-expert, the conference will include the recollections of two of Lodge's grandsons, demonstrations and an exhibition. The conference fee is £10 which includes tea, coffee and a buffet lunch. Contact Dr David Edwards on 051 931 4636 for further information.

The annual meeting of the International Union of Radio Science will be held in the University of Liverpool on Tuesday and Wednesday 12 and 13 July.

There will be an exhibition in the University of Sir Oliver Lodge's notebooks, apparatus, photographs and other memorabilia from the collections of the Universities of Liverpool and Birmingham, the Science Museum and private individuals.

The Liverpool and District Amateur Radio Society will be operating a special event station, GB00L, from 9 to 11 July from the University and from Lewis's.



Sir Oliver Lodge FRS, DSc, LLD (1851 – 1940) was elected President of the Radio Society of Great Britain in 1925.

Annual Meeting Minutes

PETER CHADWICK has clarified the remarks attributed to him in the first column of the Minutes of the informal session of the 1993 RSGB Annual Meeting published in last month's *RadCom*. They should read:

"The President then gave a short commentary on matters that had affected amateur radio during the previous year. He spoke in particular of Society representation at a number of overseas events and the importance of maintaining such contacts. He drew attention to the EMC Directive of the European Commission which, he said, was widely regarded in professional circles as poorly conceived and drafted. The specific exemption of home brewed amateur radio equipment was a matter on which all amateurs should be grateful to those who had got the exemption included, but the Society had considerable concerns about the inclusion of kits within the orbit of the regulations—a situation which did not apply in all member states of the Community.

"The possible applications of other EC legislation to the Amateur Service could well occur if constant vigilance was not exercised, and it was, he said, vital to lobby Members of the European Parliament to ensure that any Directive concerning radio specifically excluded radio amateurs and their equipment. The RSGB will monitor developments, but clubs could help by inviting their MEPs to suitable events in order that a better understanding of amateur radio could be fostered at Parliamentary level."

AMSAT-UK's Colloquium

THIS YEAR'S Satellite Colloquium is to be held 28 – 31 July at the usual venue, the University of Surrey. Once again, the comprehensive lecture programme covers the whole spectrum of space communication and has something for the beginner as well as the expert.

If you haven't yet booked your place, contact Ron Broadbent, G3AAJ, (not the University) for details. His address is: 94 Herongate Road, Wanstead Park, London E12 5EQ. **Last date for booking is 15 July.**

More EMC Coordinators Needed

THE RSGB EMC Committee would like to increase its network of EMC Coordinators who deal with members' EMC problems by telephone.

Areas in particular need of additional coordinators are: Birmingham, Northampton, Swindon, Cardiff, Ipswich, Carlisle and Sheffield.

Members who feel they have the relevant background should contact the Chairman Robin Page-Jones, G3JWI, QTHR.

Operate in Israel

ISRAEL HAS signed the CEPT TR61-01 agreement which means that a reciprocal licence is no longer required for British stations to operate in Israel, and vice versa.

French 20m Intruder Stopped

A PERSISTENT INTRUSION by a French Military station using a 96 Baud ARQ-E transmitter on 14322kHz has finally been cleared. This transmission was found and identified by the RSGB Intruder Watch (see 'Inside the RSGB Intruder Watch', *RadCom*, June 94, p38) and the information passed on to the Radiocommunications Agency Monitoring Station at Baldock.

Following confirmatory monitoring, Baldock brought this intrusion to the attention of the French authorities and maintained contact with them until the transmission eventually ceased. The transmitter, which is located on Reunion Island in the Indian Ocean, has not been heard on this frequency since the end of January.



A tiny part of the vast Hamfest, held in April at Dayton, Ohio.

Repeater Proposals

THE RSGB Repeater Management Group has forwarded a batch of eleven repeater applications to the Radiocommunications Agency as follows:

New repeaters

- GB3AT (24cm ATV Southampton)
- GB3MX (2m, Mansfield, Notts)
- GB3UY (23cm speech, York)
- GB3XG (3cm ATV, Bristol)

Frequency Change

- GB3BX (2m, Wolverhampton)

Site changes

- GB3BM (2m, Birmingham)
- GB3MM (23cm speech, Wolverhampton)
- GB3SE (23cm, Stoke on Trent)
- GB3ST (70cm, Stoke on Trent)
- GB3VT (2m, Stoke on Trent)
- GB3YC (2m, Scarborough)

It is anticipated that the minimum time for clearance by the RA is three months for VHF and SHF, and six months for UHF units. As usual, the RSGB will inform repeater keepers of progress by distributing the RA's monthly progress reports.

Past Presidents at Headquarters

ON WEDNESDAY 18 May, the Society held its annual lunch for Past Presidents. Ten were able to attend: John Allaway, G3FKM (President 1976 and 1982); Bob Barrett, GW8HEZ (1984); John Case, GW4HWR (1991); Peter Chadwick, G3RZP (1993); Sir Richard Davies, G2XM (1988); Julian Gannaway, G3YGF (1989); George Jessop, G6JP (1974); Willie McClintock, G3VPK (1986); Geoff Stone, G3FZL (1964); and Fred Ward, G2CVV (1971).

The lunch was followed by a wide-ranging and very lively discussion on the future of amateur radio.

Propagation Tapes

THE RSGB Propagation Studies Committee is willing to produce tapes for blind amateurs on propagation matters.

The Committee Chairman Charlie Newton, G2FKZ, would be interested to know what the demand is and what subjects are of greatest interest. Call him on 0924 258681.

Attendance at Council Meetings 1.1.94 to 30.6.94 (3 Meetings Held)

Name	Call sign	Attendance
I D Suart (President)	GM4AUP	100%
J Allaway	G3FKM	66%
J Bazley	G3HCT	100%
G L Benbow	G3HB	66%
P E Chadwick (Immediate Past President)	G3RZP	66%
M H Claytonsmith	G4JKS	66%
D A Evans	G3OUF	66%
J N Gannaway	G3YGF	100%
D Gourley	G0MJY	66%
J E Greenwell	G3AEZ	66%
F D Hall	GM8BZX	100%
I J Kyle	G1BAYZ	100%
N Lasher	G6HIU	100%
T I Lundegard	G3GJW	100%
N Roberts	G4JF	100%
P R Sheppard	G4EJP	100%
C N Trotman (Executive Vice President)	GW4YKL	100%
R P Horton (Honorary Treasurer)	G4AOJ	100%
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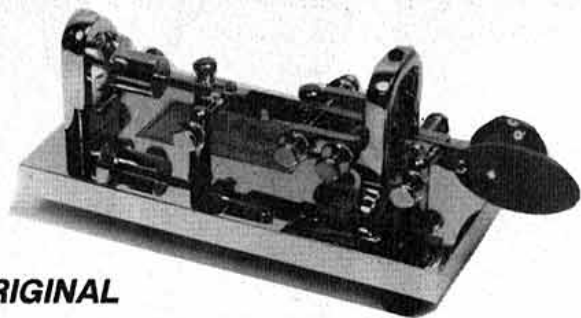
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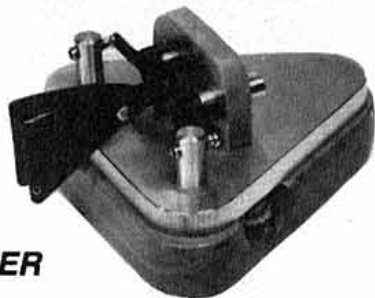
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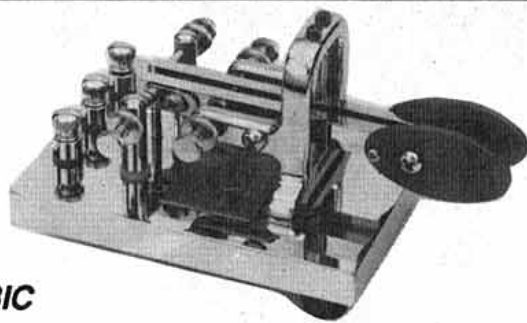
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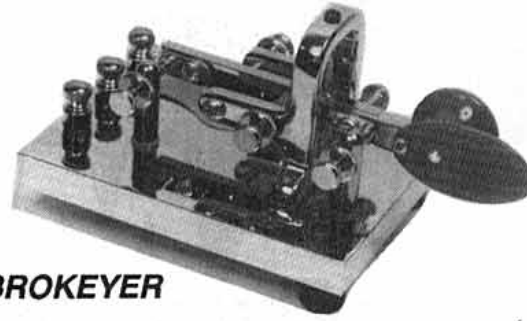
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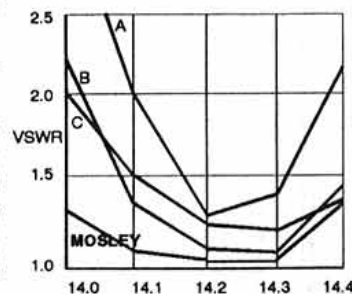
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| TA-34-M | 4 EL 10/15/20M |
| TA-34-XL-WARC | 5 EL 10/12/15/17/20M |
| TA-53-M-WARC | 4 EL 10/12/15/17/20M |
| PRO-57-B | 7 EL 10/12/15/17/20M |
| PRO-67-B | 7 EL 10/12/15/17/20/40M |
| PRO-77-A | 7 EL 10/12/15/17/20/30/40M |
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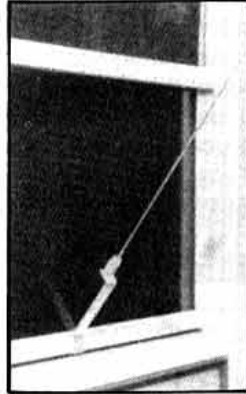
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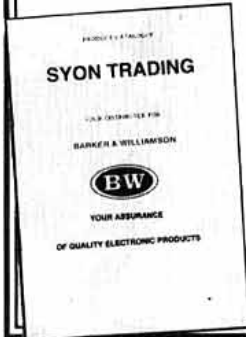


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West Yorks: Leeds Amateur Radio. 0532 452657. SMC (Northern) 0532 350606.



The VHF Log Periodic Yagi

by Mike Gibbings, G3FDW

MY INVOLVEMENT with VHF Log Periodic Yagis (LPYs) began as a result of problems with long boom high-gain VHF yagis. The severe weather at this northern QTH caused metal fatigue due to boom whip, which resulted in a loss of elements. Long booms are necessary for high performance VHF operation using yagis; it is common knowledge that you cannot get high gain from a short boom yagi. [1].

G3MY threw me a life-line in the form of an LPY for 6m, which was said to give a gain of at least 8dBd yet the boom was less than 6ft (1.83m) long (0.3λ). This antenna was constructed and its performance, compared to a 0.22λ two-element yagi, had to be heard to be believed. It also survived winds up to 115MPH (185km/h) and still remained in working order.

I then designed a bigger and better LPY for 70MHz. It was a complete failure. There was obviously more to Log Periodic Yagis than met the eye!

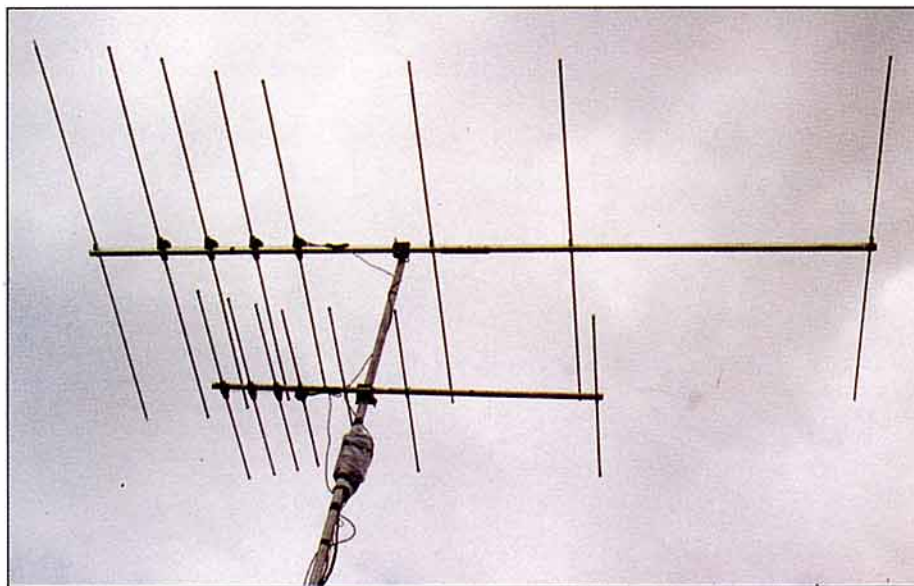
After many hours of work I figured out how the LPY can be adapted to other frequencies and other combinations of elements. Basically, the LPY is the amalgamation of two antenna systems which have complementary attributes, ie the log periodic and the yagi antennas.

THE LOG PERIODIC ANTENNA

THE LOG PERIODIC was designed to provide moderate gain but with a wide band width; six to eight elements can produce a gain of 4-5dBd over a 2:1 frequency range with an SWR better than 1.3:1 via a simple balun. Such an antenna has attractive features such as only one coax feed, driven elements connected via open line feeder and a gain better than many multi-band three element beams [2].

THE YAGI

THE YAGI PROVIDES high gain on a single band but the boom length becomes very large, the feed impedance becomes very low, the antenna becomes difficult to match and the more elements you use to get the high gain the more the polar diagram resembles the plan view of a hedgehog! Also, the SWR varies wildly over the design frequency band; the yagi is a narrow-band device. To obtain a gain of 9dBd on 50MHz you need a six-element yagi over 20ft (6m) long. On 70MHz it is over 14ft (4m) long.



LOG PERIODIC YAGI DESIGN

THE LOG PERIODIC YAGI design can be broken down into two parts: the log-periodic feed cell and the coupling of this feed cell to the yagi section. This arrangement results in both a high gain and efficient wide-band feed, all on a short boom, which gives lower wind resistance and greater strength than a yagi of similar gain.

Although a log periodic antenna can cover 50 – 70MHz using eight elements, only three to four elements are energised on each band, the others remaining passive.

With an LPY the single band log cell is optimized for maximum gain with the minimum number of elements.

To design an LPY for any frequency you require you have only to know how to operate an electronic calculator. All the design factors are given in this article.

THE SINGLE-BAND LOG CELL

THE BASIC LOG CELL is illustrated in Fig 1. Certain design factors for a log cell need to be established.

Tau (τ) is a geometric constant smaller than 1, used to calculate the lengths of successive elements, L1, L2 etc and their spacing d1 – 2, d2 – 3, etc. If the lowest frequency for the log cell is f1, then the length of that element L1 is given by 492/f1 feet (150/f1 metres).

In the log cell, L2 = τL1, and L3 = τL2 etc. For a single band cell τ lies between the values of 0.85 and 0.94.

Rho (σ) is the relative spacing between elements. For single band log cells, σ lies between 0.05 and 0.06. From these values of τ and σ we can calculate other values for the log cell.

Alpha (α) is half the angle at the apex of the cell assembly. We need to know cotα to calculate other parameters for the log cell.

$$\text{Cot}\alpha = 4\sigma/(1 - \tau)$$

The spacing between cell elements is given by

$$d1 - 2 = \frac{1}{2}(L1 - L2)\text{cot}\alpha \text{ and } d2 - 3 = \tau d1 - 2$$

It is useful to calculate the minimum number of elements which can be used to make a single band log cell for an LPY. The number of elements N is given by the formula:

$$N = 1 + (\text{Log } B_s/\text{Log}(1/\tau))$$

Bs is the structure bandwidth and is found

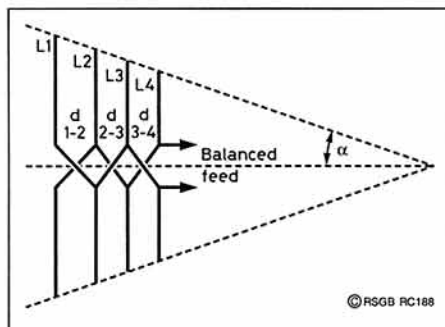


Fig 1: Basic log cell.

THE LOG PERIODIC YAGI

from $B_s = B \times \text{Bar}$ where Bar is the array bandwidth, and B is the bandwidth required for the single band cell.

$$\text{Bar} = 1.1 + 7.7(1 - \tau)^2 \cot \alpha.$$

If we design our log cell with $B = 1$, ie for a single frequency, and we make $\tau = 0.9$, and $\sigma = 0.06$, then $B_s = 1 \times \text{Bar}$.

$$\text{Now Bar} = 1.1 + 7.7(1 - 0.9)^2 \cot \alpha \text{ and} \\ \cot \alpha = 4 \times 0.06 / (1 - 0.9) = 2.4.$$

$$\text{Therefore, Bar} = 1.1 + 7.7(1 - 0.9)^2 \times 2.4 = \\ 1.2848, \text{ and } B_s = 1.2848.$$

The number of elements:

$$N = 1 + (\log 1.2848 / \log(1/0.9)) \\ = 1 + 2.38 \\ = 3.38 \text{ elements.}$$

It would appear that the feed cell could be made with only three elements, but if the calculation gives an answer above 0.3 of an element, the result must be rounded up. In this case four elements are required for the basic log cell for a single band LPY. Optimum figures for a four element log cell are $\tau = 0.94$ and $\sigma = 0.06$, and this basic log cell gives a gain of 5.4dBd.

The gain increases with higher values of τ , or σ . This results in a longer boom to accommodate the extra elements. A modest increase of τ to 0.95 and σ to 0.08 increases the number of elements to six and the boom length increases by some 58%. The increase in gain however is only an extra 0.5dB.

THE LOG-PERIODIC YAGI

THE GAIN LIMITATION of the log cell can be overcome by marrying a log periodic to a yagi. Adding a director to the log cell does the same as adding a director to a dipole. If correctly spaced, and of the correct length, we increase the forward gain and lower the feed impedance of the array. The log cell provides a gain in its own right so putting a director in front of it will also increase the forward gain. From the available literature it appears that the addition of a single director increases the gain by at least 4dB.

Compare this to the gain realized when adding a single director to a two-element yagi. The approximate maximum figures quoted are 4.5dBd for the two element and 7dBd for a three-element yagi, an increase of 2.5dB [3].

So why is the LPY some 1.5dB better than a yagi? It is said to be due to the better illumination of the director by the log cell. There may be merit in using log cells with higher gain than my four elements but this has not been tried.

All directors are made of one continuous length for both strength and low resistance at the current maximum. They are cut and spaced as follows (except on 144MHz):

D1 is 0.45λ with 0.15λ spacing, and, if used,

D2 is 0.44λ with 0.15λ spacing and D3 is 0.43λ with 0.3λ spacing.

So the gain of the combined array is 5.36dBd from the log cell plus 4dB from a single director, a total of 9.36dBd; >2dB more than the best three-element yagi and yet the length is only 5ft 10in (1.78m) on 50MHz! The gains

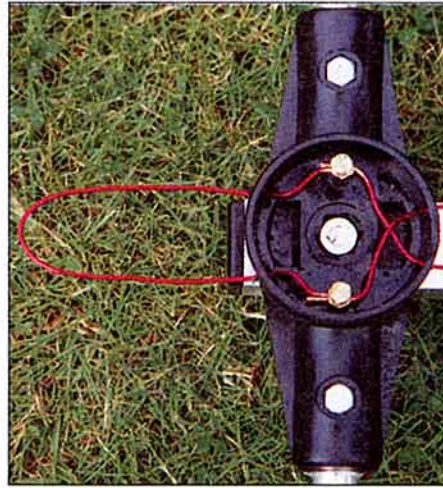


Photo 2: Connections in box L1. Shorting loop on 50MHz LPY shown.

from further directors are also impressive: D2 adds another 1.5dB, and D3 yet another 0.5dB [4].

The log cell has a 12 to 15dB front to back ratio. If you add a reflector, the F/B ratio is improved to a maximum of 25dB, but there is no measurable increase in forward gain.

As with a yagi, adding directors lowers the feed impedance but somewhat less dramatically. The feed impedance of a log cell is basically dependent on the construction and dimensions of the feed system and α . Impedance measurements indicate that an LPY is fairly broadband, unlike a yagi. The impedance is mainly resistive with very little reactance over the operating frequency.

THE LPY MATCHING SYSTEM

WITH DESIGN PARAMETERS of $\sigma = 0.055$ and $\tau = 0.94$, it has been found that, dependent on the characteristics of the open wire feedline, the feed impedance is between 200 and 300 Ω for a multi-element LPY. Other σ and τ parameters seem to give impedances which are difficult to match. The feed impedance is only affected by director spacing if this spacing is close.

Most LPY designs rely for a match to coax cable on the use of very large diameter wires or tubes for the feed lines of the feed cell. I tried and found that they were difficult to assemble and were easily damaged. Also they needed to be supported and were not adjustable. On 50MHz the solution was to use 2mm diameter enamelled copper wire and to alter the spacing to control the impedance. These wires need no support, have never been damaged by wind (or birds!) and only

DIMENSIONS FOR THE 8-ELEMENT 70MHZ LPY

Log cell design frequency = 69.75MHz	
L1 = 84.6in (2.15m)	d1-2 = 9.3in (236mm)
L2 = 79.5in (2.02m)	d2-3 = 8.8in (222mm)
L3 = 74.8in (1.90m)	d3-4 = 8.2in (209mm)
L4 = 70.3in (1.79m)	
D1 = 76.3in (1.94m)	s1 = 25.3in (641m)
D2 = 74.3in (1.89m)	s2 = 25.3in (641m)
D3 = 72.5in (1.84m)	s3 = 50.3in (1.28m)
Rfl = 86.5in (2.20m)	s4 = 14.3in (363mm)

Table 1a.

need straightening out if they have been bent in transit. For 70 and 144MHz LPYs, 1.6mm wire is recommended.

An adjustment range of the antenna feed impedance of 2:1 was achieved. It has been possible to adjust these feeders to a minimum of 1/8in (3mm) spacing without flash-over at 100W RF, even in the rain.

SAFETY NOTE:

Do not use more power than just sufficient to give FSD on the SWR meter when tuning for best SWR. Less than 1W is suggested.

Using a coaxial balun with a 4:1 impedance step-down, it was possible to obtain a 1.2:1 SWR using either 70 or 50 Ω coaxial cable. That is a feedpoint impedance of 200 or 300 Ω at the input of a seven or eight element 70 or 144MHz LPY.

The 50MHz five-element design with $\sigma = 0.05$ gives a feedpoint impedance of about 90 Ω . The design works well with just the one director and the boom is only 6ft (1.83m) long.

THREE PRACTICAL LOG-PERIODIC YAGI DESIGNS

DETAILS ARE GIVEN of a 70MHz, eight-element and a 144MHz seven-element LPY with a calculated gains of 11.4dBd; and a 50MHz, five-element LPY with a calculated gain of 9dBd. All have been built, tested and used for some years and are of similar straight-forward construction. The materials have been obtained from:

Sandpiper Communications, Aberdare, Glamorgan. 0685 870425.

TAR Communications, Stourbridge, West Midlands. 0384 390944.

MATERIALS FOR THE 70MHZ 8-ELEMENT LPY

Qty	Description
2	Boom, 1in (25.4mm) square-section, 6ft (1.83m) lengths
1	Boom coupling tube, 12in x 7/8in OD (305 x 22.2mm) and self-tapping screws
4	Insulated blocks, 1in square boom to 1/2in dipole fitting
8	Seamless tube, 3ft 6in x 1/2in OD (1.07m x 12.7mm)
2	Seamless tube, 6ft 6in x 1/2in OD (1.98m x 12.7mm) for D1 & D2
2	Seamless tube, 6ft 6in x 3/8in OD (1.98m x 9.5mm) for D3 and Rfl
2	Seamless tube, 6in x 1/4in OD (152 x 6.3mm) secured in each end of reflector with a self-tapping screw.
4	Mounting clips, 1in square boom to 1/2in element
	5 UHF coax fitting with lightning arrester as illustrated in photo 5. As the feed elements are not earthed to the mast this is a safety precaution.
2	End caps for 1in square
2	End caps for 3/8in OD tubing.
12	End caps for 1/2in OD.
	12ft (3.66m) enamelled copper wire, 1.6mm dia.
	9ft (2.75m) UR47 coax for balun and feeder.

Table 1b.

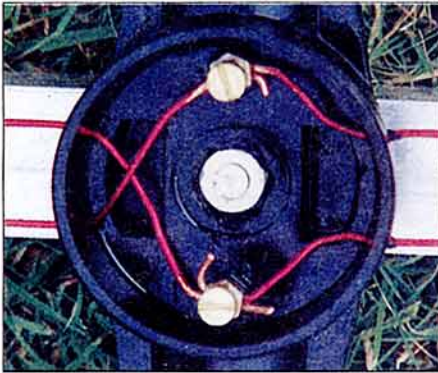


Photo 3: connections in boxes L2 and L3.

AN EIGHT-ELEMENT HIGH GAIN LPY FOR 70MHZ

THIS BEAM (Fig 2, Photo 2, Tables 1a, 1b) has been used for nearly four years, including VHF NFD 1991 and 1992 (first place in the low power section), and at home in Cumbria. Its all-up weight is below 7lb (about 3kg). The overall cost was under £50, using all new parts. The parameters are: $\tau = 0.94$ and $\sigma = 0.055$ as recommended earlier. The log cell plus three wide-spaced directors and a close-spaced reflector on a 12ft (0.85 λ) boom produce a calculated gain of 11.4dBd.

The feed impedance was measured to be about 300 Ω . A 4:1 coaxial balun was used to give an unbalanced coax feed and the feedline spacing was then adjusted to give a 1:1.2 SWR at 70.2MHz using 50 Ω coax. The beam was then raised to 22ft (6.70m) over sloping ground and tested using the GB3BUX beacon on 70.0MHz.

The F/B ratio was 25dB with a close-spaced (0.085 λ) reflector and 12dB without the reflector. The side to front ratio was guessed to be over 30dB as the S9 signal from GB3BUX disappeared over a large angle off the side. The measured half-power (-3dB point) beam width was between 40 and 45°.

The gain of a beam can be calculated from the half power points (-3dB) in the following way:

$$\text{Gain (dBi)} = 10 \log (41253/\theta_h\theta_v)$$

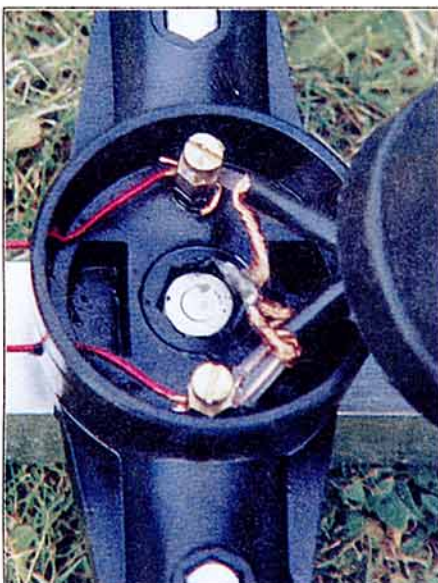


Photo 4: Connections in box L4 showing feedline, feeder and balun connections.

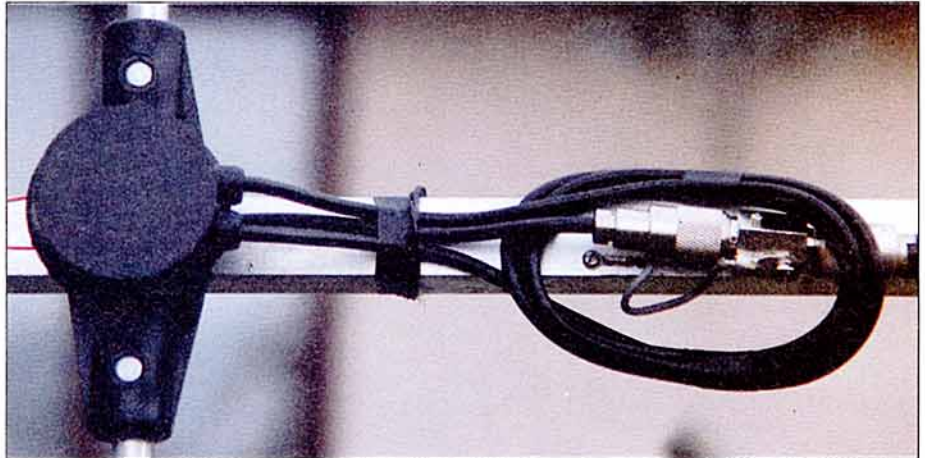


Photo 5: 4 to 1 coaxial balun and lightning arrester.

where θ_h and θ_v are the horizontal and vertical beam-width respectively. It was assumed that θ_h and θ_v were equal as the measurement was made over correctly sloping ground [5]. Therefore, the gain is between 13.1 and 14.1dBi, ie 11 to 12dBd. This is the closest correlation between calculated and measured gain I have ever seen.

It is thought that this beam is equivalent to a yagi over twice its size and constructed to the eight-element, NBS specification (1.75 λ) boom.

Construction of the eight-element 70MHz LPY was as follows, (the construction of the other antennas is similar):

1. Join the two halves of the boom using a 1ft (30cm) length of 7/8in (22mm) OD tubing and self tapping screws.
2. Drill all the element locating holes in the boom.
3. Mount the four feed cell insulating boxes.
4. Drill two holes in the L1 and L4 insulating boxes and four holes in the L2 and L3 boxes, 3/4in (19mm) apart, for the 1.6mm wire feedline. The holes are best drilled from inside the boxes and will then have a slight downward angle to prevent water ingress (Photo 2).
5. Make sure that all the connecting posts in the insulating boxes are pulled down tight and are correctly aligned for the feedline connections.
6. Connect the enamelled copper wire feed line, making the crossover connections in boxes L1, L2 and L3; see Photo 3.
7. Connect the coaxial feeder in the L4 box;

Photo 4. All outer braids will be soldered together but not earthed to the boom; see step 10 below and Fig 3.

8. Drill and fit the half elements L1, L2, L3 and L4 but make them all too long. Measure and mark elements L1 and L4, lay a straight edge between these marks and mark off L2 and L3. Cut elements to size. This ensures the correct taper of the log cell.
9. Make director and reflector elements and cut to length in situ. All directors and the reflector are of one continuous length, but the reflector has two 6in x 1/4in OD (152 x 6.3mm) extensions, each fixed with a single self-tapping screw.
10. Make the 4:1 coaxial balun from exactly 55.5in (1.41m) of UR47 coax. The connections are as shown in Fig 3 and Photo 4 and Photo 5 of the L4 connecting box. The balun is coiled up and strapped to the boom. The coax feed is via a UHF connector with lightning arrester

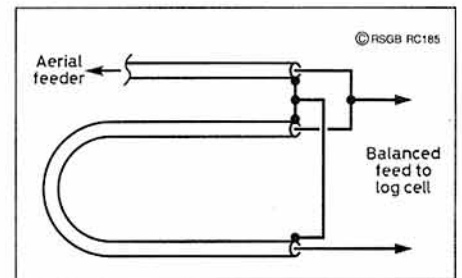


Fig 3: 4 to 1 coaxial balun, connections.

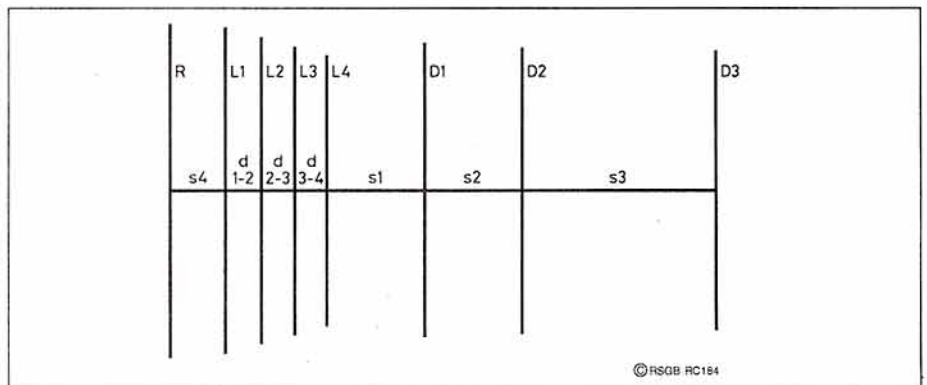


Fig 2: 70MHz 8-element LPY, dimensions.

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20909 9 element 13.0dbi (1.24m) £43.95
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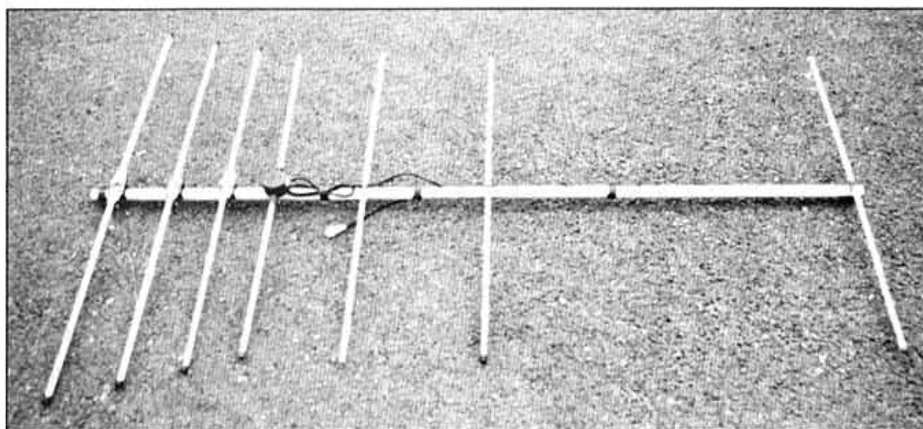


Photo 6: 50MHz 5-element LPY.

DIMENSIONS FOR THE 50MHz LPY FIG 4		
L1 = 118.1in (3.00m)	d1-2 = 12.0in (305mm)	D1 = 108.3in (2.75m)
L2 = 111.1in (2.82m)	d2-3 = 11.3in (287mm)	s1 = 35.5in (902mm)
L3 = 104.8in (2.66m)	d3-4 = 10.6in (270mm)	L4 = 98.7in (2.51m)

Table 2.

15 with its earth strap taken to a self-tapping screw into the boom. On completion spray inside each dipole box with Finnigans Waxoyl (obtainable from Halfords) and refit lids.

THE ORIGINAL 50MHz FIVE-ELEMENT LPY

THE CALCULATED GAIN was 9.36dBd using $\tau = 0.94$ and $\sigma = 0.05$. Total boom length was under 6ft (1.83m). See Fig 4 and Table 2.

This antenna has been used for over four years both portable and at home. It stood up to very high winds and came through battered but in working order. I have worked all continents on 50MHz with it.

The feed to the log cell uses a short length of thin 70Ω coax wound in six turns on an RSGB ferrite core to form a choke balun. The coax ends are connected to the feed cell terminals.

The original was built with a 1in (25mm) OD round boom but a square boom, as in the eight-element 70MHz beam, could also be used. Construction for the log cell is as for the 70MHz LPY. Use 70Ω coax feeder. To improve the F/B ratio L1 is fitted with a 7in shorting loop (see Photo 2).

THE 144MHz SEVEN-ELEMENT LPY

THE CALCULATED GAIN is 11.4dBd using $\tau = 0.94$ and $\sigma = 0.055$ and the boom length is 5ft (1.52m). This beam was designed for the low end of the 144MHz band. See Fig 5, Photo 6 and Tables 3a, 3b.

The feed cell design frequency chosen

was 141MHz to improve the F/B ratio to 15dB without the use of a reflector.

As on the 70MHz LPY, the feed cell feeder spacing was adjusted to give a SWR of 1.1:1 at 144.3MHz. At 145.5MHz the SWR was 1.5:1.

The connections to L1, L2 and L3 from the 1.6mm wire feeder are made using small solder tags attached to each element end by self tapping screws (Photo 7). All connections are soldered in situ.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

TO DR G M KING, G3MY, for all his help and encouragement and who inspired me to think that there must be something better than a Yagi. Also to Dr T H Wilmshurst, G3IBY, who gave me food for thought with his contribution to *Technical Topics* (Aug 1990) on the accurate measurement of 6m beam gain.

REFERENCES:

- [1] *ARRL Antenna Book*, 1988, Chap.11 Figs 20 and 21 (see *Book Case* pages 94 and 95).
- [2] *ARRL Antenna Book*, 1988, Chap.10
- [3] *Yagi Antenna Design*, (Dr James L Lawson, W2PV), Chap 1, table 1.5
- [4] 'LPY Gain' by Lea Johnson, *Ham Radio*, May 1983, pp78-82.
- [5] 'Moxon Slopes', Les Moxon, G6XN, *RadCom*, June 1988.

DIMENSIONS FOR THE 144MHz LPY		
L1 = 41.9in (1064mm)	d1-2 = 4.6in (117mm)	
L2 = 39.4in (1000mm)	d2-3 = 4.3in (110mm)	
L3 = 37.0in (939mm)	d3-4 = 4.1in (104mm)	
L4 = 34.7in (881mm)		
D1 = 35.9in (912mm)	s1 = 7.3in (185mm)	
D2 = 35.3in (895mm)	s2 = 10.0in (254mm)	
D3 = 34.1in (866mm)	s3 = 29.5in (749mm)	

Table 3a.

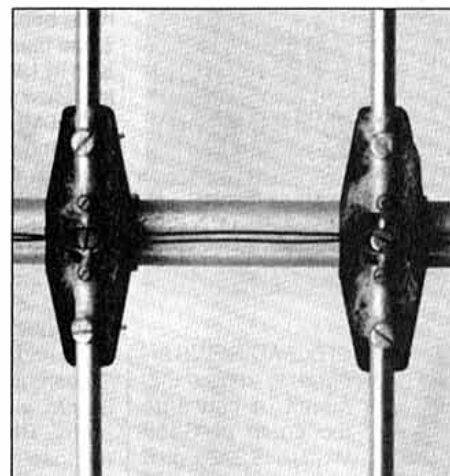


Photo 7: Close up of 144MHz log cell feedline.

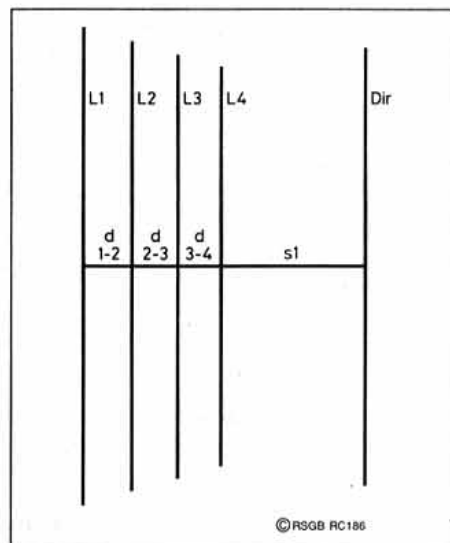


Fig 4: 50MHz five-element LPY, dimensions.

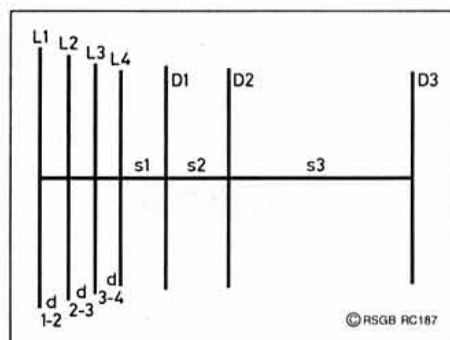


Fig 5: 144MHz seven-element LPY, dimensions.

MATERIALS FOR THE 144MHz 7-ELEMENT LPY	
Qty	Description
1	Boom, 5ft (1.52m) x 1in OD tubing. Do not substitute a square boom.
3	open 1in boom to 3/8in dipole fittings
1	connecting box, 1in boom to 3/8in dipole fitting
3	1in boom to 3/8in ele mounting clamps
1	3ft enamelled copper wire, 1.6mm dia
1	27in (686mm) (exact length) UR47 coax for balun.
All elements: 3/8in (9.5mm) OD seamless tubing	

Table 3b.

ARRL Antenna Book
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HF NEWS

JOHN ALLAWAY G3FKM
10 Knightlow Road, Birmingham
B17 8QB

VERY SAD NEWS indeed to report this month. It concerns the death of Geoff Watts, RS3129, on 9 May. Geoff was the founder of the *DX News Sheet* which he produced from 1962 until 1982 when it became the *RSGB DX News Sheet*. He also began the *Islands On The Air* programme. He never wanted to have a licence and was the only listener ever to be awarded the *CQ DX Hall of Fame*. He was a real gentleman and an outstanding SWL.

Sincere apologies to Paul White, G0BHA. In the May column under the heading 'Blue Mountains Expedition' I gave his callsign as G0HBA. Apologies also to the real G0HBA who might have thought that he was destined to be sent to the Arctic!

G0DNV (a self confessed 28MHz addict) has suggested that it would be a good idea to restart the 28MHz Countries table to stimulate some activity. So it will start again, and I suggest that to try to be fair, we count everything from 1 August 1994 this time and perhaps carry on until 31 December 1995. It's surprising what a "CQ" call on a 'dead' 28MHz band can produce!

DX NEWS

THE ARRL issued a News Release on 6 May concerning the **North Korea** activity by P5RS7. It says: "Further documentation has been received from the P5RS7 operation. It has been sent for translation from the original Korean. When the document has been translated we will begin our investigation into the other aspects of this operation. Cards should not be sent to the DXCC desk at this time".

According to *RSGB DX News Sheet* Gerard, F2JD (ex-5Z4JD), will next be heard from **Colombia** in the HK4 district and should be there for at least six months. *DXpress* says that KW2P, WA4DAN, AA4VK, and N0TG – and maybe also W0RJU – plan to operate from **St Paul Is** during the first week in July. Landing permission and transportation

have been arranged. This is the same team who visited KP1 and KP5 in 1992 and 1993. V31PA is in **Belize** and is to be found near 14.150MHz between 2030 and 2200 mostly at weekends. Amateurs in **Canada** were granted permission to use the following alternative prefixes between 28 May and 28 July to mark the fiftieth anniversary of D-Day: XK2 = VA2, XK3 = VA3, XL1-XL9 = VE1-VE9, XO1 = VO1, XO2 = VO2, and VG1-VG2 = VY1, VY2. Stations in Ontario are now being issued with calls using the VA3 prefix. They were first allocated to those who had been licensed for ten years or more, and more recently to new licensees.

ZK1AT will be on the **S Cook Is** until September when he is due to return to the **N Cook Is**. VK4CRR has written to the *RSGB DX News Sheet* listing the calls of those for whom he acts as QSL manager – and for those for who he does *not* act. The latter include VK0MA, VK0MD, C21MM, 3D2A, V85AA, ZK1NC, VK9CO, and VK0HH. The ones for which he does act include: V85AH (1987-1989), VK4VD (1992), T30DP (April 1993), T30RT, T30D (April 1993), 3D2KM, VK9LD (Nov 1992), VK9CE (July 1993), VK9MM (Sept 1993), VK9XO (Dec 1993), VK4CRR/P, P29VH, and T32DP (ie T30DP operating from T32). At the moment **Scarborough Reef** is the subject of speculation as a possible new DXCC country. It seems that OH2BH and DL5VJ recently chartered a plane and flew over the area. With the exception of a small number of rocks and coral heads the reef is totally submerged and staying on the permanent soil would not be possible at high tide. They considered that the only possible place to operate from would be from one of the many ship wrecks!

Peter, ex-XT2BW, is now on the air from **Ghana** as 9G1PW. At the time of writing John, ST0/PA3CXC, in **Southern Sudan** was being reported as active once more on 10 and 18MHz at around 1700. *RSGB DX News Sheets* says that Pierre, HB9AMO, is in **Angola** for a few months. F5OIJ is in **Tchad** for a short period as F5OIJ/TT8 or TT8PS and should be found on all HF bands on CW and SSB. FT5XJ, on **Kerguelen Is**, has been found near 14.188 and 21.197MHz at 1040 according to *Lynx DX Bulletin*. The same news source says that V51JM has now moved to **Tanzania** and his new call is 5H1JB. He will probably be there for one or two years.

At the time of writing there were problems in **Yemen**. However it

BAND REPORTS

Everyone is complaining about poor propagation and hence the relative scarcity of reports. However, I do have to thank the following who sent in logs: G2HKU, G3GUV, G3YRM, GJ4GG, GW4KGR, G4OBK, G0MHC, and the UK Packet Cluster via G4PDQ. Callsigns in italics were of stations using CW:

1.8MHz

0000 *CJ0/OH2BBF, 9K2ZZ.*
0400 *SV8ZS, VO2GUY, W1AW.*
1900 *A71CW, TK/DK7DB.*
2200 *TF3GB, 3A/DF1AL/P.*
2300 *VQ9SS.*

10MHz

0000 *T14/AA7JM, 6W1/F5NHJ/P.*
0100 *ET3VZ, VP2EJA.*
0500 *KH6AFS, VY1JA, ZL3GQ, 9J2BO.*
0600 *KL7U, VK9NS, W6PM, ZA1AJ, ZB2AZ, ZL4DU.*
1700 *BV2FG, HL1UA, JR5XP, JT7FAA, S92SS, DL8YR/ST2.*
1800 *A22DX, ET3VZ, JA1LZR, S79CK/C, ZA1E, 7X2DR*
1900 *C53HG, OY1G, 5X/F5FH, 9M6SF.*
2100 *A71CW, D44BS, FS/W1FC, TL8NG, VP2VE, ZL3GQ, 5U7Y.*

14MHz

0600 *DL8YR/ST2, SU1STAR, Y11VIT.*
0700 *FK/F6GYU, FO5DV, KH8BB, P29SC, T32AF, WL7EP, ZK1AYR, 5W1GC.*
0800 *KH3AF, KH8BB, S0RASD, SU1STAR, TG9NX, V85KK.*
0900 *BY4AA, F04OK, NL7VJ.*
1000 *A35MW, C53HG, SV2ASP/P, T28RW, V73C.*
1400 *E28DX, HS0/G4UAV, S21ZG, 9M2ZA.*
1500 *A71BH, JT1BG, V63SD, V85SS, 9N1AA, 9V1ZR.*
1600 *BV6ER, EP2MKN, KL7XD, SU1STAR, XU0HW, 9M8BL.*
1700 *JA, XW2A.*
1800 *DU1SAN, V85GA, 9M2FK.*
2000 *FS5PL, FY5FJ, PY0TUP, PY0ZFB.*

18MHz

0700 *A45ZZ, DL8YR/ST2, TU4SR, 5R8AL.*
0800 *JT1CD, XU0HW, VK9NS.*
0900 *BY1QH, BZ1RL, JT1BG.*
1100 *C21/ZL1AMO, T30NJ, T31MR, 9G1SD.*
1200 *TU4SR, XU0HW.*
1400 *C53HG, F5OIJ/TT8, SU1STAR, SV2ASP/A.*
1500 *ET3YZ, 5R8AL, 7P8SR, 9M2FS.*
1700 *TJ1AD, TL8LD, V51BG, ZD9BV, 9M6HF.*
1900 *PJ8AD, PY0TWP, ZD7WRG, VP8GAV.*

21MHz

0800 *BZ4RBV, C93BQ, HL0Y, JT1CT.*
0900 *BY4WNG, FR5BT, XW2A, 701AA, 9N1AA, 9N1WU, 9U/F5FHI.*
1000 *H44KA, P29VH, S21ZG, SU1STAR, V63SD.*
1200 *A61AF, D44BS, FT5XJ, XX9AS, 5R8DS, 6O0H, 6O0Z, 9N1HA.*
1300 *D2EGH, D68LC, FH5CB, ZD7SAS, ZD7WRD, 9M8BL.*
1500 *D2EV, ET3SID, PY0ZFB, S21A, ZS8MI, 9M6JC.*
1600 *J55UAB, S0RASD, F5OIJ/TT, ZD7GWM, ZD9BV, 3X0YU, 9Q5EXV.*
1700 *PY0ZFB, TU2VZ, V85SS, VP8CPU.*

24MHz

1200 *A71CW, S79CK/C, VK6APZ.*
1300 *FT5XJ, TL8NG, XU0HW.*
1700 *S92SS.*

had been reported earlier that N4GCK (who was one of the 3Y0PI expeditioners) had obtained permission to operate from there for a few days this month as 7O0CW. He is short of vacation time after taking so much time off during the Peter 1 Island expedition so his stay may be restricted to four or five days, mostly on CW. *RSGB DX News Sheet* gives information supplied by HA0DU about the present situation in **Cambodia**. HA0CW was due to arrive on 10 May and to have the callsign XU0HW, and he was expected to leave after about two weeks. The authorities say that there were only two other valid licences – XU7VK and XU0HW and that all others are pirates.

TK3K and TK3KLS will be the callsign of a group of members of the Saar Lorraine DX Club who will operate from **Corsica** between 20 August and 10 September. *DXpress* reports that a group

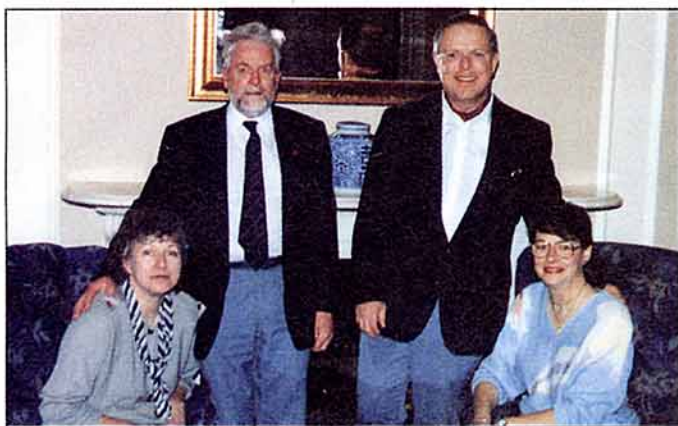
1994 WARC BANDS TABLE

	10MHz	18MHz	24MHz	Total
G4OBK	95	142	98	335
EA5DQE	–	92	49	141
G0MHC	37	58	26	121
G3KKJ	17	53	39	109
GJ4GG	30	45	18	93
G0MHC	29	36	14	79
G4CMZ	31	16	1	48
G3IAR	26	11	1	38
G0TMZ	21	11	–	32
G4FVK	12	7	7	26

of Dutch amateurs will be visiting **Malta** between 24 June and 4 July. They will be using various 9H3 callsigns on CW and SSB on all bands from 3.5 to 28MHz.

DKOWCY

I HAVE JUST received from G3USF up-to-date information on this beacon. Since the end of April it has been transmitting daily propagation forecasts between 0600 and 0700 and again between 1430 and 1600 on



From left: Jennifer Short, G7FWH; Bob Short, G3GNN; Dave Miller, NZ9E; and Sue Miller, KA9UCK, met at the Valley of the Rocks Hotel, Lynton, Devon, last April. Dave and Sue come from Lynton, Illinois.

3.553MHz. It is equipped with a computer controlled 25W (output) transmitter and a dipole antenna. A typical message looks like this: "Info 10 May 0501UTC - for 09 May r16 flux 77 Boulder a 26 - forecast sunact quite - magfield active condx expected - AR". Its experimental licence is valid until the end of 1994, and there may be changes following that time. Reports from amateurs would be very welcome and should be sent to Emil Johannsen, Hamm 4, D-24392 Scheggerot, Germany, or cards can be sent via the DARC bureau. Martin also sent information about Czech beacons - OK0EM uses 1.840 and 3.579MHz and OK0EN 3.6MHz.

CONTESTS

IARU HF WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP

1200 9 July - 1200 10 July

1.8 - 28MHz (no WARC bands). Single operator phone, CW, or mixed modes, and multi-operator single transmitter mixed mode only. IARU Member Society HQ stations send signal report and official society abbreviation (eg '599 RSGB'). Others send report and ITU zone (UK is 27). The same station may be worked on each mode on each band but bandplans *must* be followed - and only one multiplier may be claimed. QSOs with own ITU zone and with all Society HQs count one point. QSOs with different zone in own continent count three points, and with different continents five. Multipliers are the total number of ITU zones plus HQ stations on each band. Total score is multipliers times total QSO points. Entries must be postmarked no later than 10 August 1994. Official forms are available (two IRCs please) from the ARRL/International Secretariat at IARU HQ, Box 310905,

Newington, CT 06131-0905, USA. Entries may be submitted on disk. I suggest that serious entrants ask me for a copy of the rules (SASE please).

CQ WW WPX CW CONTEST

Results of the **CQ WW WPX CW Contest** have appeared in the May issue of *CQ Magazine*. Worthy of particular note is that **G3LNS** came first in Europe on 7MHz. UK scores are as follows (callsigns in italics were entrants in the **QRP** section and those in bold type received certificates): **(All-bands) G4BUO** (3,778,218), **G3TXF** (333,086), **G3SWH** (996,812), **G4ZFE** (623,224), **GW3JI** (550,715), **GOIDE** (516,384), **G3ESF** (497,600), **G3OOU** (234,780), **GX0AAA** (233,240), **G4ZME** (131,936), **G4OBK** (33,372). (28MHz) **G3SQX** (5,605). (21MHz) **G4CNY** (1,421,809), **G3SSO** (431,552), **GM3CFS** (121,632). (14MHz) **G0NWG** (177,936). (7MHz) **G3LNS** (2,500,400), **G4ZOB** (244,664). (3.5MHz) **G3YBT/P** (136,320). In the **QRPp** class **GX5QK/P** scored 227,800 to be 11th in the world listing, **GM4HQF** scored 88,800 and **GM0GNT** 10,614 points.



Presentation to the Fisher's Ghost Amateur Radio Club (see text).

INTERNATIONAL 'GOODWILL GAMES-94'

2100 23 July - 2100 24 July

CW and SSB on 1.8-28MHz (no WARC) following IARU Region 1 band plans. Multi-band single and multi-operator single transmitter classes. Mixed modes only. Exchange RST and serial QSO number from 001. Three points for QSOs with different continents, one with different countries in own continent. Two points for CW contacts. Same station may be worked on each band. Multipliers are the countries on the 'R-150-S' countries list. Entries must be sent no later than 22 August 1994 to the Krenkel Central Radio Club of the Russian Federation, PO Box 88, Moscow, Russia.

SEANET WORLD WIDE DX

0001 23 July - 2359 24 July (CW)

0001 20 August - 2359 21 August (SSB)

1.8 to 28MHz (no WARC bands). Single operator single and multi-band and multi-band multi-operator sections. Exchange RST plus serial QSO number from 001. Contact SEANET area stations - A4, A5, A6, A7, A9, AP, BV, BY/BZ, DU, EP, HL, HS, JA, JD1, JY, KH2, P29, S21, S79, VK, VQ9, VS6, VU, V85, XU, XV, XW, XX9, YB/YC/YD/YE, ZK, ZL/ZM, 3B6/3B7/3B8/3B9, 4S7, 4X, 8Q7, 9K, 9M2, 9M6, 9M8, 9N, and 9V. Entries must be received no later than 31 October 1994 by: SEANET Contest Manager 1994, Eshee Razak, 9M2FK, PO Box 13, 10700 Penang, Malaysia.

COLOMBIAN INDEPENDENCE CONTEST

0000 to 2400 16 July

Single-operator single and multi-band, multi operator single and multi transmitter sections. 3.5 to 28MHz (no WARC bands). Phone

or CW. One point for contact with stations within own continent, three points with other continents, and five with Colombia. Multipliers are DXCC countries on each band plus the number of HK zones on each band. Logs must be sent to Liga Colombiana de Radioaficionados, Colombian Independence Contest, PO Box 584, Santafe de Bogota, Colombia, to arrive before 30 September 1994.

I have photocopies of the rules of each of the three previously mentioned contests - SASE please.

RUSSIAN DX CONTEST

NOTE THAT the date of this contest has changed as it clashed with other events. The new dates/times are Friday 29 July, 2100, to Saturday 30 July, 0900.

AWARDS

THE FIRST three of the following awards are issued by the Czech Radio Club and the fee for each is 10 IRCs or US\$5.00. Endorsement stickers cost two IRCs or US\$1.00. Lists of QSLs certified by a national society awards manager (in the case of RSGB this is now G4BWP) may be submitted. Applications should go to: Czech Radio Club, Awards Manager, PO Box 69, 11327 Praha 1, Czech Republic.

S6S

For those with confirmed contact with at least one station in each continent since 1 January 1950. All phone, all CW, all RTTY or all SSTV. Stickers are available for single bands (3.5, 7, 14, 21, and 28MHz).

P75P

To qualify it is necessary to make confirmed contacts with at least one amateur fixed station in each of 50 ITU zones since 1 January 1960. Endorsement stickers for the basic award are available for 60 and 70 zones. Also available to listeners.

100-CS (WORKED 100 CZECH STATIONS)

For confirmed contacts with at least 100 different OK/OL stations since 1 January 1993. Mixed, all phone, all CW, all RTTY, all SSTV, all 1.8MHz, and all 144MHz and up versions available. Endorsements for the basic sticker are available for every additional 100 confirmed up to 500. This one is also available to listeners.

continued on page 21 ▶

HF F-LAYER PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS FOR JULY 1994

The time is represented vertically at two-hour intervals GMT for each band, ie 00=0000, 02=0200, etc. The probability of signals being heard is given on a 0 (indicated by a dot) to 9 scale; the higher the number the greater the probability with 1 meaning 10 to 19 per cent of days, and so on. Additionally F-layer openings at 50MHz and 1.8MHz are indicated by a plus (+) sign in the 28 and 3.5MHz columns, with these latter bands having a probability of 9.

Time / / GMT	28MHz 000001111122 024680246802	24MHz 000001111122 024680246802	21MHz 000001111122 024680246802	18MHz 000001111122 024680246802	14MHz 000001111122 024680246802	10MHz 000001111122 024680246802	7MHz 000001111122 024680246802	3.5MHz 000001111122 024680246802
** EUROPE								
MOSCOW			..1..22.	..123212552	213556555896	766544445689	753222122468	42...35
MALTA		..1.	..11..33.	..133222562	312566556897	867655455789	886322223478	++3...24+
GIBRALTAR			..11..2.	..111..341	2...255443785	854665555789	987532223578	++42...24+
ICELAND				..11..2.	1..123222464	634555555678	776533223456	4442...23
** ASIA								
OSAKA				..11111.11	1.12332224343	1...21.12463	...131	
HONGKONG			..11..12.	..122113411	1.11232224654	2...1.12475	...143	
BANGKOK			..1121.22.	..1223224421	2111232235675	31...12477	...145	..22
SINGAPORE			..12211.	..12332221.	2112232334431	41...12466	...146	..23
NEW DELHI		..1.	..11211.241.	..12332224641	3222222335785	63...12478	...156	..23
TEHERAN	..1.	..1.122.	..1222213551	..2333335773	4343222335787	853...2478	73...256	4...23
COLOMBO		..1.1.	..23213.	..233433511.	2222132335343	63...2477	51...256	2...23
BAHRAIN	..1.	..11.132.	..1223224651	1.2333335874	5352222335788	863...2478	73...256	4...24
CYPRUS	..11.	..111.133.	..1344324762	2.2566556885	646655566899	986332334589	8631...1367	54...34
ADEN	..11.	..1.11123.	..223335622	2.2434446745	6453112335788	873...2478	751...156	42...24
** OCEANIA								
SUVA/S				..11..11.	..232222.442	..3421.11431	...1..11.	
SUVA/L			1...22.	21.1...44	2224...64	..1341...242	..11..11.	
WELLINGTON/S				11233...21	11233...63	12332...1153	..11..131	
WELLINGTON/L			1...2.	21...5	4331...26	2343...53	..22...131	
SYDNEY/S			..11.	..1231...1	1135421.11.4	212321...2344	..1...142	
SYDNEY/L			1...2.	3...5	5213...16	21241...44	..2...142	
PERTH		..1.	..233.	..24541..	3234532..	52112...134.	2...243	..23
HONOLULU			..1..111	..1..111	1.2222112421	..13421.122..	..11.	
** AFRICA								
SEYCHELLES	..1...	..1.112.	..2223352..	..24334464..	..5322235641	543...2477	751...156	42...24
MAURITIUS	..1...	..111121.	..22333541.	..2445446631	1.54232335775	6141...2478	741...156	43...24
NAIROBI	..11.	..1.1233.	..2224467.	..143345682.	3.55222335774	8552...2478	773...156	44...24
HARARE	123.	..112235.	..223456831	1.444457863	6.36322335788	84631...2478	7741...156	44...24
CAPE TOWN	..1.	..1.222.	..1324441.	..3544563.	..65323462.	22.42...1463	7611...156	44...24
LAGOS	1241.	..1.12463.	..13134686.	1.352456882	6436422224686	88641...1478	7741...146	44...24
ASCENSION Is	..31.	..1.1253.	..3212476.	..53236882	1...532224687	72.12...1478	7711...146	442...3
DAKAR	..22.	..1.1254.	1...32234772	31.253345795	76353122688	98642...378	7752...46	442...3
LAS PALMAS	..11.	..1...23.	1...32232573	3..265455796	853676566799	997643333589	886321111257	++3...25
** S. AMERICA								
Sth SHETLAND		..221.	..1444..	..25662.	..1234661	1.1...1475	6541...146	442...3
FALKLAND Is	..21.	..1143.	..23476.	..34588.	..2234683	52311...1367	7741...136	442...3
R DE JANEIRO	..12.	..11341	..2233673	3...4344786	741...3233579	986121...258	7751...26	442...3
BUENOS AIRES	..12.	..11241	1...1233573	41...2344686	8531.3233579	8863.1.1248	7752...26	442...3
LIMA	..1.	..121244	1...121244	4...1.232356	8412422232247	886421...14	6752...2	442...
BOGOTA		..111144	1...1111144	4...12232256	8412332321236	885421...4	6752...1	342...
** N. AMERICA								
BARBADOS	..21.	1...2111254	4...13232366	841233221257	886421...25	7752...2	442...	
JAMAICA	..11.	1...11.133	3...1221145	7311.2221126	785421...3	4742...1	42...	
BERMUDA	..1	1...1.1.123	3...2221245	731113221246	785321...14	5742...1	242...	
NEW YORK		..1111124	2...1111124	631...2221136	675221...13	3742...1	4...	
MEXICO		..111123	2...111123	5211...222123	46531...1	1542...	2...	
MONTREAL		..111124	2...111124	621...2222136	675321...13	3642...1	3...	
DENVER			1...1	421...111112	35531...1	1342...		
LOS ANGELES			1...1	3111...12112	24531...1	242...		
VANCOUVER				21111.111112	235321...1	141...		
FAIRBANKS				112221111111	123421.11211	..11.		

The provisional mean sunspot number for May 1994 issued by the Sunspot Data Centre, Brussels was 18.2. The maximum daily sunspot number was 39 on 17 May and the minimum was 0 on 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 May. The predicted smoothed sunspot numbers for July, August and September, are respectively: (classical method) 29, 28, 27 (±7); (SIDC adjusted values) 23, 21, 19 (±5).

HF NEWS

continued from page 19

THE WROCLAW AWARD

Available to licensed amateurs and listeners for contacts/confirmed reports with stations in Wroclaw since 6 May 1945. DX stations need ten points, Europeans 15. Each QSO counts two points, with SP6PKQ five points, and with stations using the prefixes SP0, SR, SN, SQ0, and 3Z seven. Each QSO made during the period of the 'Days of Wroclaw' (6 to 10 May each year) counts double points. The same stations may be worked on all bands and modes. Send a certified list and "QSL cards with contact SP0PKQ and SN0PR via SP6FER" plus 10 IRCs to Klub Krotkofalowcow SP6PKQ - 'IKAR', PO Box 2190, 50-985 Wroclaw 47, Poland.

WHITE WHALE AWARD

Issued by the Hervey Bay Amateur Radio Club Inc of Queensland. Hump Back Whales visit the area for about three months each year. Very few of them are white. The call sign will be VI4WWA, the award is a 10" by 8" photograph of a white whale. QSOs between 1 August and 31 October are valid and VI4WWA should be found on 3.794, 7.100, 14.235, 21.250, and 28.495MHz as well as Australian Novice frequencies. Applications for the award and/or QSLs go to: QSL Manager, HBARC Inc, PO Box 829, Hervey Bay 4655, Queensland, Australia. The cost is US\$5.00.

FISHER'S GHOST

Stan Davis, VK2-G4SJD, recently accepted great hospitality when he attended a presentation at the Fishers Ghost ARC in Campbelltown, NSW. The club was given a three element beam by its sister city club the Koshigaya ARC from Japan (see photo). The strange name is reputed to have come

from the murder of Frederick George Fisher on 17 June 1829 for which crime one George Worrall was duly executed. The legend says that a John Farley claimed that he had seen the ghost of Frederick Fisher sitting on the rail of a bridge and it had pointed to a paddock down the creek and then faded away. Police later found Fisher's body in the paddock

PROPAGATION

SMITHY'S COMMENTS say "very much as before" and I feel that nobody is going to argue with him! He says: "From mid-April to mid-May the HF bands continued to be dominated by low solar activity coupled with prolonged periods of unsettled geomagnetic conditions. The only change since the previous period was the onset of summer Es conditions to bring some life to the higher bands. The 27-day average solar flux finally levelled off at 79 sfu during the period and at the time of writing (mid-May) was just beginning to creep up again. This is the lowest value seen since mid-1987 and, of course, it was then about to start the steep rise to the peak whereas now the trend is downward towards the minimum. Just when a consistent up-turn will mark the beginning of the new cycle remains to be seen. The average length of the past seven cycles is 10.5 years but this includes one lasting only 10 years and one which dragged on for 11.7. Cycle 22 started in September 1986 so the minimum is probably at least two years away and could be as late as mid-1998. There is an outside chance that the cycle will be very short."

THANKS

TO THOSE who sent me information. These include the editors of *RSGB DX News Sheet* (G4DYO), *DXpress* (PA3FQA), and the *Lynx DX Bulletin* (EA2KL).

Closing date for the **September** issue will be 20 July.

QTH CORNER

ET3VZ	via OH2VZ.
FT5XJ	Pierre Clauzel, F5NLL, Le Capitaine Plaigne, F-11420, Belpeche, France.
PY0TUP	Box 108674, Sao Goncalo, RJ 24621-970, Brazil.
DL8YR/ST2	via DL8YR.
SU1STAR	via SU1ER.
T30JH	Jack Haden, PO Box 630, Elsternwick 3185, Australia.
F50IJ	Box 265, F-67500 Haguenuau, France.
XU0HW	Laszlo Szabo, PO Box 24, H-4151 Puspokladany, Hungary.
XW2A	via JA2EZD.
ZL1AMO	Ron Wright, 28 Chorley Av, Massey, Henderson, Auckland 1208, New Zealand.
ZD7WRG	Box 156, St.Helena.
7P8SR	Box 333, Maseru 100, Lesotho.

VHF/UHF NEWS

NORMAN FITCH G3FPK
40 Eskdale Gardens, Purley,
Surrey CR8 1EZ

THE SPORADIC-E season on 144MHz from the British Isles got off to an early start. Before the end of May, many stations had worked into North Africa and southern Spain. 50MHz was awash with Es signals for much of the month.

REPEATERS

THE HUDDERSFIELD Repeater Group's UHF voice repeater GB3HD (RB9) was switched off at its Crosland Moor site at 1200 on 27 March by chairman John Goodwin, G0PRF. In atrocious weather, it was installed at its new site at Scapegoat Hill by a team of five. Service recommenced at 1650 and the coverage is greatly improved. The HRG produces a newsletter, *Repeater News*, and the secretary is Kevin Boothroyd, G1FYS (QTHR), if you want details of the group.

The Mid-Sussex RG operates UHF relay GB3HY (RB5 with CTCSS at 88.5Hz), which is located on the water tower at a hospital complex on the eastern outskirts of Haywards Heath (IO91WX). The hardware comprises a Motorola 20W Micor repeater with Avantek high intercept point receiver preamp. The antenna is a WX-1 dual-band fibreglass colinear fed with 0.875in Cellflex cable. Running expenses come solely from donations. If you'd like to swell the kitty, send yours to Mr C I Stiller, G0AUI, at QTHR.

The Kent Repeater Group operates eight assorted repeaters. The KRG's *Newsletter No 75* states that VHF relay GB3KN (R4) was moved to a new site on 5 May after a wait of nine months. 'Constant computer talk' through GB3KS (R1) has brought complaints from various users. Keeper G4SEJ asks: "Where has all the banter and fun gone from our normally very friendly box?"

G8JNZ is the keeper of UHF repeater GB3NK (RB4) and comments on the observed variations in signal strength over quite short distances. In summer, it is often three S-points stronger in the morning than it is in the evening,

even though the Tx output is constant. GB3RE (RB11) will go QRT towards the end of the year due to the loss of the site at Chattenden. All KRG voice repeaters can be accessed either by a 1750Hz toneburst or a 103.5Hz CTCSS tone. No information is given in the Newsletter about the group's officers; the editor is G1AJY.

PUBLICATIONS

THE APRIL issue of Dave Hardy's, G8ROU, *VHF-UHF DXer* includes a report by Sam Jewell, G4DDK, on the noise figure measurements carried out at the Martlesham Round Table. Also featured is Ian White's, G3SEK, piece on High Quality Wideband Noise Sources which need not cost the proverbial arm and a leg if you can buy surplus components. Contact Dave (QTHR) for subscription details.

The Public Domain and Shareware Library's latest *PC Shareware Update Reference* is Issue 17, Supplement 3 and has over 40 pages of disk and CD-ROM software. The Ham Radio section includes Morse tutor, weather satellite, logging programs, packet radio, satellite and propagation software, both shareware and public domain. See their advert for their address.

The *May Newsletter No 14*, published by the European Radiocommunications Office, chronicles the latest radio regulation news from the European Union. Membership of the newly-formed CEPT Amateur Radio Society (CARS) is open to current and former employees of a CEPT organization, or of a radio regulatory administration in a CEPT member country. The ERO's office is at Holsteinsgade 63, DK-2100 Copenhagen, Denmark.

FIRSTS

PAT ALLELY, GW3KJW, lists the following possible firsts for the 430MHz band. From England: G2FKZ-G3CU 30/10/48 1846; G5ZT-GC2FZC 23/9/64 1850; G2JT-GD3DA/P 26/8/51; G2JT/P-GW4OS/P 19/6/49; G3LTF-KP4BPZ 13/6/64 2020 (EME); G3LQR-LA9T 3/12/62; G8ATK-OE2OML 9/70; G3LTF-OK1EH/P 17/10/65 2022; G3JMA-OZ9AC 3/12/62; G3KEQ-SM6ANR 12/6/59; G3LTF-VK2AMW 30/3/74 (EME); G4RGK-T70A 24/9/91 2048; G3LTF-WA6LET 25/9/65 1530 (EME).

From the Channel Islands: GC2FZC-DK6ASA 10/75; GC2FZC-G5ZT 23/9/64 1850;

GB2GC-GW3MFY 28/8/66. From the Isle of Man: GD8AGY/P-EI2W 30/7/66; GD8AGY/P-GD3FNQ/M 31/7/66; GD3DA/P-GI3GQB 14/6/53; GD8AGY/P-GM3FYB 5/8/66; GD3DA/P-GW5MQ 29/7/51; GD2HDZ-HB9AMP/P 10/7/5. From Ulster: GI3KYP/P-EI2W 24/10/64 1619; GI3GQB-GD3DA/P 14/6/53; GI8HXY-HB9AMH/P 10/7/5.

Obviously there is much missing information, so if you think you may have made a first contact with a particular country, please contact Pat at QTHR. Next month I will list the Scottish and Welsh firsts on 70cm.

PROPAGATION

THE BACK COVER of the *Six and Ten Reporting Club's* April report consists of histograms of solar radio flux at 10.7cm from April 1954, the start of Cycle 19, to February 1994, which is month 89 of Cycle 22. On the inside back cover there is a graph of the smoothed sunspot curves for Cycles 21 and 22, created by Patrick McIntosh at NOAA. This suggests the minimum will occur towards the end of next year and that SSNs may recover to around the 80s by the end of 1998.

The Report lists the geomagnetic K-indices at three-hourly intervals at Eskdalemuir (DGL). There were 15 disturbed days between the 2nd and 17th. By contrast, the mean sunspot number for the month was a mere 16.7, the maximum being 40 on the 24th; zeros were recorded on 3, 6 and 7 April. The solar flux varied between 73 and 87, averaging 79. There are the usual reports on 50MHz conditions from Brazil, Britain, Greece, Japan, Sweden and Zimbabwe. The Report is printed and circulated by Ian Brotherton, G2BDV (QTHR); contact him for subscription details. His packet route is G2BDV@GB7BNM.#45.GBR.EU.

A unique event will occur in the 16-22 July period when debris from the comet Shoemaker-Levy 9 collides with Jupiter, the largest planet in the solar system. This event was covered by Geoff Grayer, G3NAQ, in the June *RadCom*. On the 19th, Jupiter will be 5.163321 Astronomical Units from Earth, approximately 772 million kilometres. This means that electromagnetic radiation – eg light and radio waves – will take 43min to reach us.

Jupiter has a strong magnetic field which is bound to be affected by these collisions and it is possible that this could also affect Earth's magnetic field. With solar eruptions, particles take

about 30-50 hours to reach Earth and perhaps cause auroras. Were any particles to be emitted in our direction from Jupiter, and not 'captured' by the Sun, they could, pro-rata, take 6-11 days to reach the magnetosphere.

METEOR SCATTER

THE PERSEIDS storm that some predicted last year did not occur although activity was three to five times higher than average at the peaks. As mentioned in the October 1993 *RadCom*, pages 17-18, Professor Iwan Williams of Queen Mary and Westfield College, London, suggested that 1994 activity should be twice last year's.

The 1994 *Meteor Shower Calendar*, compiled by Alastair McBeath, Vice-President of the International Meteor Organization (IMO), suggests two peaks on 12 August at solar longitudes (LS) 139.45° and 140.1°. In UTC, these equate to 0700 and 1500 respectively, so visual observation for Europeans is out. The dynamic nature of this shower makes accurate predictions more difficult.

The radiant is above our horizon 24 hours a day. Times when reflection efficiency exceeds 50% are: NE/SW 0800-1800; E/W 1000-0130; NW/SE 1800-0400 and N/S 0800-1330 and 2200-0400. Your reports on this shower would be appreciated, particularly the period(s) of peak activity, even if you don't complete many random or scheduled contacts.

MOONBOUNCE

IN RESPONSE to last month's notes, several readers now have copies of VK3UM's latest EME Planner and Autotrack software – see page 21 in the June *RadCom*. Others have downloaded the files from CompuServe or Internet.

In the May issue of his 432 and

Above EME News, Allen Katz, K2UYH, reports mixed views on conditions in the REF 70cm Contest and sked weekend on 16/17 April. Some reckoned conditions and activity were superior, while others thought the turnout was lighter than expected and conditions were not particularly favourable.

G3SEK (IO91) reported terrible conditions on 70cm with a high Ap index and polarization rotated 60-90 degrees most of that weekend. However, this turned out to be quite good for Europe/North America QSOs. Ian's log includes JA4BLC (449/449), VE1BVL (O/O), ZS6AXT (O/O), VE1ALQ (449/449), 9M2BV (O/O) and VK5MC (O/O). Other Ws and Europeans brought Ian's score to 29,100 with 15 multipliers.

There is a sked weekend during VHF NFD on 2/3 July and the next one is on the 30/31 weekend – a day AM apogee one. This means that, although the Moon's declination is +17° and the 2m/70cm sky temperatures are 380/29° K respectively, the additional signal degradation is 1.9dB. However, the Sun offset is -90° so Sun noise should be no problem.

50MHZ

BEACON NEWS

Geoff Brown, GJ4ICD, reports that the beacon for the Royal Jordanian ARS, built by Lawrence Woolf, GJ3RAX, and himself was soak-tested before taking it to Amman. The callsign is JY6ZZ and it operates on 50.075MHz at 8W output. 9M6SMC (OJ85AX), sponsored by SMC Ltd, is another Jersey-built beacon now QRV in Malaysia on 50.014MHz. The next project is for Guyana – 8R1SMC.

Julio, D44BC, has been asked if it will be possible to obtain a 6m permit for next summer for Es

tests and to put a beacon, D44SIX, on the air. It should be possible to work the Cape Verde Islands from the British Isles by multi-hop Es.

DX NEWS

Ted Collins, G4UPS (DVN), reports that the San Marino PTT issued a special CW and SSB permit for June and July to the club station T70A (JN63FW). From the Belarus Republic, EU1AA (ex-UC2AA) was very active from mid-May in KO33SJ; QSL via PA3BFM. Z32BU (KN01RX) was widely worked on 16 May. Bob runs 25W to a dipole and his QSL address is PO Box 467, 91000 Skopje, Macedonia.

OJ0/OH1VR and OJ0/AC6T (JP90NH) were QRV from Market Reef on 15 and 16 May making over 300 QSOs. QSL via OH1VR and OH3NE respectively. CU1EZ's QSL manager is JA1VOK. R3VHF (LO16) has a 6m permit and his QSL address is PO Box 73, 603000 Nizhny Novgorod, Russia. RA3TES (LO15JW) is also QRV; QSL to Andy Kamaev, PO Box 13-A, 607220 Arzamas, Russia.

ACTIVITY

Herb Spoons, W3IWU (FN20FC), heard EA8/DJ3OS, CU1EZ and CU1CB on 17 May, 1920-2150UTC and says that: "This is the earliest trans-almost-Atlantic Es activity in my recollection". They made numerous contacts with stations in VE1, VE9, south to Virginia and as far west as Wisconsin.

On May 15 and 21, Terry Chaplin, G1UGH (SFK), had Es QSOs with EH7s, EH1s and F6ANQ (IN94). The 22nd brought contacts with SM4, I0, 2, 3 and 4, EH3 and YU7, with IS0KEB heard. Bryn Llewellyn, G4DEZ (ESX), uses a TS-780 transceiver with muTek transverter. "... and a 4-ele beam that has seen better days. SWR 2:1 and rising!" In the 14 - 17 May period, Es QSOs were made with CT1, CN8, EH6/7, ES5/6, F, I, IS0, IT9, LZ, TK, YO, YU, 9A and 9H stations.

Phil Catterall, G4OBK (YSN), was one of the original 6m permit holders but had been QRT since 1988. He is now QRV again with 10W from a TS-680S. He has a 6m single-element resonator on his HF Log-Yagi which seems to give the equivalent performance of a 3-ele beam. He would like to hear more CW on the band. In the 1-22 May period he worked 25 countries: C3, CT, DL, EA, ES, EU, F, G, GD, GM, HB, I, IS0, LZ, OH, OK, OM, OZ, PA, SM, SP, TK, YO, YU and 9A, which shows what was on offer.



Ron Broadbent, G3AAJ, was presented this year with the VHF Committee's Louis Varney Cup 'for advances in space communication'.

**ANNUAL VHF/UHF TABLE
JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1994**

Callsign	50MHz		70MHz		144MHz		430MHz		1.3GHz		Total Points
	Cty	Ctr	Cty	Ctr	Cty	Ctr	Cty	Ctr	Cty	Ctr	
G6HKM	24	31	-	-	50	13	24	6	2	2	152
G0FIG	-	-	-	-	61	16	24	9	4	2	116
G1AWF	6	5	-	-	69	15	1	1	-	-	97
G3FIJ	6	4	17	2	30	11	21	3	1	1	96
G4DEZ	3	16	-	-	29	13	5	5	2	2	75
GW0PZT	-	-	-	-	53	14	-	-	-	-	67
G4MUT	9	2	13	2	23	2	8	3	2	1	65
G8XTJ	15	3	-	-	30	7	-	-	-	-	55
G14OWA	1	15	-	-	26	12	-	-	-	-	54
G3UOL	9	2	-	-	30	4	-	-	-	-	45
G1UGH	10	6	-	-	19	9	-	-	-	-	44
G4OUT	-	-	12	2	25	5	-	-	-	-	44
G4OBK	12	25	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	39
G3FPK	-	-	-	-	29	6	-	-	-	-	35
GW6VZW	9	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
GU4HUY	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	-	-	-	9

British counties are those listed on page 81 in the January 1994 *RadComm*, 77 in all. Up to three different stations allowed in each of the 12 GM regions. Do not include EI counties. Countries are the current DXCC ones plus IT9. Deadline for the September issue is 28 July.

G4UPS turned in a massive five-page list of stations worked/heard from 25 April through 22 May. Since 1 January, Ted has worked 49 countries, the two latest being Z32BU at 1503 on 16 May and 5T5JC (IL30LM) at 1000 next day. He highlighted the following in May date, UTC, callsign, locator order: 15 1608 ZD8VHF beacon for 36min, 1704 OJ0/OH1VR, 1724 TK/F5HRY JN41IW; 16 1409 OD5SK working Europeans, 1425 OJ0/AC6T, 1448 EU1AA KO33; 16 1207 YU70AU KN04 - special call, 1730 beacon CU3URA S5. 17 1129 ES0SIX beacon, 1148 SR6SIX beacon, 1327 ES6SIX beacon on new QRG 50.073MHz, 1330 CU1EZ HM76, 1438 R3VHF, 1500 RA3TES, 1609 EU6MS KO45, 1636 EW1AA alias EU1AA, 1652 7Q7RM KH74, 1705 7Q7SIX beacon; 19 1047 HB9STY JN36 (running 1W), 1052 HB9SNR JN36 (running 1W to a discone antenna), 1154 C31HK JN02; 21 1329 CN8FD IM64; 22 1530 5B4CY, OD5SIX and SV1SIX beacons heard, 1618 5B4AAI KM64QN and 1700 4X4IF KM72.

Ela Martyr, G6HKM (ESX), began May with a couple of CT QSOs on the 1st. The 15th saw contacts with CN8, EH, ES and SP, the following day bringing three new squares, SP8CCC/8 (KO11), SP9DSD (JO90) and SV7CO (KN20). Other countries worked were DL, I, OE, OM, PE, S5, TK and 9H5. The 17th provided SP1CLY (JO84) for another new square and QSOs with CU1, EH8, OE, OZ, SP7FRE (also named Ela), YO and YU. C31HK on the 19th and EU6MS (new square KO45) on the 21st completed a satisfying period of DX.

Graham Carrington, G8WVI (NOT), heard 5T5JC and a couple of CN8s on 17 May but his 10W was insufficient to crack the pile-ups. Gerard Elliott, G14OWA

(LDR), had a good day on 21 May working 5T5JC for a new one; other QSOs were with C3, CT, EA, F, IS0 and 9H1. You don't need a mega-station to work DX, Mike Adcock, GW8CMU (GNS), worked 5T5JC at 1416 on 17 May and 7Q7RM later at 1657 using just 15W to an indoor wire dipole.

70MHZ

JOHN BAKER, GW3MHW (DFD), heard the 5B4CY beacon on 70.113MHz at 1630 on 22 May; its FSK had a slight chirp. He has built a system which enables him to remotely control his beacon in IO72XG by telephone. He can switch it on and off, change from long pauses to continuous sending and alter the message. Activity on the band is low, though.

144MHZ

TROPO

While the bulk of reports cover the Es openings, there was some worthwhile tropo in May. Alec Trusler, G0FIG (SXW), worked Fs in JN03, 25 and 35 on the 1st and 2nd, and DLs in JN39, 49, JO41 and 42 on the 7th. The 19th brought GM4CQR/P and GM8DCZ/P (DGL) while in the contest on 21/22 he QSOed GM4ZAP/P and GM0UVJ/P (DGL), GM0UPE/P (GRN) and G0PNN/P (NLD).

Andy Wyspianski, G1AWF (LDN), heard stations on the SE coast working Scandinavians in the afternoon of the 2nd, but his first QSO was at 1740 with LA4YGA (JO48), followed by OZ6ABA (JO57), LA2PHA (JO38), SM6UMO (JO68) and OZ1BEF (JO46). Dave Wood, G4CQR, was very active on the WAB nets when mobile as GM4CQR/M in DGL and SCD from the 19th. Andy appreciated all the hard work and mileage put

into this effort and also thanks Ron McDonald, G(M)3DCZ, who was in on the act.

In the 21/22 May contest, Andy was troubled with wide signals from a few stations (I heard some anti-social ones at times at G3FPK, too). Best DX were GM4ZAP/P, GM0UVJ/P, G17JYK/P, EI3GE, G14KSO, GM0UEP/P and GM0TQB/P. On 2 May, G1UGH worked LA2PHA, LA4YGA, OZ6ABA and LA9YN (JO48). Peter Burt, G3NBQ (LNH), worked DLs and PAs in JO23, 43 and 44 on the 16th when the tropo finally reached the Blackpool area. Next day he worked GM0HTT (ORK).

Edward Allely, GW0PZT (GDD), copied beacon EA1VHF at S9 on 29 April but didn't hear any activity from northern Spain. Best DX in the 7/8 May contest was F6KIF (JN29). DL3EBM (JO30) was up to S4 but no QSO was made.

Welcome to John Bradford, GW4ZQV (GWT), who runs an IC-271E with muTek 'front end' and a 200W PA. The antenna is an 18-ele Cushcraft Yagi at 60ft with a masthead preamp at his 820ft ASL site in IO81LQ. On 1 May he worked Fs in JN04 and IN94 and next day F6GPT (IN94) at 2102, then SM6UMO at 2125. At 0530 on the 8th he heard S53M who returned his call with 'W4ZQV 59302JN86BS' apparently an MS contact.

Joe Ludlow, GW3ZTH (GNM), has been out portable at IO81FP. On 30 April he worked a few PE, ON and F stations, best DX being EA1TA (IN53) with S9 reports both ends. Next morning 14 stations in 11 squares in SE France were contacted. On 2 May he worked 37 stations in 21 squares, best DX being DL2IAN (JN49).

SPORADIC E

The first reported Es opening was 4min one at 1800UTC on 16 May

when Lyn Leach, GW8JLY (GNS), worked 9A1EZA (JN86) with an IK7 heard. The biggest event was on the 21st, starting around 1220. G0FIG worked CN8ST (IM64), EA4CTP (IM69) and EA4EHI (IM68). John Hunter, G3IMV (BUX), completed with EA7TL, EA9AI (IM75IV) in Ceuta, North Africa, EA4CTP, CN8SD (IM64NA), EA7WM (IM67ME) and EA7BGB (IM67) between 1231 and 1244. Dave Dibley, G4RGK (BUX), had a half-QSO with EA7BGB but couldn't hear the CN8 and EA9.

G6HKM completed with CN8ST as did John Cooper, GW0ACH (GNS), who also got EA9AI. John runs a TS-790E, 400W PA to a pair of 17-ele Cushcraft Yagis. He contacted CN8ST on 20m on the 26th and learned that Rik had logged 54 UK stations. His friends 50 miles from Casablanca were hearing strong Gs on FM on 145.500MHz. GW0PZT heard CN8ST and worked EA7ZM and EA7GIR (IM76), EA7GXH (IM77) and EA9AI. The event finished at 1255. GW4ZQV caught this opening at 1242 and John worked CN8ST and EA9AI as did GW8CMU with a 5-ele Yagi.

AURORAS

On 1 May, G1AWF caught a short aurora working GM6VIU (IO85) at 2323. G3NBQ worked DL, G, LA, PA and SM stations in this event and Peter heard beacon GB3LER aurorally on 3, 5, 10 and 11 May. GW0PZT found the 1 May event at 1830 and worked GM4JJJ (IO87) with SM5BSZ heard at S9A.

430MHZ

NEW SQUARES for G0FIG on 8 May in the contest were F5KCR/P (JN26) and F6KIM/P (JN38). GW3ZTH/P found conditions good on 2 May but only worked GW1MNC and G4RGK. Andy Cook, G4PIQ (ESX), reports that the LA1EKO team (JO16) on the North Sea Ekofisk platform, planned to put up a 70cm antenna on 12 or 13 May. They have a transverter.

SIGN OFF

THAT'S IT for this month. The copy deadline for August is 30 June, for September 28 July, and for October 25 August. PLEASE NOTE that the BT Gold mailbox is now 87:CQQ083. My telephone answering and fax machine is still on 081 763 9457, the CompuServe ID is 70630,603 and via Internet the address is 70630.603@compuserve.com.



Contest Exchange

ANDY COOK, G4PIQ

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IN THE APRIL column I covered the microwave cumulative contests and what was needed to have a play in these events. Listening around on the 2m talkback frequencies, it certainly seems that a good number of you have been taking up the challenge. However John Tye, G4BYV, took me to task for listing 2m as the only talkback option for the microwave bands. Quite rightly he says that, while 2m is heavily used within the UK, most of the microwave activity in the rest of Europe uses 432.350MHz as its talkback frequency and, if you want to exploit the exciting water paths, this is where you need to be.

Still on this subject, the VHF Contests General Rules have strictly speaking made it illegal to use 2m talkback in a contest where 2m itself is not included – for example the October UHF/SHF event. The offending rule has now been changed to allow 2m talkback to be used for the microwave bands, and a formal amendment will appear in due course.

DUPES

ONE TOPIC which from time-to-time raises its head in discussions between contesters is what to do when someone calls you who you have worked before. If you are using a computer to log contacts, you will have immediate notification that he/she is a 'dupe' and will have to decide what to do about it. Some people take the view that it is always quickest just to work them again. Personally, I'm less convinced, and, certainly for SSB contests, will say something like 'G0ZZZ, sorry we've worked, G4PIQ Contest'. On CW the decision is less easy – it takes a bit longer to send an appropriate message, and I generally send something like 'G0ZZZ QSO B4 TU G4PIQ TEST'.

In fact, with the CT contest logging software you can program it to automatically send such a message when you enter a duplicate call! If all goes smoothly and the recipient of this message

understands, this is definitely quicker than working the station again.

However this horribly comes to grief in the 10% of cases where, either the other operator doesn't understand what you sent or, even worse, enters into a debate with you as to whether you really have worked before or not. They want to know what the previous QSO number was, what the time was, and what colour jumper you were wearing at the time because if it was a red one isn't there a special contest rule which says you can have two QSOs on each band, and so on . . . !

When this happens you immediately regret not *just working* them, since the rhythm of the pile-up has been broken and the QSO rate has been smashed by this long QSO. I also find that, sometimes when a 'dupe' calls me, a second sense tells me: "This one is going to be trouble" and I work him anyhow – but, to say the least, this is a somewhat unscientific criterion!

This subject has recently been discussed on the contest forum on the Internet E-mail network. The jury seems to be out on the decision, with most of the top



The North Wakefield Radio Club's, G4NOK/P, 2m antenna system for the March 2m and 70cm contest.

contesters taking the 'work them anyway' attitude, but still with a significant portion of world class operators opting to send a QSO B4 message.

After a recent experience during the May 2m contest, it is probably worth reminding people that you cannot have contacts with both G4PIQ and G4PIQ/P counting towards your score.

If, as a few people did in May, you plan to enter the Backpackers contest on a particular weekend, but would also like to give a few points away from home in the concurrent main contest, then you need to use a different callsign for the two sessions to be able to work the same people! A good option here is to use a club callsign, but do make sure that you obey the appropriate licence conditions!

CHANGES TO HF CONTESTS

PLANS ARE emerging to hold a Europe-wide 160m contest on the weekend of the traditional RSGB November 160m contest. The current structure of the RSGB event is based on bonuses and a short four-hour format. Likely trends for the pan-European contest would be towards a longer event which is based around multipliers.

While being keen to co-operate closely with our European neighbours, the HFCC are concerned that this could change the character of the contest, placing somewhat greater emphasis upon the requirement for DX antennas. On the other hand, a pan-European event would increase activity and add some more variety to the event; perhaps the impact on those people who are not going to be at the top of the table anyhow may be less than anticipated since the bulk of UK stations will still be there to work. However, there again, many people may not wish to stay up for the extra hours required and the QRM level will be worse.

One option may be to have a UK event running over a subset of the hours of the Europe wide event much as is already done at VHF where eight-hour RSGB trophy contests are held within a portion of a 24 hour long IARU contest. There are a stack of possible options here and the HFCC would like to hear your views – you can make them known by writing to Chris Burbanks, G3SJJ, QTHR.

Another set of rules which the HFCC is debating are those for the October 21/28MHz contests. At present there are two separate

events where the UK works the rest of the world, and which are held on consecutive weekends – one CW and one SSB. The HFCC is considering amalgamating the two events into a single multimode contest with CW only, SSB only and mixed sections.

This would particularly help the non-UK contestants in Europe who have propagation for the whole event but who run out of UK stations to work early on. In fact it would probably benefit everyone, as the effective number of stations available to work would increase – at least for participants in the multimode section.

Activity is likely to be a significant factor in this event as we slide down the slippery slope of the sunspot cycle over the next few years! Again the HFCC would like your input, preferably by mail to Chris, G3SJJ as above.

JULY EVENTS

JULY IS a busy month for contests. On HF the IOTA contest dominates – see p81 of *RadCom* May '94 for last year's write-up and p92 of March '94 for this year's rules. This new contest took off in a big way last year, and you can be assured of plenty of activity. With the new single operator section where operation is limited to 12 hours and 3 bands, it is as well suited to club entries as it is to single operators. There is also an unlimited single operator section, and CW, SSB and mixed categories.

The IARU HF Championship in the middle of the month will bring a lot of activity and DX too. Also, don't forget the low power field day on 80m and 40m which is a fairly relaxed contest – ideal for a dabble on a Sunday.

On the higher bands, VHF/NFD dominates the calendar. If you have not pre-registered for this one you can't enter, but why not go on and give some points away on 4m, 2m, 70cm and 23cm anyhow, or enter the Backpackers 2m contest on the Sunday afternoon for which you don't have to register beforehand. From the level of activity in the first backpackers event these look like they are going to be very popular, but don't forget to send in an entry after *each* event.

The other popular VHF contests in July are the 2m and 70cm low power eight-hour events which each have a 25W limit.

As a finale, I'm pleased to be able to pass on the news that both the VHFCC and the HFCC are happy to accept entries from blind operators in contests on audio cassette.

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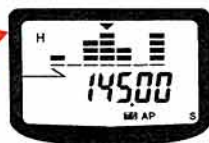
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£219

Carriage Free



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All Models
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£89.95 Letters to QSO's

Carr. £4.50 5 - 50 wpm

Sends everything from random letters, figures, and groups, to complete QSO's! Just like the real Morse test. Self powered with speaker. PW Review says "Simplicity itself - a must for Morse enthusiasts!"

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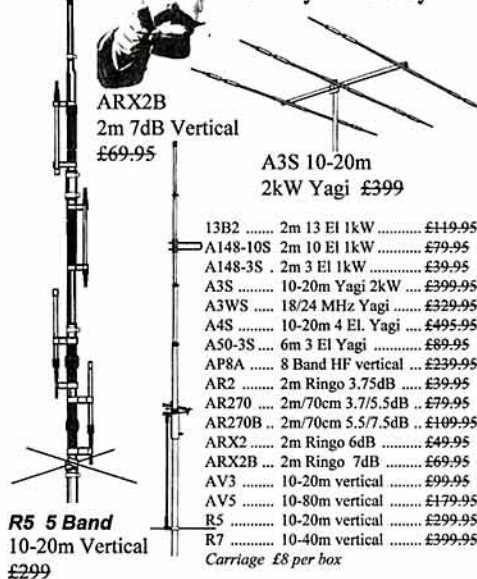
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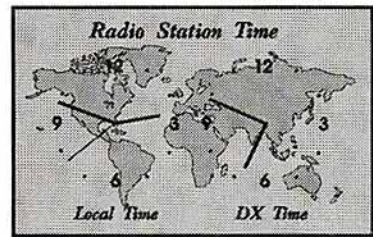
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 - * Cross Needle with PEP
 - * Coax - Balanced - Wire
 - * 8 Position Ant. Switch
 - * SWR & Power Meter

MFJ-949E Top Seller! £169



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MFJ 901B 200W ATU

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 - * 200 Watts Rating
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- £89** Carr. £4.50
- 70cms version
MFJ-924

MFJ 16010 Wire Tuner

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- * Perfect Match every time
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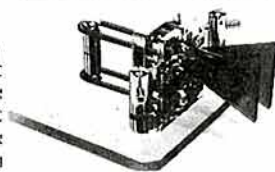
MFJ-407B £84

Deluxe Keyer Carr. £4.50
Uses the latest Curtis 8044ABM IC chip and includes dot-dash memory, self completing dot-dash and jam-proof spacing. Controls include speed, weight, tone, volume, tune, semi-auto and auto. Use 9V internal battery or external 12V source. Size 7" x 2" x 6."



MFJ - 564 £59

Deluxe Iambic Paddle Carr. £4.50
This paddle is of the highest standard engineering but 20% cheaper than its rival. Use with any of the MFJ keyers or plug into many of the modern rigs with in-built keyer. Full range of adjustments with needle bearings.



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Memory Keyer £129 Carr. £4.50
Combined keyer and memory bank, it can store 192 characters for instant re-play. Speeds from 5 - 100 WPM can be set and you also have a powerful built-in Morse code Trainer. Uses external 12V or internal 9V battery.

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£39 Carr. £4.50
50 Ohms
Low Cost
1.8 - 400MHz
Oil Required
Rating 10 Mins

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1.5kW Max
1.5-600MHz

MFJ-260B

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1.5 - 300MHz

£79 Carr. £4.50 **£39**

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1.8 - 30MHz
£46 Carr. £4.50
SO-239 sockets
1000 Watts
200 x 75 x 75mm

NEW! MFJ-259 Antenna Analyser & Frequency Counter £249



The latest model from MFJ now includes aerial impedance measurement up to 500 Ohms. You get three displays: LCD frequency read-out, analogue metered VSWR and metered impedance. Adjust your aerial in minutes not hours!

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- Counter Input.. BNC
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- Size 115 x 175 x 60mm

Radio Works Line Isolator

This line isolator stops current flowing on outside of coax cable. Use it with wire dipoles or G5RV to improve the radiation pattern and reduce RFI.

4K-L1 **£25.95** Carr. £2

2 Models
80 - 10m inc WARC 2kW 133ft long **£84.95**
40 - 10m inc WARC 2kW 66ft long **£79.95**

The antenna that has received rave reviews in QST and used on DX-peditions

50" 133" 83"

Matching Unit
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50 Ohm Coax to Transmatch

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1.5" diam rings. **£1.45**
£1 carr. any quantity

G5RV Traps



£24.95 Carr. £2

Makes your half-size cover 80 metres. Adds 12ft to total length. Ends can be dropped

Index Labs. QRP plus £649



- * SSB - CW * DC - 5 Watts
- * 1.8 - 30MHz Rx * Variable Filter 2.4kHz - 100Hz
- * 20 Memories * Full QSK
- * Self Cancel IRT * Split VFO

New from USA, this transceiver is nothing short of amazing! It's a true operator's rig. Made by a company that specialises in medical equipment, it's built like a dream. Price? Delivery is likely to be August. Ring for further details - this one is for the serious QRP operator.

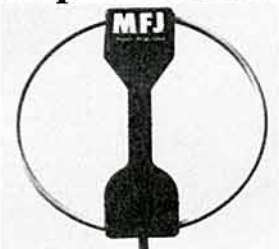
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MFJ-1786 Super Loop 6 Bands!

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- * Auto Band Selection
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- * No control cable needed



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MFJ - 962C 1.5kW ATU

MFJ - 989C 3kW ATU



- * 1.8 - 30MHz Continuous
 - * Cross Needle RMS & PEP
 - * 6 Position Antenna Switch
 - * 4:1 Heavy Duty balun
 - * Well rated Capacitors
 - * Large Inductor
 - * VSWR Readings
- £279** Carr. £6.00

- * 1.8 - 30MHz
 - * Capacitors rated to 6,000V RF
 - * Large Roller Inductor
 - * Power & VSWR (PEP/RMS)
 - * 300W Dummy Load
 - * No arcing problems
 - * Cross Needle Meter
- £399** Carr. £6.00

SWL NEWS

BOB TREACHER BRS 32525
93 Elibank Road, Eltham, London
SE9 1QJ

EVERY NOW and again, I have the sad job of reporting on the passing of an SWL, so it is with deep regret that I have to report that Geoff Watts, BRS3129, died following a heart attack in early June. Readers will be aware that it was Geoff who founded the *DX News Sheet* in 1962.

He had every DXCC country confirmed and was installed in the CQ DX Hall of Fame in 1977 for his services to DXing through *DX News Sheet*. He is the only listener to have been honoured in this way.

DOLDRUMS AND JULY CONTESTS

AS THE HF bands have been poor in the last few weeks, the traditionally poorer summer months may be somewhat tiresome this year as we are well and truly on the bottom curve of the sunspot cycle.

Solar Flux numbers as low as 75 in early May are likely to dip even lower during the summer. Listeners will have to be lucky, or in the right place at the right time to catch what juicy DX might be on offer.

Although the HF bands are unlikely to provide really good DX, the Society has its annual SWL contest on 9/10 July to coincide with the IARU Region 1 transmitting contest. With listener participation at an all-time high at present – judging from recent contest results – the HF Contests Committee hope that the trend will be continued for this SWL event. There were thirteen entries last year – the results were in the February issue. The full rules are shown on the right of this page.

The second Islands on the Air (IOTA) contest takes place on 30/31 July. Last year saw 19 listener logs, but there were few from the British Isles.

July may be a holiday month, with many SWLs away from their receivers, but hopefully there will be a more sizeable entry from the UK – for both contests – this year.

LOOKING FORWARD

ONCE WE are through July, the most interesting First Firth Weekend, which takes place on 27/28 August, will be the next event on the SWL calendar.

SWL participation for the 1993 Lighthouse Weekend was fantastic, with over 60 SWL applications received for a very fine Award. More details next month.

An early reminder next for the Society's 1994 International HF and IOTA Convention. The event will be held at Windsor on 7/9 October. A number of talks are planned, and some which may interest listeners are 'My First 100 Countries' and 'Computers in the Shack' – see page 44 for further details.

LOOKING BACK

INTERNATIONAL Marconi Day on 23 April was well supported by listeners judging from the logs which you sent to me. There were over 30 stations active, but the stations which were due to be active from Brazil were difficult to find on the bands. Most listeners found VE1IMD, VO1IMD, the Italians, DA0IMD and OE1XRW, plus all the GB and EI activity.

Logging all of those would have been sufficient to get you the award featured in April *RadCom*.

COMPUTER LOG

FOLLOWING MY reference to the lack of 'Real Time' logs for SWLs in the May issue, G0MDO, the producer of EASIOLOG, wrote to say that he would be willing to produce a version for SWLs (news of SHACKLOG next month – details just received). Unlike Turbolog or Super Duper his pro-

gram does not perform contest scoring, but is a more general purpose and awards type of log. However, he is prepared to adapt it.

As soon as more details are available I will let you know. In the meantime, if any SWL would be interested in a computerised general purpose SWL log or a contest scoring log for the major SWL contests please let me know.

HAB

DENNIS, GW6JNE, the SWL Liaison Officer, never fails to be amazed at the number of SWLs claiming HAB Awards. From a long list, congratulations seem in order for SWLs Gibbs, Lewery and Seaward who have all qualified for fresh awards.

CONTENTED SWL

LIAM O'HARA, RS95272, who was featured in the March issue with the DR48 receiver donated by A92EV, has written about his exploits to date.

He reports many hours of enjoyment listening to amateurs, commercial broadcasts, aircraft and aircraft control over Shanwick, Gander and Santa Maria.

The stations had been heard with a simple end fed wire, but Liam explained that the receiver's built in ASTU was a great help. He is waiting for a Novice Licence Training Course to be run in the London SE5 area, and has a Howes transceiver kit to build as well as the ASTU and SWR kits.

FINALE

DEADLINE DAY for the August issue is 15 June.



The shack of Maurice Wilcox, BRS50930, in Hartlepool.

RSGB LISTENER CONTEST 94 RULES

OBJECT OF THE CONTEST

To log as many stations in QSO as possible. The contest is over 24 hours but only 18 hours may be used during the 24, and a continuous 6-hour rest period *must* be clearly marked in the log.

DATE AND TIMES

1200UTC 9 July to 1200UTC 10 July 1994

SECTIONS AND BANDS

- (a) SSB only
- (b) CW only

Only one section may be entered – mixed-mode entries will not be accepted. The 28, 21, 14, 7, 3.5 and 1.8MHz bands may be used. Please note that entrants from the British Isles *must* be members of the RSGB.

SCORING

For scoring purposes the station logged *must* be in QSO with another amateur station. It does not matter whether the station is taking part in a contest or not. CQ, QRZ or similar calls cannot be counted for scoring. One point to be claimed for each station heard on each band. A multiplier may be claimed for each different country heard on each band. In the case of the USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Japan, each call area numbered prefix may be claimed as a separate multiplier, for example: W1, W2, VE2, VE3, VK5, VK6 and so on. All other countries will be determined by the ARRL Countries List.

The final score is made up by the addition of the points scored on all bands multiplied by the total number of multipliers claimed on all bands.

LOGS

Logs should show in columns, time (UTC), callsign of station heard, callsign of station being worked, an RS(T) report on station heard at SWL's QTH, multiplier (if any), points claimed.

If both sides of a contact are heard, they may be claimed as separate stations, and the callsigns are to appear in the station heard column. Each station heard can only appear once in the station heard column on each band. In the column for station worked, a callsign *must* only appear once in every three contacts logged (1 in 3) unless it is a new multiplier for the receiving station. The same 'station worked' may not be used for more than three successive multipliers.

Logs should be submitted with each band listed on separate sheets, 28MHz on one sheet, 21MHz on another and so on. A separate sheet listing all multipliers for each band should also be included.

Duplicate loggings for which points have been claimed will be penalised at 10 times the contact value.

ADDRESS FOR ENTRIES

R A Treacher, BRS32525, 93 Elibank Road, Eltham, London SE9 1QJ, England. Entrants should ensure their entries are postmarked no later than 1 August 1994.

AWARDS

Certificates will be awarded to the leading three entrants in each section in the British Isles section provided there is a minimum of 10 entrants. A certificate will be awarded to the leading station in each country in the overseas section provided that station scores at least 50% of that section winner's score.

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- ★ Size 185x200x60mm
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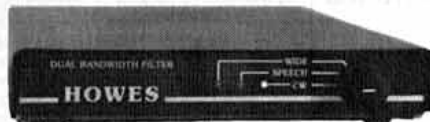
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ASL5 Filter Kit (£15.90) + HA50R Hardware (£13.90) = £29.80

Sorry about the small type, but we thought a more extensive list of our kits might be of interest. Even so, not everything is listed here. Please send an SAE for a data sheet on any product you are interested in, or give us a ring to discuss the kits and optional hardware packs. Kits are also available as assembled and tested modules at extra cost. *Phone for prices.

ACTIVE ANTENNA KITS

AA2	150kHz to 30MHz	£8.90
AA4	25 to 1300MHz Compact	£19.90
AB118	High Performance Airband	£18.80
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CTX40	40M QRP CW	£15.50
CTX80	80M QRP CW	£15.50
AT160	80 & 160M AM/DSB/CW	£39.90
MTX20	20M 10W CW	£29.90
HTX10	10 & 15M SSB Exciter 50mW	£49.90
HXA10	10 & 15M 10W Power Amp	£39.90

ANTENNA TUNING UNIT KITS

CTU30	30W HF & 6M	£39.90
CTU150	150W 1.8 to 30MHz	£49.90

ACCESSORY KITS

AP3	Auto Speech Processor	£16.80
MA4	Mic Amp/Filter	£6.20
CM2	Mic with VOGAD	£13.50
CSL4	SSB & CW Filter for DcRx etc.	£10.50
CV100	HF Converter for scanner	£27.50
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DFD5	Digital Frequency Counter	£54.90
ST2	Side-tone/Practice Oscillator	£9.80
SWB30	SWR/Power indicator/load	£13.90
XM1	Crystal Calibrator LF to UHF	£16.90

HARDWARE PACKS

CA4M	Houses DFD4 and PMB4	£24.90
CA5M	Houses DFD5 and CBA2	£28.90
CA10M	10 & 15M Transceiver H/W	£34.90
CA30M	Houses CTU30/SWB30/ST2	£34.90
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HA11R	Houses XM1	£11.90
HA12R	Houses ST2	£10.10
HA13R	Houses AP3	£11.90
HA30R	Houses CTU30	£17.90
HA150R	Houses CTU150	£16.90

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- DXR10** Three band 10, 12 & 15M SSB/CW complete kit with HA10R Hardware Pack and DCS2 "S Meter": **£64.30**

The above items are also available with assembled PCB modules, and as basic electronics kits without the hardware.



NEW!

MEDIUM WAVE and "TOP BAND" RECEIVER

Complete kit with hardware to build a super portable receiver covering the medium wave broadcast band plus 160M amateurs. Easy to build with good performance. An excellent first project. Includes all parts except the battery. **MW1: £29.90** (plus £4.00 P&P).

PLEASE ADD £1.50 P&P for kits or £4.00 P&P if ordering hardware.

HOWES KITS contain good quality printed circuit boards with screen printed parts locations, full, clear instructions and all board mounted components. Sales, constructional and technical advice are available by phone during office hours. Please send an SAE for our free catalogue and specific product data sheets. Delivery is normally within seven days.

73 from Dave G4KQH, Technical Manager.



NOVICE NEWS

MRS ESDE TYLER, G0AEC
43 Nest Est, Mytholmroyd, Hebden
Bridge, W Yorks, HX7 5BH

MIKE, G3VTO, had four Novice students on his first training course (the first course is always the hardest as it is uncharted ground). Mike found, like other Instructors, that exam centre fees vary from college to college. After several enquiries he discovered that Salisbury College was the most economical, so he enrolled his four students from the Bath area there when they were ready to take the exam.

Congratulations to all four on their success. Mike's next ambition is to teach them all Morse and lead them towards the Novice 'A' licence – a worthy ambition. Thanks to Ian, G0GRI, for sending me this information.

Please keep this sort of information coming. It is important to recognise the effort put in by instructors who give a great deal of their time and effort to introduce others to a hobby that has given them pleasure.

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS

THE RSGB International HF & IOTA Convention takes place in the Beaumont Conference Centre at Old Windsor (Berks) from 7/9 October.

IOTA's thirtieth birthday celebrations will take place with a party on the evening of Friday, 7 October, followed by a DX dinner the next evening.

A list of confirmed talks has reached me and there are several which are of possible special interest to Novices. On offer is: 'First 100 countries'; 'Holiday operations from Islands'; 'Computers in the shack' to name but a few.

If you feel you would like to make a weekend of it, there may even be a bed left at the Beaumont if you are lucky.

If you are interested in knowing more and would like to attend any of the talks – contact Neville Cheadle, G3NUG, who is QTHR in the *RSGB Call Book* (see *Book Case* pp 94 and 95). Or ring him on 0442 62929. But hurry, or you may miss the chance to attend.

ANOTHER RECORD?

MICHAEL was very young when he expressed more than a passing interest in amateur radio. Father – Mike, G4VHM, nurtured his interest, became his Instructor and led him towards his Novice licence.

Michael was eight when he sat the NRAE and was just nine by the time he learned that he had passed. But he hadn't been idle before that. He took the Morse test on his eighth birthday and passed – at twelve words a minute. He now holds the callsign 2E0AHY – which arrived appropriately enough, on International Marconi Day. He is very active on the key – under supervision – using all bands. In fact, his very first contact was with Perth in Western Australia on 20 metres – and you can't work much further than that!

The story begins here. G4VHM, is a keen Morse user and says that he discovered his son's interest when he realised that he knew the letters – telling his dad who he was working. Each day, a word was learned, with his older sister joining in – to win a Mars bar at the end of each successful week! Outdoors the game was to say in Morse – car registration plates, street names, shop signs etc.

An avid reader of *Morsum Magnificat* (a very interesting magazine devoted entirely to Morse) Mike wrote and told their consultant editor Tony, G4FAL, who gave the boy a boost by including his efforts in the magazine. This is one instance where a love of Morse led to an amateur licence rather than the other way round.

Apart from his love of Morse, Michael has other varied interests. He likes watching Thunderbirds and Nigel Mansell on television, he plays snooker and races his remote controlled car and hovercraft. I can't see him ever complaining of boredom!

Congratulations to both father and son – and to Tony for inspiring this success – even if he was unaware of it at the time.

OPEN DAYS

BAINTREE AND District Amateur Radio Society is holding open days through the early Summer in liaison with various local charities and schools.

Actively involved with a local Scout Group during JOTA weekends in the past, they decided to extend their activities throughout the Summer. Apart from the usual HF and VHF stations, there will be a display of specific aspects of the hobby including computers and satellites – and especially the use of Morse.

This year the Club intends to highlight Novice entry into the hobby with displays on home construction, QRP activities, Raynet and in fact, any of the many associated interests within amateur radio. These displays will appear anywhere that presents an opportunity to bring amateur radio to the notice of potential Novices and to inform the attending public about the hobby.

Perhaps your Club has done something similar already and you feel that you can offer advice. Or perhaps you would like to consider running a similar project. If you have any material which could be used to spread the message, or

feel you could help or advise in any way at all, I am sure that Dave, G3PEN, would like to hear from you – Dave is the Chairman of Braintree and District Amateur Radio Society. It may be that ideas can be exchanged. Discussions will follow in August to evaluate the success of the scheme and your contribution could be helpful.

If you can help or would like to discuss this, why not write to Dave Penny, G3PEN, 13 Newnham Close, Braintree, Essex CM7 7PR – or telephone 0376 326487.

SCROOGE'S CORNER

MARK, G0KHB, is a QRP enthusiast and his equipment is all home-brew, with a crystal controlled Tx. It began life with a 3.579MHz 'TV' crystal, one of the cheapest 80m crystals you can get, to which a 3.686MHz micro-processor crystal was added. He then saved up and added the QRP frequency, 3.560MHz. This was much more expensive than the other two.

As 3.579MHz is within the Novice allocation and there is a cheap crystal available, this leaves a lot of change from an arm, never mind a leg!

ANOTHER OFFER

CANBERRA COMMUNICATIONS are offering their station logging programme to Novices in full time education at half the normal price. Interested? Read on.

Many young amateurs own computers, and use them far more confidently than many of the rest of us.

TurboLog is claimed to be ideal for these newly licensed youngsters, who will be able to use it fully as they gain experience in the hobby. As very many experienced amateurs can testify, TurboLog can help them to gain maximum benefit from amateur radio. John G3WGV, has asked me to tell you of the offer.

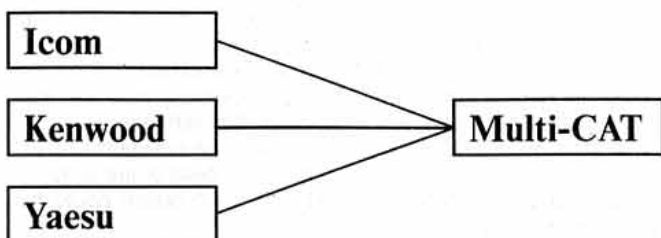
The normal price is halved – to £30 – to Novices in full time education. They will receive the same support as full-price customers for a period of one year. Further, John will consider an instalments scheme, say, over three months. (John hopes that during that year, many will have gained Class A licences)

If you own a home PC and would like to know more, write to John Linford, G3WGV, Canberra Communications, Canberra Lodge, Heath Ride, Finchampstead, Berks RG11 3JQ, or ring 0734 733745.



Margaret Snary, 2E1AQS, was the first Novice Licensee to achieve the Worked All Britain Award (WAB), and the Solent Fortification Award, both under the supervision of G4OBE.

We've got the C.A.T. in the bag!



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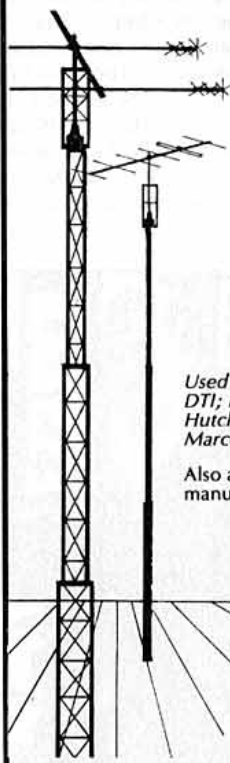
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RSGB National Mobile Rally

SUNDAY 7 AUGUST 1994 OPEN 10AM

WOBURN ABBEY, BEDFORDSHIRE



HOW TO GET TO THE WOBURN RALLY

Via the M1 - leave the M1 from north or south at junction 13, not 12 as signposted, and then follow signposts through Husborne Crawley to Woburn Abbey.

Avoid routes signposted to "The Wild Animal Kingdom" or "Game Reserve". The rally takes place in Woburn Park, and correct routes are signposted to "Woburn Park" or "The Abbey". Also watch for RSGB signs.

(COACH PARK SITE AVAILABLE)

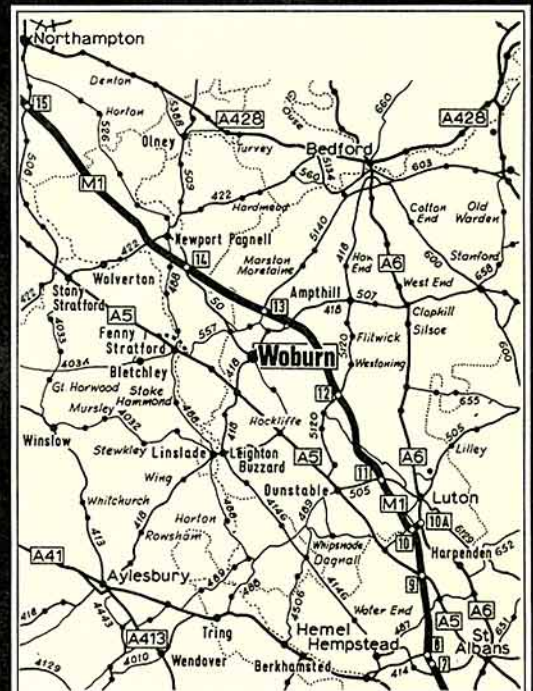
- ◆ **LARGE TRADE EXHIBITION
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- ◆ **LARGE RSGB BOOKSTALL**
- ◆ **ALL UNDER COVER**

The RSGB makes no charge for entrance to the rally but all visitors must pay for entrance to Woburn Park, in which the rally takes place, at £5 per vehicle (including passengers), or £2.50 per vehicle (with single occupant).

Limited overnight caravan stay at £4 per night. Booking forms available from Norman Miller, G3MVV.

All the normal Woburn attractions will be available at small extra charges. Various bars and cafes are available nearby.

All enquiries regarding this event should be made to Norman Miller, G3MVV, 180 Warley Hill, Brentwood, Essex, CM14 5HF; Tel: 0277 225563.





JOHN HALL, G3KVA

Corfe Lodge, Ipswich Road, Long Stratton, Norfolk NR15 2TA.

DR MIRAMS, G4SFU, tells me that he recently received a YO QSL card personally delivered by an aid worker who had just returned from Romania. Apparently the aid worker had been shown an amateur radio project being set up out there and had noticed the card and offered to deliver it. Quite an unusual way to receive confirmation. Any more unusual deliveries that readers would like to share?

Gerald Stancey, G3MCK, says he has heard that the PY Bureau is only dealing with incoming cards and could we confirm this information. Well, not really, because only last week we received a delivery of cards from that bureau. However, we have had them arrive from Brazil by unorthodox methods in the past. I well remember a fairly large consignment of PY QSL cards being delivered to Potters Bar by an airline pilot who had been asked to bring them over with him!

Reg Woolley, GW8VHI (ex ZD8GW, DA4RG, VP8BPZ and EI3VPO), has kindly sent me a copy of the special event QSL card used to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the Royal Air Force. The station was operated on 1 April 1993 exactly 75 years after the formation of the RAF on 1 April 1918. The card is reproduced on this page. The station made 2045 contacts in a period of 24 hours. Reg also writes about

IRCs. He says he has answered thousands of direct QSLs accompanied by IRCs and yet he says many of the IRCs are not valid. Reg says one problem is that some bear no post office franking stamp, others are franked in the right hand box which invalidates them. In case there are readers who are unsure a truly valid IRC should be franked by the issuing post office in the *left* hand box only. (Some are also franked in the middle box too but this does not invalidate them). The right hand box is put there to be franked when the IRC is exchanged for postage. However, I have never met anyone who had actually cashed one and some of the dates on them bear this out. One I've seen started its rounds before I was born! Reg also says that when QSLing direct it is essential to include an addressed envelope together with some contribution towards return postage. He says he still gets foreign stamps enclosed by people who don't seem to understand that they cannot be used in the UK!

The incoming QSL Bureau sub-managers coordinator for the Republic of Ireland – Robert McGrogan, EI4HE, has given me full details of how the Irish national QSL bureau works, for which I am grateful.

The outgoing service is looked after by two volunteers who collect the cards sent in by members of the national society. They are despatched overseas monthly to the popular bureaux whilst the lesser-used bureaux get a mailing at least four times a year.

Incoming cards go to PO Box 462 in Dublin and are sorted by prefix by volunteers and passed on to sub-managers monthly. They then sort them into members and non-members (who have to pay £20 if they wish to use the bureau, otherwise the cards are returned to the bureau

of origin). The whole system is run by twelve volunteers: one PO Box Manager, two members looking after the outgoing service and nine sub-managers.

Robert reckons the Irish national bureau is despatching about 5000 cards overseas every month.

MISTAKEN NOTES

ALAN DAVIES, GW3INW (ex GW3INW/HK3), has returned from South America and is struggling to clear his QSL card commitment from that operation. He says he finds one or two cards with his callsign incorrect in every packet received from the bureau. Although a few are from people who could not cope with his limited knowledge of Spanish, the majority are from people who have English as a first language and reported Alan's signals as 59(9). Many of the mistakes are caused by people who keep notes on bits and pieces of paper and then cannot decipher them! The saddest mistakes originate from stations in the Americas who were so desperate to work Wales they studiously avoided noticing any addition to the call which, if taken account of, would have shown that Alan was just round the corner in most cases! Alan is fairly phlegmatic about it all and says that about 5% misdirected cards is only a small proportion compared to the reported 50% or more of stations that don't even bother responding to a card sent to them. Alan says the remedy to both problems lies largely within our own control.

GONE FOR A BURTON

TOM BARTLETT, G3ITB, tells me that in the 30s when he was a lad in Devon he distinctly remembers seeing an advertisement hoarding carrying an advert for Burton Ales which had as a caption 'Gone for a Burton'. So it must be that the RAF 'borrowed' the phrase for the war-time expression.

Joe Glover, G3FIC, writes to say that he always understood that 'gone for a Burton' does have a connection with the tailors of that name but relates to shrouds supplied by them. Well that's a new one!

Gerard Vallely, G4YRS, tells me he believes the phrase 'gone for a Burton' was coined by an NCO instructor at 13 Wireless School which was situated in the Winter Gardens, Blackpool. In support of this Alan Johnson,



The special QSL card produced to commemorate the 75th Anniversary of the RAF.



Michael, HH2HM/F, is the QSL Manager for 3X0DEX and TZ6JC, c/o PO Box 104, 22650, Ploubalay, France.

G0KJC, tells me he trained at the school in late 1943. The tests for wireless operators were held in premises above Burtons, although the instruction was given in a place called 'Olympia' and the Winter Gardens.

Colin Sumner, G0POS, who was a tail gunner on Wellingtons during WW2, tells me that he understands that the phrase 'gone for a Burton' was coined by airmen stationed at RAF Fradley in the Midlands. The station was known to the USAAF as 'Burton' because of its proximity to the town of that name. For a number of reasons, the main one being that the area was prone to mist and fog from the Grand Union Canal, the flying station suffered a high accident rate. QED: 'Gone for a Burton'. Top that story!

Martin Pirrie, G7OCV, says that his dad told him that 'gone for a Burton' came from a pre-war advertisement for Burtons Tailors. The advert showed two men in an office looking at an empty chair and saying that the missing person had 'gone for a Burton' meaning a Burton suit. This was adopted by the RAF to indicate an empty seat after an aircrew member went missing.

Ken Kirby, G4VKK, has a different view about 'gone for a Burton'. He says he only heard the expression when an aircrew colleague was killed and that the saying came about from the drinking habits for which aircrew are well known! Rather than say they had been killed they coined the phrase and linked it to Burton Ales. Ken says the USAAF never used it but said that a colleague 'had bought the farm'. That was abbreviated to 'bought it'. [This correspondence is now closed – Ed.]



The QSL card for Operation Market Garden, from the painting *The Paras are Landing* by the artist Terence Cuneo, OBE, RGI, PSEqu.A (see page 6).



Novice Note Book

IAN KEYSER, G3ROO
Rosemount, Church Whitfield, Dover,
Kent CT16 3HZ

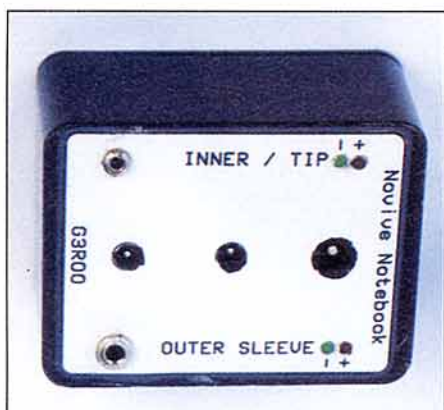
I AM CERTAIN THAT I am not alone in having lots of small chargers for pieces of equipment as well as a number of useful spare units that have been picked up at rallies. The biggest problem is that the majority have been opened and the connections altered to change the polarity of the plug to suit different items of equipment.

It is easy to use the multimeter to check the unit but it is not particularly convenient. I found the best way was to use an old AVO minor specifically for this job and I kept it in the box of chargers for immediate use. This was fine until one day the glass of the meter got broken. What I needed to replace it was a very cheap rugged unit that could stand all the mistreatment that I am capable of giving it. That immediately ruled out the use of a meter! The ability to check the output voltage was of little importance as it is printed on the label, polarity checking was the main requirement.

After some deliberation I decided the minimum voltage it should be capable of handling would be about 3 volts and the maximum should be about 24 volts. The final circuit evolved is given in Fig 1.

The input sockets used can be decided by the constructor and I have included all the most common ones that I have come across. These are wired in parallel ensuring that all the barrels are connected together and all the tips are connected together. The series circuit of R1, D5, and D6 are connected across the sockets so that when a supply is connected a current will flow through the circuit producing a 3.9 volts across the two diodes. The reason we get 3.9 volts is that when the tip is positive D6 will act as a 3.3 volt zener and D5 will conduct in a forward direction giving a voltage drop of 0.6 volts. This makes the sum of 3.9 volts.

If the supply is of the other polarity and the barrel is positive D5 will act as a 3.3 volt zener



The PSU Polarity checker: Can you spot my deliberate mistake?

and D6 a forward conducting diode. As the input voltage is increased the input current will increase, R1 and the two zener diodes must be rated to withstand the highest current expected. With an input supply of 24 volts, 20.1 volts will be developed across R1 and from Ohms law:

$$I = 20.1 / 220 \\ I = 91 \text{ mA}$$

Now $P = I \times V$
 $P = 0.091 \times 0.1$
 $P = 1.8 \text{ watts}$

R1 should be a 220Ω 2W resistor. Of course this is to ensure that it will never burn out. In practice the supply is only connected for a second or so and in my unit I have used a 1/4 watt resistor!

The same applies to the Zener diodes. The diode will have 3.3 volts across it and 90 mA flowing through it so it will dissipate:

$$P = I \times V \\ P = 0.09 \times 3.3 \\ P = 0.297 \text{ watts or } 297\text{mW}$$

By the same token that the supply is only connected for a second or so we can get away with a 220mW diode.

D1 and D3 are red LEDs and D2 and D4 are green LEDs. We connect a red LED in series with a green LED and mount these on either side. The other pair of LEDs is wired the other way around. With LEDs there is no conduction when they are connected the wrong way round and so only the pair that are connected the correct way will light. R2 is included to limit the current through the diodes and a 220Ω resistor gives a reasonable brilliance.

This little unit that has proved its worth time and time again in the couple of months since I built it. The peace of mind this unit gives when plugging the supply into a valuable piece of equipment is astounding!

UNDERVALUED ITEMS

THE CLOTHES PEG!

This is a much maligned but very useful thing to have in the drawer. It's good for holding things in place while trying to solder them,

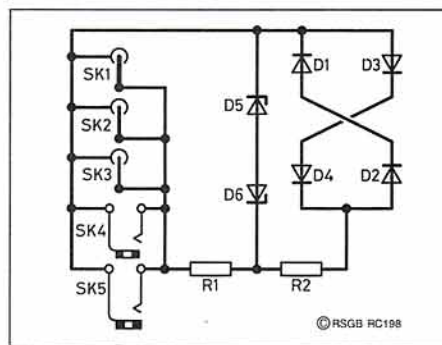


Fig 1: Polarity checker circuit diagram.

holding the book open at the correct page, and so on

A PIECE OF DOUBLE SIDED PCB

Inserted between two cells in a battery box this will enable you easily to measure the current consumption of a piece of equipment!

A PAPER CLIP

Straighten the larger of the two loops and then bend a small hook in the end. It makes an ideal tool for getting hold of wires in awkward places.

PLASTIC HOSE PIPE

SMALL BUNDLES OF coax cables can be fastened together by enclosing them in a plastic hose pipe. The plastic hose is split along its length and the cable inserted into the hose and then held together with plastic tape. This protects the cables from the effects of weather and wear.

COMPONENT LIST

Resistors

- R1 220R 0.25W, 5%
- R2 220R 0.25W, 5%

Semiconductors

- D1, 3 LED Red
- D2, 4 LED Green
- D5, 6 Zener Diode, 3V3

Additional Items

- SK1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Sockets as required.
- Box as required.



D-i-Y RADIO

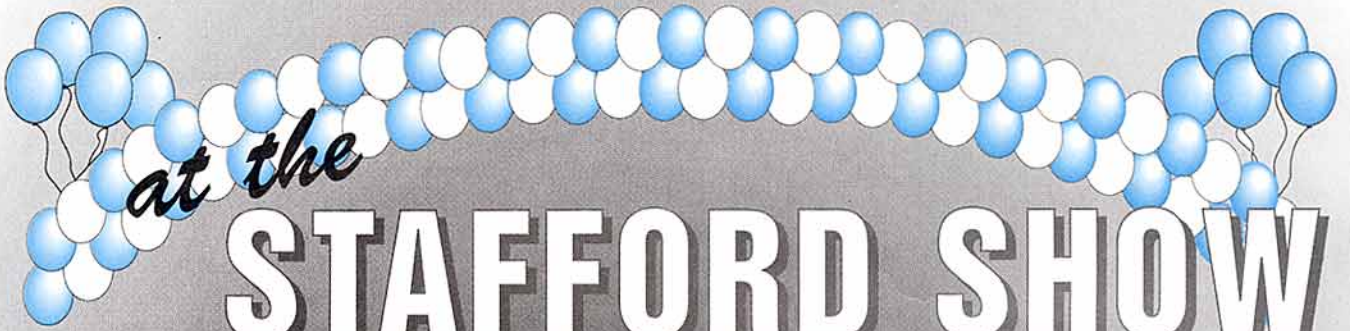
AN INTRODUCTION TO AMATEUR RADIO - FOR BEGINNERS OF ALL AGES

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How to Use AX25 Packet Radio Nodes

by P N Lewis, G4APL

THIS ARTICLE WAS written because there is relatively little published information on how to use the AX25 Packet Network in the United Kingdom. The following assumes that the reader is familiar with the use of his/her Terminal Node Controller (TNC).

I came across packet radio in 1984 when there was a BBC computer program known as Cambridge packet, which gave me a very good start [1]. In 1986, when it appeared that AX25 was starting to take off, I joined the throng and have been heavily involved in this aspect of the hobby since.

CATERHAM NODES

TWO MEMBERS OF THE Caterham Radio Group (CatRad), G8DTQ (now G0SYR) and myself set up 'TheNet' nodes to improve the links for our main interest – having *live* packet contacts up and down the country via the 'network'. These nodes are privately supported by ourselves, the System Operators (SysOps).

The CatRad nodes (Fig 1) encourage radio amateurs to have live contacts with different parts of the country and assist access to the DX Clusters, TCP/IP routing, movement of the BBS mail forwarding and any other type of network traffic.

They are located on the North Downs about 1km apart with back-bone linking on 70cm at 9600 Baud. Access to the network for Novices on 6m is via two 50MHz, 1200Bd nodes. Node designation is in the form Caterham A(CATAnn), Caterham B(CATBnn). Full station details are shown in Table 1 and Fig 2.

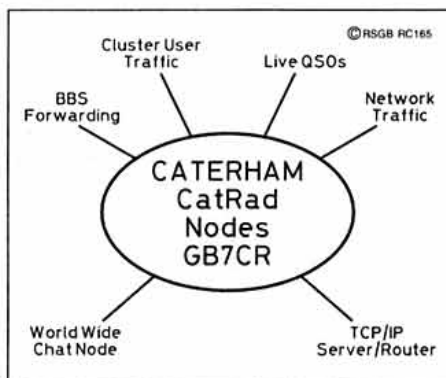


Fig 1: The Caterham packet radio node provides a wide range of facilities.

FROM THE USER'S VIEW

THERE ARE VARIOUS TYPES of node software using the 'NetRom' protocol, for example TheNet, TheNet Plus, NETROM, TheNode etc. The following applies to any of these.

A user, with a simple terminal or computer, a TNC and a transceiver can log onto a node and have a live packet radio contact with stations on the other side of the English Channel or even across the Atlantic.

So how do we use the nodes? First of all, connect to a node which will respond with something in the following format:

Connected to CATA72:GB7CR-7

This is not very helpful. Enter a ? (type a question mark followed by the Enter key) to get a list of node commands; the node will respond with a list which may include:

Bye Connect CQ Heard Nodes Info Routes Users

Enter U (for Users) to list the circuits in use and the node will give the response shown in Table 2.

This tells us the software in use is TheNet Plus version 2.06; G4APL has logged on to this node locally; there is a forwarding session in progress between GB3KP and GB7HSN; a circuit is in the process of being set up (illustrated by the two dots <..>) between GB3KP and another node HW72; G3GKF has logged locally and used the CQ facility waiting for someone to connect in response. and GB7HSN BBS is forwarding to G8DTQ-5.

We need to know where the node is located and (we hope) find something useful entered by the SysOp in the Information field on the node.

Enter I (for Info), the node will respond with something similar to:

```
CAT
A72:GB7CR-7 } 432.675MHz
Caterham on the Hill Surrey IO91 wh
SysOp G4APL at GB7SRC
```

You may find additional information displayed to assist your journey around the network.

The Node command (N) lists the nodes that have propagated through from adjacent nodes. Entering N will result in something like:

```
CATA61:GB7CR-6 CATB22:G8DTQ-
2 CATB62:G8DTQ-6
CRCHAT:G4APL-8
```

We may want to gain further details, such as which adjacent local node is used to reach one of these remote nodes; it could be at four nodule hops away. Enter N GB7DXK. The node responds:

```
CATA72:GB7CR-7 } Routes to:
DXKCLS:GB7DXK
> 74 5 1 CATA61
```

This informs us that the best path the system will take is via CATA61 with a Path value of 74 and obsolescent count of 5 (you would normally expect to see 4, 5 or 6 here; anything lower will show you that the path has probably failed during the previous hour).

The Route command R will list the paths to the adjacent nodes. Enter R. The node responds with:

```
CATA72:GB7CR-7} Routes
> 1 CATA61 240 74 !
0 HARROW 120 4 !
> 0 KUT 100 8 !
```

All TNCs are PacCom Tiny 2s running TheNet Plus 2.08, 2.10 or X1J (at the time of writing).				
GB7CR-9	(CATA)	9600Bd	432.625MHz	Surrey < > Bucks point to point link (no user access)
GB7CR-7	(CATA72)	1200Bd	432.675MHz	Local user access and BBS forwarding
GB7CR-6	(CATA61)	1200Bd	50.650MHz	Vertical beam SSW for Novice user access
G4APL-1	(CATA81)	9600Bd	70cm	Back bone point to point link (no user access)
G4APL-8	(CRCHAT)			TCP/IP Multi-QSO CatRad Chat Node
G4APL-7	(CATA73)	1200Bd	433.625MHz	TCP/IP switch, beam SSW, TCP/IP local uplinks
G4APL-4	(CATA40)	1200Bd	70.3125MHz	Surrey < > London < > New York link (no user access)
G8DTQ-10	(CATB81)	9600Bd	70cm	Back bone point to point link (no user access)
G8DTQ-6	(CATB62)	1200Bd	50.670MHz	Horizontal beam NE Surrey < > Kent point to point link (Novice user access and BBS forwarding)
G8DTQ-2	(CATB22)	1200Bd	144.675MHz	Local user access

Table 1: Technical details.

HOW TO USE AX25 PACKET RADIO NODES

CATA72:GB7CR-7 } TheNet Plus 2.06 (577)			
Uplink (G4APL)			
Circuit (KUTBBS:GB3KP GB3KP)	↔	Circuit (HSNBBS:GB7HSN GB3KP)	
Circuit (KUTBBS:GB3KP GB3KP)	<..>	Circuit (HW72:G6MTQ-7 GB3KP)	
Uplink (G3GKF)	<..>	CQ(G3GKF-15)	
Circuit (HSNBBS:GB7HSN GB7HSN)	↔	Downlink (G8DTQ-5)	

Table 2: Typical response to the Users (U) command.

The '!' shows the routes that are locked in by the SysOp, active nodes are shown by the '>', the 1 is an RS232 port link to an adjacent TNC and the 0 is the radio port. Also shown are the identification of the node (or callsign depending on the software in use), the path quality (the higher values locked in are the more reliable paths set up by the SysOp) and the number of paths available.

Armed with the above information you are now ready for your great adventure around the network. It is very useful to have a map and an *RSGB Call Book* to plot your progress and to help decode the node identifications.

THE REMOTE NODE

YOU CONNECT TO ANOTHER node in the same way you would connect to another station, for example:

C MLO

Once you get the remote node at the other end of the country or even abroad, the problem you are next faced with is how to find someone 'live on the keys'.

Using the information already gained as described above from the User List (look for Uplink stations which may be other amateurs accessing the network) and list of parame-

ters, the Heard and CQ commands will become useful.

The Heard command

Enter H and the node will list the last 20 stations heard in the last 15 minutes.

CQ Command

Judging by the lack of response I get from using this facility, I can only assume that no-one knows how to respond or that there are only machines talking to each other.

The CQ command is used to broadcast a short text message from the node. Other users, who see the broadcast, can connect to the callsign retransmitted from the remote node; the type of nodes described here will automatically handle the routing back to the originating station.

In the User list example above you will notice CQ(G3GKF-15) waiting for a response to the CQ call:

format

CQ text

CQ CQ from Caterham Surrey anyone LIVE on the keys about Pse k.

The CQ stays primed at the remote node for about 15 minutes or until another command is issued by the originating station. Sometimes the circuits are so busy that it may take 5 minutes for the data to get to the far end.

CHAT NODES

THERE ARE VARIOUS Chat Nodes around. This is how to run the version run on the

CatRad Caterham Nodes, CRCHAT(G4APL-8), affectionately known by the locals as 'CatRadChat'. The software is one of the many flavours of NOS (network operating system).

Connect to the Chat Node from your local Node if one is listed. In our case type: C CRCHAT. The system will respond: CONNECTED TO CRCHAT(G4APL-8).

You will then need to issue a further command C to join the converse server, then /W to show who is logged onto the system. The system

CHAT COMMANDS

/B	terminate link
/C n	change to channel n (0 - 255)
/H	request help screen
/I callsign	issue an invitation to another station to join you on the current channel
/M callsign	to send a one-line private message to another station
/W	to display who is logged onto the system
/W Q	display who is logged on in a short format. This is the preferred option when there are a lot of stations on the system.

Table 3: Use these commands once logged onto a Chat Node.

will announce you to all the other stations that are currently logged on to the node's channel zero.

Once you have logged on, anything you type will be transmitted to everybody else on the same channel.

The system supports in excess of 32000 software channels. In theory 32000+ separate contacts could be in progress at the same time. Using this facility you could run multi club packet nets, meet up with your friends at a half way Chat Node, or just log on for a chat. Table 3 shows the commands available.

WHERE NOW?

ARMED WITH THIS NODE and Chat Node information you now know enough to get even more fun out of amateur radio, meeting and seeking out others who wish to have a *live* packet radio contact. I look forward to chatting with some of you who manage to logon to the 'CatRad Chat' Node.

REFERENCE

[1] 'Amateur Packet Radio', Peter Robinson, G3MRX and Alan Jones, G8WJL, *Radio Communication*, March 1985.

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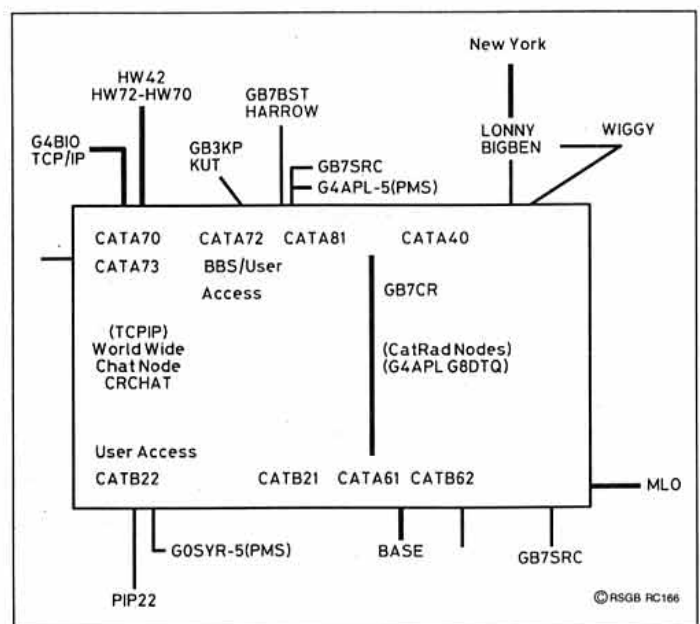


Fig 2: Details of the network connections.



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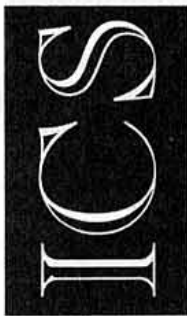
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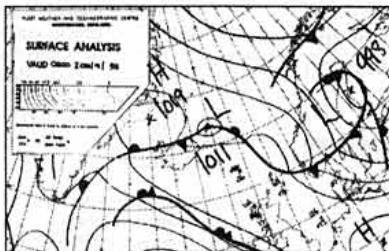
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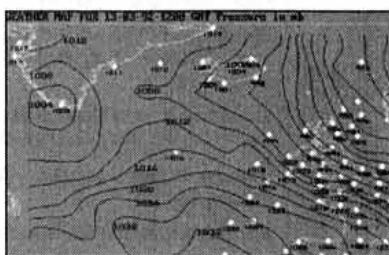
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Loop Antennas For the HF Bands

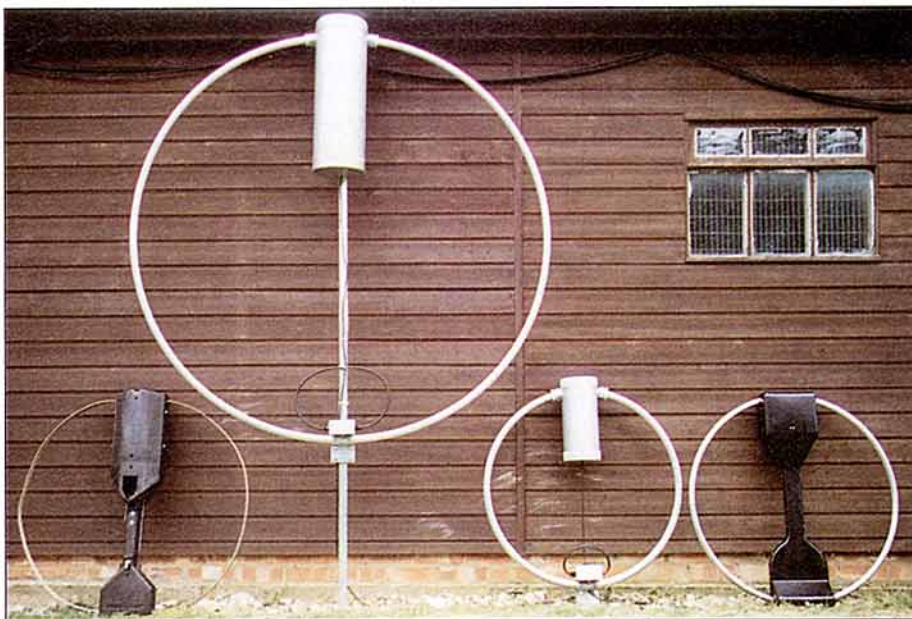
TO SOME, THE PROSPECT of installing an effective HF station seems impossible. For those with zero space, restrictions governing all visible antennas, flat dwellers etc the compact HF transmitting loops now available on the market may be the answer. Although there have been a number of experimental designs published over the years, it has only been in the last few years that commercially available loops have appeared on the amateur market. In other fields, such as military and diplomatic communications, these antennas have been used for some time.

This article reviews the loop antennas manufactured by AA & A (Advanced Antennas and Ancillaries Ltd), AEA (Advanced Electronic Applications Inc) and MFJ Enterprises Inc.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

ALL THE LOOPS REVIEWED adopt a similar principle. The radiator comprises a circular loop conductor which is brought into parallel resonance by a capacitor connected across the open ends. Energy is coupled into the main loop by a small subsidiary loop connected to the transmitter/receiver and this is located half way round the loop at the opposite side to the capacitor. The fundamental problem with any antenna which is electrically very small compared with the wavelength, is that the radiation resistance is very low (well under 1 ohm). The impedance of the antenna may be regarded as a series combination of the radiation resistance, loss resistance and a reactance. The reactive part is removed by bringing the antenna into resonance with the added capacitor and the efficiency of the antenna is then the ratio of the radiation resistance to the total resistance.

As the radiation resistance is so small compared with the reactance of the loop, the Q of the loop is extremely high and the bandwidth very narrow. Even very small changes in operating frequency will require retuning. In all cases, the capacitor is motorised and tuned from a remote control unit located next to the radio. With such a high Q system, both the currents in the loop and the voltage developed across the capacitor are very high (many amps and kV respectively). This places stringent demands on the components in the system to keep losses to an absolute minimum. The loop must be constructed from large diameter tubing or strip, the capacitor must be able to withstand the voltages and currents involved, and welded connections used for lowest loss.

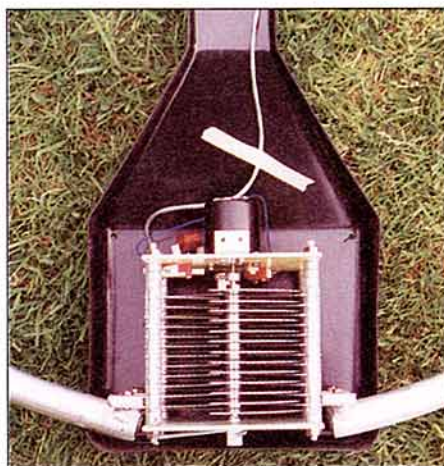


The loop antennas under review: From left – Isoloop, AMA-5, AMA-3, MFJ-1786.

Loop antennas may be mounted in the vertical plane or horizontal depending on the required polarisation and radiation pattern. If mounted in the vertical plane, the radiation pattern will be figure-of-eight with maximum radiation in the plane of the loop and nulls perpendicular to the loop. When horizontally mounted, the antenna is essentially omnidirectional with nulls straight up and straight down. Vertically mounted antennas will function close to the ground but horizontally mounted antennas should be elevated 20' or so above ground level. At these heights, AEA claim a lower radiation angle than a dipole

mounted at the same height. Note that these loop antennas do not require any form of ground plane or radials.

The chances are that anyone contemplating a small loop antenna has very little choice in where it can be mounted. Ideally this should be well clear of metal objects, trees and as far as possible from the house environment to reduce RFI and noise pick-up. For specific cases of TVI or noise, the loop can be simply orientated to place the null in the desired direction and reduce the problem. It is also most important that the antenna is mounted safely and where it cannot be touched in use as there are very high voltages generated on transmit. For those who cannot consider an outside antenna, the loop dimensions are small enough to allow it to fit into many loft openings. The AEA Isoloop is particularly good in this respect as the main loop is relatively flexible and can be compressed.



Tuning capacitor in the MFJ loop.

AA & A AMA-3 AND AMA-5

ADVANCED ANTENNAS and Ancillaries are a British company who manufacture a range of loop antennas covering four different frequency ranges. Two loops were obtained for this review, the AMA-3 covering 13.6 to 30MHz and the AMA-5 covering 3.4 to 12.6MHz. Both loops are rated for a transmit power up to 200W. The AMA-3 uses a one-piece loop 87cm in diameter and the larger AMA-5, which is 1.75m in diameter, splits the loop into two for easier transportation. Both loops use



The AA & A control unit.

1.25" diameter heavy duty aluminium tubing and are very solidly constructed. The AMA-3 weighs about 5kg and the AMA-5 about 8kg. The loops are simple to construct and assembly time was 30 to 40 minutes.

The resonating capacitor is a motor-driven large transmitting type housed inside a watertight plastic tub at the top of the loop. The capacitor uses sliding contacts and bolted terminations which may degrade performance with time. The coupling loop is located at the bottom. It is a shielded loop constructed from heavy duty coax and connects to the SO239 RF feed. Both loops are intended for vertical mounting only with a mounting bracket for poles up to 2" diameter at the bottom. The larger AMA-5 loop is supplied with an integral 2m mounting pole which also takes the weight of the capacitor.

The control box is a very simple arrangement and connects to the antenna via a two core cable. About 30' of cable is provided but this can be easily extended if required. An external 6V (200mA) supply is needed to power the motor via the control box and push buttons route the polarity to provide forward or reverse rotation. A potentiometer allows the speed to be varied. Tuning must be done on transmit by setting the VSWR to a minimum. The resonance point is extremely critical. The documentation provided is somewhat basic but adequately describes the assembly and use of the antenna.

MFJ-1786 SUPER HI-Q LOOP

THIS COVERS THE frequency range 10 to 30MHz and has a power rating of 150W. It comes fully assembled and may be mounted either horizontally or vertically on masts from 1 to 1.5" diameter. The loop is 36" diameter (91cm) and is constructed

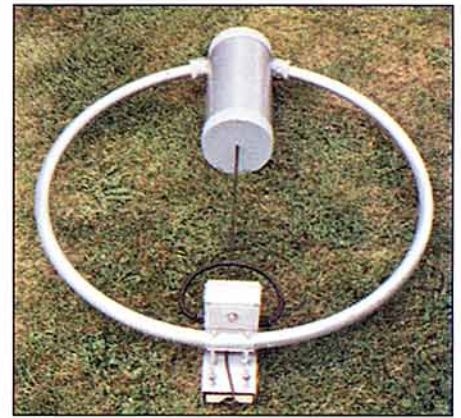
from heavy duty 1" diameter aluminium tubing. The resonating capacitor and coupling loop assembly are housed inside a moulded watertight plastic box which mounts across the loop. The resonating capacitor is a heavy duty split stator butterfly-type which eliminates any sliding contacts, and the connections between this and the loop are welded to keep resistive losses to an absolute minimum. The coupling loop is made from stiff wire and the power for the motor is fed along the RF feedline. Hence no separate control cable is needed.

The control unit for the MFJ-1786 is powered from an isolated 9-15V supply and the MFJ-1315X plug top supply is provided for 240V AC mains. According to the manual, it is important that neither side of the power supply is grounded. The control unit contains a cross needle SWR-wattmeter which simultaneously reads forward and reflected power in two full scale ranges; 300W forward/60W reflected and 30W forward/6W reflected. Tuning must be done on transmit and there are four push buttons involved in the process.

A 14-page manual is included which fully describes the installation, theory of operation and tuning procedure. This is a very helpful manual.

AEA ISOLOOP

THE AEA ISOLOOP ALSO covers the frequency range of 10 to 30MHz with a power rating of 150W. Like the MFJ it also comes fully assembled with mounting hardware which will allow it to be oriented in the vertical or horizontal planes. It can be attached to masts up to 2" diameter. The loop is constructed from a stiff iridized aluminium band 1.5" wide and 1/16" thick which is nominally about 35" (89cm) diameter. The antenna is packed with the loop compressed to about 25" across to be more compact and this needs 'teasing' into the round during the installation process. In its compressed state, it should fit through the tightest of loft openings. As with the MFJ, the resonating capacitor and coupling loop assembly are housed inside a moulded watertight plastic box which mounts across the loop. The weight of the entire assembly is about 6.3kg. The tuning capacitor is a heavy duty transmitting type which is rated at 10kV. The split stator design eliminates any sliding contacts and the loop band is welded to the tuning capacitor for minimum loss. A stepper motor controls the position of the capacitor and this is connected to the control unit by 50'



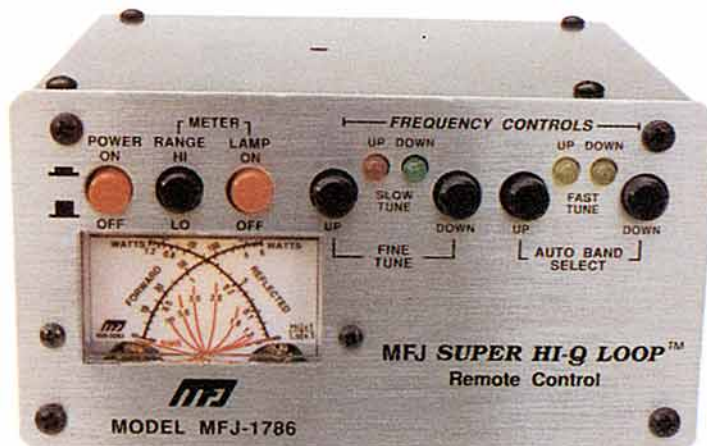
AMA-3 loop

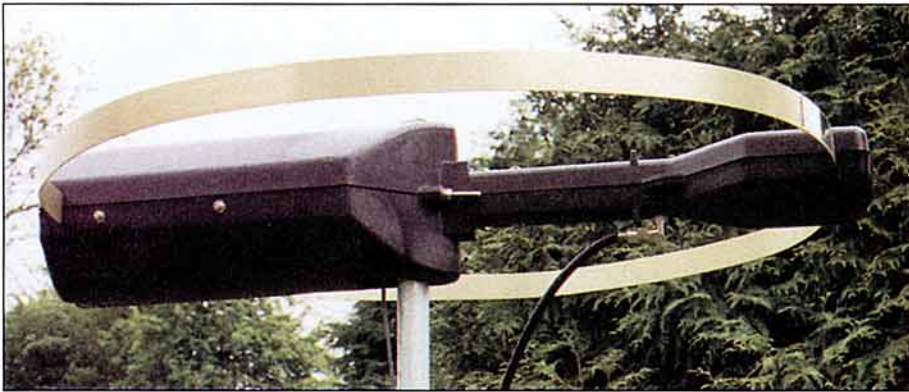
of 4-way cable. The coupling loop is shielded and also provides a balun action.

The Isoloop antenna is provided with the LC-2 controller. This unit is powered from a 12V DC supply which is included and contains up/down keys and a speed control for the stepper motor controlling the tuning capacitor. A second stepper motor in the control unit rotates in synchronism with that in the antenna unit and turns a disc carrying frequency markings. Hence the coarse tuning may be set very rapidly. There are two ways of fine tuning the antenna. The tuning may be set for minimum VSWR on transmit or alternatively for an increase in noise or signals on receive. To assist in tuning on receive, the speaker output of the radio is connected to the LC-2 controller and the level is indicated on a simple bargraph arrangement of four LEDs. This is particularly sensitive to small changes in noise or signal levels. With most transceivers, this simple connection to the loudspeaker output will mute the internal speaker and require an external speaker to be connected to a second speaker jack on the rear panel of the LC-2 controller.

An automatic microprocessor controlled tuning controller is also available for the Isoloop, the IT-1 Isotuner. This unit provides the following functions – large thumbwheel knob for manual tuning; automatic tuning on either received noise or minimum VSWR; numeric keypad for direct frequency entry for coarse steering; eight memories for often used frequencies; numeric display for frequency in MHz and ten segment bargraph to monitor the tuning process. The unit may even be controlled from a PC via a 9600 baud RS232 link and a disk of PC software is included with the package. The Isotuner is supplied with an external directional coupler to monitor antenna match on transmit. This is connected in series with the antenna feed and connected to the Isotuner with a cable supplied.

The Isoloop is provided with an 18-page informative operating manual which includes the circuit of the LC-2 control unit as well as full operating and installation instructions. The IT-1 Isotuner is provided with a 36-page manual which fully covers the operation of this unit and the software for computer control. A circuit diagram is also included.





Isoloop horizontally mounted

ELECTRICAL PERFORMANCE

THE PERFORMANCE OF EACH antenna was assessed on transmit when vertically mounted and with the bottom of each loop about 6' above ground level. The minimum VSWR was to a certain extent affected by the orientation of the cables.

Note that the bandwidth of the AMA-5 on 10MHz is significantly greater than the other two antennas covering this band due to the greater size of the loop.

ON-THE-AIR

THE MOUNTING LOCATION was chosen to be well in the clear and away from any other antennas. Each antenna was compared with the performance of a ground mounted Butternut HF6V multiband vertical antenna on both transmit and receive and spanning different times of the day, different propagation conditions and frequencies.

After many comparisons, I could really find very little difference between any of the loop antennas in terms of received or transmitted signals on any band. Comparing with the Butternut vertical, signals were generally very similar and never differed by more than half an S-unit.

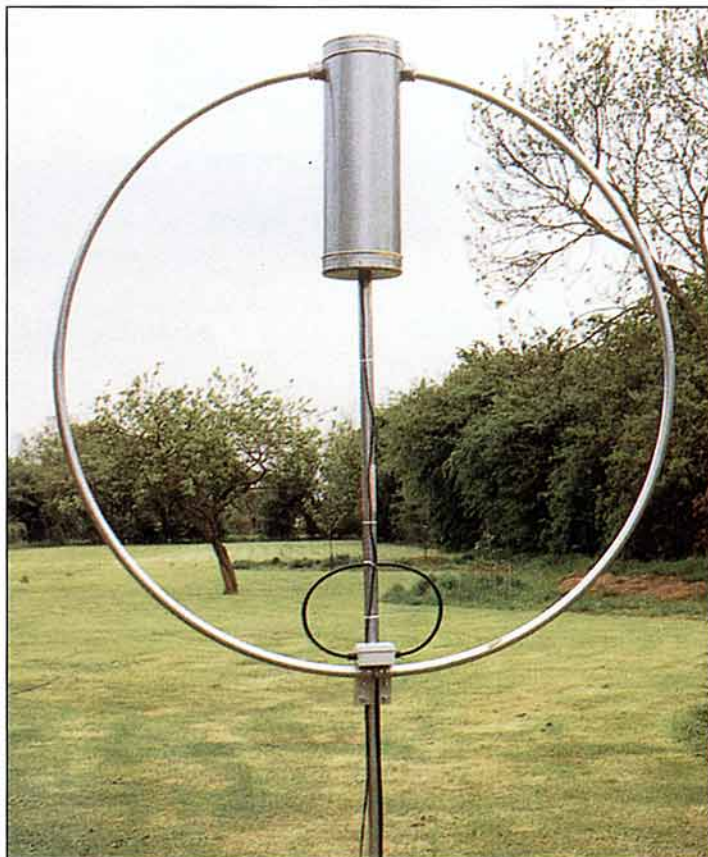
The larger AMA-5 loop gave the same signal levels as the smaller loops on 10MHz but the bandwidth was much greater making tuning easier. On 80m, although the AMA-5 has a narrow bandwidth, so has the Butternut vertical. At least the AMA-5 can be tuned from the shack whereas the Butternut requires a trip down the garden.

I also compared the loop antennas mounted in the horizontal plane, again 6' above ground level. Signals on the loops dropped by 2 S-units or more compared with the Butternut vertical and clearly show that for horizontal use, it is important to mount the loop at a reasonable height. Unfortunately, poor weather conditions during the review period curtailed further tests at more suitable heights.

Although the electrical performance of the loop antennas

was very similar, there was a big difference in the ease of use. Due to the very narrow bandwidth of the loop, retuning is needed whenever the frequency is changed by even a very small amount and hence ease of tuning is an important criteria. For small changes in frequency, a little nudge up or down of the fine tuning controls is all that is needed. At first this seems cumbersome but speed rapidly improves with skill and practice. The most accurate tuning is done on transmit for minimum VSWR but rough tuning can be done on receive for best signals.

The motor in the MFJ and AA & A loops generate a certain amount of 'high' on receive. This can be annoying when peaking on signals but, on the other hand, it does provide a signal for peaking on the quieter bands. The AA & A and Isoloop antennas seemed to exhibit backlash on tuning, presumably in the mechanical drive between motor and capacitor. This made fine tuning a bit more tricky than perhaps it needed to be.



The controller units provided with the Isoloop were the easiest to use. The combination of direct frequency readout, variable speed and ability to tune on receive as well as transmit VSWR made the LC-2 fastest of the standard units to set on frequency. Even faster was the Isotuner. With its automatic modes, it would achieve complete tuning for frequency changes from 14 to 28MHz in 15s, 5-10s if coarse steered by entering the MHz first or 2-5s by selecting from memory. Tuning on receive took somewhat longer, up to 30s and was a little critical on audio level. As a comparison, typical manual tuning times for the other controllers for a similar frequency change were 20s for the LC-2, 30s for the AMA-3 and 30s for the MFJ. With a little skill in use, it is possible to improve considerably on these times for the purely manual controllers, the AMA-3 or 5 and LC-2.

Although the Isotuner is the deluxe controller, it has two annoying aspects. The power turns off automatically after 8s (adjustable 1-15s) needing an extra key press to turn it on every time it is used, and the calibration and memory contents are lost if the power supply is unplugged for more than an hour. Considering the cost, I would have expected this unit to contain non-volatile memory.

CONCLUSIONS

I WAS REALLY QUITE SURPRISED at how effective these small loops could be. Being roughly equivalent in performance to a dipole or a multiband vertical, effective performance on the HF bands is still feasible when space for other antennas is not possible. There was really very little difference in electrical performance between the loops tested although the welded terminations and non-sliding capacitor contacts of the Isoloop and MFJ units could give a longer-lasting performance with time if the unit is used outdoors.

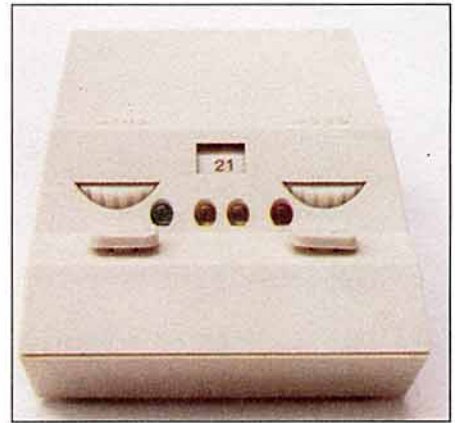
The automatic tuning controllers for the MFJ and Isotuner are easy to use, but with skill,

AA & A AMA-5 LOOP			
Band	Min VSWR	Bandwidth 2:1 VSWR	Bandwidth 3:1 VSWR
3.5MHz	1.0	6kHz	9.5kHz
7MHz	1.0	18kHz	29kHz
10MHz	1.0	32kHz	50kHz

AA & A AMA-3 LOOP			
Band	Min VSWR	Bandwidth 2:1 VSWR	Bandwidth 3:1 VSWR
14MHz	1.8	11kHz	35kHz
18MHz	1.5	34kHz	65kHz
21MHz	1.0	50kHz	79kHz
24MHz	1.0	78kHz	129kHz
28MHz	1.0	121kHz	206kHz

MFJ-1786 LOOP			
Band	Min VSWR	Bandwidth 2:1 VSWR	Bandwidth 3:1 VSWR
10MHz	1.7	4.4kHz	8.8kHz
14MHz	1.7	6.8kHz	16kHz
18MHz	1.3	18kHz	32kHz
21MHz	1.3	27kHz	47kHz
24MHz	1.5	33kHz	67kHz
28MHz	1.1	94kHz	154kHz

AEA ISOLOOP			
Band	Min VSWR	Bandwidth 2:1 VSWR	Bandwidth 3:1 VSWR
10MHz	1.5	8.2kHz	18kHz
14MHz	1.5	16kHz	34kHz
18MHz	1.6	30kHz	54kHz
21MHz	1.0	39kHz	64kHz
24MHz	1.1	64kHz	104kHz
28MHz	1.0	114kHz	197kHz



LC-2 control unit

HOW MUCH?

CURRENT APPROXIMATE PRICES (inc VAT) are as follows: AMA-3 £250; AMA-5 £300; MFJ-1786 £329; IsoLoop 10-30 £340; and IT1 Isotuner £270.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I WOULD LIKE TO THANK the following suppliers for the loan of these loops for review purposes: Advanced Antennas and Ancillaries Ltd of Wem, Shropshire, for the loan of the AMA-3 and AMA-5; Waters and Stanton of Hockley, Essex, for the loan of the MFJ-1786; and ICS Electronics Ltd of Arundel, West Sussex, for the loan of the AEA IsoLoop.

G3SJJ

the manual controllers for the AA & A loops and the LC-2 for the IsoLoop are just as quick, if not quicker to set on frequency.

The MFJ and Isotuner controllers have built-in VSWR monitors; the other units re-

quire a VSWR monitor to be available, in the radio for instance.

For short wave listening purposes, the IsoLoop is the only loop with specific features designed in for tuning on receive.

RSGB 1994 International HF & IOTA Convention

Beaumont Conference Centre
Old Windsor, Berkshire, UK

7, 8 & 9 OCTOBER 1994



PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME

Friday 7 October
EVENING
IOTA's 30th Birthday party

Saturday 8 October
DAY
Transceivers - G3SJJ
IOTA Director's Address - G3KMA
First 100 countries - G0HSD
ZD9SXW Dxpediton - G3SXW
IOTA Policy Q&A

Phased Arrays for 80 and 40m - G3PJT
VK9MM Dxpediton - G3WGV
Practical LF Antennas - W1XP
Holiday Operations from Islands - K5MK
3Y0PI Dxpediton - ON6TT
Computers in the Shack - G3XTT
Antenna Circus - G3WLM
EVENING
DX Dinner

Sunday 9 October
DAY
Data Modes
Contest College - G3SJJ
RSGB and Other Awards
Computers in the Shack - G3XTT
LF Propagation - G4DBN
3Y0PI Dxpediton - ON6TT
Cluster Workshop - G4PDQ
Antenna Planning Clinic

EVENING
Supper in Olde English Pub for overseas visitors

Other Activities
Ladies' coach to Windsor for shopping and sightseeing, Ladies' cruise on the Thames, Clinics, Software demonstrations, DX Quiz, group meetings, Young Amateur of the Year presentation, GB10TA station, RSGB bookstand, Morse tests, Raffle for TS-50S HF Transceiver.

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Radio Society of Great Britain
Lambda House, Cranborne Road, Potters Bar, Herts EN6 3JE

THIS REMARKABLY SIMPLE audio amplifier must have the lowest external component count of any such device. The specified supply voltage range extends down to 3V, although I have personally had the IC working quite happily with a supply of just 2 volts. A decoupling capacitor of at least 220 μ F between pins 1 and 6 normally ensures complete stability and low noise operation.

Pin connections are shown in Fig 1, and really they couldn't be simpler. No special precautions are necessary for using this device, but care should be taken to ensure that neither of the speaker output leads is connected to either ground or the supply. Fig 2 shows a resistor between pins 2 and 3 of the IC. This can be the volume control, and is needed to ensure correct internal biasing for the amplifier.

A pre-set voltage gain of 40dB means that a signal input voltage of less than 10mV RMS is required for 100mW output into an 8 Ω load.

MANUFACTURER'S DATA

THE TDA7052-N1 is a single channel amplifier designed for battery-fed portable applica-

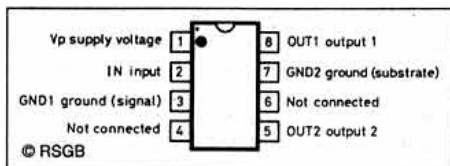
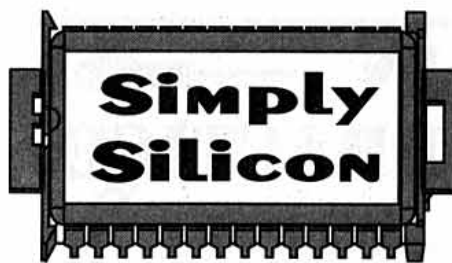


Fig 1: Pin connections for the TDA7052

NOTE: Device characteristics and application notes in *Simply Silicon* are compiled from manufacturers' published data. Circuit diagrams are included for experimental purposes only, and have not been proven by *Radio Communication*. Transmitting equipment must be operated in accordance with national regulations. All data is copyright of the device manufacturer.



by Paul Lovell, G3YMP

PHILIPS TDA7052 AUDIO AMPLIFIER

- Good overall stability
- No switch-on or switch-off clicks
- Low power consumption
- No external heat sink required
- Short circuit proof
- Wide supply voltage range

tions, such as tape recorders and radios. The gain is fixed internally at 40dB. A large number of tape recorders and radios are following a space-saving trend by reducing the number of battery cells. This means a decrease in supply voltage which means a reduction in output power. To compensate for this reduction, the TDA7052 uses the Bridge Tied Load principle (BTL) which can deliver

an output power of 1.2W (THD = 10%) into an 8 Ω load with a six volt power supply.

The table below shows the operating characteristics of the TDA7052, at a supply voltage of 6V and a load impedance of 8 Ω unless otherwise specified. Also, the input frequency is 1kHz for these measurements and ambient temperature 25°C.

AVAILABILITY

READERS MAY obtain the TDA7052 from a number of sources including JAB Electronic Components, Electromail and Maplin Components. The price from Maplin is £1.68 each and there is a charge of £1.40 per order for P&P. Their order code for this item is UK79L.

[*Simply Silicon* is taking a break for the next few months - Ed.]

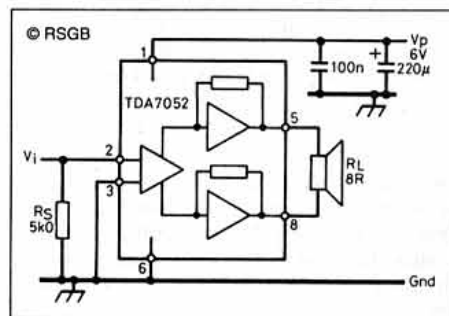


Fig 2: A simple audio amplifier.

Parameter	conditions	symbol	min	typ	max	unit
Supply voltage		Vp	3	6	15	V
Total quiescent current	R _L = infinity	I _{TOT}	-	4	8	mA
Voltage gain		G _v	39	40	41	dB
Output power	THD = 10%	P _O	-	1.2	-	W
Noise O/P (RMS)	15kHz BW	V _{no}	-	150	300	μ V
Frequency response		f	20Hz	-	20kHz	(typ)
Supply voltage ripple rejection	10kHz BW	SVRR	40	50	-	dB
Harmonic distortion	P _O = 0.1W	THD	-	0.2	1.0	%
Input impedance		Z _{in}	-	100	-	k Ω
Input bias current		I _{bias}	-	100	300	nA

Note: Ripple rejection parameter assumes 200mV ripple on the positive supply line.

● Mr T R Keats, G4CCN, is seeking a Handbook for a Yaesu or Sommerkamp FT-4800R Transceiver. All expenses will be reimbursed. Contact G4CCN by telephoning 0394 386529 or write to him QTHR.

● Rob, G0HJR, is looking for the manual for a CT501 Wobulator, Army Reference for Manual: EMER T+M I801-I809 and RAF Reference number for Manual AP 117E-0601-1. Any information to Rob on 0526 378685.

● Phil, G0KKL, wants a circuit diagrams and/or manuals for Wayne-Kerr Universal Bridge Type B221 and Advance AF Generator Model H1. Anything supplied will be returned or cost of copying refunded. Contact Phil, G0KKL (not QTHR) on 0202 700903.

● Godfrey, G4GLM, has advised us that manuals for any Marconi signal generators etc can still be obtained. For more information write to the Service Division, Marconi Instruments Ltd, Luton Airport, Luton, Beds, LU2 9NS or tel 0582 33866.

● Art Smyth, G3XNE, needs any circuit diagrams, handbooks or conversion data to modify the Motorola CD100 FM Tcvt to 4 metres. Handbooks, buy, photocopy or borrow. Contact Art by telephoning 0288 354564.



● Harold, G3WR, is trying to obtain the service manuals for a Burndep Cat No BE526 type 2080A/Dymar 2080A mid-band synthesized AM PMR, and for a Solartron 7040 Digital Meter. He will copy and return your manuals if required. All expenses reimbursed. Please send any information to G3WR, QTHR, tel: 0273 501100.

● Mr R E Jones, GW4FCV, needs any information or advice from anyone who has successfully modified the tuning control of a Yaesu FT747GX Transceiver to improve its reliability and/or to increase the tuning rate. His tuning control needs to be replaced every 12 months. If anyone can help contact GW4FCV who is QTHR.

● Chris, G8FHN, needs a circuit diagram, and any service information for a Yaesu FTDX 401 Transceiver. Photocopies, etc expenses will be reimbursed. Any help would be much appreciated. Please contact Chris by telephoning 0634 849112.

● Don, G3WDY, would like to obtain a photocopy of the manual for a Racal-Dana 9915 UHF Frequency Meter. If anyone can send him a manual he can get it copied. All expenses paid and a guarantee return within two weeks. Contact Don by tel: 081 653 4738 or write QTHR.

● Andrew, GMONWI, needs information about possible modifications suitable for a K2 Logikey Electronic Keyer Unit, made by the Logikey Company of America. Particularly with reference to an increase in the units memory capacity. If anyone can help please contact GMONWI on tel: 0786 815916 or write to him QTHR.

● John, G3EAY, is seeking a circuit diagram/handbook for a Pye Westminster W15 AM, (xtalled for 106MHz Tx, 139MHz Rx) and any modifications to convert this to 144MHz or Airband Receive. All costs will be reimbursed. Please get in touch with John, QTHR, if you can help.

THIS MONTH'S COLUMN and part of next month's will answer a variety of questions about **antenna rotators**. Thanks to everyone whose advice and experience I've been able to borrow.

MOTOR AND GEARS

WHAT MAKES MY rotator go round?

ALMOST ALL ROTATORS use a two-phase AC motor, running at about 28V for safety reasons. The motor has two windings, joined to a common lead. One winding is fed directly from 28V AC, and the other one via a capacitor which introduces a phase shift (Fig 1a). The phase difference between the alternating voltages on the two windings makes the motor spindle rotate.

If you reverse the phase difference, by inserting the capacitor in series with the other winding, the motor turns the opposite way. This is done very easily using a single-pole two-way switch (Fig 1b), and you will find this basic circuit in almost every rotator.

The capacitor is a special non-polar (reversible) electrolytic, typically 130-200 μ F. It is a common source of problems in older rotators – especially those designs that had the capacitor mounted up in the rotator itself, although it's usually in the control box nowadays.

If the rotator becomes very sluggish, as distinct from failing altogether, try replacing the phase-shift capacitor. Replacements are available from the rotator dealers, or for obsolete models you can make up the correct value using components available from Maplin Electronics (coded 'Reverso Radial').

Most rotators have internal limit switches which open when the rotator has reached either end of its travel (Figs 1c, d). Because the phase-shift capacitor requires an indoor environment for reliability, this requires at least one extra control wire.

The reduction-gear train is fairly straightforward, and usually ends in a large final drive gear in the form of a diecast ring which slides around in a groove in the main body casting. It is this component which takes most of the hammering from unbalanced loads in high winds, but fortunately it isn't too difficult to replace – see later.

To cut costs, some very light-duty rotators have the final drive gear cast inside the rotating part of the body. Most light- to medium-duty rotators are braked only by the friction in the gear train, and can be driven backwards by a steady rotational force. This can be beneficial in preventing wind damage, though it will not guard against the shock loading of a sudden gust.

Some medium-duty rotators have a disk brake, and the large heavy-duty CDE rotators have a brake wedge that engages in teeth cast inside the rotating part, the wedge being retracted by a solenoid magnet when the rotator is turning.

Unfortunately both the drive and the braking systems of most rotators ultimately rely on the rather dubious strength of diecast alloy teeth, which are prone to failure. Also we tend to ignore our rotators until they fail, and seldom upgrade them when we install bigger and better beams. Sooner or later, almost every rotator will need repairs.



IAN WHITE, G3SEK

52 Abingdon Road, Drayton, Abingdon,
Oxon OX14 4HP – or @ GB7AVM

MECHANICAL MAINTENANCE

HOW DO I DISASSEMBLE and maintain my rotator?

IF YOU HAVE A full service manual, follow the instructions in there. Obviously it isn't possible to give full instructions on every type of rotator here, but most of them are sufficiently similar that you should be able to manage. The level of mechanical skill required is about the same as in servicing or

repairing a bicycle. These hints apply only to conventional in-line rotators where the main mast and the stub mast are directly in line. Side-mounting rotators tend to be constructed rather differently, though some of the points may still apply.

Most in-line rotators of worthwhile size have a removable mast clamp at the bottom, so that the rotator can be bolted down inside a tower head unit. When this is removed, you're left with three alloy castings: the fixed bottom part and the two upper parts which rotate together. To dismantle the rotator you have to separate the two rotating parts. Fig 2 shows the common configurations; for reasons which you'll see in a few moments, the two rotating parts are always joined where the diameter of the rotator is largest. The smaller models from CDE/Hy-Gain/Telex (AR22, AR40 and CD45, Fig 2a) have a rotating top which looks like a bell, covering almost all the way down to the base and retained by a ring around the bottom. The larger models from this company (HAM-M, HAM-IV, T2X etc, Fig 2b) are split around the middle, having a rotating 'skirt' which again reaches almost to the bottom of the rotator. In all the CDE/Hy-Gain/Telex models the upper mast clamp is cast as part of the upper bell-housing. Designs from other companies tend to have a flat top and bottom, with movable clamps on the top which allow stub-masts of various diameters to be centred accurately below a tower head bearing; these rotators are almost invariably split half-way up and have a narrow retaining ring (Fig 2c). The retaining ring forms part of a double ball-race, running around the largest diameter of the unit to maximise its strength against 'rocking' loads. Fig 3 shows a typical configuration, though obviously the details will vary.

It is absolutely essential that you reassemble the rotator exactly as you found it – otherwise you won't be able to obtain rotation and indication over the full 360°, and you may well do some damage. So before you even start, use a felt-tipped waterproof marker to draw a line down the bell-housing, over the retaining ring and on to the fixed part of the body. If the rotator is working at all, it's best to turn it away from the region near the end-stops before you mark it; this helps to avoid possible complications in reassembly.

Your next task is to loosen the four or six screws which joint the retaining ring to the upper bell-housing. No, don't remove them yet, just **loosen** them. This can be the worst single part of the whole operation, because the steel screws have been exposed to the weather and are almost invariably corroded into the alloy. If the screws move easily, well and good. If not, and they are heavily corroded, there is a serious risk of stripping the relatively soft threads in the bell-housing. **STOP** – as it says in *Zen and the Art of Motorcycle Maintenance*, you have to revise your whole opinion about that little 2p screw, and think very carefully about what to do next. It isn't worth just 2p any more: it may be worth the price of a new rotator! Possible options include spanners that really fit properly, penetrating fluids, heat on the bell-housing, and various kinds of carefully-applied force. If you don't feel confident, don't try it; take the rotator to a specialist repairer (most major dealers can help) or find someone locally with

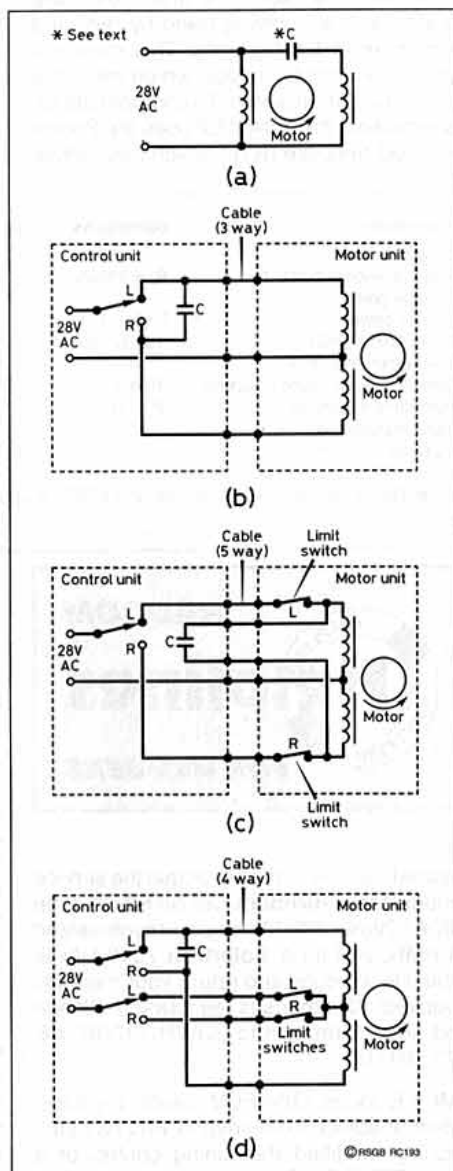


Fig 1: (a) Two-phase AC motor; capacitor produces a phase-shift in the second winding. (b) Redrawn to show normal reversing arrangement, requiring three wires. (c) Limit switches require four or five wires in all.

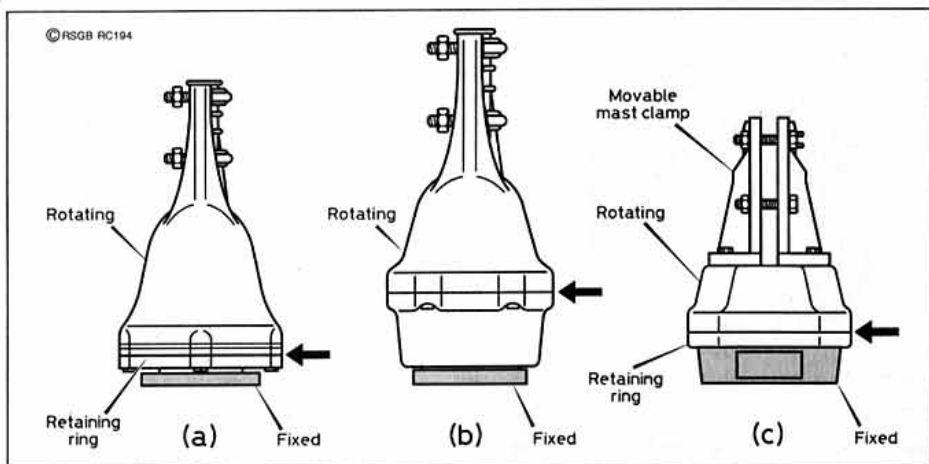


Fig 2: Three types of rotators: the non-rotating part is shaded, and the arrowhead shows where the rotating part is joined. (a) Smaller CDE, (b) Larger CDE, (c) Most other makes.

experience of extracting studs from alloy motor-bike engines.

TIP – If these screws persist in giving trouble, fit stainless steel studs to the bell-housing using permanent thread-locking compound, and use external stainless steel nuts instead.

Assuming you have been able to loosen those screws, transfer the whole assembly to a large tray, because you're shortly going to have a shower of ball-bearings. I use an old photographic developing dish for this kind of job. Continue to loosen the four bolts that hold the central ring, but be sure you don't unscrew them completely until the rotator is right-way-up.

When the ring comes free, so too will the lower set of ball-bearings; remove these and count them, and put them in a safe place together with the ring. Next remove the top bell: rock it gently to unstick the grease and then lift it straight up. Always working over the tray, recover the upper set of ball-bearings; as before, count them and put them aside safely. Almost certainly there will be the same number of balls in each set, so make sure that you haven't lost any on the tray or inside the rotator body. The heavier-duty rotators use cages to retain the ball-bearings, making the whole task much easier.

What can you see inside the rotator? Probably you'll see the large diecast final drive gear that I mentioned earlier. This is almost the diameter of the housing, with internal

teeth which engage in a smaller spur gear driven from the motor, and it has lugs on the top that engage with the bell-housing to drive it around. A common problem is that one or more teeth shear off this gear in a high wind. If a tooth breaks off and sticks in the spur gear, the symptom is that the rotator will turn a little way in either direction but then jams solid. If the broken-off teeth fall out, the rotator will work perfectly except that it has to be helped by hand past the place where teeth are missing. In either case you'll have to replace the final drive gear, though the spur gear will probably be all right. If you have to remove or replace the final drive gear, scribe a reference mark across the gear and the rotator body, to be sure that it goes back in exactly the same location.

The other item that needs to be replaced in exactly the same position is the direction indicator potentiometer (leaving aside the old-fashioned 'clunk-clunk' models that use a pulsing switch in the rotator). In the CDE/Hy-Gain/Telex models, the potentiometer is at the very top of the unit and is driven around by a lug inside the rotating bell. When you replace the bell, that lug must engage correctly with the wiper arm of the potentiometer; apart from that, there are no reassembly difficulties. Most other models have gear-driven potentiometers, so if you need to change the pot the replacement must go back in exactly the same position. The best way to do this is to unsolder the old unit, and measure the resistance from each end of the track to the wiper. Then remove the old unit, and re-fit the new one with its spindle in exactly the same position, as near as you can judge it using the ohmmeter.

Obviously you must not run the rotator in the meantime. Do not touch the main gear-train unless you have to, because this is the most fiddly part to reassemble. If you have to replace a burnt-out motor, temporarily fix all the other gears in place using tape and Blu-Tack to prevent them from moving.

While everything is taken apart, wipe off any old grease and make sure that nothing is

working loose. Some rotators can develop rotational 'play' because the plate that holds the whole drive assembly has worked loose from the body. Although the entire rotational force is transmitted through this plate, in some models (e.g. my own KR600) the plate is only held down by a few small screws. While you have the rotator apart, you may wish to remove these screws and replace them using shakeproof washers and thread-locking compound. Re-tighten the screws as firmly as you dare.

Reassembly is easy, provided you've carefully marked the positions of everything you removed. Re-grease the groove for the final drive ring, and also the sliding surfaces on the ring itself, and replace the ring in the same position as you found it. Wipe off any surplus grease. Lightly re-grease all the shallow ball-bearing grooves on the body, rotating bell and retaining ring. Then lightly grease the ball-bearings themselves – don't overdo it. With the rotator upright, refit all the ball-bearings in the upward-facing groove on the body. If you've lost count, the right number will leave sufficient space for about one more ball. Now **very gently** replace the bell-housing, making sure that it sits down level in the correct position, engaging with the lugs on the main drive gear (and also the potentiometer if applicable).

Make absolutely certain that your locating marks line up correctly. Refit the ball-bearings to the retaining ring, and carefully reassemble it to the rotator, once gain making certain that the marks line up. Replace the four or six retaining screws using a lubricant or thread-locking compound to help deter corrosion.

There – it's done. Give yourself a greasy-handed round of applause! But also be sure to test-run the rotator thoroughly on the bench before you put it back up in the air . . .

WHERE CAN I GET rotator spares?

THE PRESENT SITUATION appears to be as follows. Rotator units by Yaesu, Kenpro and Daiwa have most parts in common with equivalent models that share the same number suffix. Although electromechanical spare parts for Yaesu/Kenpro/Daiwa control units are not necessarily interchangeable between the different makes, complete units may be – consult the dealers.

● **Lowe** (0629 580800): All Emotator models (UK main agents) and most Daiwa rotators. CDE/Hy-Gain/Telex (new UK main agents).

● **SMC** (0703 255111): All Yaesu models (UK main agents) and thus most parts for corresponding Kenpro and Daiwa rotators. Some CDE spares still left.

● **Waters & Stanton** (0702 206835): Altai, Yaesu.

Also well-recommended on the DXcluster is a very helpful US firm called **C.A.T.S.** (7368 SR 105, Pemberville, OH 43450; 0101 419 352 4465) which specialises in CDE/Hy-Gain/Telex rotator spares and upgrades.

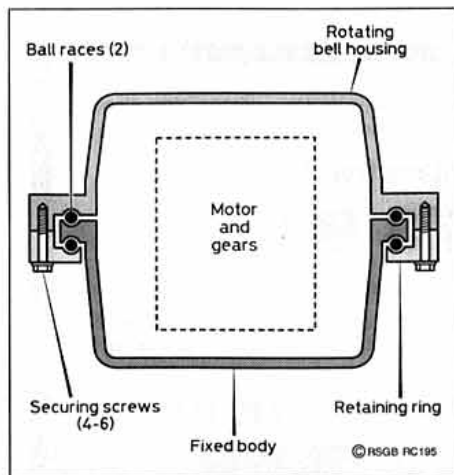


Fig 3: Typical dual ball-race configuration, showing retaining ring.

IF YOU HAVE NEW QUESTIONS, or any comments to add to this month's column, I'd be very pleased to hear from you by mail or by packet (see head of column). But please remember that I can only answer questions through this column, so they need to be on topics of general interest.

TELEPHONE-TYPE DIALLING has been used for the remote control of transmitters and receivers for half a century; the use of microprocessors in radios proper and especially the presence of personal computers in shacks and repeaters, however, has opened up a host of new applications.

In Germany, there are 'Voice Mailboxes' which store and forward spoken messages, which can be filed or retrieved via a hand-held with a touch-tone™ key pad (see *Eurotek* in *RadCom* of April and May 1992). In the UK, all can use DTMF for the remote control of their main station from a low-power hand-held under para. 2.4.b of the amateur licence.

SENDING NUMBERS

THE INTRODUCTION OF DIGITAL techniques has made rotary telephone dials obsolete. The key pads on modern telephones, or transceivers, send pairs of audio tones down wires or radio links to remote computers. These pairs consist of one of four 'low' frequencies and one of four 'high' frequencies, which makes for the 16 possible combinations shown in **Table 1**. Hexadecimal numbers are very compatible with binary computer logic. In decimal usage, ie telephone numbers, the 1633Hz frequency and hence the right-hand column of Table 1 is not used, leaving 12 combinations: numbers 0 - 9, * and #.

All eight frequencies can be generated from one oscillator at 3,579,545Hz, the American TV colourburst frequency, for which very inexpensive crystals are available.

RECEIVING DTMF NUMBERS

AT THE RECEIVING END early systems used bulky passive filters and many discrete

Low frequencies	697	1	2	3	A
	770	4	5	6	B
	852	7	8	9	C
	941	*	0	#	D
	Hz	1209	1336	1477	1633
		High frequencies			

© RSGB RC173

Table 1: Each of the 16 keys sends one of four 'high' and one of four 'low' audio frequencies. In 12-key pads the 1633Hz column is omitted.



TRANSLATED AND EDITED BY ERWIN DAVID, G4LQI

Controlling a computer from a remote DTMF (dual tone multi-frequency) keypad is becoming popular with European amateurs. There is an encoder in many hand-held transceivers. **Hervé Epp, F5FYU** described an easy-to-build DTMF decoder in *Radio-REF* 1/94.

components to detect the presence of a two-tone combination; in today's third-generation decoders, one single IC*, **Fig 1**, does it all; Mass production keeps the price down. As soon as a combination of one 'high' and one 'low' tone appears at its input, the chip lights a 'data valid' LED and sends the appropriate hexadecimal number to the 4-wire parallel output.

The decoder is fed into a parallel port, eg a printer port, where it takes the place of the data returned from a printer. Pins 10, 11, 12 & 13 for data and 18 or 19 for earth are correct both on a 25-pin D or on a 36-contact Centronics connector. The address of the (first if more than one) parallel port in hex is: 379.

To display, on your screen, a number keyed on an encoder which is connected (wired or via radio!) to the input of the decoder, use the following little program; (the second line tells the computer to display the character on the parallel port):

```
10 REM DTMF RECEIVE
20 PRINT INP(&H379)
30 GOTO 20
```

* Silicon Systems Inc. model 202, distributed in the UK by: Pronto Electronics, Ilford, Essex, 081-554 6222. Unit price £4.90 + VAT.

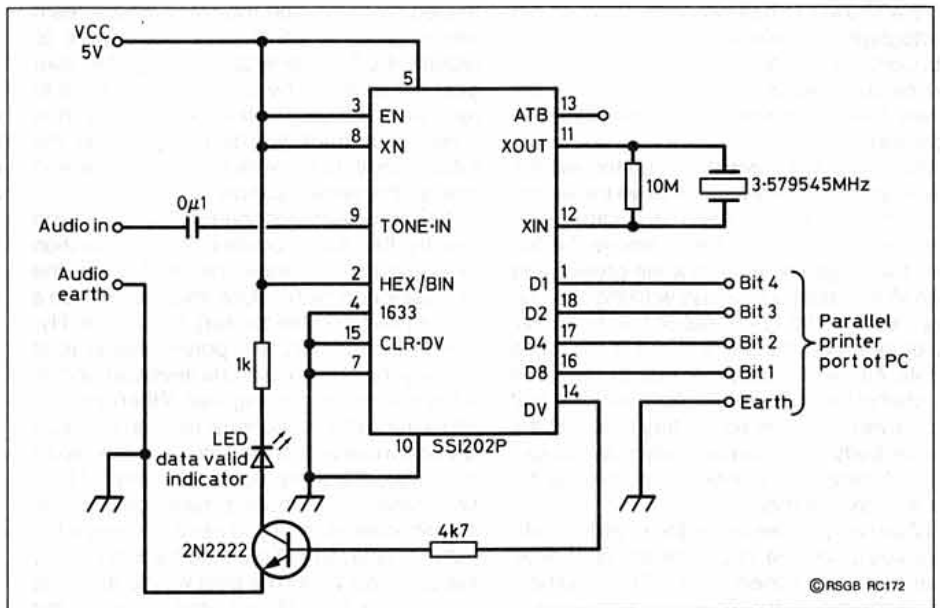


Fig 1: F5FYU's DTMF decoder with a single SSI-202 IC

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"A wolf in sheep's clothing," a fitting way to describe the ALINCO DJ-180E and DJ-480E transceivers. Probably the most economical and easy to use handhelds ever produced. When funds are limited, yet performance is critical, there's nothing to match their value. And they're packed with features that will make your operation more enjoyable and more fun. Each model is built for reliability and performance. The tough plastic case and advanced circuitry make them a "go anywhere" rig and the low price makes them popular as second rigs for holiday trips. What's more, the 2 Watt signal can be boosted to 5 Watts simply by connecting 12 Volts via the special adaptor. In an instant you have a mobile rig.

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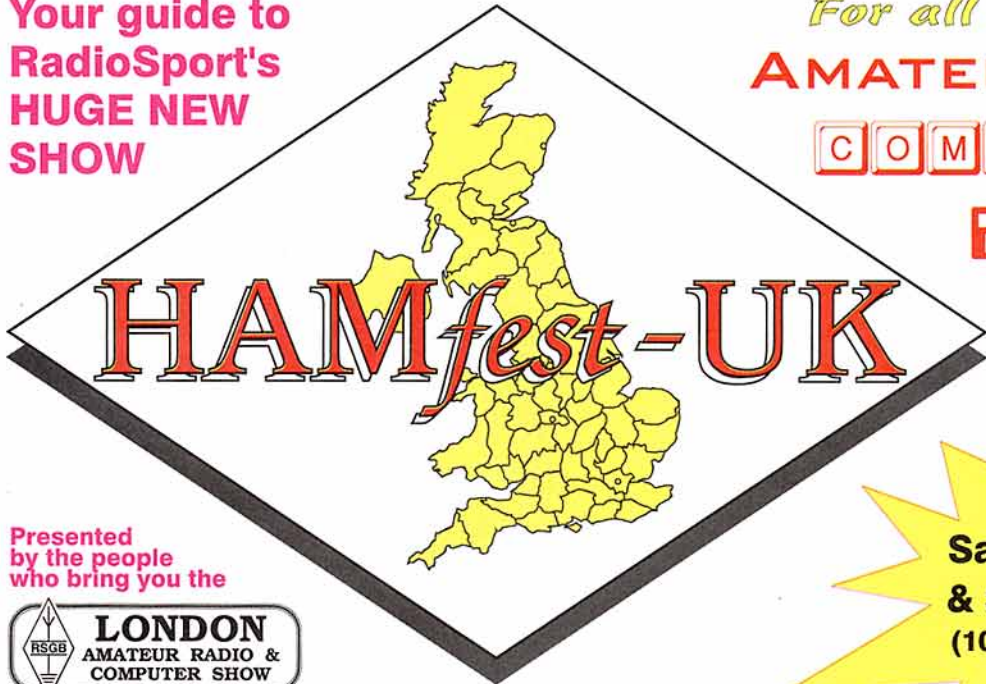
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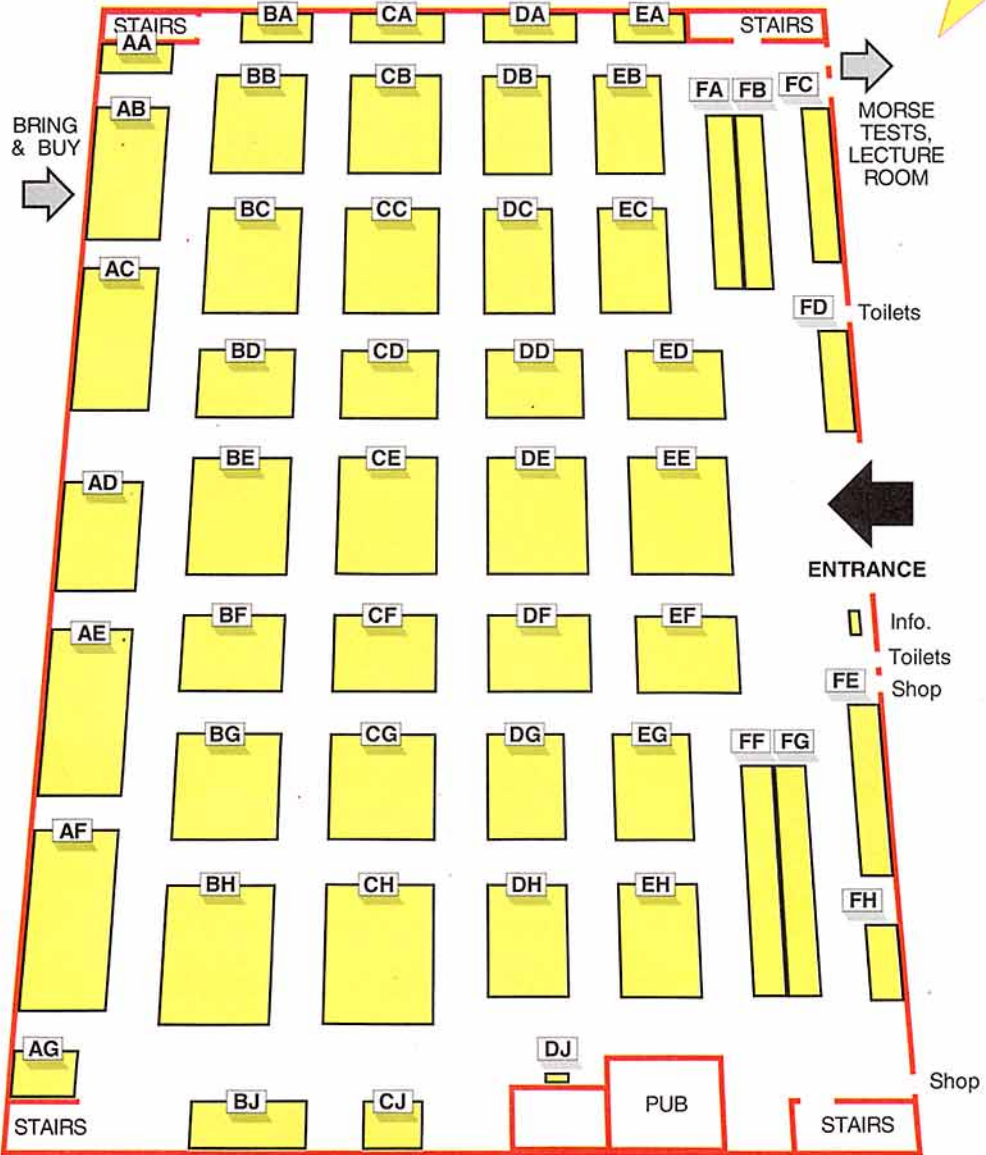


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Norman Field, G4LQF
of the G-QRP Club.**

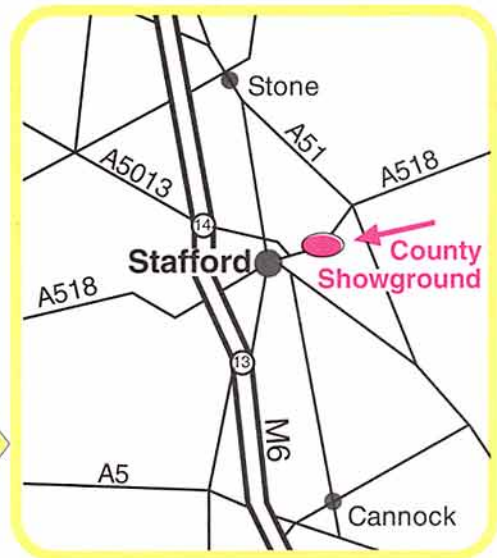
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2.00 - 4.00pm
**Amateur Radio
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Richard Limebear,
G3RWL of Amsat UK.**

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Alan Hooker	ED	Icom UK Ltd	AC	Sandpiper Communications	CD
Algebra Computers	FF	K D L	BD	Satellite Surplus	FA
Amateur Radio Comms	CG	Kanga Products	AD	Siskin Electronics	BB
AmSat UK	FB	Kings Lynn A R Club	FB	Specialist Antenna Systems	EF
A R E	AE	Len Cooke Enterprises	FA	Squire	FD
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Coltec Electronics	BD	Micro Solution Computers	FG	Telford Electronic Distr.	FE
Compelec	BB	Microgenesis	DC	Tennamast (Scotland)	CF
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TOWARDS THE SUPER-LINEAR RECEIVER: LOW NOISE OSCILLATORS

IT WAS EMPHASISED in the January TT (p39) that if full advantage is to be taken for high-dynamic range receivers of the latest super-linear mixers such as G3SBI's H-mode FET-array mixer there remains a need to produce free-running or preferably synthesized oscillators having an extremely low phase noise of the order of 150dBc/Hz or better, a few kHz off the tuned frequency.

Colin Horrabin, G3SBI has progressed significantly towards this target for a free-running oscillator although he recognises that to design and build a complete digitally synthesized local oscillator based on his preliminary results is still a major undertaking. However he feels that information at an early stage may encourage some readers to take these developments further and faster than his own commitments permit.

He writes: "These present notes cover an oscillator suitable for use as a VCO (voltage-controlled oscillator) or as an overtone crystal oscillator that has low inherent phase noise. The initial measurements were made on an oscillator operating over 20 to 80MHz using conventionally wound inductors, but subsequently it has been found that a version using stripline inductors against a groundplane shows the most promise. This form of construction has been found to cut dramatically the sensitivity to stray capacitance fields.

"The prototype stripline version operates in the 36 to 150MHz region (capacitance

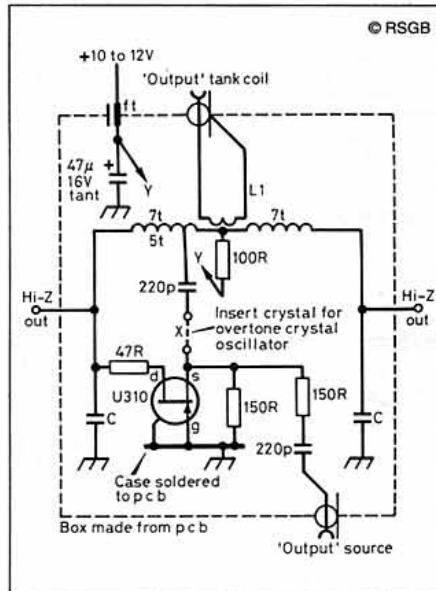


Fig 1. The initial prototype grounded-gate, low-phase-noise oscillator using lumped wound coils.

0 – 180pF) or 82 to 146MHz (0 – 27pF) but changes to the length of the line could give a 3.5:1 operating frequency range anywhere between 20 and 450MHz. The stripline artworks were produced by my SERC colleague, Alex Macdonald, on an Apple PC using MacDraw software with output onto a laser printer.

"Fig 1 shows the original design using coils. It was constructed inside a box made from double-sided PCB material. Output at 50ohms impedance and 0dBm signal level for a spectrum analyser can be taken either from the FET source or via a two-turn link winding on the main tank coil L1. These are terminated in SMA connectors. The oscillator comprises a U310 junction FET in grounded-gate configuration.

The two capacitors marked C must be of the same value. Components: C Suflex or plate-ceramic capacitors between 15 and 220pF (Cirkit Components). L1 7 + 7 turns 6mm dia enam for about 20 to 80MHz. When used as a crystal oscillator, the oscillator is first used free running on the crystal frequency. One of the capacitors C is made variable the frequency can be tuned. The crystal is inserted after breaking line X and on the C adjusted for oscillation. Output from the source has slightly improved sidebands. For VXO use the 220pF capacitor can be varied to give about 5kHz variation at 53MHz. As a crystal or free running oscillator outputs of about 0dBm are available from source or tank. A high-impedance output of about 10V peak-to-peak can be taken as shown. The two Hi-Z outputs are 180° out of phase.

SIMPLE RF SNIFFER

THE ABILITY TO DETECT the presence of RF energy that has made its way to either desired or undesired hot spots is useful in the shack. Emmerson Hoyt, WX7E in the 'Hinks and Kinks' column of QST (April 1994, p82) provides information on a simple RF sniffer meter that has served him well for almost 50 years, proving nearly indispensable in the lab and radio shack for sniffing out the presence of RF (or even high audio) energy. It can show if RF is present on the outside of coax cable shields, or in regulated power supplies or audio amplifiers, as well as confirm its presence in those places where it should be, such as oscillators and RF or IF amplifiers, see Fig 2. Sensitivity depends on that of the meter, preferably a low-range microammeter with a full scale deflection of 100µA or less. WX7E writes:

"The circuit consists of a sensitive meter, two germanium diodes, a short piece of bus wire for a probe, and some suitable support hardware. The bus wire acts as antenna, and the diodes rectify the RF, feeding DC through the meter . . . Germanium diodes (eg 1N34A) are better than silicon diodes because of the much lower turn-on voltage.

"With a microammeter, the device is quite sensitive. In many applications, the probe tip need not directly contact the circuit under investigation. In any case, circuit loading by direct contact is minimal for RF (in the HF region) or IFs. The diode leads can be soldered directly to meters with terminals

that allow this: solder lugs can be used for connections to threaded-stud meter terminals. In either case, be sure to provide adequate physical support for the junction between the diodes and probe wire . . . Cover the probe wire with insulating sleeving, leaving only a very short length of the tip exposed. When working with valve-type

circuits or other high-voltage devices, be careful if the probe is close to or in contact with the higher voltages."

An alternative, less sensitive, form of RF detector has been in use for several years at G3VA. An American reader kindly sent along a 'MicroChek' device marketed in the USA for checking possibly hazardous leakage of RF energy from microwave ovens. I found that it could also be used to indicate RF energy at HF or VHF. This handy device has no meter but two LEDs, one green and one red together with a button switch. When the button is depressed, the green light should come on to indicate that the two 1.5V cells forming the battery are in good condition. Then, to use as an oven checker, the microwave oven is turned on to high power, and with the button depressed, the device is run around all door openings etc. A 'blinking' red light indicates moderate 'impending' leakage whereas a constant red light indicates potentially dangerous leakage requiring the attention of a qualified technician.

Checked on my daughter's microwave oven, it proved possible to get some red light flashes with the device held close to the door hinges, but in the shack, HF energy showed up in both expected and unexpected places. Unlike WX7E's meter sniffer, there is no exposed probe and the sensitivity is insufficient to detect receiver oscillators etc. I imagine similar oven testers are marketed in the UK.

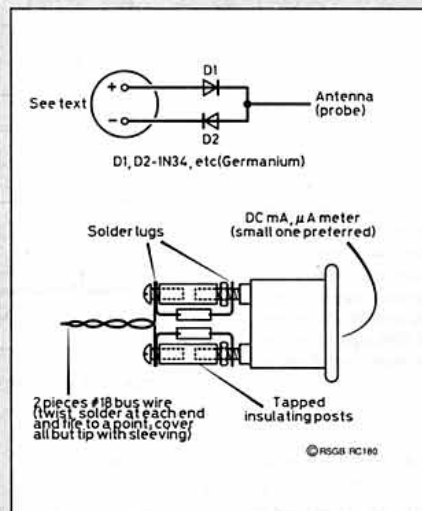


Fig 2: WX7E uses this simple RF sniffer arrangement to indicate the presence of RF energy in circuits etc. The germanium diodes rectify the RF, the meter displays the resulting DC. Sensitivity depends on the sensitivity of the meter.

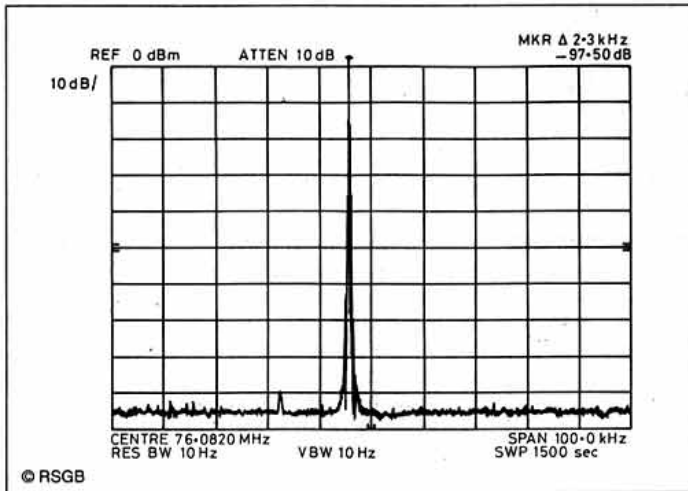


Fig 3. Typical free running spectra of the original oscillator at 76MHz.

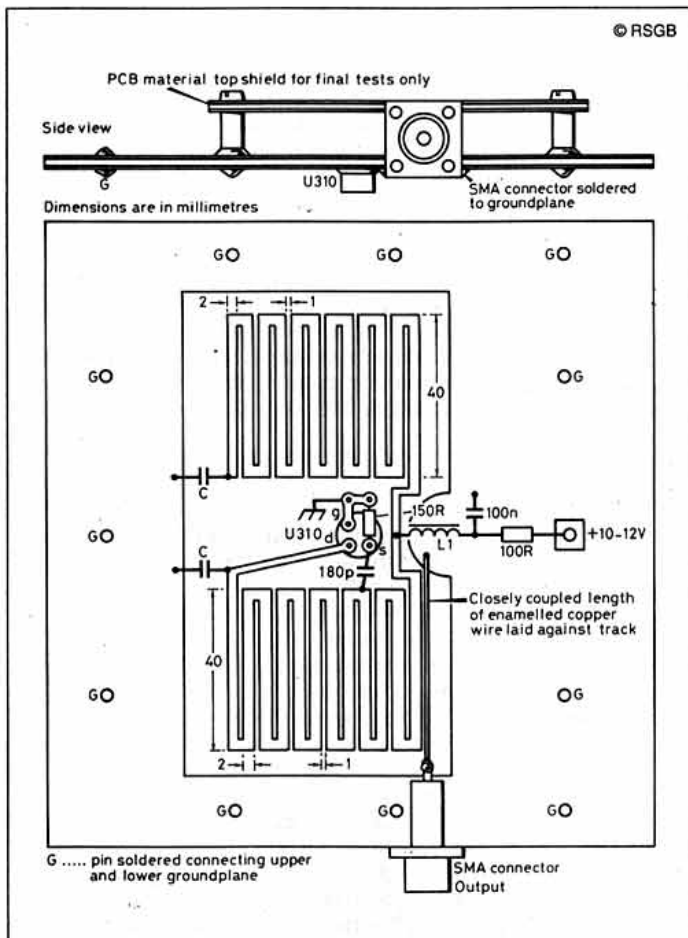


Fig 4: Prototype strip-line oscillator capable of providing an operating range of about 3.5:1 before oscillation ceases. length 'a' 40mm, width 'b' 2mm, width 'c' 1mm. To change the frequency range alter the length 'a' and the length of the output coupling wire. Typical frequencies with C 0pf about 145MHz, 27pF about 80MHz, 56pF about 60MHz and 150pF about 36MHz (plate-ceramic capacitors). 1/16in double-sided PCB note that the bottom ground plane covers the whole of the PCB. Output about 0dBm. The U310 FET is pushed through from the bottom side of the PCB until it touches the ground plane and soldered directly to the ground plane.

The grounded-gate happens to be the case of the FET so a hole is drilled in the groundplane and the FET pushed through with the case soldered to ground. A 47Ω resistor is necessary in series with the drain lead (but not in the stripline version) to control a 500MHz parasitic oscillation.

"L1 is a split coil; this is fundamental to the design in order to avoid the use of a bypassing capacitor to ground at its centre. The

other half of this coil acts as a series tuned circuit and therefore presents a low impedance at resonance to ground at the DC feedpoint. If necessary, push-pull signals at a high impedance can be taken between the ends of L1 to ground; C1 and C2 are identical values and must be changed together. Varicap diodes, if used, must be matched, since any significant difference in value of C1 and C2 will inhibit oscillation.

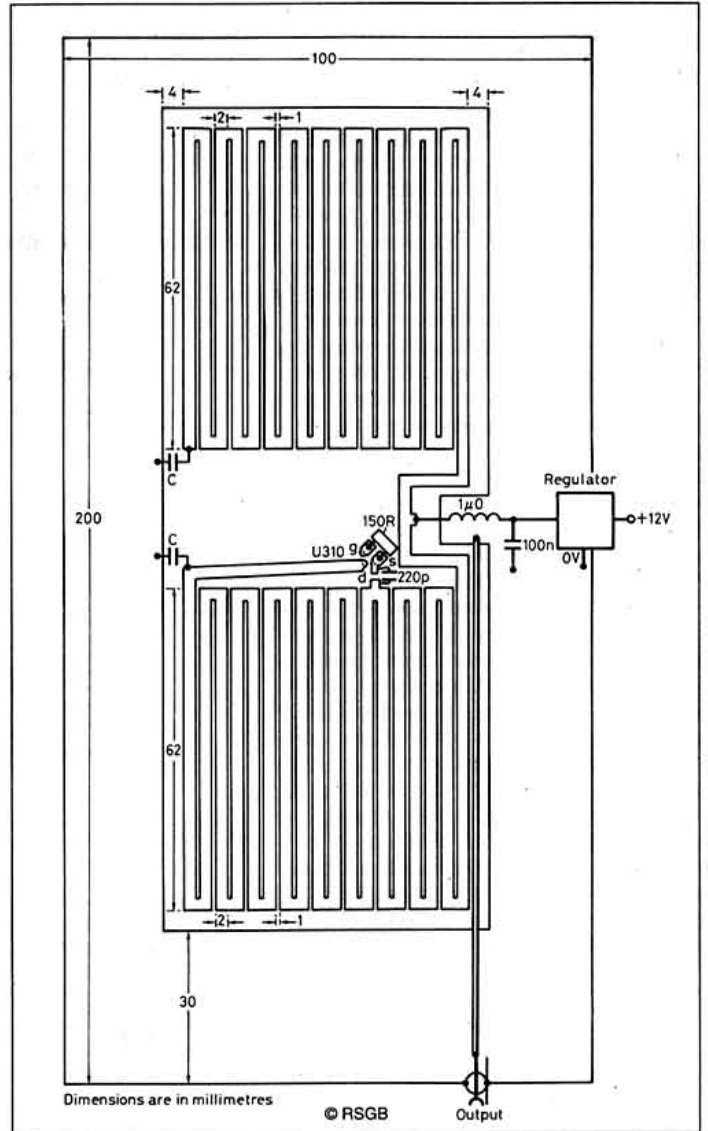


Fig 5: Later version of the stripline PCB artwork.

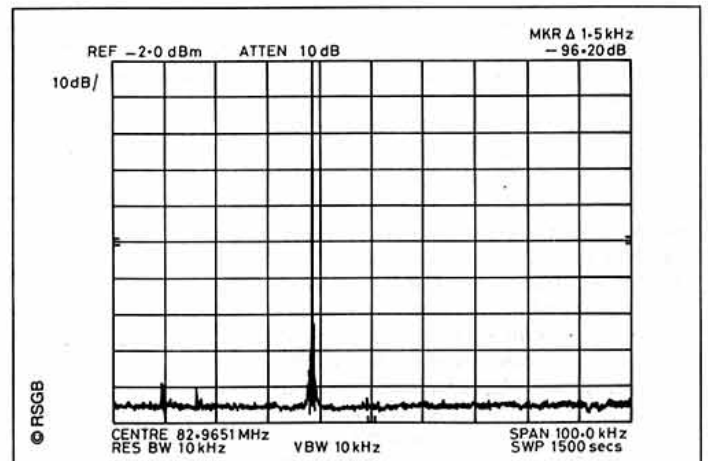


Fig 6: Spectra of stripline oscillator at 82.9MHz.

"Some tests were made using a 53MHz third-overtone crystal inserted between points. Noise sidebands were down 98dB at 200Hz from centre frequency.

"Typical free-running spectra of the original oscillator at 76MHz are shown in Fig 3, about 98dB down at 2kHz. Contrast this with the superior stripline circuit (Figs 4 and 5) at 82.9MHz (Fig 6) and 201MHz (Fig 7). Most of the close-in phase noise noted in a run at

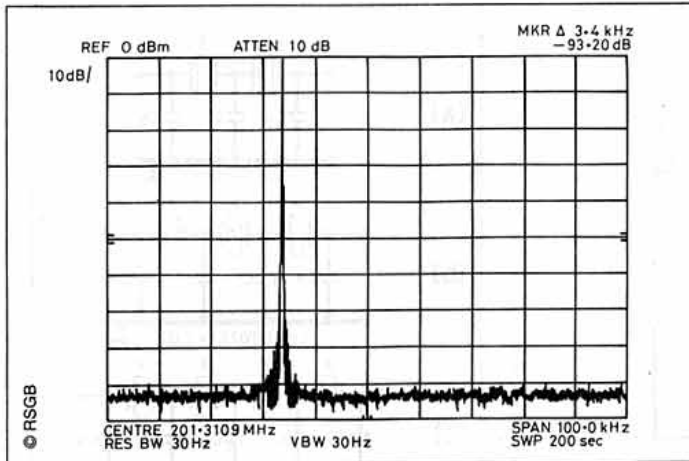


Fig 7: Spectra of stripline oscillator at 201MHz.

62MHz is due to FM at 50Hz presumably due to AC mains inducing fields in the tank coil causing low-level AM and FM modulation of the FET. In a closed loop of any useful bandwidth, these would be suppressed.

"So how good is the oscillator phase noise? It is visually superior to two of our professional high-grade synthesized signal generators, but without access to a Hewlett Packard phase-noise measuring system or other methods of measurement more suited to home construction, exact figures can not yet be given. Nevertheless, it is clear that the oscillator shows great promise. It is intended to use one or more stripline oscillators in the design of a low-phase-noise synthesized local oscillator system when time permits.

"Two further stripline oscillator layouts have been implemented for the frequency range 20 to 50MHz and are being tested. One of these uses thinner and closer tracks with the object of reducing the physical size of the PCB. A practical PCB layout for the local oscillator of a receiver would probably have the two striplines back-to-back on two separate PCBs so that a band-change wafer switch (perhaps driven by a stepper motor) would be simple to accommodate.

"Finally, it needs to be stressed that the design of the voltage regulator is important in order to obtain results as good as, or better than, a 9V battery as the oscillator power source. The best spectrum results have been achieved with a regulator output of 8 to 9V. Conventional IC regulators slightly degrade the oscillator noise floor, particularly close-in. The simple regulator circuit shown in Fig 8 gives good results and was used during the measurements shown but could probably be improved with a little more loop gain. In this design the regulator voltage reference is a high gm FET type 10KM driven by a J510 JFET current source and has low-noise characteristics.

ORIGINS OF THE 'ULTRA-LINEAR' AUDIO AMPLIFIER

IN THE 1950s, MUCH USE was made in 'high-fidelity' audio systems of the so-called 'ultra-linear' amplifier circuit in which the screen-grid (G2) of the output pentode or beam-tetrode valve(s) is connected to a tapping (or tappings) on the primary of the audio output transformer as shown in Fig 9. Rather surprisingly I cannot recall any attempt to

utilise this configuration (sometimes termed the 'triode-tetrode' circuit) to improve the linearity of push-pull or single-ended RF power amplifiers although logically there seems no reason why this should not be effective in Class A designs.

Dr Tom Going (58 Cambridge Road, Southend, Essex SS1 1ES) has been trying to trace the origins of this 'ultra-linear' technique. He points out that it is well known that the famous Alan Blumlein of EMI took out a patent on this circuit in 1937 (British Patent 496 883) but his stated purpose was reduction of the output impedance of the valve and to prevent damage if the load became disconnected (Keith Thrower, 1993). An exhaustive study of the circuit by F Langford Smith and R R Chilton in 1955 reported that the earliest reference to the circuit they had traced was in student notes written in 1933 by R Lackey and R R Chilton of the Australian Radio College.

However, L Williams of Solihull has drawn Tom Going's attention to the Ekco RS3 broadcast receiver (four valve 'straight' receiver

plus valve rectifier) as reviewed in *Wireless World* (August 26, 1931) in which it was specifically stated "down the primary of the output transformer there is a potential drop of some 25V, and into this primary is tapped the screening grid of the pentode, an arrangement which produces the necessary tone correction required with the pentode output valve."

This seems to indicate that the Ekco design team (possibly Anthony W Martin, then Assistant Chief Engineer and/or Harold Hunt, Senior Radio Design Engineer) should be credited with originating the ultra-linear configuration as early as 1931. Dr Going would be interested to hear from anyone who can contribute any further information on the origins of this means of reducing distortion (improving linearity) of pentode and tetrode valves. It would also be interesting to discover whether anyone has investigated the use of this load-tapping technique for RF linear amplifiers.

EXPANDED ANALOGUE VOLTMETERS

THE TRADITIONAL METHOD of checking the state of a lead-acid battery is to use a hydrometer to measure the specific gravity. It may be more convenient simply to measure accurately its voltage under load or charge.

John Grebenkemper, KI6WX in introducing 'An inexpensive, expanded-range analogue voltmeter' (*QST*, December 1992, pp52-54 with correction to Fig 1 in *QST*, February 1993, p78) writes: "When discharging a battery, the potential across the battery terminals depends on the charge left in the battery and how fast you're discharging it. When charging a battery, the terminal voltage and the charging current can tell you how much the battery has been recharged. The charging voltage of a float charger must be set precisely, or the battery can be over- or under-charged. For a 12V, lead-acid battery, all of these voltages should be known to within 100mV to make a meaningful interpretation of a battery's condition.

"An inexpensive digital voltmeter can be used, but I prefer to use an analogue meter. Why? Because it gives me a better intrinsic feel for the actual state of the battery's charge. Unfortunately, conventional analogue voltmeters don't have sufficient precision for such measurements. However, by expanding the

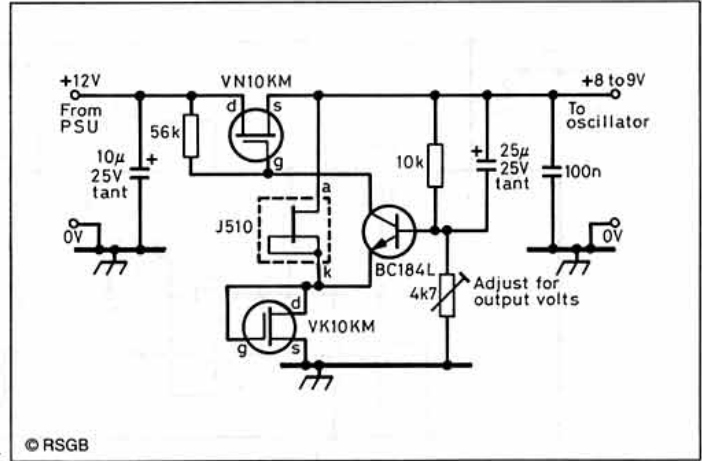


Fig 8: Low-noise voltage regulator as use for the G3SBI low-noise oscillator.

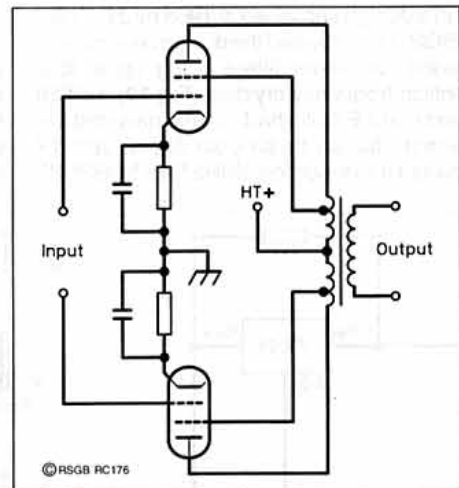


Fig 9: A typical push-pull 'Ultra-Linear' Class A audio amplifier used in the 1950s and 1960s. The tetrode or pentode screen-grids are connected to tappings on the output transformer resulting in a mode of operation intermediate between tetrodes/pentodes and triodes. This form of distributed load offered the following advantages: less overall negative feedback required for a given result, thus giving a better margin of stability; reduction of harmonic distortion; greater efficiency, 36% against 27% for triodes or triode-connected tetrodes; much lower peak variations in current than inherent with triode output stages, placing less stringent requirements on the power supply.

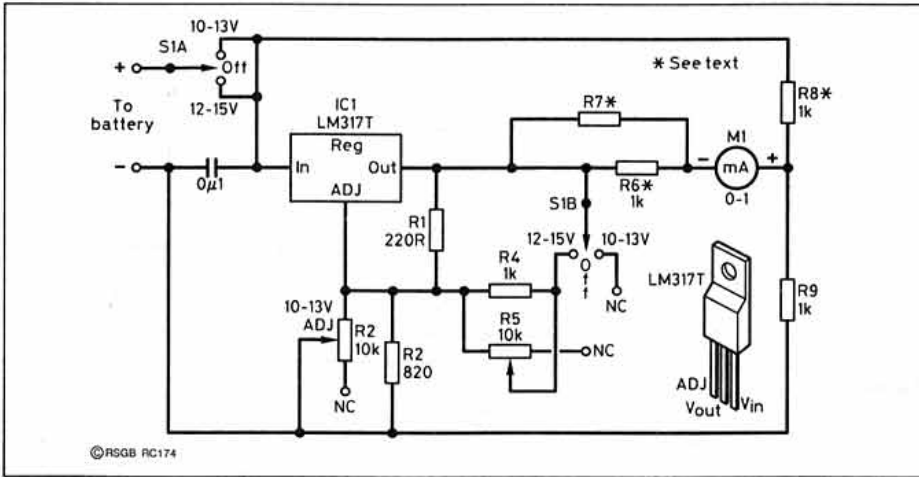


Fig 10: Expanded-range analogue voltmeter as described by K16WX in the December 1992 issue of QST. Intended for checking the state of 12V lead-acid batteries it provides two expanded voltage ranges, 10 to 13 volts and 12 to 15 volts. Unless otherwise specified, resistors are 0.25W, 5% tolerance carbon-composition or film units. Use of 1% tolerance resistors for R6, R8 and R9 is desirable but not essential since variations are removed during calibration. Value of R7 depends on meter, K16WX used 8.2K.

range of the voltmeter around the measurement range of interest, you'll significantly improve that accuracy."

K16WX provided details of an arrangement whereby a 0-1mA meter could provide a voltmeter range of 10-13V for measuring the discharge voltage and 12-15V for the charging voltage. Expanded-range voltmeters are formed by connecting one end of the meter to a reference voltage instead of to ground. Most simple expanded voltmeters use a Zener diode to provide the reference voltage but this has the disadvantage of a reference voltage that varies between different Zener diodes, and temperatures. Instead, K16WX uses a three-terminal adjustable voltage regulator such as the LM317T to provide the reference voltage since this varies only slightly over time and temperature variations.

Fig 10 shows the circuit diagram of the expanded-range voltmeter as described by K16WX in his article. Subsequently, in the May 1993 issue, he presented a modified arrangement and also showed how the same principles could be applied to an expanded-range AC voltmeter (95-140V) using a voltage detector that approximately measures the average of the voltage. The average

value tracks the RMS value more accurately for complex (non-sinusoidal) waveforms than the more commonly used peak detector, making the meter's accuracy less dependent on the purity of the waveform.

PKS Rosenbeck, OZ5PZ (OZ, 3/94, pp140-142) draws on some but not all of K16WX's ideas in presenting a single-range (10-15V) DC meter that can also be used with an adapter to provide a 200-250V expanded-range AC meter: Fig 11(a) and (b).

LADDER FILTERS

THE JANUARY 1994 TT (pp37-39) described recent work by Colin Horrabin, G3SBI, on developing crystal ladder filters for use in high-performance receiver front-ends. The starting point was the information given in AR77 (pp66-69) which drew on a 1976 article by J Pochet, F6BQP, who in turn had summarised a design published in 1968 by J E Colin, F6BQP. This provided the design co-efficients needed for ladder filters using up to four identical frequency crystals (Fig 12). G3SBI found that J E Colin had, in fact, provided co-efficients for up to six-pole filters. Jan TT included a five-section 9MHz filter by G3SBI.

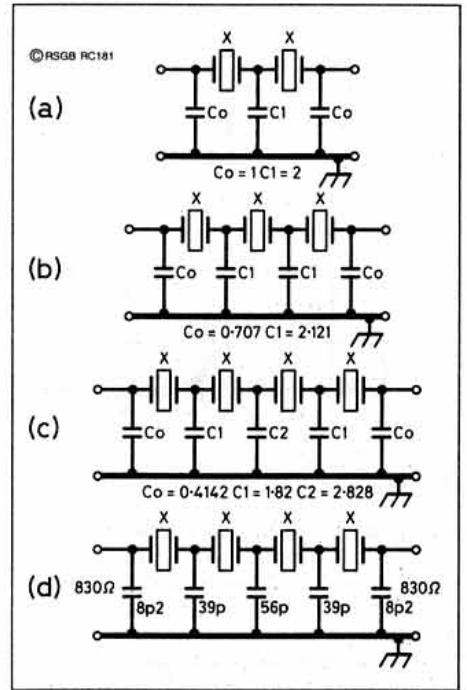


Fig 12: Crystal ladder filters as investigated by F6BQP in 1976 based on the earlier work by J E Colin. All crystals (X) are of the same resonant frequency. To calculate values for the capacitors multiply the coefficients by $1/2\pi fR$ where f is frequency of crystal in Hertz, R is input and output termination impedance, and 2π is roughly 6.28. Coefficients for 2, 3 and 4 crystal units are shown in (a), (b) and (c) respectively, while (d) shows a practical realization of a four-pole filter using 8314kHz crystals, 10% preferred-value capacitors and termination impedance of 820Ω. For crystals between 8 and 10MHz the termination impedance should be between about 800 and 1000Ω for SSB filters, lower frequency crystals require higher design impedances to obtain sufficient bandwidth. For CW filters use lower impedance and/or lower frequency crystals.

While four and five-pole crystal ladder designs can produce effective SSB or CW filters, their shape factors tend to be inferior to the best half-lattice crystal filters, broadening out around the -50 to -60dB level. More sections can be expected to improve the shape of ladder filters provided that this can be done without unduly increasing the insertion loss.

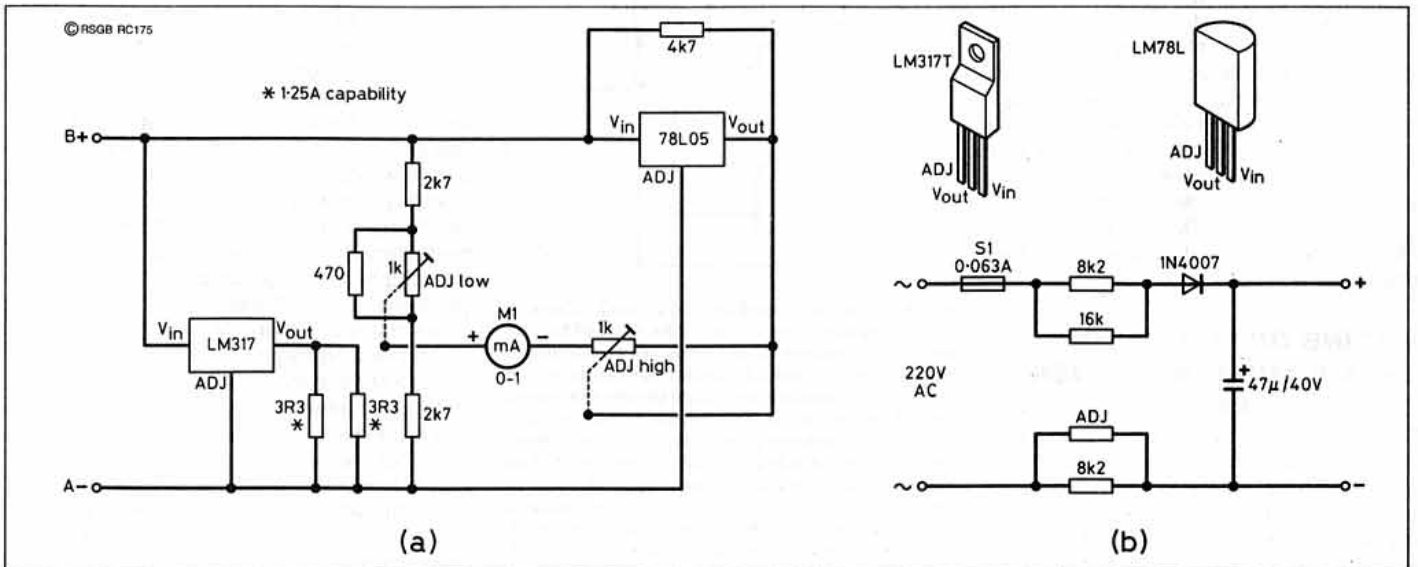


Fig 11: (a) OZ5PZ's battery tester with expanded range meter; (b) An adaptor for 220V AC mains voltages.

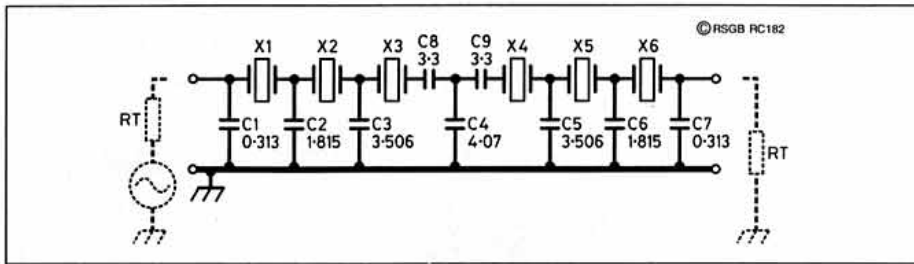


Fig 13: Coefficients for 6-pole filter as investigated by G3SBI. X1 to X6 are crystal of similar resonant frequency fr. Then $F = 1/(2\pi \times fr \times RT)$. Cn = coefficient x F.

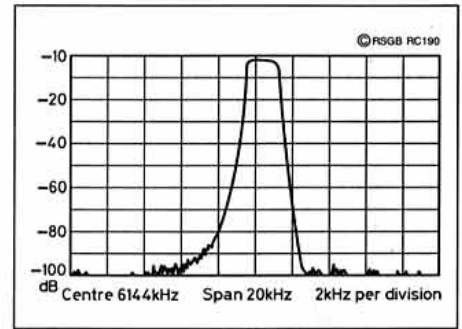


Fig 16: Measured performance of the 10-pole filter.

G3SBI draws attention to two useful articles on ladder filter design: (1) 'High-performance crystal filter design' by Bill Carver, K60LG (*Communications Quarterly*, Winter 1993, pp11-18) which features 8-pole and 14-pole filters designed with the aid of LADPAC software; and (2) 'A unified approach to the design of crystal ladder filters' by Wes Hayward, W7ZOI (*QST*, May 1982).

G3SBI, has continued his investigation of ladder-filters using Microcap software and then verified on further practical designs. As a result, he has found that the J E Colin article

appears to have an error in the centre coefficient given for the six-pole filter. G3SBI has also provided design coefficients for 8-pole and 10-pole filters together with practical capacitor values for 8-pole, and 10-pole (optionally 9-pole) filter designs, both using 6.144MHz crystal. He suggests that an optimum frequency for ladder filters for totally home-constructed receivers might well be around 6MHz.

His 6, 8 and 10-pole filters (see Figs 13, 14 and 15) have been constructed from IQD crystals (stock No A133A at 6.144MHz, HC49,

30pF). Nominal crystal parameters: L_s 36.3003mH, C_s 18.4952F-15, R_s 14 Ω , C_p 4.5pF. going from 6 to 8 or more poles significantly improves the shape factor and symmetry: see Fig 16 for the measured response of the 10-pole filter. The choice of 6.144MHz is the design impedance level for SSB bandwidths is then 1500 Ω . For CW, a 225 Ω design with 6-poles would give a -6dB bandwidth of 400Hz, a -60dB bandwidth of 1.2kHz and an insertion loss of 4dB. **G3VA**

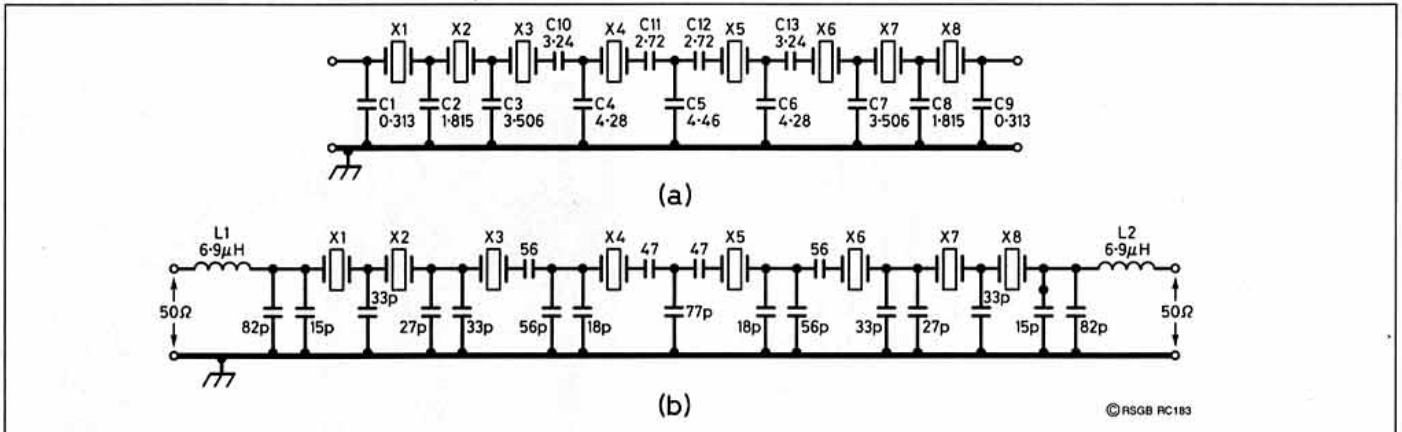


Fig 14(a): Coefficients for 8-pole filter. (b) Practical capacitor values for 8-pole 6.144MHz filter providing SSB bandwidth of 2kHz. All capacitors Suflex 2.50%, X1-X8 IQD Stock A133A, L2, L2 6.9 μ H comprising 39 turns of 0.314mm diameter bicezflux enamel on Micrometals T50-6 toroids (Cirkit). Measured performance: 2kHz at -6dB, 4.4kHz at -60dB, insertion loss 1.7dB. Stopband better than 100dB down. Note that the filter design impedance is 1500 Ω . The 500 Ω matching section capacitor includes 5.6pF capacitance due to C2.

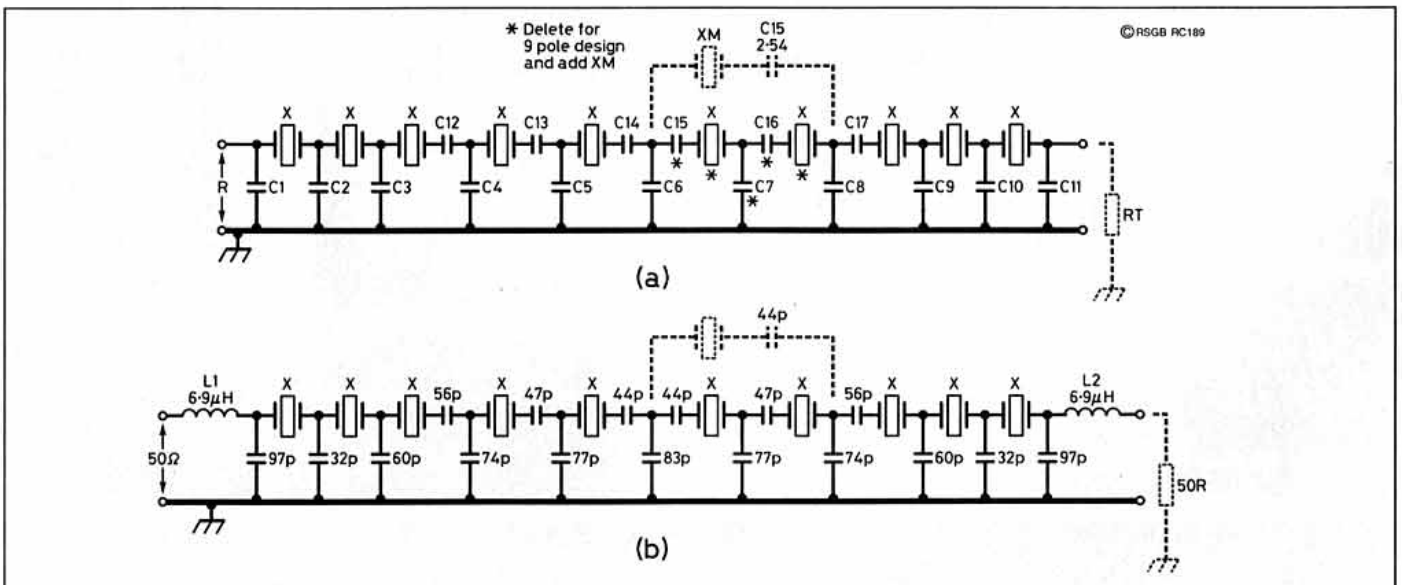


Fig 15(a): Coefficients for 10-pole design (variations for 9-pole design indicated) C1, C11 0.313. C2, C10 1.815. CV3, C9 3.47. C4, C8 4.28. C5, C7 4.46. C6 5.09. C12, C17 3.24. C13, C16 2.72. C14, C15 2.54. At 6.144MHz RT 2000 Ω gives -6dB bandwidth of 2250Hz; with RT 1500 Ω gives 1850Hz. -6 to -60dB shape factor 1.8:1. (b) Practical realisation of ten pole 6.144MHz filter with a design impedance of 1500 Ω showing 50 Ω matching networks. Insertion loss -2.1dB. -6dB bandwidth 1850Hz, -60dB bandwidth 3300Hz giving shape factor of 1.8:1. L1, L2 are 39 turns of Of 0.314 dia enamel on Micrometals T50-6 toroids (Cirkit). All capacitors made up from 2.50% Suflex.

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The Analyser III Linear Circuit Simulator

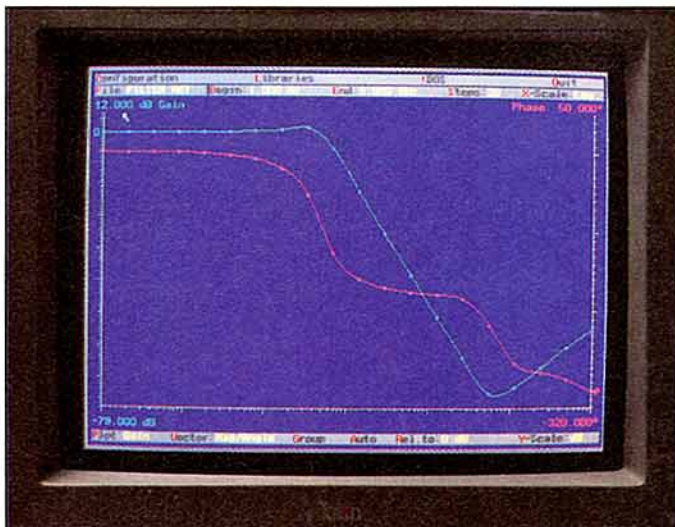
Paul Lovell, G3YMP, investigates a PC-based simulator

WHILE MANY constructors derive much pleasure from a 'try-it-and-see' approach to circuit design, there are times when most of us would like to adopt a more scientific approach. I was therefore pleased to have the opportunity of evaluating the latest version of a comprehensive software package from the Huntingdon-based company Number One Systems Ltd, run by RSGB member, Roger Wareham, G0GXS.

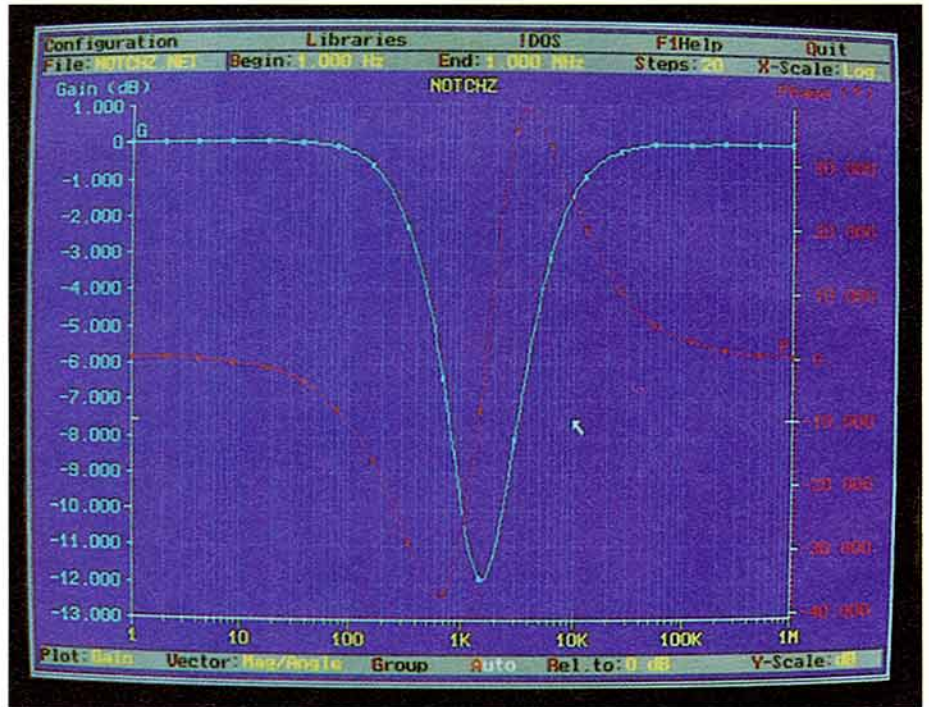
LET'S GET STARTED

MOST SOFTWARE-BASED analogue circuit simulators require a fast computer with considerable memory capacity, so it came of something of a relief to know that this one had relatively modest hardware requirements. Analyser III is a linear circuit analysis program running on industry-standard IBM-PC compatible computers, with MS-DOS version 3.0 or later. An EGA or VGA screen (preferably colour) is also necessary.

Other requirements are at least 640kbytes of RAM, and a hard disk drive. Although most features of the program can be accessed via the keyboard, a mouse is necessary to obtain full benefits from the many facilities. Most of my tests were done on an Amstrad 2086 (XT) PC, but ANALYSER III was also put through it's paces on a Hewlett Packard Vectra 486 machine. As was to be expected, the program ran much faster on the 486, although the Amstrad XT performance was quite usable. Typical screen displays are shown in the photographs.



The Analyser III will run on most types of PC.



Some readers may find the methods used to simulate circuits a little strange, but in fact they are quite easy to use after a little practice. First a 'netlist' is created, which describes the components in the circuit together with the interconnections between them. This may be directly entered from the program, or used with a separate text editor if desired. An example of how this is done given in Table 1.

VISITING THE LIBRARY

ONCE A CIRCUIT HAS BEEN designed, and proven to operate satisfactorily, it may be used as a 'building block' in a much larger design such as a receiver or multi-stage amplifier. For instance, a band-pass filter may be constructed from a high-pass filter followed by a low-pass one, and component values en-

tered from the computer keyboard until the required response is obtained.

Simple or complex circuits may be entered into a library and stored in memory so that they're available for use at a later date. In this way, it's a simple matter to enter the characteristics of a different transistor or integrated circuit by simply referring to the manufacturer's data sheet. ANALYSER III already contains a selection of components such as resistors, capacitors and transistors (known as 'primitives') for use in simpler circuits.

Once the circuit has been entered, the frequency range of interest is specified. This can be any sector between 0.001Hz and 999GHz, which covers most of the amateur bands in common use! The frequency display

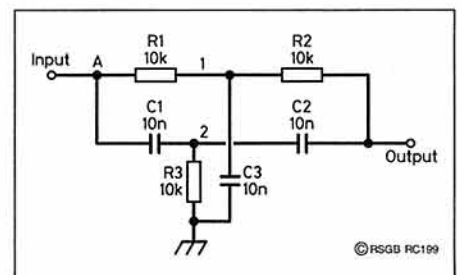


Fig 1: Circuit used to determine the response of a simple notch filter (see photograph above).

/R1[R] [A=IN] [B=1] R:10K
#
/R2[R] [A=1] [B=OUT] R:10K
#
/R3[R] [A=2] [B=GROUND] R:10K
#
/C1[C] [A=IN] [B=2] C:10n
#
/C2[C] [A=2] [B=OUT] C:10n
#
/C3[C] [A=1] [B=GROUND] C:10n
#

Table 1: Netlist of component values for the simple notch filter.

and it doesn't matter whether your speciality is HF, VHF, UHF or microwaves! Stripline techniques are fully supported, and you can evaluate the performance of your circuit by entering the substrate parameters and stripline dimensions. Open and short-circuit stubs are also catered for - this program is a boon for those attempting to match antennas to 50ohm transceiver outputs. Or how about a selective IF amplifier? Just see page A-6 of the manual and off you go!

A PRACTICAL APPLICATION

I THOUGHT IT WOULD BE interesting to try out a practical application - in this case a simple 1.5kHz notch filter, with the phase and amplitude response shown in the photograph. Incidentally, this example along with many others can be accurately simulated from the library software. Fig 1 gives the circuit diagram for the notch filter. Study this carefully, and compare it with the net list given in Table 1. HF types might like to try the circuit of Fig 2, but if the response isn't quite what you need then you can easily enter the parameters of a different RF transistor.

Note how the inputs, outputs and nodes (signal points) are detailed, along with the values of the components such as resistors and capacitors. Should you require a slightly different frequency or phase response, then this is easily incorporated by changing the value of one or more components in the netlist and running the program again. In just

can be either log or linear, unless the range is less than 2:1 (eg 3.5 to 3.8MHz for 80m). In cases such as these the frequency display will be linear.

A most impressive feature of ANALYSER III is the way in which the horizontal and vertical scales of the graphical display are automatically adjusted to give an accurate readout of phase and amplitude - a professional feature for such low-priced software. Unfortunately, the range of printer drivers is limited to Hewlett Packard laser or dot matrix types - the increasingly popular inkjet printers are not supported in all respects. However I found that an adequate screen print-out was possible in most cases.

Several examples are included in the manual to make sure you get the best from the program. These are especially interesting for amateurs,

a few seconds (depending on the speed of your PC), you will have a new set of response curves.

HAPPY CONCLUSIONS

FOR FIRST-TIME USERS OF this type of program, a comprehensive but easily understood manual is a must - and Analyser III leaves little to be desired in this respect. Users are first given an overview of it's capabilities, and then taken on a 'grand tour' of the many high-performance features.

Although there is not enough space to mention all of the many useful features of Analyser III, I hope that this review will give an insight into the vast range of possibilities that software simulation has made possible. For those of you who wish to progress further, Number One Systems Ltd can also supply Smith Charts and a PCB design program (EASY-PC).

There's really no need to 'run before you can walk' with this software. Start with, say, a simple RF amplifier and you'll soon get a feel for something more advanced! For electronic engineers and constructors alike, Analyser III provides a fascinating insight into cost-effective circuit design for the 1990s.

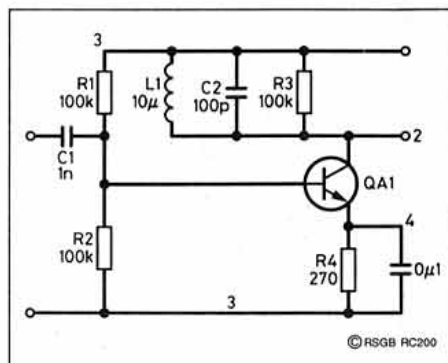


Fig 2: This amplifier exhibits a peaked band pass response centred at about 5MHz.

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RX84 Advanced HF Receiver

The third of a five part project by Tommy E Bay, OZ5KG

AS STATED IN Part 1 this is an advanced project incorporating the latest developments in HF receiver technology. It takes information and inspiration from many sources, any one or more of which could be included in your receiver or transceiver design. The article concentrates on the signal handling aspects of the design and gives detailed circuit details and working descriptions.

The synthesizer and control microprocessor used in the described design are commercial products so are described at block diagram level only.

The switched mode power supply used in the original design will not be described because of the safety aspect regarding this type of circuit but the DC power requirements will be given.

In the first part of this article we considered the design of the RX84 as a whole and in the second part we looked at the front end of the receiver in detail. Now for the IF stages.

THE THIRD IF AMPLIFIER AND AGC AMPLIFIER

THE THIRD 1MHz AMPLIFIER characteristics are shown in Figs 10 and 11. The use of a third IF after the selectivity determining filter IF might be questioned. It is used for two reasons. The first is to prevent the product detector beat-oscillator IF-leakage into the

amplifier ahead of the filters. Also it is easier to construct detectors at lower frequencies.

The 9MHz signal from the second IF is converted to 1MHz in the SBL-1 balanced mixer with an 8MHz signal from the second synthesizer.

The two MC1590 amplifiers, feed a CA3001 driving a small power-amplifier. This circuit provides three low-distortion outputs of up to several volts, reasonably well isolated from each other by the very low internal impedance of the amplifier.

One of the outputs drives the product detector, which is a normal diode ring mixer. Another output feeds the FM-detector and the third one drives the AGC-detector.

The AGC circuit is shown in Fig 12. The signal level performance (Fig 10) and was measured using a signal generator at 10MHz, AM, 30% modulation. The AGC has a fast attack-time of about 15 milliseconds, a hold-time, which can be chosen to be either 0.5 to 1 second or about 2.5 seconds. The decay time is about 2–300 milliseconds. This AGC-circuit has been in operation for many years in our old receiver, and operates very well.

An AGC test is shown in Fig 11(a) with the AGC control switched to SHORT HOLD. An input signal is made jump from about 20dB μ V to about 75dB μ V and back again after one second. In Fig 11(b) the AGC control is switched to LONG HOLD and a 75dB μ V signal is applied and removed again after about two seconds. The 'knees' at the bottom

of the curves are a function of correcting the AGC circuit non-linearity. This changes the linearity errors into time constant errors.

Recently developments in AGC design (not yet tried in this design) use diode-switched banks of fixed attenuators (for instance 1, 2, 4, 8 and 16dB), placed at suitable positions along the receiver path, and controlled by a window discriminator. This way of obtaining perfect gain distribution, and a very exact S-meter reading can be obtained simply by summing up the amount of attenuation switched in.

THE IF FILTER MODULE

THIS MODULE (FIG 13 overpage) contains the main selectivity determining circuits of the receiver. This 9MHz second IF stage uses four, eight-poled KVG-filters, which are switched in cascade depending on the required selectivity. At maximum bandwidth (7.5kHz), all the filters in this module are switched out and the selectivity dependent on the only filter active in this mode, namely the 41MHz filter in the input module.

When the CW-mode is selected, the incoming signal goes through all four filters.

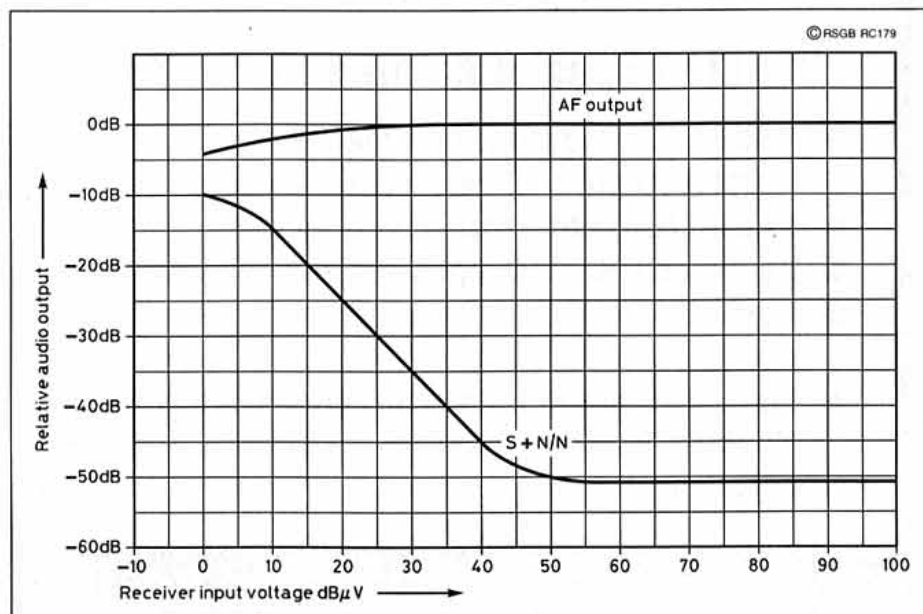


Fig 10: AGC signal level characteristics.

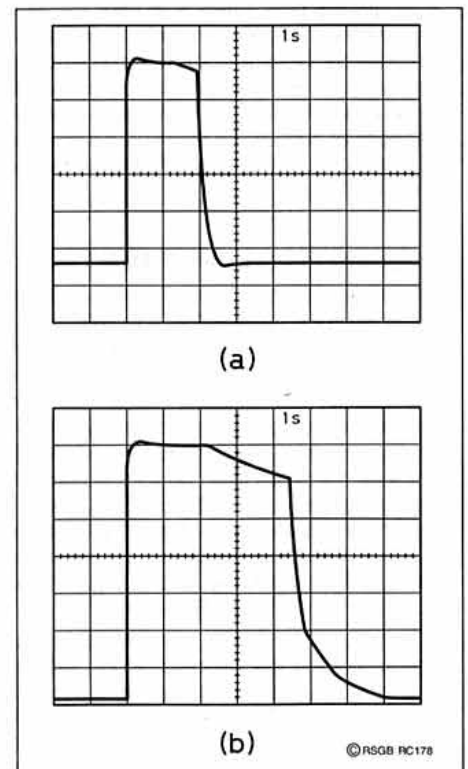


Fig 11: The AGC attack, holding and decaying characteristics.

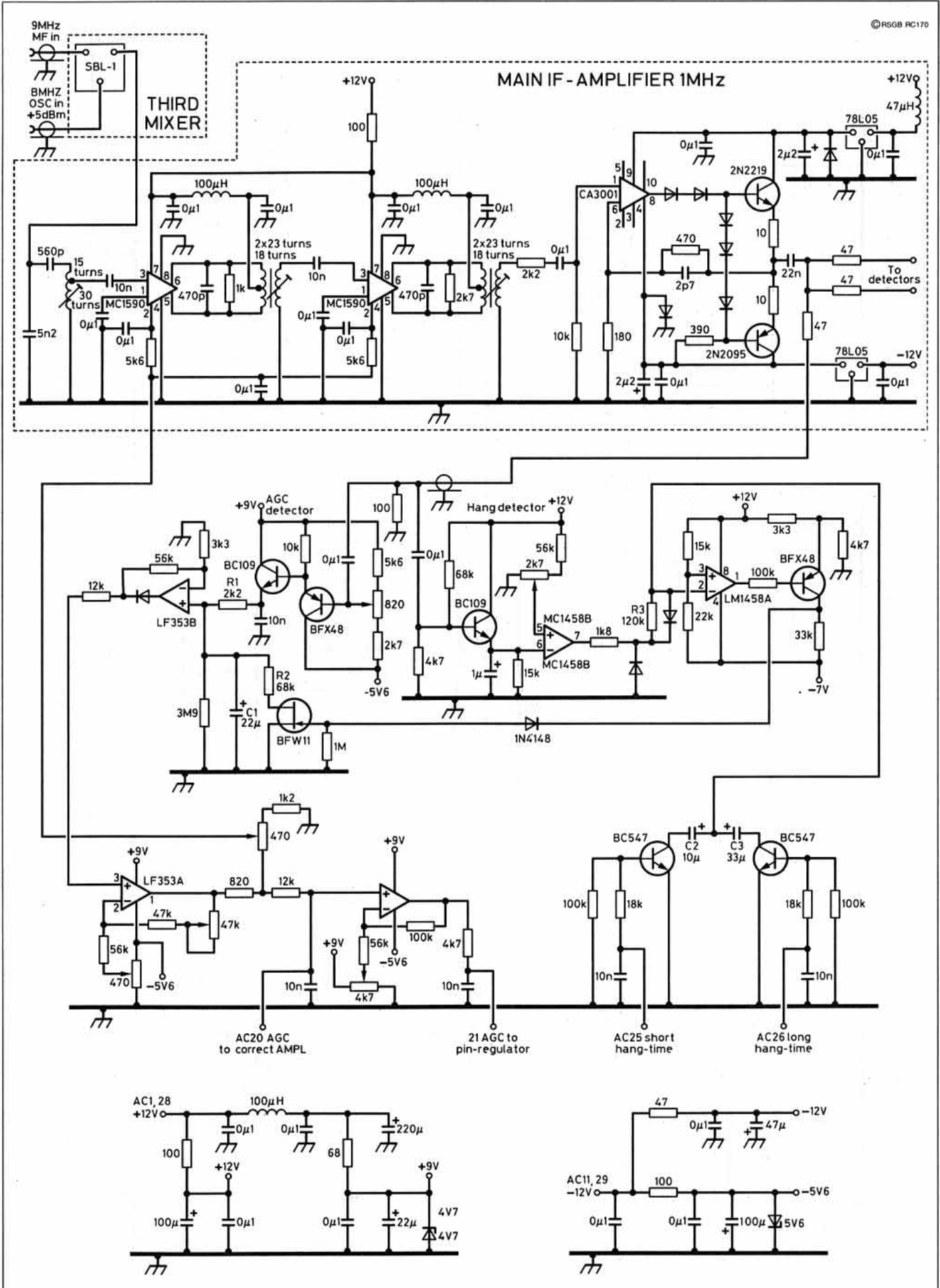


Fig 12: IF amplifier & AGC, circuit diagram.

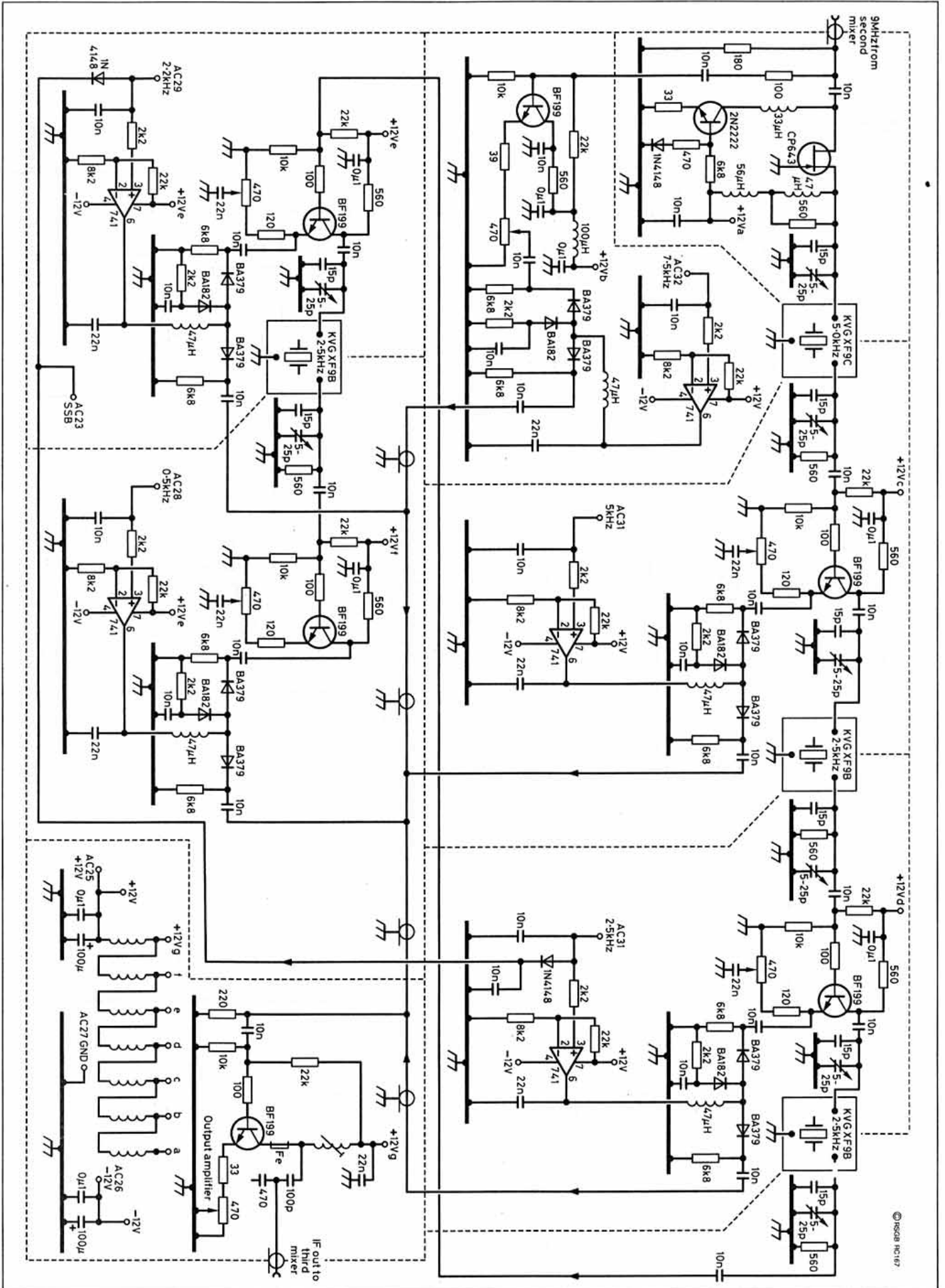
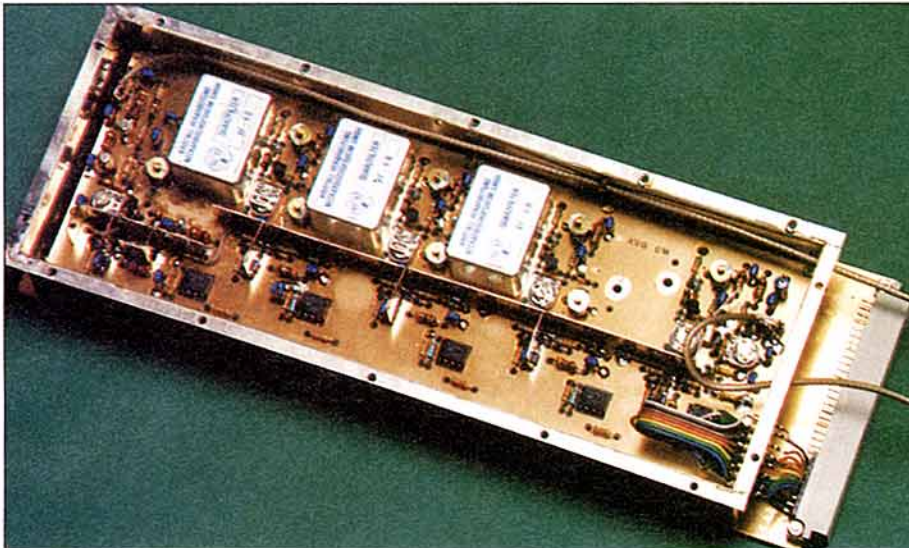


Fig 13: IF filter unit, circuit diagram.



The filter module. Some of the screening has been removed to show the component layout.

The first three filters have 100dB stop-band characteristics. Cascading the filters, tends to make the preceding, wider filter, suppress the side lobes of the following, narrower filter. (see Fig 14).

Selecting the various filter bandwidths is performed by PIN-diode switches which route the signal from the emitter of the buffer of the filter to be selected. Quite obviously a major problem is IF-signals leaking through the switches and wiring. Extensive shielding, partly visible in the photograph, was found to be necessary to overcome this problem.

The device used in the first amplifier of the filter module is a CP643, because of its fine IMD-performance and also because its input impedance is close to 50Ω over a very large bandwidth. We did find some small impedance variations at the CP643 input caused by interaction from the impedance variations of the succeeding filter. The 7.5kHz filter must be correctly terminated otherwise the group delay distortion across the 7.5kHz filter pass band would be unacceptable. This is important when all the second IF filters are switched out in the 7.5kHz bandwidth position.

Buffer stages are provided to separate the filters. These serve to compensate for filter losses while at the same time providing correct matching of the filter impedances. Compensation gains of the individual filter buffers are achieved using variable emitter resistors.

Ideally, the two 2.5kHz SSB-filters, which are connected together to operate as one 16-poled filter, should be obtained from the

same production line. Differences in the filters will make it impossible to adjust the ripple in the pass-band to a sufficiently low level.

The module noise figure, is only about 15dB. This is another reason for the high gain in the input module (19dB). The gain is adjusted for 0dB regardless of the chosen bandwidth, using the variable emitter resistors.

NOTE

THE RX84 IS AN ADVANCED project incorporating the latest developments in HF receiver technology. It takes information and inspiration from many sources, any one or more of which could be included in your receiver or transceiver design.

Although this is a complete receiver project it is not a detailed construction article and does not have designed printed circuit boards component lists.

With this design there is space in the cabinet sufficient for the transmitter modules so that the receiver can be changed into a transceiver at some future date.

... to be continued

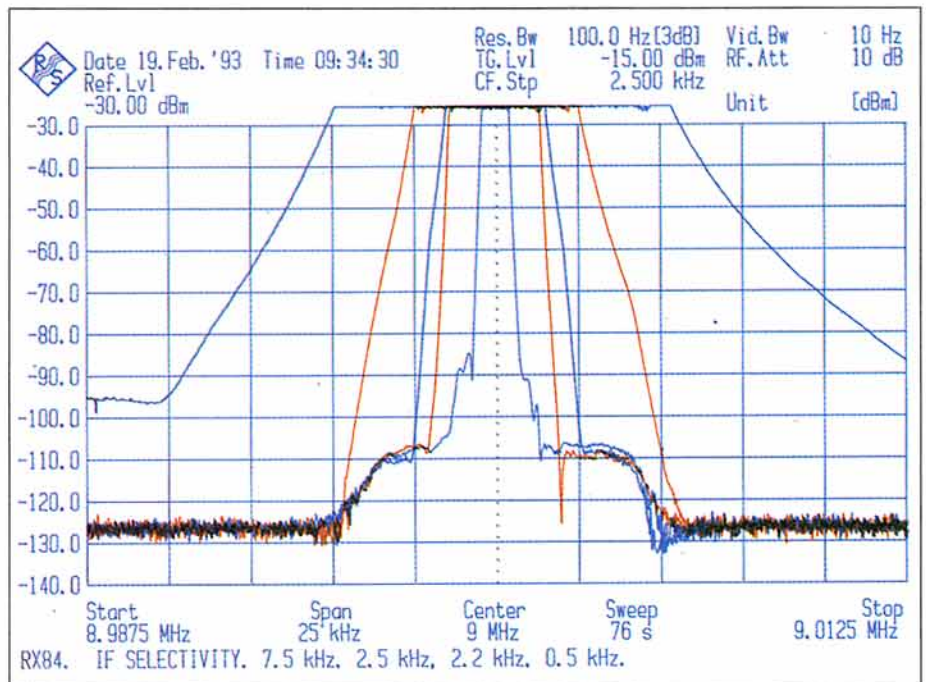


Fig 14: 9MHz filter characteristics. The 7.5kHz, 2.5kHz, 2.2kHz and 0.5kHz filters are cascaded.

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| N8D N plug male for 8D-2V..... | £3.70 |
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PRODUCT NEWS

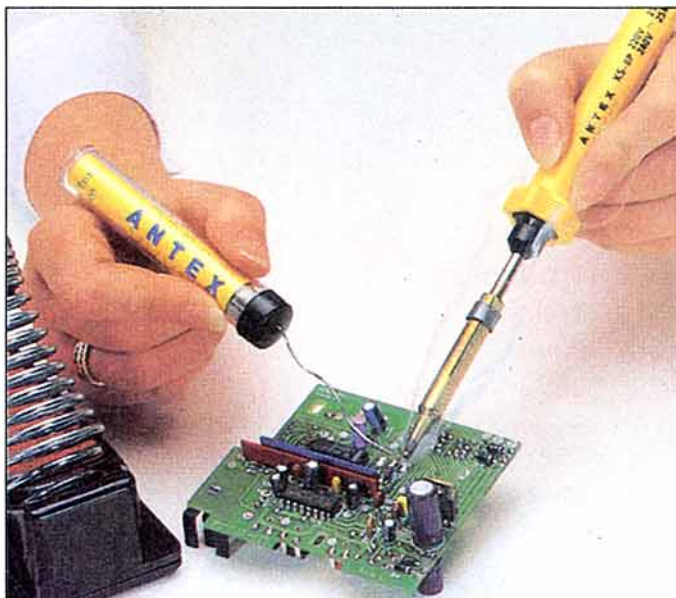
Note: Product news is compiled from press releases sent in by the manufacturers and distributors concerned. Details are published in good faith but *Radio Communication* cannot be held responsible for false or exaggerated claims made in the source material.

THE INTERNATIONAL Short Wave League has published the *Guide to English Language Short Wave Broadcasts to Europe - Summer Schedules 1994*. The 33-page booklet costs £1.30 or 2 IRCs, post paid.

ISWL, 10 Clyde Crescent, Wharton, Winsford, Cheshire CW7 3LA.

LAST RESORT Records are releasing a CD entitled *ICQ*. One of the tracks, *Monday Evening Grayline*, tells the sad story of a radio amateur whose marriage is breaking up - just because he took part in a 48-hour contest! Other tracks include: *I'm Not Climbing up the Tower Any More*, and *He's Always on the Air*. The songs are written by Andrew John Huddleston, (G3WZZ, OZ1XJ) were recorded in Nashville by him and XYL, Lissa.

Last Resort Records, Moellestien 53, DK-8000 Aarhus, Denmark. Tel: 011 45 86 130632.



IF YOU ARE interested in home construction, then you know how important it is to be able to solder properly. **Antex (Electronics) Ltd** produce an excellent leaflet entitled *An Introduction to Soldering* which includes sound advice on the practice of soldering, and some very good illustrations explaining about solder and the various bits for your iron. If you would like one of these leaflets, or any other information about soldering irons, contact them direct at:

Antex (Electronics) Ltd, 2 Westbridge Industrial Estate, Tavistock, Devon PL19 8DE. Tel: 0822 613565; Fax: 0822 617598.



THE NEW **TEN TEC ARGO** TRANSCEIVER, is a low power (5W) version of the popular Ten Tec 50W Scout reviewed in RadCom Nov 93. It looks identical to the Scout, but the original specification has been improved. The Argo is priced at £539 inc VAT - £60 cheaper than the earlier Scout - and this includes the 40m module. Modules are available as optional extras covering every band from 160m to 10m at £39.95 each. Definitely a rig to check out for the QRP enthusiast and the Novice. The Argo is available from Waters & Stanton who have just been appointed the sole UK distributor by the Cushcraft Corporation, so will now be stocking their highly successful range of VHF and HF vertical antennas and beams.

Waters & Stanton Electronics, 22 Main Road, Hockley, Essex SS5 4QS. Tel: 0702 206835.



A DEVELOPMENT which may interest readers is a new teletext system being tested by the Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation. Developed by Teltex AS, ConCept3 is a high definition text system based on a new standard CEPT3 (the present system, CEPT1, was pioneered by British Telecom in the 1970s).

Compared to what is presently available on European TV, ConCept3 has twenty times the resolution (480 x 230 picture elements) and 600 times as many colours, allowing designers greater scope with complex graphics and different languages. Teltex market the CEPT3 decoder required for the new system.

Enquiries to: Thomas Groth, Teltex AS, PO Box 9166 Grønland, 0134 Oslo, Norway. Tel: +47 22 171190; Fax: +47 22 171620.



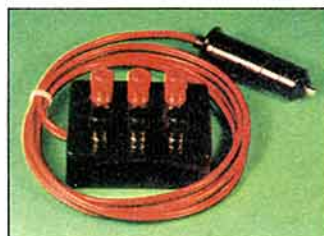
THE **TIM BOX** is a super gadget for connecting all your mobile communications equipment to your vehicle's power supply. Designed specifically to power handhelds and linear amplifiers up to 40W, it is also ideal for most mobile rigs.

All you do is plug the box into your vehicle's cigar lighter socket, then connect your equipment to the Tim Box terminals direct or by using four-millimetre banana plugs.

The cigar lighter plug has a built-in fuse to protect against accidents but, of course, all power leads should still be fused.

The unit is available by mail order only and costs just £13 including postage and packing. Cheques should be made payable to T R Bridgland-Taylor.

Tim Box, J P Micro Services, Unit 5, Churchward Trading Estate, Barrs Court Road, Hereford HR1 1EN. Tel: 0432 355155; Fax: 0432 354154.



Tone Modulated HF Impedance Bridge

Concluding a project by E Chicken, MBE, G3BIK

A SELECTION OF LOW-VALUE capacitors is required, (10, 33, 47, 100, 150, 220, 330, 390, 470pF) preferably close-tolerance silver-mica or polystyrene, but low-voltage metallised ceramic would suffice in the interests of economy at a slightly reduced overall accuracy. Also required is a selection of low-value resistors, (10, 33, 51, 75, 100, 150, 200, 240, 270Ω carbon film 1/3 watt). The photograph shows, for guidance only, typical calibrated R and C dials.

Calibration is simple, and requires no specialist test equipment.

- 1 Set frequency-compensation trimmer capacitor VC2 to its minimum mesh.
- 2 Set all four trimmer sections of VC1 to minimum mesh.
- 3 Connect an AM/SSB receiver to the bridge Rx terminals.
- 4 Switch on receiver and tune to about 3.5MHz, AM or SSB.
- 5 Switch bridge to NOISE. This also switches the bridge ON. The random-noise sound will be heard from the receiver audio.
- 6 Switch bridge from NOISE to TONE. A 1kHz tone will be heard on AM, but may not be pronounced on SSB unless the receiver has a variable BFO. The random-noise will still be audible.

Calibration of Variable Resistor RV1 for the Resistive Component R of the Unknown Impedance.

- 7 Connect the 51Ω resistor to Z terminals.
- 8 Adjust RV1 and VC1 controls to obtain the sharpest null in audio-noise.
- 9 Draw a short radial-line on the VC1 dial-label at the Null position. This will be at or about mid-way of the control's movement.
- 10 Write 51 on the RV1 dial at the Null position.
- 11 With the VC1 dial still at its mid-mark, replace 51Ω external resistor by 10Ω and readjust RV1 for Null.
- 12 Write 10 on RV1 dial at the new Null position.
- 13 Repeat steps 12, 13 with resistors 33, 75, 100, 150, 200, 240 and 270Ω, writing the resistor value on RV1 dial at each new Null position.
- 14 Write the letter R in bold print on the RV1 dial.

Calibration of Variable Capacitor VC1 for the Capacitive Reactance Xc component of the Unknown Impedance

- 15 Connect one wire of the 51Ω resistor to the earthy Z terminal.
- 16 Connect 100pF capacitor between the 51Ω free-wire and the other Z terminal (ie in series with C6).
- 17 Adjust RV1 and VC1 controls for sharpest Null. RV1 dial should still read 51.
- 18 Write 100 on VC1 dial at its new Null position.
- 19 With RV1 knob still at its 51 dial-mark, repeat steps 16-18 using capacitors 10, 33, 47, 150, 220, 330, 390, 470pF. Write pF value ie 10,33 etc on VC1 at each new Null position.
- 20 Write XC in bold letters on the now calibrated Capacitive Reactance sector of the VC1 dial.

Calibration of Variable Capacitor VC1 for the Inductive Reactance XL component of the Unknown Impedance.

- 21 Connect 51Ω resistor across Z terminals.
- 22 Solder 100pF capacitor across C6.
- 23 Adjust VC1 and RV1 for sharpest Null in audio. RV1 dial should still indicate 51.
- 24 Write 100 on VC1 dial at the Null position, in the clean sector.
- 25 Repeat steps 22-24 using capacitors 10, 33, 47, 150, 220, 330, 390, 470pF. Write the pF value ie 10, 33 etc on VC1 dial at each new Null position.
- 26 Remove final test capacitor from across C6.

- 27 Leave 51Ω resistor connected across Z terminals.

- 28 Write XL in bold letters on the now calibrated Inductive Reactance sector of the VC1 dial.

Adjustment of frequency-compensation trimmer capacitor VC2.

- 29 Adjust RV1 and VC1 for sharpest Null. RV1 dial should read 51. VC1 dial should be at its mid-mark.
- 30 Re-tune receiver to about 28MHz.
- 31 Re-adjust RV1 and VC1 for sharpest Null.
- 32 If VC1 Null is still at or about mid-mark, calibration is complete.
- 33 If VC1 Null does not acceptably coincide with mid-mark, frequency compensating trimmer capacitor VC2 needs to be adjusted. Trimmer VC2 was initially at its minimum-mesh position of circa 2pF.
- 34 Set VC1 dial to mid-mark. RV1 dial is still at 51.
- 35 Adjust VC2 trimmer capacitor for Null with dial at mid-mark. VC2 will now be partly or fully meshed ie at about 5-10pF. It will never need to be touched again.

Calibration is now complete. The bridge is ready for use.

USE OF THE BRIDGE

THE RECEIVER IS SET to AM or SSB and tuned to the frequency of interest, with the bridge switched to NOISE or TONE. With the unknown impedance connected to the Z terminals of the bridge, RV1 and VC1 are simultaneously adjusted until a sharp null is obtained in the receiver audio level of noise or tone-modulated noise.

The value of the unknown impedance is then derived from the dial readings of RV1 and VC1. The RV1 dial reading is the value in ohms of the resistive component R, but the reactive component XΩ must be calculated using the VC1 dial reading in pF and a knowledge of the frequency in use.

Readings on the XC side of the VC1 mid-mark mean that the reactance component of the unknown impedance is Capacitive, and the dial pF reading at null is the actual value of the Capacitance component of the unknown impedance. Capacitive Reactance Xc is then calculated using the standard formula:



tone modulated HF impedance bridge

$$X_c \text{ ohms} = 10^6 / 2\pi f C_g$$

where C_g is the dial reading in pF in the X_c sector = 10 - 470

and f is the frequency in MHz

Dial readings on the XL side of the mid-mark mean that the reactance component of the unknown impedance is Inductive. Its value can be calculated using a formula which is based on two capacitance values, ie the pF value given by the X_c sector of VC1 dial, and the fixed value of C6. This formula is derived from a knowledge that:-

- 1 The inductive reactance X_L of the unknown impedance is effectively in series with the capacitive reactance X_{C6} of the fixed capacitor C6.
- 2 Inductive and Capacitive reactances in series are arithmetically additive
- 3 At balance, the combined Reactance of $X_L + X_{C6}$ is equal to the total capacitive reactance that was in the unknown impedance section of the bridge during calibration ie $(C6 + C_g)$ where:

C_g = capacitor across C6 during calibration
= the value in pF on X_c dial indicated by Null

Therefore, at balance

$$X_L + X_{C6} = X(C6 + C_g)$$

$$\begin{aligned} X_L &= X(C6 + C_g) - X_{C6} \\ &= (1/2\pi f)(C6 + C_g) - 1/2\pi f(C6) \\ &= (1/2\pi f) \times \left[\frac{1}{(C6 + C_g)} - \frac{1}{C6} \right] \end{aligned}$$

Hence Inductive Reactance = X_L ohms

$$= \frac{10^6}{2\pi f} \times \frac{-C_g}{C6(C6 + C_g)}$$

where C_g is the dial reading in pF

in the X_c sector = 10 - 150

C6 in pF = 150

π = 3.142

f = frequency in MHz = 1 - 30

The negative sign in the numerator can be ignored because only the magnitude of the calculated reactance is used. It gives the ohmic value of the Inductance Reactance X_L .

And as the usual formula for Inductive Reactance is:

$$X_L = 2\pi f L$$

it follows that the actual value of series inductance in the Unknown Impedance circuit is:

$$L_{\mu H} = X_L / 2\pi f$$

where X_L is the value calculated from above
and f is the frequency in MHz

The impedance bridge can be used to measure the Resistance and Reactance components of impedance in circuits such as those formed by low-value R, C and/or L in series, at any frequency in the HF band 1 - 30MHz. It can also be used to measure capacitance and inductance in the pF and μH range, but its most popular application is the measurement of feed-point impedance of balanced antenna systems such as dipoles or beams.

More specifically, it is used as an aid to impedance matching of such an antenna to the characteristic impedance of its feeder cable, by adjusting the antenna to resonance. In that application, the impedance at resonance is purely resistive so the VC1 dial is set to its zero-reactance mid-way mark and RV1 is set to the value of characteristic impedance of the feeder cable, typically 50 Ω or 75 Ω . The antenna is then adjusted by its gamma-matching stub, or by its length, or element spacing, or maybe even by its height above ground, until the Null occurs at the chosen setting of RV1. The bridge can be used with either balanced or unbalanced antenna-fed systems.

But the bridge can only measure the impedance of a circuit at the point of connection to its Z terminals. It therefore cannot measure the feed-point of an antenna which is at the remote end of a feeder-cable, because the cable itself modifies the impedance as seen from the bottom end of the feeder. Except in the one very special case when the feeder-cable is exactly one or more electrical half-wavelengths long, the effect of which is that the impedance at the remote end is reflected faithfully back to the input end of the feeder. So to measure the feed-point impedance of a dipole or beam antenna it would be necessary to connect the bridge to the antenna by a length of feeder-cable of the appropriate characteristic impedance (eg 50 or 75 Ω) and of length equal to one or more electrical half-wavelengths at the frequency concerned.

As far as the bridge is concerned, it then behaves as if connected directly to the feed-point of the antenna, and so measures anten-

na impedance as though the feeder-cable did not exist.

From a practical standpoint, it would be better to extend the length of an existing feeder cable using suitable plugs and in-line coupling adaptors, rather than shorten the cable.

The electrical wavelength of a transmission line such as coaxial or balanced-twin feeder is different from the free-space radio half-wavelength. It depends upon the velocity factor of the particular cable, which is typically about 0.66 (say 0.7) for solid dielectric coax, 0.8 for foam-dielectric and 0.9 for twin feeder. The electrical half-wavelength is given by $(150/f\text{MHz}) \times \text{velocity factor}$. For example, the electrical half-wavelength at 10MHz of a typical coaxial cable would be about $(150/10) \times 0.7 = 10.5\text{m}$ as compared with the free-space wavelength of 15m.

With the receiver tuned to the frequency of interest, RV1 and VC1 are then adjusted for sharpest null. The dial-reading of RV1 is the ohmic value of resistive component R in the antenna impedance.

The dial-reading in pF of VC1 on either side of its mid-mark is used to calculate the reactive component X_c or X_L of the antenna impedance at the frequency in use, using the formulae given earlier in this section. A null in the XC sector of VC1 dial means that the reactance component of the impedance is Capacitive, and the pF reading on the dial is the actual series capacitance of the antenna. Capacitive reactance means that the antenna is too short and both arms need to be lengthened by equal amounts until the null is moved to the zero reactance mid-way mark on the CV1 dial.

Similarly, an Inductive reactance means that the antenna is too long, so its arms must be shortened by equal amounts until the null moves to mid-mark on the VC1 dial. Unlike the antenna Capacitance which is read direct from the dial, the antenna Inductance $L_{\mu H}$ has to be calculated from the value of Inductive Reactance X_L previously derived.

FOOTNOTE

For those members contemplating making accurate measurements of complex impedances, such as those required to construct close-spaced phased arrays, the following articles from the US are strongly recommended - particularly the last two.

- [1] 'Improvements to the Rx Noise Bridge', *Ham Radio*, Feb 1977.
- [2] 'An Accurate RF Impedance Bridge', W N Caron, *ARRL Antenna Handbook (15th edition)*.
- [3] 'A Simple and Accurate Admittance Bridge', W N Caron, *Communications Quarterly*, Summer 1992.

Also, at this year's RSGB International HF & IOTA Convention (see page 44) Bob Whelan, G3PJT, will be talking about phased arrays and the construction of equipment to measure complex impedances accurately - essential for close-spaced arrays.

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by Pat Hawker, G3VA

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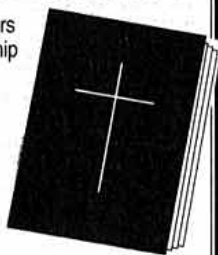
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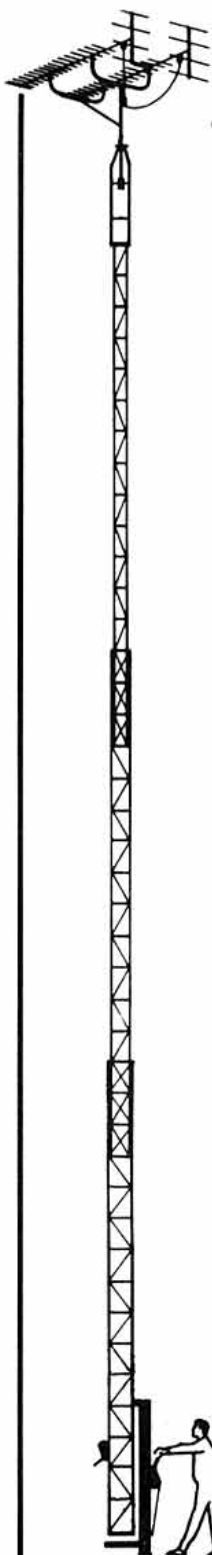
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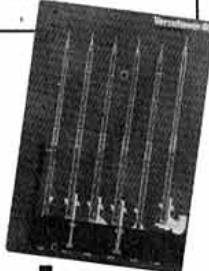
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NEW 450 ohm ladder ribbon feeder	65p/m

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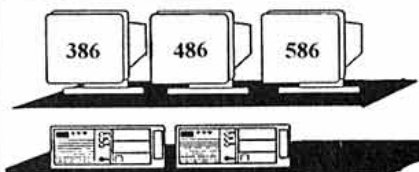
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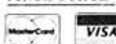


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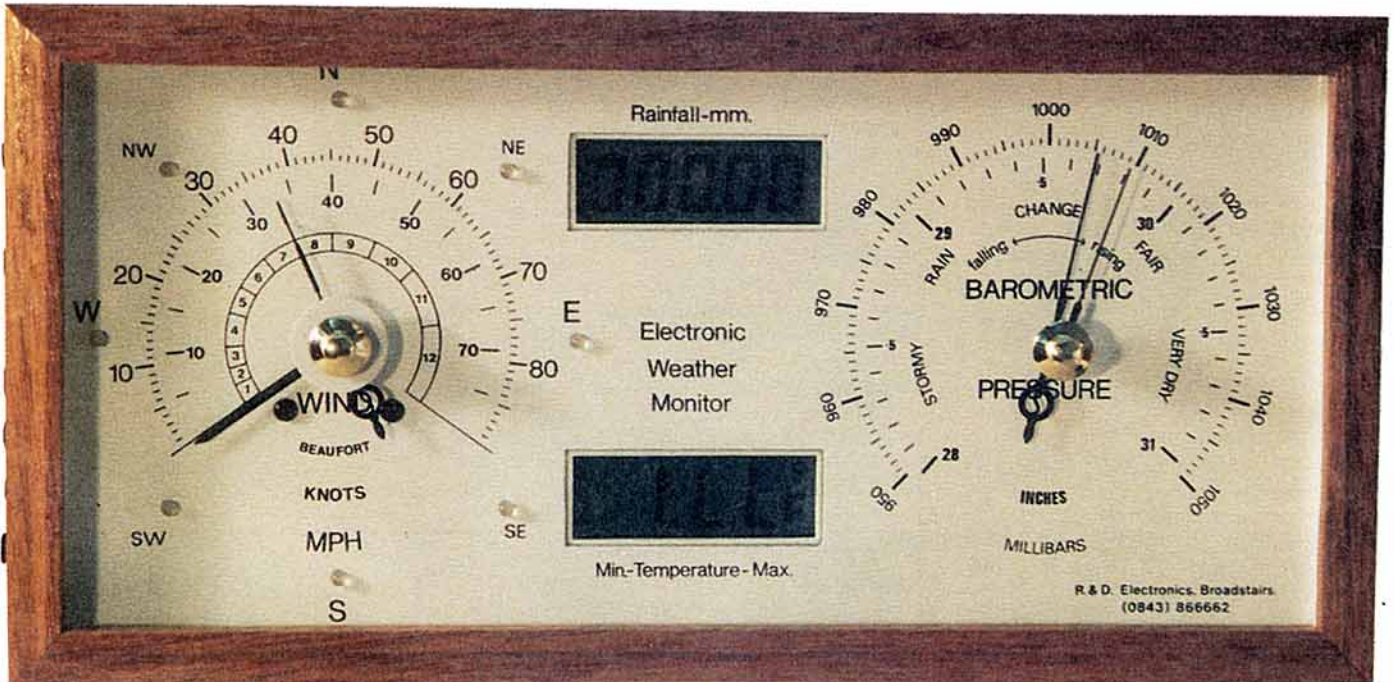
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73 John G3TLU

UNIT 5, STANLEY HOUSE, STANLEY AVENUE, WEMBLEY, MIDDX HA0 4JB

Electronic Weather Monitor

reviewed by RSGB HQ Staff



THE MOST COMMON VHF/UHF long range DX propagation occurs due to changes of refractive index within the troposphere. This refractive index does not always vary smoothly with height; discontinuities occasionally occur, forming a layer in which refraction is much greater than elsewhere.

One or more of these refractive layers will give rise to enhanced VHF/UHF propagation and their presence can be indicated by weather patterns. Forecasting tropo openings is no easier than forecasting the weather itself and good VHF/UHF conditions require a large, stable high-pressure area with light winds.

CATCH THE TROPO

AS AN AID TO catching these tropo openings some type of weather monitoring equipment is very useful. R & D Electronics manufacture a range of monitors which provide the necessary data to keep a weather eye open for good VHF/UHF conditions. They can also help anyone with a large aerial system to be prepared for potentially damaging winds.

The monitors comprise two parts: a display unit housed in a small mahogany and glass cabinet, and sensors which are mounted externally.

At RSGB HQ we have been using the BDSTR Weather Monitor for over three weeks to check the weather conditions. Those of you who visited RSGB HQ on Open Day may have noticed it in the corner of the *RadCom* production office. You may also have noticed that we had over 3mm of rain that day even though the barometric pressure was over 1010 millibars.

SIMPLE INSTALLATION

THE DISPLAY UNIT and the sensors were simple to install and the instructions clear and easy to follow. The power requirement is an AC or DC supply of between 12 and 24 volts. Our unit was supplied with a 240/12 volt mains transformer.

At first glance, the four-page A5 *Installation and Operating Instructions* seemed somewhat inadequate. However, it included all that is needed to install and use the monitor, explained in very simple terms and with several helpful illustrations. No knowledge of meteorology is required.

The main sensor unit, containing the windspeed indicator, wind direction and temperature sensors, was mounted on a short pole at the corner of the building. This placed it away from any obstructions which may have caused local wind turbulence.

Two 25m lengths of cable are supplied with the Monitor, one for the wind sensor and the other for the rain gauge. The cables were run from the sensors on the roof to the display unit indoors. No difficulty was experienced making the connections as the wires are colour coded and fit into convenient screw connectors. The rain sensor was placed in the centre of the flat roof of the HQ building, some distance from other obstructions.

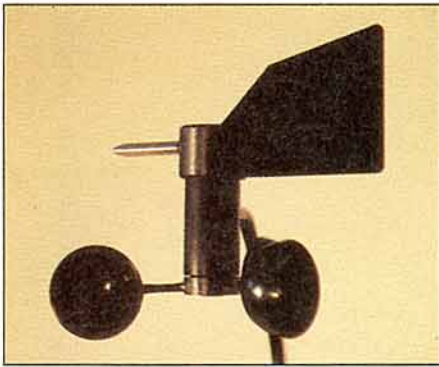
INDICATORS

THE DISPLAY UNIT indicators were found to be clear and simple to understand, with wind speed, gust speed and barometric pressure indicated by pointers. The wind speed is calibrated in MPH, knots and Beaufort scale up to a maximum of 90MPH. A carry-up gust pointer records maximum wind speeds and is reset by hand.

Wind direction is displayed by eight yellow LEDs positioned around the wind speed dial. The electronic circuit eliminates rapid fluctuations due to local wind turbulence. When the wind direction is between two points adjacent lamps light together, thus giving a 16 point resolution.

The barometric pressure is indicated by an aneroid barometer calibrated in inches of mercury and Millibars. A handset pointer is

ELECTRONIC WEATHER MONITOR



The wind speed and direction sensors.

provided so that small pressure changes and trends may be observed.

External temperature is shown on a LCD display, giving a resolution of 0.1 degree, with maximum, minimum, centigrade and Fahrenheit, being selected by push buttons on the side of the unit.

Rainfall is recorded by an LCD display counter in 0.01mm steps from a highly sensitive, self emptying rainfall sensor (it actually counts rain flow).

INTEREST

THE WEATHER Monitor is very attractively housed and it would look good on the shack wall, or even in the lounge. Although useful for a number of amateur radio purposes as indicated earlier, we found that in the short

time the Monitor was installed at HQ our interest in the weather itself increased which we found to be a bonus.

Prices range from £199.00 for the DS Weather Monitor (wind monitor only) to £699.00 for the WS-PLUS Weather Station which has three dials and four LCD displays. In all there are six models available and each can be customised, for instance to display in metric or imperial units. A 'fiddle-proof' version is also available for schools. The review model is priced at £269.00.

A wind gust alarm can be added as an optional extra. This is a relay with a pair of contacts that close when the wind speed exceeds a pre-set value. It can be used for sounding an alarm or, for the ambitious, lowering the antenna mast when the weather gets a bit too exciting.

All enquiries should go to: R & D Electronics, Beaufort House, Percy Avenue, Kingsgate, Broadstairs, Kent CT10 3LB; Tel: 0843 866662, Fax: 0843 866663.

WIN THIS MONITOR

THE BDSTR Weather Monitor described above is worth £269.00 and you can win the review model simply by estimating the amount of rain which will fall on the roof of RSGB HQ during July. Send your estimate (in millimetres please) to: RadCom Weather Competition, RSGB, Lambda House, Potters Bar, Herts EN6 3JE, arrive **before Friday, 15 July**. The winner will be notified by post and will be announced in September's *RadCom*.

MANUFACTURER'S SPECIFICATION

General

Power requirements 12-24VAC (12V AC mains transformer supplied with some models)

Wind Direction

Typical accuracy $\pm 20^\circ$
Resolution 16 points (22.5°)
Threshold 1.5ms, 3 Knot, 3.5MPH or 5km/h
Damping delay 1 second

Wind Speed

Max speed indicated 80 Knots, 90MPH or 145km/h
Typical accuracy $\pm 7.5\%$ or 3 Knots (whichever the greater)
Resolution better than 1 Knot
Indicator response time >300ms (to 60% of final reading)

Temperature

Range -40 to $+50^\circ\text{C}$ (-40 to 120°F)
Resolution 0.1°C or $^\circ\text{F}$
Accuracy $\pm 0.5^\circ\text{C}$ (1°F)

Barometer

Range 950 – 1050mB

Rainfall

Typical accuracy $\pm 5\%$ (5ml water = 1mm rainfall)
Resolution 0.01mm

WEATHER

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Wind Direction
Wind & Gust Speed
Barometer
Outside Temperature
Max & Min Temperature



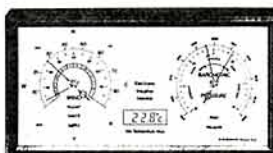
WEATHER MONITOR DS
Order Code WM-DS

Wind Direction
Wind & Gust Speed



WEATHER STATION & RAINFALL
Order Code WS-R

Wind Direction
Wind & Gust Speed
Barometer
Outside Temperature
Max & Min Temperature
Rainfall



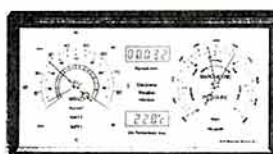
WEATHER MONITOR BDST
Order Code WM-BDST

Wind Direction
Wind & Gust Speed
Barometer
Outside Temperature
Max & Min Temperature



WEATHER STATION PLUS
Order Code WS-Plus

Wind Direction
Wind & Gust Speed
Barometer
Outside Temperature
Max & Min Temperature
Rainfall
Sunshine Hours
Wet Bulb or Aux Temperature



WEATHER MONITOR BDSTR
Order Code WM-BDSTR

Wind Direction
Wind & Gust Speed
Barometer
Outside Temperature
Max & Min Temperature
Rainfall in millimetres



Satellites

ARTHUR GEE G2UK
21 Romany Road, Oulton Broad, Suffolk
NR32 3PJ

WHEN COMPILING this column, I have tried to interest those readers who have not 'got into satellites' as they say, rather than concentrate on the 'top end' of satellite activities; viz the MicroSats and all the high technology which has now been made possible. There is, however, one complex project which deserves attention.

As amateur radio satellites developed from simple beginnings to today's ever more complex 'birds', plans for future development became more and more ambitious. After the successful satellites, known as the Phase 3 series, a most sophisticated concept known as Phase 3-D was conceived, and planning and early constructional features were formalised. This was to be a satellite which would initiate 'A New Era of Amateur Radio'. It was planned to be a world-wide joint effort of amateur radio, due for launch in 1990.

The initiative for this project came from AMSAT-DL, the German equivalent of AMSAT-UK. AMSAT-DL was founded in 1973, following the setting up of the North American satellite organisation AMSAT. After the success of low-flying satellites OSCAR 6, 7 and 8, a new series designated Phase C was built. These were designed to give world-wide amateur radio communication. The first of these was lost in 1980, through a launch failure. The second was successfully launched in 1983 when it was designated OSCAR 10 proving very successful. The Phase 3-D project then came on to the scene, to be the first of a new class of larger satellites which would be accessible by low powered amateur radio ground stations throughout the world.

It was appreciated from the start that this project would be a high cost one necessitating fund raising efforts throughout the world.

FINDING THE FUNDS

Of the various ideas for getting the necessary funds for this project so far, most seem to have fallen short of their targets. It was unfortunate that the recession both here and in America began to make itself felt at the same time that the Phase 3-D fund-raising schemes were launched. However, like many such schemes, Phase 3-D has got off to a good start, with large sums of money being donated or promised. Unfortunately, as the project has progressed and innumerable difficulties have arisen due to the magnitude of the project, enthusiasm has waned somewhat. Furthermore, the concept of Phase 3-D has become rather overshadowed by the MicroSat concept in which smaller and less expensive satellites have arrived on the scene and become the trend for the future.

CURRENT PROGRESS

Good progress is now being made in agreeing concepts and in the construction. During the week of 10-16 February, Dr Karl Meinzer, DJ4ZC (AMSAT-DL President and Project Leader for the International Phase 3-D satellite) and Werner Haas, DJ5KQ (Vice-President of AMSAT-DL), hosted a working meeting in Marburg, Germany, to discuss recent progress on the project. Agenda items centred primarily around the spacecraft's electronic systems, including the on-board computer (IHU) and the RUDAK systems, as well as the progress now being made by team members on the spacecraft's other electronic modules.

Dick Jansson, WD4FAB, AMSAT-NA Vice-President for Engineering, also attended the meeting, principally to discuss various aspects of the satellite's structure with Dr Meinzer and Konrad Mueller, DG7FDQ. He reported on the good progress of the flight model structure's construction, currently under way at Weber State University in Utah.

In a host of other issues, Daniel Orban, ON4AOD, discussed details of the 24GHz transmitter; Konrad Hupfer, DJ1EE, reported his progress in building the 150 watt U-Band (70cm) final amplifier; Werner Haas displayed his first flight hardware consisting of two command receivers, a digital section, and the 70cm exciter that will drive Konrad's 70cm final amplifier; Freddy De Guchteneire, ON6UG, reported his progress on the construction of dual V-Band and U-Band receiver 'front-ends', and Dr Matjaz Vidmar, S51MV, reported that he has now begun construction of the HF-Band, C-Band and S-Band receivers.

So, good progress is now being made. What is now required is a final big push to resurrect the enthusiasm for this project which

it enjoyed at first. If you are running radio club rallies during the summer season, then include some event specially dedicated to Phase 3-D funds. If you are planning your winter club programme, then include a fund-raising event - anything you can do to get this fund-raising activity going again. Ron Broadbent, G3AAJ, has been working tirelessly to make AMSAT-UK's Phase 3-D Fund Raising Project a success - encourage him still further by sending a contribution to him at 94 Herongate Road, Wanstead Park, London E12 5EQ. This satellite is planned for launch in April 1996, there's not a lot of time left, so let's see that the project is not lost through lack of funds!

SATELLITE COLOUR FAX

IN THE MARCH SATELLITE column, I reported on the first colour-fax satellite pictures via the Japanese FO-20 satellite by G6HMS and G0NKA. I have now received further colour pictures from Ted and Ian, this time the pictures are of a two way colour-fax QSO they had with F1LPT, Patrick Skibinshi, of 67 rue Valenciennes, 59530 Villers-Pol, France.

Ian, G0NKA, reports that, unfortunately, Ted, G6HMS, has had to move his QTH so it will be some time before he is able to continue working the satellites, due to the need for planning permission to re-erect his antennas at the new location. However he intends being back again as soon as possible.

DOVE

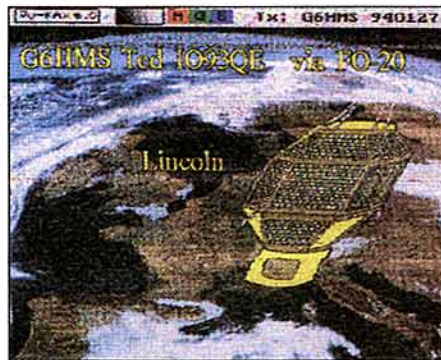
OSCAR 17 IS STILL VERY ACTIVE and putting out a very good signal. Telemetry is still the main mode, but it has been giving the callsigns or names of those who have been sending in reports. There was a short period when these ceased and were replaced by requests for more reports to be sent in. At the time of writing more names are appearing, so keep sending in the reports as they are very welcome. Reports should be sent to Dr Junior Torres DeCastro, BRAMSAT, 119 Rua Macaubal, Sao Paulo, Brazil 01256-150.

If you have not yet heard DOVE, then tune in to 145.825MHz FM. The easiest way of finding out the best time to listen is to send for a copy of the *Orbital Calendar* of predictions and the *Orbital Calculator* from AMSAT-UK. For further details of these publications contact Ron Broadbent at 94 Herongate Road, Wanstead Park, London E12 5EQ.

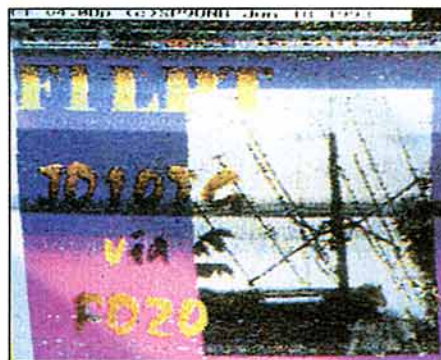
HELEN SHARMAN'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY

SEIZE THE MOMENT

A 'MUST' READING, for all who took part in the JUNO Project and everyone else who so greatly admired Britain's first Astronaut, *Seize the Moment* is now available in most good bookshops. You'll learn how many facets of this remarkable project were successfully carried through in spite of so many difficulties. Helen's experiences on MIR are fully recounted in this book. Written in an easy, personal style it makes quite compulsive reading. And you'll find out the answer to one of the questions everyone wants to ask - but is a little embarrassed to do so! Illustrated with a good selection of colour photos. Price: £14.99. Publisher: Gollancz. ISBN 0 575 05628 2.



This fax transmission was designed by Ian, G0NKA, and transmitted by Ted, G6HMS.



The colour-fax transmitted by F1LPT and received by G6HMS.



Data Stream

RICHARD STERRY G4BLT

1 Wavell Garth, Sandal Magna, Wakefield,
West Yorkshire WF2 6JP

FURTHER TO THE NEWS report in June issue of *RadCom*, I would like to thank Martin, GW6HVA, and Tony, GW4VEQ, for the following additional information.

"The future GB7ADX Cluster Sysop Tony Jones, GW4VEQ, and Martin Vernon, GW6HVA, Chairman of the Gogledd Cymru (North Wales) Packet Group (Sysop GB7OS/GB7OSP) [This was wrongly attributed to G4PGO in our news item - Ed.], recently attended the Irish Radio Transmitters Society AGM at Balleybofey in Co Donegal, hosted by the Tir Conaill Amateur Radio Society." The IRTS is the RSGB's sister organisation in the Irish Republic.

"At the AGM, Paul Healy EI9GL, IRTS packet co-ordinator, chaired a packet liaison meeting between representatives from GI, EI and GW. The meeting proved productive in strengthening present links and future proposals for inter G-GW-EI-GI routes."

"During the AGM awards ceremony, the Pat Conway Trophy was awarded to GW4VEQ, GW6HVA and G4PGO, (Sysop of GB7LDX DXcluster and GB7LI/G0TCB at Hugh Baird College, Bootle), by the IRTS President Jim Ryan, EI3DP."

"Over a 12 month period, the award's recipients, along with Declan Craig, EI6FR, Tony Stack, EI2GX, Alan Dean, EI5ENB, and other dedicated members of the Dublin Digital Radio Group (DDRG), planned, designed and constructed a DX-Cluster and TCP/IP route from Liverpool and North Wales to Dublin. This strategic link, which has now been operational for nearly a year, has allowed Amateurs in EI and GI to link into the European DX-Cluster network. The TCP/IP side of the link has also proved popular and both these facets of digital communications have undoubtedly strengthened cultural links across the Irish Sea."

"This was the first time the Pat Conway Cup has been awarded to non Irish Nationals. Projects such as this, prove beyond doubt that the spirit of Ham Radio, and International liaison and co-operation, is still prevalent."

BOOKS

THERE ARE A FEW NEW BOOKS to bring to your attention this month, mostly about packet radio.

Packet BBS Survival for the Beginner, is self-published by the author, Roger Cook, G3LDI, who is the SysOp of the GB7LDI BBS. As the title suggests, it is not a guide to packet radio as a whole but is, in effect, a complete users' manual for BBSs running the F6FBB software. Not only does it explain all the mailbox commands clearly, with examples,

but it also goes into details of all the various servers available.

It is clearly set out, with a proper index at the beginning, and I think many users, not just beginners, would find it very useful indeed. If I have one criticism, it is that the layout of the command syntax can be slightly misleading to the raw beginner. I see this identical failing in most packet guides, so I cannot say that this one is any more guilty than the rest. My review copy came from Siskin Electronics near Southampton, who sell the guide at £4.50 plus P&P, of which £1 is donated to AMSAT-UK, a worthy cause.

Mike Mansfield, G6AWD, has collected all the transceiver modifications for use with 9600Bd packet modems, and published them as a book called *High Speed Packet Radio Transceiver Connections*. This is published by Compaid Graphics, ISBN 0-9517965-4-2. Although primarily concerned with 9600 baud operation, some benefit may be gained at 1200 baud in some cases. Modifications are given for a wide range of commercial amateur radio transceivers, and some of the better PMR sets. Interfacing and setting-up details for TNCs and 9600 modems are given, and some of the modifications are complemented by schematics. This book costs £4.95 plus P&P from Siskin Electronics.

Another interesting new packet radio book is *What is your TNC Doing?* by Gloria Medcalf, KA5ZTX, published by ZM Xpressions. This book will definitely appeal to anyone who wants to acquire a slightly deeper understanding of packet radio, without getting overfaced by an excess of intimidating technical detail. It explains the function of the various RS232 serial port connections, the purpose and optimum settings of the common TNC parameters, the meaning of all the mysterious <RR3>, <REJ6>, <DM> codes in packet headers, and many other things that you may have wondered about.

There is a sample QSO, illustrating exactly what happens when packets are exchanged, or missed, or when they collide, when they are rejected, and so on. This is especially

interesting, and explained very clearly without unnecessary jargon.

There is also a section explaining the composition of a packet frame, and the inevitable but very useful troubleshooting section. The book isn't particularly cheap at £10.95 plus P&P, but I think many packet users will consider this as money well spent. Copies may be obtained from Siskin Electronics.

The only new book not about packet is *The BARTG Guide to RTTY*, by John Barber, G4SKA. This is a new guide to replace rather outdated information, and so is now biased towards the use of computers and other electronics terminals rather than mechanical teleprinters. It's only a brief introductory guide, with nice illustrations, but the price is a very modest 75p inclusive of postage, even to non-members of BARTG. Send your cheques or POs, (payable to BARTG), to the Publications Manager, Mark Ashby, G6WRB, 47 Ryton Close, LUTON, Bedfordshire LU1 5SR.

There is a similar guide called *The BARTG Guide to PACKET*, costing £1.00, whilst the *Guide to AMTOR* is currently being rewritten. I wonder if guides to PACTOR and G-TOR will follow?

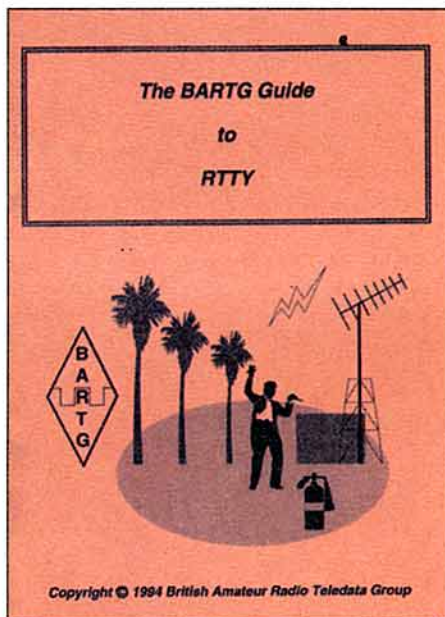
IN PRAISE OF THE APPLE MAC

SEAN SHARKEY, G0OAN, has noticed scarce mention of the Apple Mac (Macintosh) computers in connection with amateur radio. He points out that they are very powerful machines, "with the best user interface in the world". Now, as an avid user of the Acorn RISC OS desktop, I would enjoy debating that latter point with Sean! However, it must be acknowledged that Apple are credited with introducing the desktop WIMP (Windows, Icons, Mouse, Pointers) environment to the mass user market; a very bold and visionary move. (They tend to be referred to as GUIs these days; Graphical User Interfaces). My wife uses a modest Apple Mac LC2, and I used to enjoy teasing her about how slow it is, until I saw MS Windows 3.1 running on a 386 IBM compatible! In fairness, the LC2 has been superseded by much faster machines, even before the release of the Power Mac range (See May *Datastream*). Here is what Sean has to say:

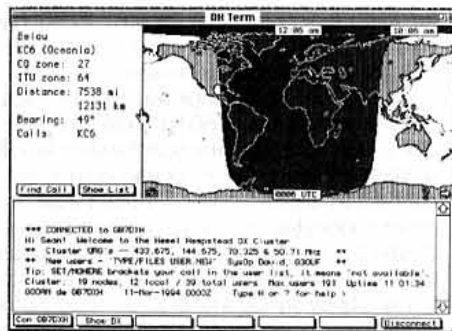
"You may not have noticed but the Mac has been with us now for a whole ten years. To a Sunday-morning car-boot sale junkie this spells one thing; bargains! Whether you like combing through the stalls, local classified or perhaps a full colour glossy magazine, they're there, calling your name; you just have to look.

"For example, at the moment I have two advertisements in front of me. One has a Macintosh Classic II, (that's a 16MHz 68030, 4Mb of RAM, 40Mb hard drive and a mono display, all built into one neat little box), for £399 + VAT. You can have the colour version for £499 + VAT, and that's brand new from a main dealer.

"Next is a Mac Plus which has a display fault, going to a good home for free in the local paper. This is not a problem when you have a copy of *The Dead Mac Scrolls* by Larry Pina to hand. This book lists lots of Mac stock faults, fixes and parts suppliers. One local amateur changed a capacitor causing a screen



This handy booklet is a snip at just 75 pence (including postage) direct from BARTG's Publications Manager, Mark Ashby, G6WRB.



A monochrome 'snapshot' of part of the screen of an Apple Mac, running DXTerm.

fault, and for the outlay of 50p he now has a fully functioning machine. Another came across a Mac SE30 which wouldn't boot-up. He re-installed the system software and gained a fully functioning computer at a total cost of £0! The *Dead Mac Scrolls* costs £29.90 and is published by Peachpit Press, ISBN 0-940235-25-0.

"If, like me you don't really want to know what the insides do, then have a look at the Performa range. The hardware is the same as their standard Mac brothers and sisters but they come boxed and ready to go, complete with a plug on the end of the mains lead. The Performa 475 has a 25MHz 68040, 8Mb of RAM, 160Mb hard drive, 14" high-res colour monitor, and comes with pre-installed software (ClarisWorks and At Ease), one year's free telephone help-line, all for around £800 + VAT in a high street store near you (eg Tempo, Dixons). It will even read and write IBM files, as well as format IBM PC floppies."

"So, now you've got the computer, here are a few ideas of what you, as a radio amateur, can do with it:

NET/Mac: A packet radio program that will run TCP/IP, AX25 and NET/ROM. It comes packaged with IM/Mac, which is the mailer program for dealing with mail on TCP/IP. It works very well, and is easy to install and run.

SoftKISS: A serial driver for the Mac which will allow it to use dumb modems, like the Baycom series. It comes with a circuit diagram to build your own modem if you want. It can be used either with NET/Mac, or if your interest is plain vanilla AX25, try a program called Savant.

Virtuoso: This was written by the same author as Savant, and will work with most TNC2 clones. It has a built-in script/macro language and spelling checker, and is very nice.

OrbiTrack: This tracks up to 200 satellites, from 200 different ground stations, will show a start chart with the satellite path across the sky, plus sat-to-sat, plane crossing, rotor interface; need I say more?

RadFax: This is one for the newer Macs that have a microphone input. Simply feed the audio from your HF receiver into the mic socket on the computer, and it will decode and display the incoming picture.

Morse: This is a very nice Morse code training program. It helped me to get my G0 callsign, which is the best recommendation I can make.

TalkTerm: This one is for use with your local DX cluster. When used with MacinTalk it will allow your computer to speak incoming DX

spots. It will also quite happily run in the background when using MultiFinder.

DXTerm: Based on a HyperCard stack, DXTerm will allow you to connect to your local DX cluster while at the same time providing you with an on-screen Greyline map, DXCC callsign database, bearing, distance, local time information and the location of the DX station on a world map; all the things you need in one place. In auto mode, DXTerm will take the callsign from an incoming DX spot and update the screen display to show all of the above information without you doing a thing. Additionally, your choice of cluster commands can also be scripted onto buttons, so once set up all you have to do is Click in the right place.

"I hope this list will give you a flavour of what's available for the Mac and better still, all those programs listed above are either free or shareware. There are of course a number of commercial programs available, like those which will give you full control over your PK-232 or KAM TNCs in host mode, try asking your local dealer."

"Now imagine this; you're running TCP/IP, receiving a WEFAX picture, tracking OSCAR 21, having someone speak incoming DX spots from the local DX cluster, and you're using your word processor all at the same time. This isn't fantasy; I'm doing it at this very moment! It takes 1Mb of system software and doesn't use 15Mb of my hard drive space to do it. Yes I'm doing it on an Apple Macintosh and proud of it!

"If you need more information on using Apple Macs, or you would like a full listing of my Mac amateur radio software library you can reach me via packet radio as G0OAN @ GB7HSN. The only cost is postage at your end."

NB: If anyone else would like to champion the cause of their (non IBM-compatible) machine, then I would be happy to oblige! Anyone interested in exchanging information, ideas and software concerning the Apple MAC range, contact Tom, G7MMM @ GB7OAR.

NEW ACORN RISC MACHINES

ACORN COMPUTERS of Cambridge launched their new range of RISC-powered personal computers in May 1994. The name Archimedes, used for the Acorn 32-bit machines until now, has been dropped in favour of Risc PC. The machines will run most existing RISC OS software, but considerably faster, and with far more colours available, at much higher screen resolutions. Although not IBM compatible in 'bare' form, a plug-in 486 processor card will be available later in the year, with a Pentium board expected to follow from third-party suppliers. This will bring IBM compatibility, enabling software under MS Windows to be run at impressive speeds; even at the same time as 'native' RISC OS software!

Acorn have adopted an interesting design for the case, and light-hearted references have been made to the ever-popular children's toy LEGO. The main PCB, PSU and hard disk are located on a baseplate assembly, and the first two floppy drives, (or floppy plus CD ROM drive), are located in the first 'slice' of the case. If you need more space for extra drives or expansion slots, then you just

add another slice. The case comes with special mounting feet so that it can be positioned horizontally or vertically as desired. All this is accomplished without any screws, as clips are used throughout, enabling the entire machine to be stripped down and upgraded with astonishing speed. Lugs are provided for a small padlock, to discourage expensive components from sprouting legs and 'walking' when the owner is looking the other way!

Standard monitors are a 14" multisync made by Microvitec of Bradford, and a 17" Brilliance multisync made by Philips, and the clarity and colour rendering are superb on both. The use of multisync monitors may seem rather extravagant to users of other machines, but it does mean that a very wide range of screen modes may be selected according to requirements. New modes can be 'designed' very quickly and easily, with just the right trade-off between available colours, resolution, and screen refresh rate, to suit the user.

The current ARM610 CPU clock speed is a modest 30MHz, yet this gives performance akin to an Intel Pentium, so the later ARM700 and ARM800 CPUs with clock speeds up to 80MHz should be very impressive when they become available. Anyone wishing to upgrade to a faster CPU merely has to plug in a new small PCB, and the upgrade costs have already been published.

Acorn use the phrase "future proofing" in relation to the new range, and I predict that very soon it will appear in most computer adverts, and we will rapidly become heartily sick of it!

SPRINTING TNCs

PACCOMM HAVE released their SPRINT-2 high performance TNC with G3RUH-designed modem for 9.6kbps (what most people refer to as 9600 baud) and above. It comes in four versions; the standard 9.6kbps model for shack and BBS use, the 9.6/38.4kbps model for satellite working, a similar model for Node use, and a 38.4/57.6kbps Backbone model with a 19.6MHz clock for very high-speed linking. One thing none of them has is a 1200 baud option! The standard version has all the usual TNC bells and whistles, including 128k RAM (upgradeable to 512k) and a PMS, plus quite a few extra features. Prices start at around £199 inclusive of VAT.

GB7PLY BREAK-IN

I WAS VERY SORRY TO HEAR from Alan Baker, G3KFN, SysOp of the GB7PLY BBS in Plymouth, that a lot of equipment was stolen on 11 April, by thieves who made a forced entry. Only TNCs and radios were taken; computers and other equipment were not touched. However, Alan has been very cheered by offers of equipment loans and donations, and full service is slowly being restored.

THE ONES THAT GOT AWAY

I WAS INTENDING TO INCLUDE items on packet CHAT nodes, and also the JVFX program, this month, but they'll have to wait until another time.

AR SK 'Rick' G4BLT @ GB7WRG.#19.GBR.EU



Microwaves

MIKE DIXON G3PFR

'Woodstock', Gazebank, Norley, Warrington, Cheshire WA6 8LL

MIKE SCOTT, G3LYP, sent comprehensive minutes of the Southern Group Round Table held on 13 March at the Rutherford-Appleton Laboratory. I can only summarise these. About 40 amateurs attended the meeting which opened at 10am with an 'Open Forum and Bring and Buy'. Jon Eastment, GW4LXO, ran a calibration and alignment service and was kept very busy throughout the day measuring receiver noise figures, transmitter outputs and various microwave component parameters.

Three talks entitled, respectively, 'A review of the current state of the art on 47GHz' (Lehane Kellett, G8KMH), 'Using the sun as a noise source on 10GHz' (Geoff Grayer, G3NAQ) and 'Calibration of a noise amplifier' (Mike Scott, G3LYP) were given in the hour before lunch. The first of these talks covered propagation, equipment parameters, availability of components, power generation and receivers. The general conclusion was that amateur development of this band was still being hampered by either the high cost, non-availability of components or the difficulty in using the 'leadless' components, the very small waveguide or very thin and fragile (0.125mm) PCB materials.

In his talk on the sun as a noise source, G3NAQ described the characteristics of the sun as a signal source at 10GHz, the attenuation caused by the atmosphere as the angle of elevation of the sun varies throughout the day, the effect of clouds and the polarisation of the sun's radiation. For the purposes of amateur measurements, the average temperature of the sun can be taken as 10,000°K – the moon, by comparison, is about 208°K. Solar flares, arising from coronal holes, can greatly increase the level of 10GHz radiation for periods varying from a few seconds to many minutes, so that results need careful interpretation, especially at times of high solar activity (not at the moment!).

G3LYP's talk described the calibration of a broadband noise amplifier, such as that described in the February 1994 RSGB *Microwave Newsletter* by G4JNT. Such an amplifier can be used to measure sun noise or, indeed, used as part of a receiver used to track moon noise as a means of steering an EME antenna.

Topics discussed in the ensuing 'Round Table' included the 1994 Microwave Cumulatives, VHF talkback arrangements, WB/NB frequencies on 24GHz and a Microwave Committee report, given by Ted Jewell, G4ELM, the Committee Secretary. This report outlined work being carried out by the Committee in the following fields: defence of the amateur allocations above 1GHz, CEPT bandplanning for the future, development of

equipment designs for the lesser used bands (part of our 'defence strategy'), the establishment of databases covering software, component suppliers, operator's directory, PCB library and site data were amongst those topics currently being discussed or actioned. Some of these developments have, of course, already been discussed in this column! We welcome several new Members or Corresponding Members to the Microwave Committee: Andy Talbot, G4JNT; Lehane Kellett, G8KMH; Mike Scott, G3LYP and Martyn Kinder, G0CZD.

BEACONS

IN THE OBITUARY TRIBUTE to Cyril James, G3VVB (*Microwaves*, May, 94), the Cornish beacon GB3MCB, on 1296.860MHz, was inadvertently given as GB3MWB.

GB3SWH, located at Bushey Heath, Herts, on 10368.200MHz and GB3CMS at Chelmsford, Essex on 10368.965MHz have both recently returned to service.

Mixed feelings have been expressed about the performance of GB3SCX (10368.860MHz) since its move from Bournemouth to Nine Barrow Down on the Isle of Purbeck. Stations along the south coast report much better signals, whilst operators elsewhere report weaker or no signals – you can please some of the people some of the time, but you can't please all of the people all of the time!

OPERATING TABLES

TABLE 1 IS THE FIRST of this year's Operating Ladders: so far there have been a total of only thirteen 10 and 24GHz entries. Disappointingly, last year's closing table contained no entries for any other bands – will it be different this year? There is no All Time 10GHz table this month as there have been no reported changes since the last one. The 1993/4 Winter Cumulative results should appear in the *Contest Classified* column in due course.

TECHNICAL CORNER

DETAILS OF THE G3WDG HEMT LNA were given in the March column. In Fig 2 of that issue, the layout of the PCB showed a number of 'mysterious' extra holes and I made the comment that I would explain what these were for. They are, in fact, needed for the waveguide 16 (WG16) version of the amplifier which was described as more difficult to construct than the SMA-input version. This is because more 'mechanical' work is needed

for this version in order to gain those few valuable tenths of a dB noise figure where ultimate performance is needed.

Fig 1(a) shows the engineering work needed to adapt a Type 7750 tin-plate box (Piper Communications) to take both the short length of WG16 (input), the PCB and output SMA connector. Construction should follow the order suggested by G3WDG, which follows: Solder the tin-plate box together in the usual fashion and then cut out the hole needed for the WG16 by drilling a lot of small holes inside the outline of the large hole and then join them and file out to be a tight fit on the WG16. Next cut the piece of WG16 to length, square off the ends and drill/tap all the holes shown in Fig 1(b). Cut a short-circuit plate (thin copper sheet or double sided FR4/G10 PCB material can be used) slightly larger than the waveguide and solder it to the end of the waveguide where shown. File off any excess, especially where the PCB abuts the WG.

Now refer to Fig 2 (March column) and prepare the PCB by very carefully cutting away the copper around the hole P with a Vero cutter, to about 3mm diameter. Trim the PCB to be a neat fit into the box – be sure to leave enough on the input end of the board to allow 2 x 4mm screws to fit inside the box! These screws serve to clamp the PCB to the waveguide (holes S on the PCB to holes A on the WG). Cut off part of the input line, leaving 1mm to the left of the centre line of hole P. Fit and solder all the grounding pins. Fit the Veropin probe and solder it in place in hole P. Cut and fit the PTFE washer, referring to this month's Fig 2(b), on to the pin on the ground-plane side of the PCB, pushing it firmly down to the PCB, but taking care not to damage the pin or board.

Fit the piece of WG into the box, through the hole, offer up the PCB, check alignment and loosely fit the 4mm screws. If the board does not align with the probe pin in the centre of the WG probe hole, Fig 2(a), then file the hole in the box as required for proper alignment. Mark the centre of the hole for the SMA output connector (the 17.8mm dimension shown in Fig 1(a) may need to be altered!). Remove the screws and dismantle PCB and WG, drill the holes in the box for the SMA connector and open the centre clearance hole to 3.3mm. Refit the WG, PCB and 4mm screws. Then cut the spill of the SMA connector to 1.5mm and fit it to the box. Fit the PCB into place so that the output track touches the spill and solder it to the spill.

Solder three sides of the WG to the tin-plate box, but not the side to which the PCB

Band	Position	Callsign	Stns Wkd (A)	Best DX (B)	Multiplied score (A x B)
10GHz	1	G3GRO	21	277	5817
	2	G3GNR	19	296	5624
	3	G3JMY	19	290	5510
	4	G4UKV	14	311	4354
	5	G4KNZ	21	168	3528
	6	G4LDR	14	242	3388
	7	G8DKK	14	229	3206
	8	G4BRK	15	156	2340
	9	G3PHO/P	4	123	492
	10	G8KMH	1	135	135
24GHz	1	G4KNZ/P	7	126	504
	2	G3GNR/P	1	143	143
	3	G8KMH/P	1	126	126

Table 1: 1994 Operating Ladder (starting 01/01/94).

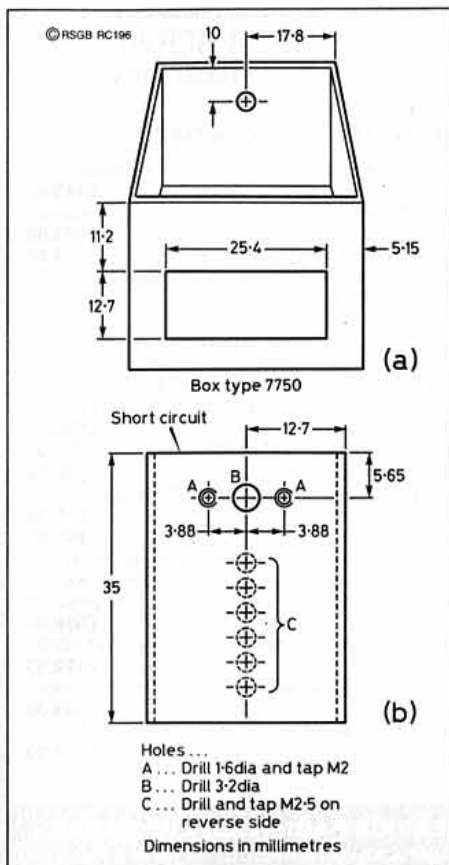


Fig 1: (a) Preparing a tin-plate box for the G3WDG-004 HEMT Amplifier (WG version); (b) Waveguide 16 dimensions and drilling sizes.

mates. Remove the SMA fixing screws, unsolder the spill and remove the connector. Remove the 4mm screws and the PCB. Carefully solder the last face of the waveguide, but do not melt the solder on the WG shorting plate or you'll have to start again! After soldering, make sure the mating surface of both the

waveguide and the PCB are clean, bright and free from oxide and flux.

Fit the brass collar, as shown in Fig 2(b), to the probe-pin – the length shown is critical to 0.05mm. Complete the WG assembly by soldering a WG 16 flange to the input end, again being careful not to melt the solder on the rest of the assembly. Apply a *small* amount of conductive epoxy to the waveguide where the PCB mates, especially around the probe hole, but not so much that a short circuit occurs when the PCB and WG are squeezed together! Reassemble the PCB and SMA connector. Solder the output track to the SMA spill and tighten the 4mm screws. Check there is no short between the WG and input probe caused by 'squeezing' of excess epoxy. Cure the epoxy by heating at about 150°C for an hour or so. After curing, recheck for absence of short circuit on the input probe – if there is a short, remove the PCB and try again! This may damage the PCB, so do it with care and try to get it right the first time!

Finally, solder all round the ground-plane/box junction. Finish off the amplifier by mounting all the components as for the SMA version described last month. Incidentally, the holes C on the WG16 are used for matching screws to literally 'screw the last tenth of a dB' out of the amplifier!

FROM ELSEWHERE

THE EDITORIAL OF THE April issue of QST was entitled 'Wake-Up Call for 13cm'. It concerned the potential loss of 200MHz of spectrum below 5GHz to 'private and public' use; half of this is below 3GHz and 50MHz must be 'available immediately'. It looks as if 2300 to 2310MHz and 2390 to 2450MHz are under threat in IARU Region 2, just as in Region 1. The finale was 'Use it or Lose it' – a message often echoed in the RSGB, IARU Region 1 and this column!

DUBUS 1993 contains much information

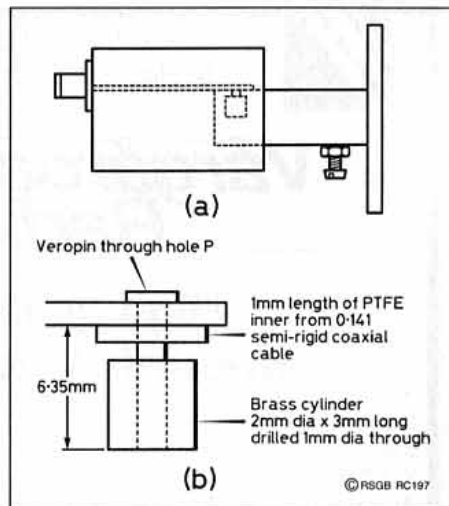


Fig 2: (a) General side view of G3WDG-004 WG16 HEMT amplifier assembly; (b) Detail of WG to PCB transition probe.

of use to the microwave amateur: in brief, information on 24GHz equipment designs, HEMT power amplifiers for 23cm, 10GHz articles by 'our own designer', Charlie Suckling, G3WDG, and a linear transverter for 2.3GHz. This is a very abbreviated list!

The most important articles were reprinted in the form of the (almost 400 page) DUBUS Technik III. My thanks are due to the publishers, DUBUS Verlag, Hamburg 500368, for a copy of this excellent information source.

Volume 23 (1994) includes further articles on 10GHz equipment by G3WDG, an article on 24GHz by HB9MIN, and 47 and 76GHz mixers by DB9NT. For back-dated copies or forthcoming issues contact the UK agent, Dr Roger Blackwell, G4PMK, at 57, Station Road, Scholes, Leeds LS15 4BY. Perhaps I should stress that DUBUS deals also with VHF/UHF matters – as low as 50MHz – as well as with the microwave bands.



At this year's VHF Convention, the G6ZR Memorial Trophy was presented to the HADRABS and Windbreakers, overall winners of the 2.3GHz Trophy Contest.



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- POA = Price on Application

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		DF Transmitter	1+2+3	£25.30	
G3TDZ	0793	Phasing Transceiver:-			
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		Exciter	1	£24.10	
		Converter	1-B	£11.40	SF
		Power Amp	1	£18.60	SF

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This Month's Book Choice

Reviewed by Pat Hawker, G3VA

THE EARLY HISTORY OF RADIO: FROM FARADAY TO MARCONI

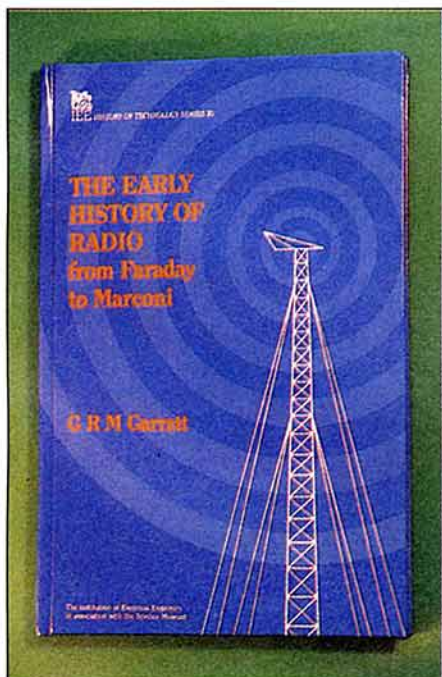
Gerald R M Garratt, G5CS.

Published December 1993 by the 'IEE History of Technology Series'. 96 + x pages, 234 by 156mm, hard covers, £19. ISBN 0 85296 845 0.

WHILST MOST OF US tend to think of practical radio communication as essentially a 20th Century development (often dating it from Marconi's controversial transatlantic reception of the three spark dots transmitted from Poldhu, Cornwall on 12 December, 1901) it is worth recalling that a 300-page *History of Wireless Telegraphy, 1838-1899* by J J Fahie was published in the UK by William Blackwood & Sons in 1899.

The Fahie book (an autographed copy of which is in the IEE Library, Savoy Place) includes, as a post-script, details of Marconi's first transmissions across the English Channel on 27 March, 1899. The text stands up reasonably well, proving once again that the concept and scientific investigation of electromagnetic radiation had been extensively studied throughout the 19th Century. But Fahie lacked the insight that came from later work.

This new book concentrates on the work of Faraday, Maxwell, Hertz, Lodge, Popov and



the early work of Marconi, but does not ignore many other early pioneers. I would have liked to have seen some mention of the efforts in the USA of Alfred Loomis and acknowledgement of the pioneering microwave work in the 1890s by the Indian scientist (Sir) Jagadish Chandra Bose (1858 - 1938) on wavelengths of the order of 5mm. But in general this is a masterly study of the scientific work that preceded Marconi.

Gerald Garratt (1906 - 1989), an amateur radio enthusiast for more than 60 years, was a convinced and outspoken believer in the truth that very few inventions are the work of single individuals. He readily shouldered personal attacks from the fervent 'Baird-supporters' when he repeatedly pointed out that in fact Baird contributed little or nothing to modern electronic television other than the catalyst of publicity.

He developed a theory that Marconi at Signal Hill may have received not the fundamental but a harmonic of the Poldu transmitter since the possibility of direct daylight propagation at the fundamental frequency remains beset by problems. With R F Pocock he wrote *The Origins of Maritime Radio* (HMSO, 1972) rigorously exploring the role of Captain (later Admiral, Sir) H B Jackson, RN (1922 President of the Wireless Society of London [RSGB]) in introducing W/T to the Royal Navy between 1896 and 1900, without detracting from the superiority of the Marconi system.

For the *RSGB Bulletin* (August 1958) he wrote a short note on 'The Q Code and its Origins', and later 'Why the French R Valve?' (*RadCom*, February 1981) in which he showed how, in August 1914, a former French army deserter, Paul Pichon, acquired samples of the latest Western Electric Audion triode valve whilst working for Telefunken in the USA. Pichon returned to Europe and offered these to the Marconi Company but was advised to offer his services to Colonel Ferrie, commandant of the French Military Telegraphic Service. The French improved the Audion and developed the famous 'R' valve - an outstanding example of freelance industrial espionage!

Gerald Garratt joined the Science Museum in 1934 where he remained until his retirement, apart from war service in the Royal Indian Air Force (he had been commissioned into the RAF Reserve of Officers and was a founder member of the Cambridge University Air Squadron). One of his notable feats for the Science Museum was obtaining a number of the original Hertz manuscripts from Frau Elizabeth Hertz when she and her four daughters settled in Cambridge after leaving Nazi Germany.

But among amateurs, he will long be remembered for organizing and setting up the famous Science Museum amateur-station, GB2SM, in the summer of 1955. The station is still regularly on the amateur bands and introduces many youngsters to the hobby.

In retirement, he brought to the writing of this study of the pre-history of radio, the enthusiasm and diligence of a professional historian combined with the technical knowledge of someone trained in both mechanical and electronic engineering. He shows how Marconi's ultimate successful development of a practical system of wireless telegraphy

was "based upon the very sure foundations of such scientists and mathematicians as Michael Faraday, Clerk Maxwell, Oliver Lodge and Heinrich Hertz". He explains how without Faraday, there would have been "no Clerk Maxwell, no Hertz, no Marconi and it is almost certain that the advent of wireless telegraphy would have been delayed by many years". He tells the story of how Faraday (of humble origin and sensitive to the views of peer scientists) hesitated to disclose all of his theories linking electric induction and magnetism to vibrations akin to light. He recorded these perceptive views in a sealed document deposited at the Royal Society on 12 March 1832 where it remained unopened until 24 June 1937.

A full appreciation is also given of the work of Lodge who demonstrated the transmission of Morse signals over short distances in the summer of 1894, before the arrival on the scene of Marconi (see *Technical Topics*, March 1994, p46).

Gerald Garratt, remaining active as G5CS among his many other hobbies, died in April 1989 before writing his final chapter on Marconi. Fortunately, his daughter, Susan Garratt, was able to complete this, based on a lecture her father had given in 1972 at a meeting organised jointly by the IEE and RSGB.

In summary, an admirable, thoroughly researched text that seems destined to become the definitive pre-history of radio. It is however a pity that the high cost of £19 for a hundred-page book (admittedly case bound) seems certain to limit the number of copies sold.

The Bright Sparks of Wireless

by G R Gessop, G6JP

The Bright Sparks of Wireless covers the heritage years of amateur radio from Marconi to the 'secret listeners' of 1939/45. This was the period when radio amateurs were real experimenters. It was they who laid the foundations of circuits and procedures which all radio users now take for granted. They started with the spark gap, steam generator and coherer and ended with crystal detectors, integrated circuits and superheterodyne receivers.

This book traces the development of circuits and aerials and presents them in context with the personalities and incidents of the period. It adds detail and human interest to the bare bones of history of this formative and exciting period of amateur radio.

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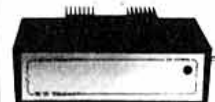
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The LAST WORD

ICING ON THE CAKE

I was very interested and pleased to see the picture of Eileen and Basil O'Brien (*News & Reports*, June) together with the cake which was consumed on the occasion of their Golden Wedding recently.

The comments that you make in the caption are of course correct in so far as they go. What was not mentioned was the fact that Basil was President of the RSGB in 1981 and that he has spent many years as a member of Council.

You may feel that you would wish to point this out in a future edition of *RadCom*.

Michael Tudor G0LZI

[As someone who has known Basil and Eileen for some years, I'm pleased to do so and to mention that Basil was Honorary Treasurer (1988 - 89) and is one of the few on whom the title Vice President has been bestowed. Eileen has also been a great supporter of the Society and it was in recognition of their joint efforts that space was found in RadCom to celebrate their anniversary - Ed]

GIFT HORSE?

The *RadCom User Review* (June, p42) which finally confirms that this section of *RadCom* is a thinly disguised advertisement - in this case for Tandy and the PRO-44. It actually carries a label making an offer of £50 off the product described!

Under the advertising code of conduct advertising matter should be clearly labelled as such, as several other publishers have found to their cost. Should I make a formal complaint?

D F Elkington G0PAN

[Thanks for putting me right about the PRO-44 review - and I thought we were simply bringing members' attention to one of the cheapest three-amateur-band VHF receivers available. The offer? Well, one delighted member called to say "that's paid for my sub for over a year" - ED]

NO SUBSTITUTE

With reference to G0PAN's letter (*The Last Word*, June) I agree with his comments on the 'novel antenna'. In response to your request for opinions on your User Reviews I am afraid that I am not at all impressed with these and I have in mind the review of the FT-840 which in my opinion was far too sketchy.

If one is really interested in a new rig I think that there is no substitute for the full treatment by Peter Hart or an equally competent reviewer.

Simon A Baird GM0FHS

[Therein lies the problem. If an "equally competent reviewer" would care to make himself (or herself) known to me, I could do with an additional writer - Ed]

ALL AMATEURS ARE EQUAL

Gail and I would like to thank your magazine and members for the very warm welcome you have all extended to Gail (*News & Reports*, May). Gail has already made many friends; one of the greatest pleasures to disabled members is that when transmitting on radio everything is accepted as being equal, which is of great importance to them.

As Gail gains confidence she will be able to use all her languages - French, German, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese and Russian - so she interprets her callsign as G0 United Nations Friend. God has indeed blessed Gail.

Pamela and Gail Taylor (G0UNF)

FINAL COURTESY

Regarding the letter 'No Subterfuge' (*The Last Word*, May), it's a great pity that G4BZP and G0CLP have wasted so much time and energy, by not finishing the job. They have not sent me QSLs for contacts made with them, in spite of my requests!

John Ridd G8BQX

SATISFIED CUSTOMER

Count me in for user reviews, I find them useful. And to continue giving us articles on expeditions. They are an essential part of DX hunting and they are also great fun.

J B Roscoe G4QK

GOOD SAMARITANS

I would like to say thank you to two radio amateurs - Tom, G0UTH and Tony, G4XIV.

The story starts at 10.10am on Sunday, 15 May at Goose Wood Caravan Park, near York. My son Marc, who is two-and-a-half years old took a febrile convulsion. An ambulance was needed, so I called through GB3HG repeater and to my horror got no reply. I then tried the news frequency, a reply was instant; Tom, G0UTH in Harrogate answered.

An ambulance was despatched and Tom stayed on frequency till we arrived at York District Hospital. Marc was kept in hospital and I travelled back to Sunderland with my two daughters.

On Monday I got a call from my wife, Marjorie to say that Marc had taken a second fit at 2.15pm. I decided that I should travel down to York. Phil, G7MJN and myself left for York where a call through GB3CY found Tony, G4XIV, who directed us to the hospital the quickest way. When we arrived Marc was sleeping. The nurse suggested take Marjorie for a meal and some fresh air.

This we did with the help of Tony who gave us directions for somewhere to eat. We met Tony and his family after, and their hospitality was over-welcoming. Tom also heard us on frequency when we were leaving York for home, and called us to ask how Marc was.

The good news is that Marc was released from hospital on Tuesday 17 May.

Marjorie and Ian G7MFN

MAD OR DRUNK?

Have you gone mad? You remind us again of the considerable demand on space in *RadCom* (*The Last Word*, April), then devote three pages of the same issue to an elaborate hoax. Nobody minds an April Fool joke, but surely a paragraph would suffice.

You and the General Manager both need your butts kicking for the 'Toroidal Antenna' stunt, not to mention Manuela Groger's toolbox or G3VA's miraculous Israeli batteries. Also, the second review of the same transceiver (Icom 707) in five months.

What's going on? I can only assume that G0TWW is persuading you to drink large amounts of navy rum at lunchtime.

Richard Wakeley G3YEP/DU5

[As you will have read in last month's Technical Topics, the toroidal aerial is far from being a hoax. As for the IC707, does anyone else take exception to a User Review followed some months later by a full evaluation by Peter Hart? - Ed]

[If only we were drinking large amounts of Navy rum at lunchtime - G0TWW]

Please note that the views expressed in *The Last Word* are not necessarily those of the RSGB. We reserve the right to edit letters for publication. All letters are acknowledged and may be passed to the relevant department or committee.

MORSE SPACE REACTION

There were once three brothers and two of them, G4SUJ and G8UYZ, (*The Last Word*, June) went to their third brother, Amat Eurradio, with a problem. "Brother", they said "we have a problem and are sore oppressed. We have a speck in our eye that is very annoying and we can see no way round it. Will you remove it for us?"

"Well", said the third brother, "of course I will. But first, tell me, what is the nature of this speck that is so annoying?" The two brothers, pleased to be getting help explained: "Well, every now and then, a bit of 'our' band is being used by the key bashers. About a couple of channels actually, say 50 to 150kHz"

"And is this annoyance there all the time?" asked the third brother, puzzled. "Oh no, only occasionally, but it is very annoying - the key bashers do have a 150kHz portion of their own you know?"

Amat now looked at his brethren with sorrow in his eyes and explained to them that he could not help them after all. He explained thus: "My brothers, I cannot help you, for though you have a speck in your eye I have a log in mine own. Whilst you are sore oppressed by the occasional use of a few 25kHz channels every now and then I am blighted by the total and permanent exclusion from twenty 25kHz channels, about half a Meg, or a full quarter of my 2 metre allocation!"

The brothers were horrified, what type of QRM or bad practice could be causing this inefficient use of so much of the band near their brother's house and asked him to go on.

"You see brothers, twenty full channels are always occupied by the repeater stations and even where I may only have access to two or three of them, I still can't use the other channels because they do cover the land in great swathes, making a mockery of channel re-utilisation. Sometimes, brothers, the people who do use the repeaters are so bad and wicked that the Authority closes the repeater down for ever - and still I cannot use the channel, 50kHz lost for ever instead of being used for a decent simplex QSO. I fear brothers that this repeater blight is so bad but so insidious and accepted so readily that the log in my eye will never be removed".

So the brothers left Amat, downhearted that they could not see a way round their brother's problem, then one of them said: "What if we moved all the repeaters to 70cm? There's a load of space up there!" But his brother was not listening - he had started a 50kHz wide conversation on his usual repeater about the poor allocation on 2 metres!

David Perry G4YVM

MORSE SPACE REACTION

All this talk about lack of space on 2 metres (*The Last Word*, June) really is a myth perpetuated by those who cannot or will not try to sort the problems out for themselves. To Messrs Smith and Coomber I would say: before you ask for great chunks of the CW section of the band think about ways in which you could minimise the bandwidth that you are currently using. Why do you need 25kHz bandwidth for a signal that should only require 5kHz? You could at least use 12.5kHz spacing, and what about using a beam so that your signal only goes in the direction that you point it. Using a beam would also reduce the amount of interference that you would suffer on any channel.

You talk about a few 12.5kHz channels for Morse instruction. Why so much space? Most of the CW instruction is on A1A a few hundred Hertz wide, and talk-back is normally on SSB at about 3kHz bandwidth. If you took only one 12.5kHz channel from the CW end of the band you would take out at least 37 discrete CW 'channels'. Hardly good band planning.

As for not much activity on 2 Metre CW, you must be joking. Every night I hear newly licensed G0s and many G7s on CW, random Meteor scatter, EME, weak signal DXing. Maybe your problem is lack of receiver gain and selectivity. The CW section of 2 Metres is active not only in this country but across Europe. The other thing to remember is that FM has everlasting residual sidebands (they go on and on ad infinitum, like me), but the outcome is that FM and CW do not mix.

I politely suggest that, first of all, you make efficient use of the space you have without trying to poach the limited space that we, on SSB and CW, already use as efficiently as possible.

Bryn Llewellyn G4DEZ, Chairman VHF Contests Committee

MORE LETTERS ON PAGE 93

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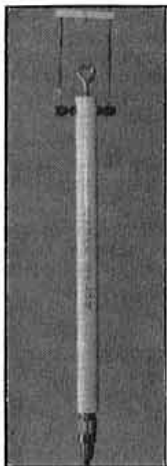
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MORE LETTERS FROM PAGE 91

GLOUCESTER BOUQUET

It is with pleasure I write to thank the RSGB for the help given to Mr Ray Peart, G0FHK, and myself in successfully arranging the Special Event Station GB300GR at very short notice.

The station was to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the Gloucestershire Regiment - the 'Glorious Glosters' - and this was to be their last anniversary before their amalgamation with other regiments in April 1994. Unfortunately permission to run the event from the Regimental Museum in Gloucester was late being granted due to security arrangements.

In spite of the late application, RSGB staff, and Sylvia Manco in particular, managed to get permission from the Radiocommunications Agency for the call to be activated from the Museum. On the test weekend of 12 March problems occurred with activating the fire alarm and telephone systems and it was not possible to continue from the Museum.

RSGB HQ was contacted by phone on Monday 14 March and on Thursday the 17th they notified us that the RA had given permission to operate from a new venue (the QTH of G0FHK) and the letter of variation arrived the next day. Operation by members of the Gloucester Amateur Radio Society then continued until expiry of the licence on 31 March; some 700 QSOs world-wide resulted.

It is our pleasure on this occasion to congratulate the RSGB and thank them for their great help and cooperation in this matter. The exercise was very much in the heart of Ray, G0FHK, as he was blinded in Northern Ireland whilst serving there with the 'Glosters' in 1973. RSGB, and Sylvia Manco in particular, take a well-earned bow.

E A Perkins G3MA (Co-organiser), on behalf of Mr Ray Peart G0FHK.

FREE FEE FOR ALL YOUTH?

Could you explain to me why it is that my 14-year-old son who has passed his exams and Morse test to become a full Class A amateur (GW0ULC) has to pay £15 for his licence, when a Novice under the age of 21 gets his or her licence free of charge. I think this system of doing things is very unfair indeed. It's not just my son, but countless other youngsters who have worked very hard indeed to obtain their full A or B licence.

My son is not old enough to support himself, so I think that the free licence should be extended to all youngsters under the age of 21. Not just the very privileged Novices. Please don't think I'm anti-Novice or anything like that; in fact I think that it is a great idea and should be encouraged. But moving up the ranks to become a full Class A or B should also be encouraged and this is one way of doing it.

D P Kirby GW0PLP

[It is the RA which sets the licence fee and they would no doubt want to recover the costs of any free licenses from the fee-payers. What do other members think? - Ed]

DIAL OK FOR TEN-TEC

Recently I decided to tackle a long-outstanding job: to refit the cord that controls the slide rule dial on a Ten-Tec Century 22 transceiver. Having removed the front cover I routed the cord as I thought it would be: result - malfunction. I just could not see the solution to my problem.

I wrote to Ten-Tec Inc in the USA asking for help and received in reply four sheets bearing detailed instructions together with the diagram I had sent to Ten-Tec, suitably amended in red. The job was soon done and normal function restored.

I think this excellent service from a big manufacturer even though my problem involved one of their obsolete bottom-of-the-range transceivers. I am absolutely delighted and just had to let you know.

Ray Watson G0FPS

USE YOUR LOAF

G4EIC's two prima-facie disparate activities (*The Last Word*, June) are, in a strange way, extremely complementary. One gets automotive grime so ingrained in one's hands (a pessimist would say it happens just by the simple action of opening the bonnet!) and kneading dough gets them beautifully clean again.

John Ridd G8BQX

GIN AND ANT

The method of guying described in 'Raising the antenna single-handedly' ('Portable 30 Element 2m Antenna', *RadCom*, April) is tantamount to total disaster. It will break a lot of elements and is *very dangerous* in windy weather.

I would suggest that the method used should be as follows:-

- 1 Select the site you wish to place the mast, an area being big enough to lay the antenna on the ground with sufficient space to clear the height in all directions.
- 2 Assemble the antenna and mast with the aid of a support to hold the whole structure at an acute angle of approx 20°.
- 3 Anchor the base of the mast with a right angled scaffold coupler and peg to the ground to give stability; at a right angle to this attach a section of tubing (the same size as the mast) as a gin pole.
- 4 Having now placed the base, the guying can be set by placing four pegs at 90° to the base at a suitable distance according to the height of the structure.
- 5 Tie off the side guys to prevent movement to the sides, take the guy that is to be placed on the rear peg to get correct length and tie off on the rear peg making sure this length is correct as this will cause the mast to traverse too far or not far enough to the vertical required position.

[At last, school geometry proves to have a practical use - Ed]

- 6 The remaining guy should be tied to the gin pole and then, making sure everything is safe and ready, pull up the mast towards the remaining peg in a steady gentle pull. When the gin pole reaches the ground transfer the guy from the gin pole to the peg on the ground. At this point make sure that the mast is vertical in all planes, and adjust each guy in turn accordingly.

Michael G Smith G6UUO, Jack Clark G0NOA, and Eric Tucker G3TXZ

HAMS OR HOGS?

I have just switched off my 70MHz FM equipment, annoyed at the inconsiderate behaviour of yet another pair of unthinking amateurs who were holding a half-hour contact on the FM calling frequency of 70.45MHz, a QSY to a working frequency not even having been suggested at any time by either party. I believe that I had four options in this instance:

- 1 Ignore them and call CQ over them, thus allowing my standards to sink even lower than theirs.
- 2 Break in and probably aggravate the situation by causing bad feeling, typically when one finds out that one or both operators has a single-frequency rig and cannot QSY (imagine the reaction of 145MHz FM users to someone holding a QSO on 145.5MHz, for this or indeed any reason!)
- 3 QSY to another band, allowing the 4m calling-frequency hogs to carry on, blissfully unaware of, or uncaring about, their poor operating practice and bad manners.
- 4 Switch off the station and write this letter.

May I ask everyone please to respect calling frequencies as such, and make a point of QSYing every time to a working frequency as soon as contact is established, leaving the calling frequency for the next person to call CQ. The excuse of 'only having a single-frequency rig' is quite simply not good enough; such gear should either be reserved strictly for net, packet or similar use, or be modified to allow operation on at least one other frequency. To paraphrase the weekly request on *GB2RS*, 'please remember that even if you cannot hear other stations, you may cause interference to others who can'.

These comments also apply to 6m, where the practice of working on the FM calling frequency of 51.5MHz is just as widespread, and where there is even less excuse, as most 50MHz rigs are multi-frequency.

Andrew Marshall G8BUR

RADCOM WORKS

I must give a belated thank you for publishing details of my log program (Easilog) in the *New Products* column last year. It was most effective and I have had a response from 200 readers. It may interest you to know that I was still getting enquiries six months after publication proving that *RadCom* is still read long after its publication date.

Don Ward G0MDO

PITY THE RTTY USER

May I remind packet users that 144.600MHz is the FSK RTTY calling frequency. I realise that this mode is rarely used these days, but there are a few enthusiasts, like myself, still using it. I am also aware that the 2m band plan is due for review, but until it is changed I think that all users ought to observe it.

This is especially true for packet users who, I assume, are often unaware that they are interfering with my RTTY calls. In my area (South London) there are often packet transmissions on 144.600MHz and some of these have stopped my RTTY QSOs. Certainly in these cases, no attempt was made to see if the frequency was in use in any mode that I could understand (J2B, F2B, J3E, or F3E).

May I also express my hope that the new 2m band plan will still have a defined J2B calling frequency somewhere. If there are any other stations in the London area who can work 2m J2B, please dust off your modems and give me a call.

Adrian Dornford Smith G0NQC

A RASUK-IST

Whilst the Constitution of the Mid Sussex Amateur Radio Society was being revised recently, I noted that the guidelines issued by the RSGB recommended that the word 'Amateur' be included in the title. This was already complied with but it struck me that it does not appear in the RSGB title. Can this possibly mean that the RSGB covers all radio users irrespective of professional/amateur status? Or is it perhaps a case of "do as I say...!"

And whilst we're on the subject of titles, why doesn't the RSGB cater for amateurs in Northern Ireland? By definition, Great Britain covers England, Scotland and Wales; Northern Ireland did not come in until 1922 and that was when the term United Kingdom came about.

Therefore may we look for a change of title at the next AGM to RASUK? I have purposely changed the 'AR' to 'RA' because surely it is the amateurs who are the Society, not the radio.

Philip C Baldwin G3LCF

BROKEN X

I designed and erected a beam similar to the one in *Eurotek* (May) in the early seventies at Cheltenham. My idea stemmed from the well-known TV vertical X-beam used in South London after the war for BBC TV from Crystal Palace (42MHz - terrible for TVII)

The two large side-lobes you mention were present and showed up on local measurement with G2HDU. (This probably detracts from its performance viz a viz a conventional 2-element Yagi).

My version had only four traps, the 10m elements being separate and in parallel with the 14/21 elements to reinforce the mechanical strength. I did not bother to replace my beam after it broke up during bad weather!

D A Bunday G3JQQ

REPEATER USERS PRAISED

Further to your reports regarding the Boxing Day incident (*News & Reports / Emergency!*, May) which involved members of Cheshire Raynet rescuing a 12-year-old mountain biker in North Wales, I would like to express my appreciation of their efforts.

Whilst feeling proud of my members' team-work, I am also very grateful to all radio amateurs who, within the footprint of GB3MP, kept the repeater free of traffic throughout the whole of this two-hour emergency.

Thanks to all for their discipline, without which a difficult job would have been made even more difficult.

D G C Hicks G6IFA,
County Controller Cheshire Raynet

A QUESTION OF RADIO

Amateur television took a leap forward in East Yorkshire on 19 May when a quiz contest link between Hornsea ARC and Bridlington ARC was set up. Quiz masters, Geoff, G4IGY, and Brian, G4XBU, effortlessly passed to each other a series of forty technical questions to be answered by the appointed panels. The contest finished with Bridlington ARC as the winners by twelve points to eleven.

The evening was such a success, a series of further contests are now being planned, perhaps, it is hoped, with the participation of other ATV stations.

Edward H Ball G4UOZ, Hon Sec Hornsea ARC

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ADVERTISERS INDEX

Altron Comms. Equipment Ltd	Kanga Products	97
..... 32	Kenwood	IFC
AKD	Klingenfuss Publications	89
..... 30	Lake Electronics	98
Amateur Radio Shop, The	Link Electronics	98
..... 97	Live '94	90
Barton Communications	Low Electronics Ltd	97
..... 89	Martin Lynch G4HKS	58, 59
J. Birkett	Mutek Limited	97
..... 97	Public Domain Software Library	96
British Wireless for the Blind 96	
71	PW Publishing Ltd	36
Canberra	QSL Communications	97
..... 89	Radio Bygones	89
Castle Electronics	Radio Hamstores	9
..... 32	RadioSport Ltd	50, 51
Circuit Distribution Ltd	R.A.S. (Nottingham)	90
..... 71	R N Electronics	90
Coastal Communications	Peter Rodmell Communications	92
..... 16 92	
Communications Centre	Halcyon Electronics	92
..... 80	Ham Radio Today	89
Datong Electronics Ltd	Hands Electronics	97
..... 12	Haydon Communications	52
Dee Comm Amateur Radio	Heatherlite Microphones	98
92	Hateley Antenna Technology	92
Eastern Communications 92	
..... 10, 11	Hesing Technology	90
Ferromagnetics	Holdings Amateur Electronics	72
..... 92 72	
Grosvenor Software (G4BMK)	C.M. Howes Communications	30
..... 92 25, 26, 27, 28 & 49	
G.W.M. Radio Ltd	ICOM (UK) Ltd	IBC
..... 97	ICS Electronics Ltd	40
Halcyon Electronics	Jaytee Electronic Services	40
..... 92	J. & P. Electronics Ltd	90
Ham Radio Today 90	
..... 89	WACRAL	71
Hands Electronics	Walford Electronics	97
..... 97	Waters & Stanton	97
Haydon Communications 97	
..... 52	Western Electronics	97
Heatherlite Microphones	W. H. Westlake	72
..... 98	Wilson Valves	97
Hateley Antenna Technology	Yaesu	OBC
..... 92	3TH Ltd	90
Hesing Technology		
..... 90		
Holdings Amateur Electronics		
..... 72		
C.M. Howes Communications		
..... 30		
ICOM (UK) Ltd		
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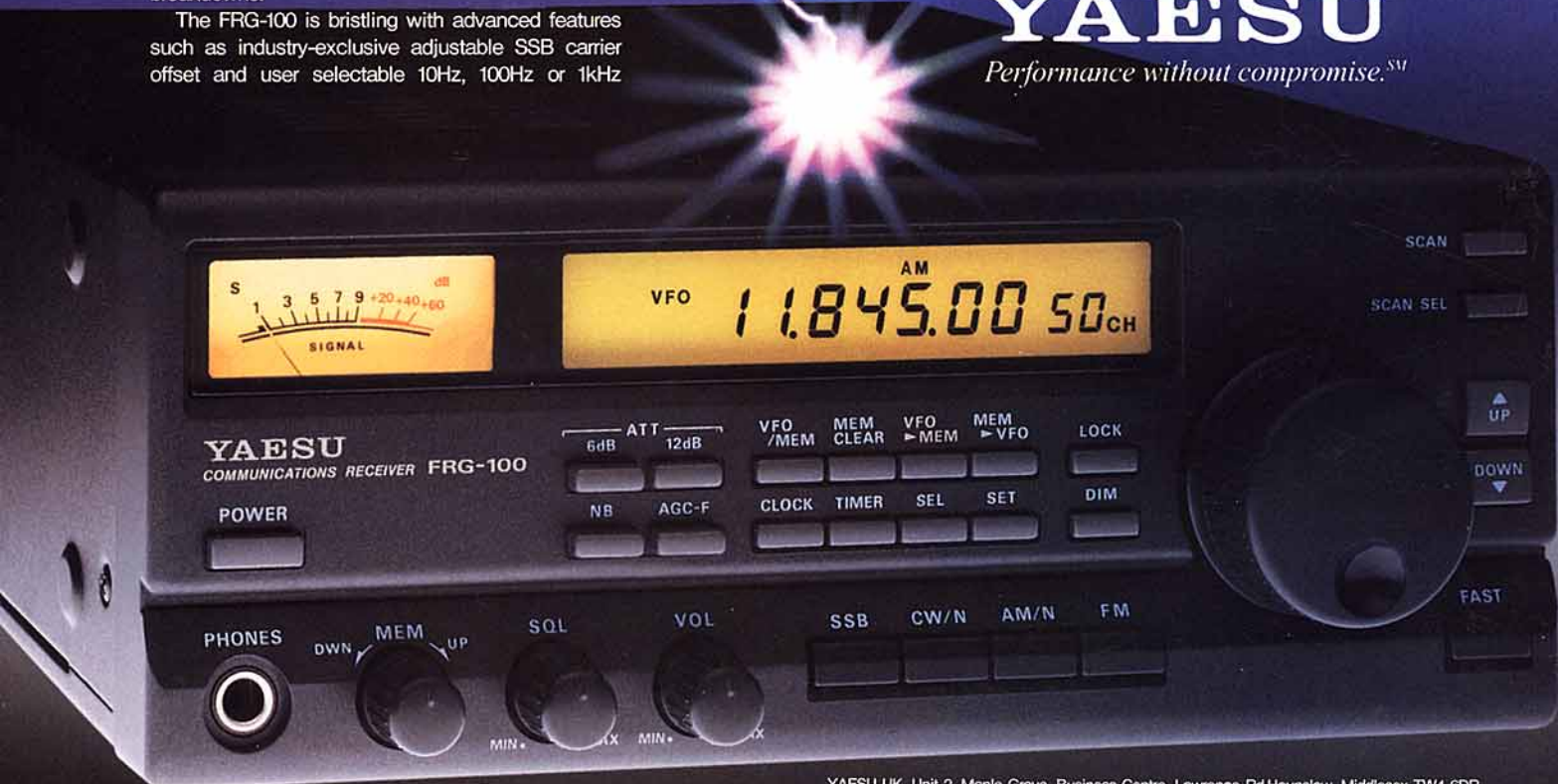
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