VHF/UHF SPECIAL

practical

SEPTEMBER 1995 £1.90

25.52 - 53.3.3.3

The reasons even DJ-G5

Jeaturing WOODING'S WORLD OLYMPICS ON SIX QUICK QUAGI ANTENNA SIMPLE 6M LINEAR

plus CHESTER TO CHINA GAINING POWER

Reviewed AT-200 & AT-400

ALINCO DJ-G5





THE 'HANDY' FOR THE NOT-SOCHANDY!

Dual Band Handheld FT-51 R The First Dual Band HT with

48

58t25

ENR

Digital battery voltage readout

displays condition of battery in

use. Scan skip function allows individual memory channel lockout during scanning mode.

FT-51R

21/4"W x 43/4"H x 11/6"D

(2 Watt version shown.)

Only one Dial/Volume knob required for easier use

YAESU

BAND

2

19500

CALL

1441

Three dual receive configurations VHF/VHF, UHF/UHF, or VHF./UHF with main band frequency on right or left side. Flexible programming allows transmit on main or sub band.

NEW Band HT

14500

An 8 character alpha-numeric user help menu scrolls operation instructions in the bottom of the large, backlit display.



114530

MH-29A2B LCD Display Mic with Remote Functions (Optional)

> he new FT-51R Dual Band HT is state-of-the-art. and easy to use!

So easy, you won't need an operating manual. Its exclusive, scrolling instruction menu located in the large, backlit display "window", guides you through total operation while simultaneously viewing the main display window.

You'll like some of the other new, exclusive features, too. Like Spectrascope.⁵⁴ This unique feature displays real time. continuous scanning of activity on adjacent frequencies in VFO mode or 8 of your favourite

> "I can see two frequencies and alpha-numeric all at the same time.

"Scrolling instructions tell me what to do next!"

memories. A cloning feature duplicates favourite channels to another FT-51R.

FT-51R

A digital battery voltage display, five power output levels, the largest backlit dual band HT keypad made, Smart Mute[™] two VFOs on both VHF and UHF as well as available 2 Watt and 5 Watt versions, round out the exciting FT-51R. Plus, the optional MH-29A2B Display Microphone allows you to control volume and also access Memory, VFO, Call Channel, Band Selection and scanning functions. All of this in world's smallest dual band HT radio!

See the FT-51R with "windows" at your Yaesu dealer todav!

"I use the Spectrascope to find new contacts faster.

"Yaesu did it again!"

Spectrascope⁻ displays active adjacent frequencies in real time with relative signal strength.

1

IMPLE

Specifications Frequency Coverage

14500

3

- VHF RX: 110-180 MHZ TX: 144-146 MHz UHF RX: 420-470 MHz TX: 430-440 MHz
- Spectrascope[™] Display
- Scrolling User Help Menu
- Alpha-Numeric 8 Character Display
- Up/Down Volume/Squeich Controls & Display
- Selectable Sub-Band TX Mute
- Automatic Tone Search (ATS)
- Digital Battery Voltage Display AM Aircraft Receive
- Scanning Light System (SLS)
- 120 Memory Channels (80 w/Alpha-Numeric)
- Large Backlit Keypad & Display Automatic Repeater Shift (ARS)
- Multiple Scanning Modes
- 3 Selectable Scan Stop Modes with Scan Skip
- User selectable lock function w/15 combinations
- Automatic Power Off (APO)
- TX/RX Battery Savers Built-in
- Handy Cloning Feature
- 5 Selectable Power Output Levels Message system with CW ID
- Selectable RX Smart Mute[™]
- Cross-Band & One-Way
- Repeat Functions DTMF Paging/Coded Squeich Built-in

Accessories

Consult your local dealer.

Performance without compromise.⁵⁴⁴

YAESU UK LTD. Unit 2, Maple Grove Business Centre, Lawrence Rd., Hounslow, Middlesex, TW4 6DR Specifications subject to change without notice. Specifications guaranteed only within amateur bands Some accessories and/or options are standard in certain areas. Check with your local Yaesu dealer for specific details

Wireless

SEPTEMBER 1995 (ON SALE AUGUST 10) VOL. 71 NO 9 ISSUE 1062 NEXT ISSUE (OCTOBER) ON SALE SEPTEMBER 14

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parts Brw, Royal Marchanes, c. m. Morrison, C. S. Sono, S. S

EDITOR'S KEYLINES The Editor warns of the dangers of lilegal operating

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- SPECIAL PRIZE COMPETITION CORNER Your chance to win a 144MHz Cushcraft Antenna.
- RECEIVING YOU PW readers express their views on the amateur radio world.
- 12 NEWS '95 New products, reports and RAE course news.
- 6 NOVICE NATTER Elaine Richards G4LFM shares some of the 'natterings' received from novices of all ages.
- 20 CLUB SPOTLIGHT Is your club 'spotlighted' this month?
- 24 SUBS CLUB This month we offer you a copy of All About VHF Amateur Radio for a very special price.
- 24 SPECIAL OFFER Short Wave Communications discounted to half price.
- 25 RADIO DIARY A bumper issue of radio rally dates.

VHF/UHF SPECIAL

26 VHF REPORT David Butler G4ASR looks at Sp-E propagation and recent 144MHz openings.

- 28 WOODING'S WORLD Join Mike Wooding G6IQM as he explores the fascinating world of v.h.f. operating.
- 32 OLYMPICS ON 6 Ken Cinn CBNDL shows you how to modify a 'P' Band Pye Olympic for use on 50MHz.
- 35 A QUICK QUAGI Kevin James G6VNT combines a 5-element quad and a Yagi to make a Quagi.
- 37 SIMPLY LINEAR ON 6 Derek Holmes GW3JSV gets more from the 50MHz band using Junkbox bits & pleces.
- 42 CHESTER TO CHINA Chris Seward GWOPJX recalls how he took his hobby 6000 miles away around the world.
- 44 REVIEW THE ALINCO DJ-G5 DUAL-BAND TRANSCEIVER

Rob Mannion G3XFD carries out a single-handed review on a handheid that's considered ideal for one handed operation.

b/



46 ANTENNA WORKSHOP Ray Fautley G3ASC explains how It's possible to get two h.f. beam antennas into your attic.

0 REVIEW - ADI AT-200/400 0 144/430MHz HAND-HELD TRANSCEIVERS



Newly licensed Donna Vincent G7TZB shares her experiences of first time operating.

GAINING POWER Patrick Allely GW3KJW gives an insight into the e.r.p. you may be unknowingly creating.

EQUIPMENT SPECIFICATIONS Ian Poole G3YWX advices on what you should

55

look for when buying a second-hand radio.

56 PRACTICAL WIRELESS GOES DUTCH!

In June, G3XFD visited Holland, here he tells you how he got on and what Dutch amateur radio is like.

50 VALVE & VINTAGE

The *PW* vintage 'wireless shop' opens under new management, this month it's Phil Cadman G4JCP's turn to 'man' the shop.

BITS & BYTES This month Mike Richards G4WNC has an update on digital signal processing.

- HF FAR & WIDE Leighton Smart GWOLBI has the latest news from the world of h.f. operating.
- 64 BROADCAST ROUND-UP Peter Shore rounds-up the International broadcast band news.
- 65 PACKET PANORAMA Roger Cooke G3LDI brings you the latest Packet news and views.
 - BARGAIN BASEMENT Readers' advertisements.
 - BOOK SERVICE Looking for a radio-related publication? - this
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Look what's on offer in next month's best selling UK magazine for the radio amateur.

76 ADVERTISER'S INDEX





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TS850SAT only £1589.95 NOOD ★ LIMITED STOCKS OF BOTH ITEMS ★

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TS-450SAT	list £1649	our price £1435
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YAESU

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FT-900AT	list £1599	our price £1245
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COM

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IC-275H

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FT-690R2	list £649	our price £445
FT-790R2	list £749	our price £535
Сом		
IC-Z1E	list £529	our price £455

list £

list £

list £

list £

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255	our price £225
279	our price £249
329	our price £299
595	our price £545

KENWOOD

IC-2GXE

IC-2GXET

IC-W21E

IC-W21ET

TH-79E

TH-22E

TH-42E

TH-28E

TH-48E

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list £289	our price £249
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list £369	our price £319

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	20/200W 'N'	863.	00
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CS201GII	2 Way Switch 'N' 1KW PEP	.£23.	50
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DX10N	2m/70cm Duplexer UHF/N	.£22.	.50
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204CD	4 ele 20m Yagi.	£459.00
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D3W	Dipole 12/17/30m	£179.00
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VHF Ant	ennas	

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AD. 9705	2/70 Dual Band Vertical 2.2m long	C90.00
AN-2700	210 Duai Danu Verticai 2.5111 Utig	
AR2	2m Vertical 1.2m long.	£35.00
AR6	6m Vertical 3.1m long	£52.00
A148-105	2m 10-ele Yagi 13.2 dBd	£62.00
A144-20T	2m 10-ele Cross Yagi 12.2 dBd.	
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Practical Wireless, September 1995

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B2516G	2m, 25W input, 160W output preamp	(
B5016G	2m, 50W input, 160W output preamp	(
D1010N	70cm, 10W input, 100W output	F (
D3010N	70cm, 25W input. 100W output	1 (
RC1	Remote switching unit for Mirage amps	
	c/w 18ft cable run	
MAST	HEAD PREAMPS	
KP2/2M	2m GaAs fet 0.6db NF 20-25dB gain	
	or 10-15dB adjustable 165W through power £165	
KP2/440	70cm GaAs fet 0.6dB NF 20-25dB gain	
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POWE	R METERS	
MP2	50-200MHz, 50-500-1500W average and PEP	
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MP4	1260-1300MHz, 1-10-100 watt average and	
	PEP reading + SWR 9-13.6VDC internal battery	
	B1086 B10166 B25166 B50166 D1010N D3010N RC1 MAST KP2/2M KP2/440 POWE MP2 MP4	B1086 2m, 10W input, 80W output preamp. £199 B10166 2m, 10W input, 160W output preamp. £295 B25166 2m, 25W input, 160W output preamp. £266 B50166 2m, 50W input, 160W output preamp. £266 D1010N 70cm, 10W input, 100W output preamp. £266 D3010N 70cm, 10W input, 100W output . £349 D3010N 70cm, 25W input, 100W output . £329 RC1 Remote switching unit for Mirage amps c/w 18ft cable run £38 MAST HEAD PREAMPS KP2/2M 2m GaAs fet 0.6db NF 20-25dB gain or 10-15dB adjustable 165W through power £165 FV2/440 70cm GaAs fet 0.6db NF 20-25dB gain or 10-15dB adjustable 165W through power £165 POWER METERS MP2 50-200MHz, 50-500-1500W average and PEP reading + SWR 9-13.6VDC internal battery £186 MP4 1260-1300MHz, 1-10-100 watt average and PEP reading + SWR 9-13.6VDC internal battery £182

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Yaesu's latest dual band mobile with FS10 smart controller.

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IC729	HF transceiver + 6m	£1095.00
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AR500Ex	AOR all mode scanner	£289.00
8.4 + TA	hand down a sure many have be	A

Most items are brand new some may have had some shelf life all carry 12 months warranty.

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130/726	70cm module for FT726R	£169.00	В
144/726	2m module for FT726R	£139.00	В
DCT726	DC lead for FT726R		A
BC	Charger FT290R	£11.75	A
03000020	Telescopic antenna FT290R		A
YHA15	Rubber duck FT290R		A
NC15	Desk charger FT209, 203, 727 etc		B
FNB4A	Nicad FT209, 203, 727 etc	£56.00	A
CSC10	Vinyl case FT209 + FNB3	£10.22	A
CSC17	Vinyl case FT727 + FNB3	£10.22	A
CSC6	Vinyl case FT203 + FNB3	£10.22	A
CSC7	Vinyl cae FT203 + FNB4	£10.22	A
CSC43	Vinyl case FT470 + FNB9, 17	£12.95	A
CSC44	Vinyl case FT470 + FNB10	£12.95	A
CSC45	Vinyl case FT470 + FNB12/14	£12.95	A
CSC46	Vinyl case FT470 + FNB11H	£12.95	A
NB2	Nicad FT208/708 etc	£32.00	A
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MMB33	Mobile bracket for FT211/711	£20.56	A
MMB46	Mobile bracket for FT470	£12.95	A
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DCT901	DC inverter FT901/2	£59.00	B
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XF8.9GF	FM filter FT901/2	£19.41	A
XF82HC	600Hz CW filter FT102	£15.32	A
XF455C	500Hz CW filter FT102	£22.50	A
XF455CN	270Hz CW filter FT102	£22.50	A
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FC420	Remote ATU suitable for conversion		
	for ham use		D
NDH518	96 channel memory unit for NRD515	£159.00	D
FRA7700	Active antenna		B
FRT7700	Antenna tuner/switch	£79.95	B
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MMB42	Metal cases FT747GX	£79.00	B
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D3000251	NB kit FTONE	£2.50	A
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FBA3	Charging sleeve adapts NC1, PA1,	-	
	NU3 to charge FT208, 708	£5.00	A
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FF5	Low pass filter 500kHz FRG7700	E10.00	A
	TCVB £13.50		
	landholds/Mohiles by nost	5	
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Practical Wireless, September 1995



SO MANY FEATURES, IT NEEDS A MANUAL. SO WE BUILT ONE IN.

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or the last few years, apart from the brief periods when I have had modern high-power transceivers to review, I have been busy on QRP c.w. using my Trio TS-120V. But recently, thanks to my newly-acquired KW2000B transceiver, I have re-discovered the delights and dangers of 'ragchewing' with friends old and new on h.f.

You may think I'm over-dramatising by using the word 'danger' but I think the behaviour I discovered poses a threat to our hobby. And in fact, I think the actions of the radio amateurs involved was certainly 'over the top'.

Unfortunately, it all started when Y (quite innocently) got into QSO with a pirate operator using the callsign GW0JUJ. The illegal operator said he was in Anglesey and seemed to be a perfect gentleman, and then the trouble started!

I really began to wonder what I had stepped into when various stations broke in, talked over our QSO and generally made a nuisance of themselves calling (or so I thought at the time) both myself and the supposed GW0JUJ 'Pirates'. Quite frankly, I thought by their behaviour that they were the 'Pirates'!

Eventually, the illegal operator was forced to break off the QSO, but even then one persistent station kept breaking in, saying there were 'pirates about'. I can honestly say that I was more ashamed of the behaviour of these operators than I was of the illegal operator!

Finally, the real GW0JUJ, Dave from South Wales, came on the frequency (after being tipped off by telephone) and explained the situation. Shamefully I admit that I should have recognised his callsign, as Dave was featured in Leighton Smart GW0LBI's 'Three Watts From A Drainpipe' article in the April PW. If I had remembered, perhaps the incident would not have occurred!

enfines

In QSO with Dave, I mentioned how embarrassed I had been with the behaviour of the legitimate stations. I also made it clear over the air that, in my opinion, all they had to do, was to politely break into the QSO and wait their turn. Once in the QSO they could have informed me of the situation and I would have broken off the QSO immediately.

Dave GW0JUJ told me that the illegal operator had been making a nuisance of himself for quite a while, and seemed to pick on different callsigns at random. And, from personal experience I can tell you that's unfortunate. Several years ago, someone (using my callsign) was heard offering 'Free Subscriptions to *PW*' to anyone working G3XFD. Needless to say, it wasn't me!

So, you'll realise that I agree that 'pirating' a legitimate callsign is not just illegal, it's abhorrent behaviour. It could bring repercussions to the innocent radio amateur whose callsign is used.

But despite the actions of the illegal station, surely his behaviour does not warrant a child-like reaction from the legitimate amateur radio community? Personally, I don't think we should encourage any feedback at all to 'pirates' or the unfortunate individuals who often plague repeaters.

Our hobby is often considered by the media (quite wrongly in my opinion) to be inhabited by 'cranks'. If we react in an un-disciplined way to illegal operators or the 'funny voices' on repeaters (or other frequencies), we could tarnish our public images ourselves.

I can tell you that the unfortunate people providing 'funny noises and voices' will never be acknowledged over the air by me. I hope you do the same. Deprived of nourishment in the form of feedback, they'll drop off and disappear just like the parasitic Ticks we often find on our dogs and cats!

Rob Mannion G3XFD

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Twelve different words have been hidden in the letter grid. They have been printed across (forwards or backwards), up and down, diagonally, but they are always in a straight line without odd letters between. You can use the letters

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Х	I	Η	S	S	Ι	S	0	А	G	Ι	K	D	R
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D	J	Х	S	L	А	Ι	М	А	L	$\mathbf{\bar{T}}$	D	Е	X
Ρ	Ν	K	С	Ε	G	\mathbf{L}	С	Y	0	I	V	Κ	Q
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С	K	0	В	Ε	Ν	0	S	Ν	W	0	Y	Α	М
М	Ρ	Y	Ε	Ú	V	D	Ν	0	С	W	Q	С	Z
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in the grid more than once for different words. Once you have found all 12 words, mark them on the grid and send it, along with your name and address (photocopies accepted with the corner flash) to our editorial address, marked 'Competition Corner' Wordsearch September 1995.

Words To Find:

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The Star Letter will receive a voucher worth £10 to spend on items from our Book or other services offered by Practical Wireless. All other letters will receive a £5 voucher.

Amateur Radio Image

Dear Sir

Radio amateurs fight a constant battle protecting the image of the hobby and the good name of genuine enthusiasts. From time to time this involves denouncing illegal operation in our bands and convincing the press that people who listen into cellphone conversations are not true 'radio amateurs'.

For that reason, I was quite disappointed to see on sale at many recent rallies, including Bletchley Park, a rally with RSGB in its title - an abundance of 'pirate' cards and software for stealing satellite television programmes, such as the Adult Channel and Sky. Now it happens that stealing satellite signals is theft - full stop!

The law is clear on the subject and a judge will treat theft of television signals just as he would removing a mobile rig from an amateur's car. Whether we as individuals think this kind of theft is fair game is another matter entirely, but I believe that clubs, which organise rallies, should be seen to be acting within the law and not aiding and abetting any activity that could bring the name of amateurs into disrepute.

Just imagine if a Sunday newspaper journalist had been there the headlines would read 'Radio Amateurs tune into pirate porno TV'. Not very edifying is it?

It would be nice to have an unconditional assurance that from now on the RSGB and all other rally organisers will not countenance the sale of items intended for theft and that they will summarily eject any trader found to be offering these? If not, a clarification of which illegal activities these clubs consider

acceptable would be helpful. Andrew Emmerson G8PTH Northampton

Editorial comment: As Andy Emmerson (our 'Focal Point' ATV author) has a valid point, we asked the RSGB to comment. Their reply, from Peter Kirby GOTWW the **General Manager follows:**

Dear Sir

The RSGB and RadioSport Ltd. co-sponsors of the Bletchley Park Mobile Rally were dismayed to find this type of material on sale at the rally. Neither organisation condones the sale of such items and steps have been taken to ensure that such items will not appear at future co-sponsored events.

Peter Kirby GOTWW **General Manager** RSGB

EMC Regulations & Kits

Dear Sir

The UK has several small firms supplying electronic kits for amateur radio uses. Despite most of these being run as part-time businesses. we are more active in this sector than anywhere else in Europe, and maybe also the USA. The many benefits which arise (technical education, exports, low cost of entry into the hobby, pleasure of operating home-built gear, etc.) may be completely lost if the EMC regulations governing all electronic products are implemented with vigour when they come into effect on 1 January 1996

The problem is NOT technical - it is the bureaucratic burden that compliance with regulations will imply. Most of the kits involved probably meet the technical requirements, or could

Theory & Construction

Could you please write an article on synchronous a.m. detection, both theory and a constructional

project? Although I know the 'P' in PW stands for 'Practical', I would also be interested in more advanced radio theory, not avoiding mathematics. For subscribers also wishing to constantly enlarge their theoretical knowledge, PW may become less interesting when only the basic radio principles are repeatedly dealt with.

Peter Wessels The Netherlands

Editor's reply: The content of PW reflects (as best as we can) what our readers ask for in surveys and when the Editorial team meet them at shows, rallies and club meetings. However, I know that lan Poole G3YWX will be discussing your topic in 'Equipment Specifications'. The Editorial team would also like feed-back on the inclusion of more 'advanced' theory in the magazine, as Peter suggests.

be made to do so relatively easily, but the burden of complying, even by the simplest self-certification procedure, will be greater than most of these businesses will be prepared to tolerate.

Most kits have a short life of about 2-3 vears, sell in relatively small numbers, seldom remain unchanged for long periods and often are not even sold with cases! The selling price is often way below the true cost of development as all time is not costed properly.

The effort involved in getting a product registered, and maybe reregistered, will add much time and cost to their development which cannot be reclaimed in higher prices because they would become uncompetitive compared to mass produced gear. There are also potential problems with

designed published in technical magazines, such as PW, RadCom, etc.

The situation is not confined to amateur radio kits. What is needed is a general exemption scheme for small quantity production run items - say under 200 off. Since this should not be viewed as an opportunity to flout the technical provisions, all suppliers should undertake and be required to clear up technical infringements, or refund the pur-

chaser's money if it cannot be cured within six months of purchase; perhaps with the additional backing of some form of public liability insurance.

If this approach is adopted, there is hope that small electronics firms will still be able to start up in business and provide a service that is wanted by the public and most sections of Government. I hope you will be able to pursue such a scheme with the relevant officials and not be put off by talk of it being a requirement emanating from Brussels.

I have made similar proposals to the RSGB. In the meantime, I pray that somebody will recognise the significance of this problems before we all decide that we are not in business to push around vet more paper.

Tim Walford G3PCJ Walford Electronics Somerset

Editor's comment: For the sake of our hobby's future you can be assured I will try my best to get the EEC to take note of our concerns Tim, I also ask readers to contact their 'Euro MPs' to draw their attention to this important matter. If you are not sure who your 'local' representative is (they usually cover much larger areas than Westminster MPs) contact your local council. We must act together on this matter.

July Antennas

Dear Sir

I am just writing to tell you how much I have enjoyed the July issue of *PW*. The articles on antennas are particularly interesting as I am grappling with the problems of a very small garden.

Anything for 3.5MHz is a real problem as my garden is very small and overlooked on three sides. The only clear take off I have is to the east.

So, I'm interested in ways of getting a good signal out in other directions. A future article on half-wave verticals would be most welcome, as these don't seem to need radials. Can you use a half-wave loaded vertical with a matching quarterwave stub so that it can go high up on the back wall?

Another useful article would be a kind of comparison 'road test' for a number of different types of antenna for say 14MHz. It needs someone who can switch between say a quarter-wave vertical, a halfwave vertical, a half-wave dipole, trap dipole, trap vertical, quad loop, delta loop and beam, etc. on the same signal. By concentrating on one band, useful results could be obtained. I could imagine such an article taking a year to research.

How about sending an 'expert' to an ordinary QTH, like mine, to see what could be done with antennas, rather like gardening experts go to an ordinary suburban garden and turn it into a park!

There could then be a follow up article from the proud owner of the antenna after a year to see how it is performing. I do find it amusing that antenna articles often begin by saying that gardens these days are very small, but then go onto say that most people can put up 100ft of wire or something!

So, that's it. Thanks again for a great magazine. If you keep this standard up, I may have to take out a subscription!

Peter Halls G4CRY York

Editor's comment: Some interesting ideas and suggestion there Peter, which will be passed on to our 'Antenna Workshop' author John Heys G3BDQ. Watch this space! The Editorial team are pleased you enjoyed the July antennas, and hope you enjoy the August 'Antenna Special' even more.

Magnetic Loop Antennas

Dear Sir,

You have now told us how to control a magnetic loop (*PW* August, page 26, 'Controlling That Magnetic Loop' by Gordon Lumley G3DJE), so how about telling us how to make one? I have looked through back copies of *PW* but cannot

find an article on magnetic loops.

Charles Morris Cardiff

ourun

Editor's reply: Gordon Lumley G3DJE's article was aimed at helping the large numbers of readers who have already built 'magnetic loop' antennas. However, as there seems to be a great deal of interest, we hope to produce something suitable soon. Any other feed-back from readers on this subject would be appreciated.

Buying On A Budget

Dear Sir

Thank you for the article in the July issue 'Buying On A Budget' by Ben Nock G4BXD. I enjoyed it very much as I am on a **very** tight budget.

★ ★ ★ ★ STAR LETTER ★ ★ ★ ★

I have had a licence for two years but do not own my own rig. The problem is that I cannot afford, or really want, a 'black box' straight off the shelf. As I see it, there is nothing particularly 'amateur' about plugging in one of the latest rigs and chatting away.

I would welcome an article on ex-p.m.r. gear that can be converted for 70/144/430MHz. Where can it be bought (besides at rallies), where can the parts be found for conversion, how much, how is it done and so on. That is the reason that I took the exam, so that I could tinker about to my heart's content, without the worry of destroying hundreds of pounds of radio or invalidating a warranty.

This is what attracted me to the hobby and I don't think that I will ever be excited by the state-of-the-art plug-in and play wonders as I am by the likes of the Pye Cambridge and earlier models.

So, please lets have an article for the poorer v.h.f./u.h.f. fans amongst us, maybe then I could buy something to be tinkering with whilst I am at University this year!

Thanks for a great magazine, been reading you since 1981. Keep up the good work!

Chris Marsden G7RCI Lancashire

Editor's reply: Articles on converting surplus equipment cause problems Chris. As soon as the article appears, the equipment sources dry up due to the demand! However, we occasionally publish a 'conversion' article (the 49 to 50MHz conversion we featured in 'The Handy From Tandy' in April seems to have been very popular) which gets over that problem. We hope you enjoy the p.m.r. conversion we're publishing this month.

Radio Amateurs in the Press

Dear Sir

4

The Sunday Times recently carried an article entitled 'Scramblers drive hackers off information superhighway encryption', from the 'Business Section', page 10, June 11 1995. It refers to 'any amateur radio ham' being able to intercept mobile 'phone calls. I have written to them complaining about it.

In my opinion, it should be illegal to possess radio scanners. At present it is just illegal to use them, which is totally un-enforceable. The second-hand market was flooded with cheap scanners when the police changed to a scrambled radio system. Nobody uses them legally.

I have a few other points I'd like to mention, now I've finally got round to writing. You sometimes refer to 'linear amplifiers' being used (illegally) on CB radio.

The amplifiers used on CB are in general, badly filtered, overated, Class C and totally non-linear. This includes the ones with 'linear amplifier a.m./s.s.b.' printed on the front.

Just listen to all the strong distorted s.s.b. signals on 27.4-27.5MHz. A better description would be 'power amplifier'.

In editorials, a few years ago, you moaned about radio amateurs not being allowed to convert illegal multi-mode CBs for legal 28MHz use. Your argument being that it would get them out of circulation. This does not hold water. These things are still being smuggled into the country, it would just increase the demand.

Adam Page

Tyne & Wear

Editor's comment: Our attempts to 'educate' the media on Amateur Radio continues. The widely read *UK Press Gazette* (journalism's own weekly 'trade' paper) recently published a letter from me appealing to journalists to contact the **RSGB**, the Radiocommunications Agency or *PW* to get accurate information, so as to avoid misrepresenting the Amateur Radio hobby. If you feel strongly on this topic, copies of my original letter to the *UKPG* are available (for individual readers to send to the local media) on request from the Broadstone office.

Part Exchange Paddles

Gordon Crowhurst G4ZPY proprietor of G4ZPY Paddle Keys International has recently notified the 'Newsdesk' of a very special offer he is running for a trial period of one year, from September 1 this year.

With the exception of Morse keys that are sold as kits, G4ZPY will accept pump keys which have been purchased from them within the previous 12 months in part exchange for paddle keys. Following an inspection of your key G4ZPY will allow up to 40% off the purchase price paid for a

pump key. This offer will enable customers to buy refurbished pump keys at lower prices than new models.

For more information contact G4ZPY Paddle Keys International, 41 Mill Dam Lane, Burscough, Ormskirk, Lancshire L40 7TG. Tel/FAX: (01704) 894299.





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URNEMO

VHF Communications

VHF Communications is a quarterly amateur radio publication, edited by Mike Wooding G6IQM. It is aimed at the v.h.f., u.h.f. and microwave enthusiast and is based on a German publication called UKW-Berichte.

The latest edition (Summer 1995) of VHF Communications includes articles on A Sweep Tuner for a VCO, A Grid Dip Meter for v.h.f. and u.h.f., A 28/50MHz Transverter and a Big Wheel Antenna for the 70cm Band to name a few.

VHF Communications is only available on subscription. A year's subscription will cost you £15 or the national equivalent and all orders should be sent to KM Publications, 5 Ware Orchard, Barby, Nr. Rugby CV23 8UF. Tel: (01788) 890365. Individual copies and back numbers are available for £4 each. (Mike Wooding is a guest contributor in this issue of *PW*. See 'Woodings World').

Virtual Museum

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Welcome to the Centre for the History of Defeace Electronics

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Bournemouth University's virtual museum on The Internet. Part of Bournemouth University's Conservation Sciences Department, the Centre For The History Of Defence Electronics (CHiDE) opened to the 'general public' with Internet access, from August 1.

Several 'museums' are to be found on The Internet. But Bournemouth University believe that their new project will be the first dealing with the history of defence electronics.

The official launch of the project was on June 26 1995, by the Chancellor, Baroness Caroline Cox of Queensbury and the Vice Chancellor Professor Gillian Slater. On a hot cloudless day they welcomed about 50 guests, many of whom were pioneers in the world of radar and electronics.

Sir Bernard Lovell FRS, their patron, was unable to attend on the day, but sent a message of support for the project. Using multimedia style sound, video, photographic and textual information, the virtual museum will allow 'visitors' to wander round the museum and research the history of defence electronics in this and other countries.

Although supported by the Imperial War Museum and its archives, the centre is looking for personal memories and recollections. These personal stories will be used to add depth and feeling to the history

provided, giving a unique insight into the social impact radio and electronics of the industry over the period. Initially the virtual museum will have only a skeleton set of pages to

Initially the virtual museum will have only a skeleton set of pages to view, but it is hoped these will increase on a weekly basis. To wander around the 'museum' the Home Page address for those of you with internet access is: http://chide.bournemouth.ac.uk/welcome.html

If you would like to contribute to this worthwhile project, please contact Dr John Beavis (E-mail *jbeavis@bournemouth.ac.uk*) or Brian James (E-mail *bjames@bournemouth.ac.uk*) at The Department Of Conservation Services. Bournemouth University, Poole, Doset BH12 5BB. Tel: (01202) 659169.

(story by 'Tex' Swann G1TEX)

Callsigns In Space

Would you like your name or callsign to fly on the Phase 3D (P3D) Spacecraft when it's launched in 1996? Well, owing to requests made by members of AMSAT worldwide, this has been made possible by the AMSAT-UK Phase 3D Project Team.

Anyone who donates £150 or more to the P3D fund will be able to have their name or callsign placed on the Spacecraft prior to its flight. This will be in the form of a small engraved plate, which will be photographed and then sent to the donor together with a small engraved certificate or plaque.

Commercial or trade organisations can also have

their names 'flown' on P3D Spacecraft on receipt of a donation of £5000 or more. This is also open to government organisations and universities who would like to give cash instead of just supporting the hobby.

If you'd like to make a donation to the Phase 3D Spacecraft Fund all methods of payment and currency are accepted and should be sent to **Ron Broadbent G3AAJ**, MBE, VP RSGB, 94 Herongate Road, Wanstead Park, London E12 5EQ, England. Tel: +44 0181-989 6741, FAX: +44 0181-989 34340. Technical information sheets on the P3D Spacecraft are available from Ron G3AAJ on receipt of 3 IRCs.



Due to recent press coverage of Coax-Seal, Waters & Stanton Electronics of Essex have decided to import this product direct from the USA.

Coax-Seal is a flexible putty type substance designed to be moulded around antenna connectors to give protection from corrosion and act as a waterproofing agent. The manufacturers describe it as "a hand moldable plastic which stays flexible at any temperature, is non-contaminating, non-conductive and helps to ensure low s.w.r." It can also be used on baluns, beam antenna parts, dipoles and connections to help prolong the life of your antenna

Coax-Seal is supplied in a roll measuring 60in x 1/2in wide providing enough protection for nine coaxial fittings and costs £3.95 plus 50p P&P. More information can be obtained from Waters & Stanton Electronics, 22 Main Road, Hockley, Essex SS5 4QS. Tel: (01702) 206835/204965.

Radio Amateurs Examination Courses

It's the time of year when all you budding Radio Amateurs should be thinking about enrolling on a RAE course, so to help you out here's a list of all the courses the *PW* Newsdesk has been informed about. If you can't find a course in our list in your area why not contact the **City & Guilds** of London on **0171-278 2468**?

Arnold & Carlton College of Further Education, Digby Avenue, Mapperley, Nottingham.

RAE course, 30 weeks, Wednesdays 6.30 -9.15pm, starts 20 September, Tutor G4DVW. Enrolment by post or in person from August 31. Contact: Alan Lake G4DVW on (0115) 938 2509.

Intensive RAE course, 12 weeks, Thursdays 6.30 - 9.15pm, starts 21 September, Tutor G4DVW. Enrolment by post or in person from August 31. Contact: Alan Lake G4DVW on (0115) 938 2509.

Morse class suitable for beginners and for those wishing to brush up their speed, Wednesdays 7 -9pm, starts 20 September, Tutor G4NZU. Enrolment by post or in person from August 31. Contact: Alan Lake G4DVW on (0115) 938 2509.

Avondale School, Stockport, Cheshire.

RAE course, weekly, runs September to March. Enrolment early September. Contact Eric Chantler GOORD on 0161-427 1027.

Blackpool & The Fylde College, Fleetwood Nautical Campus, Broadwater, Fleetwood, Lancashire FY7 8JZ.

RAE course, 30 weeks, starts 12 September, Tutor G3VDO. Fees: under 19 £3, over 19 £55. Contact: (01253) 352352 Ex. 4021.

City of Westminster College, 25 Paddington Green, London W2 1NB.

RAE course all levels catered for, starts early September. Contact: Science & Humanities Dept, City of Westminster College on 0171-723 8826.

Glenrothes & District Amateur Radio Club, Balwearie High School, Kirkcaldy.

RAE course, Mondays 7 - 9pm, starts late September. Contact: Ken Horne GM3YBQ on (01592) 265789 (evenings) or T. McGill at Balwearie High School on (01592) 640335 (mid September). Morse class, Tuesdays 7 - 9pm, starts late September. Contact: Ken Horne GM3YBQ on (01592) 265789 (evenings)

Hellesdon Adult Education Centre, Hellesdon High School, Middletons Lane, Hellesdon, Norwich NR6 55B.

or T. McGill at Balwearie

High School on (01592)

640335 (mid September).

RAE course, Tuesdays 7 - 9.30pm, starts week commencing 18 September. Tutor G3IOR. Fees: £50 approx. Contact: (01603) 41156.

Hilderstone Radio Amateurs, Kent.

RAE course, Tuesdays 7.30pm, starts 3 October. Tutor Ken Smith G3JIX. Contact: Ron Marchant G3TAJ or Ken G3JIX, QTHR on (01304) 812723.

Hull College, Queens's Gardens, Hull HU1 3DG.

RAE course, 2 years (exam Dec 1996), Tuesdays 7 - 9pm (1st year), Mondays 7 - 9pm (2nd year), starts 12 September (1st year), 11 September (2nd year). Fees: £2.50 registration plus £52 (1st year), £19 (2nd year). Enrolment by 'phone from mid-July or in person from 4 September. Contact: Steve Brett G4COT on (01482) 329943.

Morse class, Wednesdays 7 - 9pm, starts September 13. Fees: £2.50 registration plus £52. Contact: Steve Brett G4COT on (01482) 329943.

Newbury Technical College.

RAE course, Wednesdays 7 - 9pm, starts 13 September. Tutor G3NDS. Contact: Newbury College on (01635) 35353 or Ray Oliver G3NDS on (01672) 870892.

Morse class, Fridays 6 -7.30pm, starts 15 September. Contact: Newbury College on (01635) 35353 or Ray Oliver G3NDS on (01672) 870892.

North Trafford College, Talbot Road, Stretford, Manchester M32 0XH. RAE Theory course,

Monday evenings or Wednesday mornings.

Electronics Servicing/Construction course, Tuesday afternoons.

Computing course, Tuesdays mornings. Morse class (beginners),

Wednesday afternoons. Enrolment September 4,

5th and 6th. Contact: John Beaumont G3NGD on 0161-872 3731 Ext. 347.

Ormesby Middle School, North Road, Ormesby, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk.

RAE course, Thursdays 7 - 9.30pm, starts week commencing 18 September. Tutor G3IOR.

September, Tutor G3/OK. Fees: £50 approx. Contact: (01603) 35857.

Rugeley Adult Education Centre, Taylors Lane, Rugeley.

RAE course, Tuesdays, starts 20 September. Tutor G4EQC. Contact: Mr B. Golemboski on (01889) 578738.

Sandwell Amateur Radio Club, The Broadway, Oldbury, Warley, West Midlands.

Mid-Warwickshire Open Day

The Mid-Warwickshire Amateur Radio Society is holding an Open Day on September 12 at their club house at the St. John Ambulance HQ Building, 61 Emscote Road, Warwick. The event will start at 6pm and run until 9pm.

During the event, the Mid-Warwickshire ARS will run on-air demonstrations, packet radio, home-brew and kit construction, a working short wave station, and a display showing the work of RAYNET. Everyone is welcome to attend the Open Day and are invited to ask questions about the club and learn more about amateur radio.

The Mid-Warwickshire ARS was founded in 1961 and now meets regularly at various locations throughout Warwick and Learnington Spa. Membership for the club is drawn from Learnington Spa, Warwick and Kenilworth with meetings being held on the second and fourth Thursday of each month. The club pride themselves on encouraging all members to get involved no matter what their level on knowledge, experience or expertise.

If you would like to find our more about the Mid-Warwickshire ARS activities or their Open Day please contact Don on (01926) 424465.

RAE course, Thursdays 7.30 - 9pm, starts early September. Tutor GOVLO. Fees: £1.50 per session inc. coffee, biscuits and club membership. Enrolment 7 September at 7.30pm. Contact: Clive Binnell GOTVR on 0121-429 6061, Archie Holyoake G40JJ on 0121-552 4619 or Martin Prestidge G2BXP on 0121 552 4902.

Novice RAE course running concurrently with above. Tutor: G2BXP. -Contact: Clive Binnell G0TVR on 0121-429 6061, Archie Holyoake G40JJ on 0121-552 4619 or Martin Prestidge G2BXP on 0121 552 4902.

Sevenoaks Adult Education Centre, Bradbourne Road, Sevenoaks Kent TN13 3QN.

RAE course. Tutor G3OYU. Contact: (01732) 451618.

Swindon Technical College. RAE course, Mondays 7 - 9pm, starts 18 September. Contact Swindon College on (01793) 498300 or Ray Oliver G3NDS on (01672) 870892.

Thorpe Adult Education Centre, Thorpe St. Andrews School, Longfields Road, Thorpe St. Andrew, Norwich NRO 7NB.

RAE course, Wednesdays 7 - 9.30pm, starts week commencing **18 September.** Tutor G3IOR. Fees: £50 approx. Contact: (**01603**) **35857**.

Tile Hill College, Tile Hill Lane, Coventry CV4 9SU.

RAE, Novice RAE & Morse courses. Contact: Mike Dixon G4GHJ on (01203) 694200 Ext. 221.

Twyford House,

Shirehampton, Bristol. RAE course, Mondays 7.15 - 9.15pm, starts 18 September. Tutor: GOLOJ. Fees: £5 registration plus £63.60. Contact Liz on 0117-968 3112 (office hours) or Chris on (01454) 616267 (evenings & weekends).

Wombourne Youth & Community Centre, Church Road, Wombourne, Wolverhampton WV5 9EZ.

RAE course, Mondays 7 - 9pm, starts 18 September. Contact: Brian Fereday on (01902)

820826. Morse class, Thursdays

7 - 9pm, starts 21 September. Contact: Brian Fereday on (01902) 820826.

21 Willow Walk, Culverstone, Meopham, Kent DA13 0QS. RAE course, starts early October. Contact Len Buck G0DLR on (01732) 823483.





<u>VISA</u> Branch Shop: 12, North Street, Hornchurch, Essex. RM11 1QX Tel: 01708 444765 <u>ACCESS</u> MAIL ORDER To Hockley - 24 Hour Answerphone and Fax. Open 6 Days 9am - 5.30pm



New Newsletter

The *PW* Editorial Staff were very helpful on their recent trip to the Dayton Hamvention. They brought back the first copy of the new *59(9) DX Report* which is a newsletter for the contester or DX enthusiast.

The newsletter contains details of various DXpeditions (eight in this newsletter), the different exotic islands that are being activated (six of them) and various bits of DX news.

It's all very current stuff and the April edition I had only gave information until the end of May. They obviously haven't got the huge deadlines that magazine authors have and so can give you the latest changes and up-dates.

The author of the 59(9) DX



For Radio Beginners of all Ages.

Elaine Richards G4LFM, PO Box 1863, Ringwood, Hants BH24 3XD.

This month's 'natterings' from Elaine Richards G4LFM includes a look at readers' letters, news of a new book and 'First Steps' gives an insight into computing in radio.

Report newsletter is **Bob Nadolny WB2YQH.** Bob is at the top of the Honor Roll in the USA - he reached that spot when he was just 22, the youngest person to get there! Apparently, he's been into contesting and DXing since he got his licence.

The other thing I thought was great for those who want to know where the unusual callsigns are possibly to be found, is 'The Listening Post' section. Other information available in the newsletter was QSL addresses and any news the author thinks other DXers ought to know. This newsletter comes out almost every week!

To subscribe to the 59(9) DX Report here in the UK will cost you \$30 for 25 issues or \$53 for the full 50 issues. You can get more details on the 59(9) DX Report from PO Box 73, Spring Brook, NY 14140, USA. Tel: 716-677-2599 or if you have access to the ever more popular Internet, you can send your messages to the599rpt@aol.com



Novice DIY

Having developed some constructional skills as part of the Novice course I'm sure many of you are looking for interesting projects to build. The answer may well be found in the latest RSGB book release called *Practical Transmitters For Novices.*

Practical Transmitters For Novices is written by John Case GW4HWR and is devoted to constructional projects for the Novice bands. The book starts with a quick overview of commonly used constructional techniques such as prototype board, Veroboard and the use of islands on copper laminate board. This provides a handy reminder that's particularly useful for the small add-on's or modifications to existing kit.

The next three chapters cover some of the basic circuitry that form the building blocks of the complete projects described later on. There were a few good basic projects in this section including an r.f. probe, absorption wavemeter (very useful to comply with your full licence) and a simple signal generator. All the projects included full constructional details, including the mechanics.

The first transmitter described in *Practical Transmitters For Novices* is a compact 1W unit designed for operation in the 3.5MHz band. The project was very well described and covered circuit operation, constructional notes, full mechanical details and a step-by-step test and alignment section. If you're not too sure about doing all the work yourself, all the components are available from Cirkit Distribution.

Readers' Letters

I've heard from **Eileen Mainwaring 2W1BPS** again recently. Despite looking after Wyn her husband, caring for an orphaned lamb and a clutch of chicks, she's managing to learn Welsh and get on the air once or twice!

Eileen 2W1BPS was on the air during a recent contest on 50MHz. She reckons that most of the contest operators couldn't have come from the ranks of the Novice Licensees as their operating habits were much too bad. She did work one really expert operator, he had nearly 200 QSOs worked when he got his first Novice YL - Eileen. Other than that she's managed to go as far as Snowdon and Cornwall from her Llandeilo site.

She did have one moan and I expect it has affected others too. Novice students in her area who took their exam in March ended up by having their results late so anyone who needed to book a re-sit for the June sitting couldn't.

Sounds as if there could be some disgruntled Novices in Wales at the moment. Hopefully they can arrange a September exam and let's hope for a full pass this time.

Some while back, **John Percival G7DDU** wrote to nominate **Charles Austin G4MEW** for the 1995 Novice Natter *PW* Elmer Award. Well, recently he was honoured with the presentation of a decanter for his services to the Bedford Net.

You can see Charles on the left of the



Charles G4MEW being presented with a decanter by John Bennet G3FWA for his services to the Bedford Net.

picture receiving the present from John Bennet G3FWA. Charles certainly runs an interesting meeting judging by the number of people who turn out.

Speaking of the Elmer Award, if you have someone to nominate for getting you interested in this hobby, then drop me a line as soon as you can. Hopefully next month, I'll be able to tell you what the prizes are - last year the first prize winner got a new v.h.f. hand-held, so get writing!

Everyone who nominates someone gets a log book so there's nothing to lose. Hope to hear from you soon.

First Steps - Computing

If you look in the shack of most radio amateurs these days you will find a computer somewhere in the system. While some stations keep a computer just for occasional use others seem to be totally dependent with the computer controlling just about everything.

Maybe one day the computer will generate all the contacts. print and E-mail the QSL cards leaving the operator free to pop into the shack once a week to see what's been worked! Seriously though, there is a real place for computing in a modern shack, but where do you start?

For most the first problem is cost. With home computers costing anything upto $\pounds 3000$ how do you know what to buy?

The answer really depends on what you want to do with the computer. If you're looking for the ultimate computerised station and want to run all the latest software you will end-up spending a lot of moneybut it doesn't have to be like that.

If, like many Novices and newcomers, you would like to experiment and build much of your own equipment, a computer can come in really handy. A classic example is antenna construction.

Building your own antennas is one of the cheapest and possibly most rewarding constructional areas, but you need to make quite a lot of calculations. This can be eased considerably with the aid of a very simple and cheap computer.

There have been lots of BASIC language programs produced that automate most of the calculations associated with antenna construction. These cover everything from simple dipoles through to all the spacing details for v.h.f. and u.h.f. multi-element arrays. One of the great things about the BASIC language is that these programs can usually be exported to any computer that runs Basic with only minor modifications.



Another area that's very popular with amateur constructors is filters. While r.f. filters often play a vital role in the elimination of interference, audio filters can be used to overcome some of the shortcomings of cheaper receivers. Whilst these filters are usually very easy to build the hard part is calculating the component values and then adjusting the result to use standard components.

The computer makes light work of this and can carry out many iterations of the calculations to give the best result with standard component values. As with the antenna design, most of these programs are available in BASIC language.

Electronic Logbook

After use for calculations, probably one of the most common uses of the computer is to provide an electronic logbook. By using an electronic logbook you are able to use the power of the computer to search for details of previous contacts.

With an electronic logbook facility all you have to do is type in the call and the computer will show whether or not you have worked the station before and if so it gives the operator's name and will list the details including equipment.

As you can see this is particularly useful facility that can really help sharpen up your operating technique. The very latest logbook programs include a wealth of facilities and can control your rig, provide beam headings and even operate packet stations to hear the latest DX newsl

What To Buy?

All this is very well but you're still prokably wondering what to buy and how much will it cost. If you're just looking for a computer to help with calculations and maybe run a logbook you should be able to get by with an older second-hand computer.

A good place to look is in the local free advertising papers that abound in most areas. looking through my local paper i've seen the following typical prices: Amiga 1200 (£200). Amiga 500 (£150). Atari ST (£60). BBC B + disk drives (£100), 286 PCs (£100), 386 PCs (£200-400). 4865X PCs (£500) and 486DX PCs (£600+). You will also need some form of printer and the popular dot matrix types seem to sell for around £30 each.

You could be forgiven for being confused about the IBM PC because there have been so many different processors used over the years. To help sort this out here's a simple listing starting with the slowest and oldest moving up to the fastest: 8086, 286, 3865X, 386DX, 4865X, 486DX, 486DX2, 486DX4 and Pentlum. With the 386 and 486 machines you will usually find a second number quoted after the DX or 5X this is the processor speed in MHz so the faster the better.

Before you go out and buy your computer I would suggest you find someone locally you can talk to about the pros and cons of the different systems, ideally you should try out the software yourself. There are bound to be several people at your local radio club who will be more than happy to make sure you don't waste your money.

Next month, In 'First Steps' I'll take a Novices look at the dreaded Internet - why has it got everyone so excited (at least until they see their 'phone bills!).

Following a brief reminder of modulation theory, the next projects were a double side-band transmitter for the 1.8MHz band and a 50MHz f.m. transmitter. As with the first project there were comprehensive details of all aspects of the construction.

The next area to be tackled was the 1.3 and 10GHz bands. This is the area where radio engineering and plumbing seem to come together! As with all the preceding sections the coverage was very thorough and included test equipment as well as a selection of transmitters.

The final sections of Practical Transmitters For Novices provided useful reference material plus a handy list of component suppliers. I was very impressed with the overall standard of the book and am sure it will prove invaluable for many new to the world of radio construction. Practical Transmitters for Novices is available from the PW Book Service for £9 plus £1 P&P UK, £1.75 P&P overseas. Until next month cheerio. Please keep sending me your suggestions for this column, I'm especially interested in hearing what you'd like featured in 'First Steps', so get writing.

Elaine G4LFM

-THE BANDIT* LOWE'S MAD SUMMER SALE OF ALL For Example.... YAESU **KENWOOD** FT-1000 Lowe price £2995 **RRP £3999 TS-8505 RRP £1809** FT-840 Lowe price £725 **RRP £959** Lowe price £1399 FT-900 Lowe price £1099 **RRP £1399** TS-6905 **RRP £1649** FT-990 Lowe price £1895 **RRP £2399** Lowe price £1299 FT-2500M Lowe price **RRP £399** £319 **TS-505 RRP £1059** Lowe price £1549 FT-736R RRP £1999 £829 Lowe price FT-11R **RRP £324** Lowe price £259 TM-251E **RRP £419 FT-51R** Lowe price £399 **RRP £529** £329 Lowe price TM-742E **RRP £879** £679 Lowe price lowe are UK **SPECIAL OFFER TM-79E RRP £479 TO CLEAR** distributors for the £379 Lowe price Base station exciting range of dual-band antennas noise cancellation and Vårg<u>å</u>rda audio filter products Maldol HSWX1 only Radio AB £59.95 from Call us on (01629) 580800 JPS COMMUNICATIONS Maldol HSWX2 only and we will send you full details of the £69.95 Just write, call or top quality v.h.f. antennas from E-mail us for full Vargarda of Sweden. details and prices. PHONE FOR Ask for a copy of an ADI 2m and 70cm hand-helds OND-HAND independant review. **IN STOCK NOW**

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*Who the heck , you may ask, is the Bandit? Just ask anybody who remembers vintage radios like the FT-101 and they will enlighten you!



Chesterfield Road, Matlock,

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Reactivation Of GX3JDY

East Riding RAF RS held a special VE Day event on Sunday 7 May 1995 and the callsign GX3JDY had its first appearance on the air. As Leconfield is now a combined base RAF and Army, security is top priority. The club did hope to receive permission to run a 24 hour station, but due to Leconfield being a 24 hour operational station, this was not possible.

With the valuable help and loan of three telescopic radio masts from the Royal Signals Station based at Leconfield, Warrant Officer **Gary Collier** and members very speedily erected a full-size G5RV h.f. antenna, Diamond 500 dualband vertical v.h.f. and a 9-element Tona horizontal beam for s.s.b. 144MHz.

The club managed to work 215 stations during the ten hour period of operation, 155 on h.f. 3.5MHz and 60 on v.h.f./u.h.f. The furthest station on v.h.f. was F6HPP France and ON4BBW in Belgium in JO 10 SS square.

Unfortunately, in the afternoon a large Aurora Borealis created atmospheric conditions and blacked out the DX bands. But overall, the club did well, even though they did have difficulty in hearing all the stations who were trying to work them,

The triple mode station was operated by G3UYV Les Navier 2629, Gordon Rutherford G7SCT 3830, James Bradley G1OSD 2845, Allan Wilson G4CZV 986, Jack Handley G0EAA 1646, David Boughton



Send your information to the 'Club Spotlight' newshound Zoë Shortland at the PW Offices.

Follow-up Bedford Net



Some of the Bedford Net members at the 'breakfast' where the presentation was made.

G7PER 3749, Jim Holbrook G6VWF 3737, Derek Green G7DKX 3439 and Bernard Atkinson G0SWO 2912.

The club also enjoyed the company of Keith Ford G4ZKF 1817, 51 Squadron Historian and Bob Boyes, ex 51 Squadron, who both served at Leconfield.



(L to R) Allan Wilson G4CZV, Jim Holbrook G6VWF, Les Navier G3UYV, David Boughton G7PER.

are held at Culford School, 7.30 for 8pm on the third Tuesday of the month. Further details can be obtained

New PR Officer

from Kevin Waterson G1VGI, 20 Cadogan Road, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk IP33 3QJ or Tel: (01284) 764804.

Peter Brindley GOHEV has recently been appointed Public Relations

Officer for the Bury St Edmunds

Amateur Radio Society. Meetings

Do you remember reading in the July *PW* about Charles Austin G4MEW and the Bedford Net? Well, just recently 'Club Spotlight' received a follow-up letter from John Percival G7DDU with some photos, where Charles G4MEW was presented with a decanter, suitably engraved for his service to the Bedford Net.

Charles Austin G4MEW (left) being presented with a decanter by John G3FWA.



Liverpool & District Amateur Radio Society

The Liverpool & District Amateur Radio Soclety meet at 8pm every Tuesday evening at the Churchill Club, Church Road, Wavertree, Liverpool. A couple of up and coming events are: August 15 - Projector Demonstration by G0MSO, 22nd - RAE Discussion, 29th - Surplus Sale, September 5 - Quiz and on the 12th the club is 'on the air'.

If you would like to know more about the Liverpool & DARS, you can reach lan Mant G4WWX on 0151-722 1178 or write to him at 28 Welbourne Road, Childwall, Liverpool L16 6AJ.

Clacton's Field Day

Back in May on the 6 and 7th the Clacton Radio Club held their annual field day from Saturday to Sunday where local amateurs had the chance to see most modes of transmission. The club's station was up and running, refreshments were available and a BBQ was also laid on.

Lots of equipment was used and a few DX stations were worked as well as local British stations on both h.f., v.h.f. s.s.b. and Digi modes. A total of 70 stations were worked, including 14 answers to a Packet CQ!

Clacton Radio Club is also involved in JOTA weekends, charity events and much more. For more details, contact **Michael GOSMJ** (Secretary) who will be happy to tell you more about the club.

Michael can be contacted on (01255) 815207 or you can write to him at 44 Dulwich Road, Holland-on-Sea, Essex C015 5NA:

Leading Ladies



Pauline G7SPT at the microphone, with Jean G7SNH log keeping.

Pauline Moldon G7SPT talks about the Crowborough Amateur Radio Society.

Last year, the Crowborough ARS entered the *Practical Wireless* QRP Contest for the first time. We only decided two days prior to the contest to have a bash and as I was not licensed at the time, I was the log keeper.

I am now licensed and there are four ladies belonging to our club, three are already licensed and one is already on her way to taking the RAE. So, we all decided that we would take the men on at the their own game!

Unfortunately, the OM's FT-736R decided to pack up the previous Sunday, so we were all in a mad panic as to whether we would have a transceiver to use. Fortunately, another member of the club came to the rescue with his FT-726R. So, we now had a team with exactly the same equipment as the Crowborough Amateur Radio Society Boys Team, each of us using a 17-element Yagi.

The match was on! The boys were up at 7.30am putting up our antenna for us and so we were all ready to start at 9am. The boy's team G0CRW/P were our first contact, but we went onto work one GM (the boys never got one of these!), several GWs, ONs and PEs, and we even worked a French station.

Our final score was 85 contacts with 16 different locators with the boys only managing to scrape in 58 contacts with 12 different locators. The boys said we had an unfair advantage of being female, yet they tell us that every station they heard, they worked!

Unfortunately, that was not quite true of our station, as we did miss quite a few contacts, probably due to lack of experience (we don't get much chance to operate normally in contests). We won't come first by a long shot and we know we won't come last, but next year, now that we have some experience behind us, we will do better!

The day itself was once again ideal for such an event. The sun was extremely hot and we were fortunate to have a small tent to shade us.

The operators were myself, Pauline G7SPT, May (Jenny) Clark 2EOALR, Jean Hodgson G7SNH and Margaret Clark, s.w.l. as the log keeper and our club mascot, my four month old daughter, Georgina.

Perhaps next year there will be a few more 'all ladies' teams, as quite a few we spoke to thought it was an excellent idea, as normally in contests we don't get a look in. If anyone would like to join in with us next year, we only have one entry rule - You must be female!

For further information on the Crowborough ARS, contact Pauline G7SPT on (01892) 653782 or on G7SPT@GB7ZZZ.

Nottingham Experiment

Perhaps some of the spirit of the legendary Robin Hood, possibly one of the earliest supporters of equal opportunities, was still abroad in his adopted Nottingham in the Autumn of last year. This was when the senior novice instructor for that County was faced with the prospect of three totally blind students wanting to undertake the Novice RAE course, something which had never been attempted.

Julian Mayfield GOLXX did not throw up his arms in horror, as might have been expected. Instead, he set himself the task of discovering how this might be achieved, bearing in mind the firm emphasis on practical tasks in the course syllabus.

Julian confirmed that the policy of the RSGB was that as far as possible, persons should not be excluded from the course by virtue of disability. So, having received the blessing of the RSGB, Julian set about modifications to the course, so that it became tailor made for blind students.

As much as possible, the course became a 'hands on' experience. And, although the use of a soldering iron does not come highly recommended for blind students, it is possible to learn how to solder in theory and by the same method, what components, valves and layout are required to build, for example an audio amplifier.

Obviously a multimeter cannot be read, other than by sight. But knowledge of its functions and modes can be acquired without visually accessing the dial or read-out.

Special paper is available to blind students, whereby with the use of a stylus (or for that matter a ballpoint pen), lines can be raised on the paper, and this provided useful for circuit diagrams and symbols.

City & Guilds have, for some time, had special arrangements for blind students taking the RAE and the same facilities were made available for the Novice course.

Regrettably, two of the students were unable to complete the course, but one survived, and has since become **2E1EAE**, located near Leicester. The experience may be just the beginning, and only time will tell as with the RAE, whether the door will be opened elsewhere for blind students wanting to undertake the Novice course.

Operator 2E1EAE working Alex UA3RE, his first QSO on h.f. under the supervision of Julian GOLXX.



Town & County Festival

During the August bank holiday, (26-29th August) a special event station will be operating at the Town & County Festival, Stoneleigh, Warwickshire. The Town & County Festival is a hobbies and crafts fair, along with a motoring festival display, held every August bank holiday weekend. During the weekend, some 100,000 plus people visit the showground.

The callsign to listen out for

is **GB4TCF**. Operation will be on the usual h.f. bands, 144MHz, possibly 430MHz 'phone, packet on 144/430MHz and there will be a RAYNET stand. All of these stations will be on display to the general public to promote amateur radio and show an open door for those who wish to participate.

If you wish to find out more, contact the organiser, Mike Beaumont G4VCX.



Practical Wireless, September 1995

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(Fits over the ear)

Practical Wireless, September 1995

VHF & UHF)

To take advantage of this offer just fill in the details on the order form on page 70 of this issue. Alternatively call Michael on our Credit Card Hotline on (01202) 659930 and quote SCPW9 to place your order.



"The book All About VHF Amateur Radio seems to be an ideal choice for our PW Subscribers' Club this month...so that's why I chose it for our 'VHF Special' issue"! says G3XFD.

Although it's by no means a new publication, there's something about William Orr W6SAI's book which has always appealed to me. I don't know whether it's Bill's approach to explaining complex subjects or his common sense ideas on 'getting over' difficult theories which helps me. But help me it does, and I feel sure that it could help you tool

All About VHF Amateur Radio may be thoroughly American in approach, and perhaps a little dated in some respects, but for anyone interested in the practical approach to v.h.f. and above...I suggest they start with this book. If I have trouble in preparing coaxial plugs and socket...I turn to my copy. And, if I'm at a loose end, I often find myself

turning to any of W6SAI's books...because they're written in a very down-to-earth way with a sound practical basis (They're not many technical books that can be picked up and 'browsed' through!).

ABOUT

DX Pro

VHF Quad beams

Mable antennas that work

Repeaters and how they work

All about Moonbounce - DX

OSCAR satelites - how to use them How to cure television & stereo interference

All about the SWR meter for VHF

v lo protect your mobile

Yagi beam antennai

VHF

With subjects such as DX propagation, Yagi beam antennas, v.h.f. quad beams, mobile antennas that work, moonbounce, satellites (how to use them), curing interference problems and using s.w.r. meters on v.h.f., there's certainly a lot packed into its 172 pages. In my opinion the book is worth having just for the coaxial plug wiring and v.h.f. cubical quad antenna designs alone! Thoroughly recommended.

Rob Mannion G3XFD.

Offer open until 15 September 1995 (UK), 29 September 1995 (overseas)

By becoming a Subscriber, you can get your copy of All About VHF Amateur Radio for £8 plus £1 P&P (UK), £8 plus £1.75 P&P (overseas) (normal price £9.50 plus £1 P&P UK, £9.50 plus £1.75 P&P overseas) and get PW delivered right to your door!



*PRACTICAL WIRELESS & SHORT WAVE MAGAZINE IN ATTENDANCE

*August 13: Flight Refuelling ARS Hamfest '95 will take place at the Flight Refuelling Sports Ground, Merley, Wimborne, Dorset. The event will run from 10am to 5pm and will include the usual mix of traders, Bring & Buy, craft exhibitors, car boot sale and field events. Talk-in on S22. New traffic routing - please follow signs. Richard Hogan G4VCQ (01202) 691021.

August 18: Cockenzie & Port Seton Amateur Radio Club in Scotland are holding a radio junk night. Bring your own junk and sell it yourself. Tables will be provided on a first come, first served basis (no charge for the table), 6 to 9pm. Raffle at approximately 8.30pm. Entrance fee is £1 and refreshments will be available. All money raised is being donated to the British Heart Foundation. Further information on this event from Bob GM4UYZ on (01875) 811723 or via GB7EDN.

August 19/20: The Stafford Amateur Radio & Computer Show, (incorporating RSGB National Convention) is to be held at The County Showground, Stafford. Doors open at 10am to 5pm. There will be Morse tests, special interest groups, a Bring & Buy and lectures on each day. There will be free parking, bars and catering. FREE stands available to radio/computer clubs and societies! (01923) 893929.

August 20: The Kings Lynn Amateur Radio Club will be holding their 6th Great Eastern Rally at The Cattle Market, Hardwick Narrows, Nr. Kings Lynn. Doors open at 10am (9.45am for disabled visitors). There will be an outdoor car boot area, a Bring & Buy, Talk-in on S22. There is a spacious indoor area with major national exhibitors, and easy access for disabled people. Refreshments and free parking too. Further info. from Ian Cooper GOBMS on (01553) 765614 or @GB7OPC Packet BBS.

August 26: A computer/rally/games fair is being held at Manchester University, Rectory Hall, Oxford Road, Manchester, next to Manchester museum and junction with Dover Street. Admission is £2 for adults and £1 for children/OAPs. Doors open 10am to 3pm. Free mag/CD and posters and free technical advice. 0161-627 2502.

August 27: The Coleraine & District Amateur Radio Society are holding their annual rally at the Lodge Hotel, Coleraine. Doors open at 12 noon and admission is £1.50, which includes a draw. There will be a large number of traders in attendance and refreshments will be available. **Brian GI8LTB** on (01265) 58664.

August 27: The Galashiels Club are holding their Open Day at the Focus Centre, Livingstone Place, Galashiels. Doors open at 11am till 4.30pm. There will be many traders, a Bring & Buy, club stalls, a raffle and refreshments will be available. John Campbell GMOAMB, Tel/FAX: (01835) 822686.

August 27: The East Coast Amateur Radio & Computer Rally is to be held at the Clacton Leisure Centre, Vista Road, Clacton-on-Sea, Essex. Doors open at 10.30am to 4pm. There will be major suppliers and manufacturers of radio equipment, computers and computer software, accessorles, antennas and second-hand gear. There will also be a Bring & Buy, plus a bar and cafeteria available from 11am. Free car park and talk-in on S22 and SU22 (GB1ECR). Further information can be obtained from Sharward Promotions on (01473) 272002 or FAX: (01473) 272008.

August 27: The Torbay Rally is being held at the Clenon Valley Leisure Centre, Paignton, Devon where there's room to stop and chatl Doors open at 10am. There will be trade stands, a Bring & Buy, special interest displays, the use of leisure facilities, a restaurant and bar. For the family, only Diary

a four minute walk away, there is a beach, boating lake, steam railway and a flume water park. Further details can be obtained from **John G3YCH, QTHR. (01803) 842178**.

August 28: The Huntingdonshire Amateur Radio Society are holding their Radio Rally at St. Peter's School, St. Peter's Road, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire. Doors open at 10am and admission is $\pounds 1$. Refreshments available. There will be two halls and a car boot sale. Talk-in on S22. David Leech G7DIU. (01480) 431333.

September 3: The 18th Telford Radio Rally is being held at the usual venue, Telford Exhibition Centre, Telford. Free parking and easy access from M54. Flea market, Bring & Buy, trade stands, Novice feature, special interest groups and RSGB Morse tests. John (01743) 249943 or Dave (01952) 588878.

*September 3: The Bristol Radio Rally is being held at Brunel Centre, Temple Meads Station, Bristol. Doors open at 10.30am to 4pm (disabled 10.15am). Admission is £1 (accompanied children under 12 free). There is ample under cover parking, refreshments, large Bring & Buy and talk-in on S22. Further information from Muriel Baker G4YZR, 62 Court Farm Road, Whitchurch, Bristol BS14 0EG or (01275) 834282 (24hr answerphone).

September 10: The BARTG Rally is being held at Sandown Exhibition Centre, Sandown Racecourse, Esher, Surrey. Doors open 10.30am to 5pm. Admission fee for adults is £2, OAPs £1.50 and under 14s free, if accompanied by an adult. Peter Nichol on 0121-680 5963.

*September 10: The 14th Lincoln Hamfest will be held on the Lincolnshire Showground. Entry is £1.50. Morse tests available plus all the usual attractions. Sue Middleton (XYL G8VGF, QTHR). (01522) 525760.

September 12: The Mid-Warwickshire Amateur Radio Society are holding their Open Day from 6-9pm at the club's rooms in the St. John Ambulance HQ Building, 61 Emscote Road, Warwick. There will be amateur stations on the air together with displays of packet radio, homebrew, kit construction and lots more. All are welcome to come and see the club in action, ask questions and learn about amateur radio. **Don** on (01926) 424465.

September 17: Peterborough Radio & Electronics Society East of England Rally is to be held at the Peterborough Showground, easy access from A1, A605, A47. There will be trade stands, radio car boot and other local attractions. Full catering and bar. Acres of free parking. Doors open at 10.30am, 10am for disabled visitors. Admission is £1. Talk-in on S22 via G3DQW. General enquiries to **Ted GOREM** on (01733) 66471, QTHR.

September 17: The Central Lancaster Radio Rally is to be held at the Central Lancaster High School, Craig Road, Lancaster (five minutes from Jon 34 M6). Doors open at 10.30am and the entrance fee is £1. There will be the usual traders, special Interest groups, a Bring & Buy and refreshments. Susan Griffin on (01524) 64239/(01384) 896199.

September 23: A Radio Amateur Table Top Sale is to be held at St Mary's Hall, Reddish, Stockport. More details from John G4ILA on 0161-477 6702.

September 24: The Droitwich Amateur Radio Club are holding their Three Counties Radio Rally at The Three Counties Showground, Malvern. For further details you can contact Eddie G4POZ on (01905) 773181. If you're travelling a long distance to a rally, it could be worth 'phoning the contact number to check all is well, before setting off. The Editorial staff of *PW* cannot be held

The Editorial staff of PW cannot be held responsible for information on Rallies, as this is supplied by the organisers and is published in good faith as a service to readers.

If you have any queries about a particular event, please contact the organisers direct.

October 1: Blackwood & DARS rally is to be held at the Community College, Oakdale, near Blackwood, Gwent. Doors open at 10.30am. There will be traders, a Bring & Buy and a raffle. Talk-in on S22. Further details from **Norman GWOMAW** on (01495) 227550.

*October 1: The Great Lumley Amateur Radio & Electronics Society will take place in the Community Centre, Gt. Lumley, Chester-le-Street. Doors open at 10.30am for disabled visitors and 11am for others. There will be trade stands, a Bring & Buy and much more. Barry GJJDP on 0191-3885936.

October 15: The North Monaghan Hobby Radio & Computer Exhibition will be held at Cupids Nightclub and Restaurant, Smithborough, County Monaghan. Proceedings start at 11.30am and continue until 5.30pm. All the usual retallers will be in attendance along with a large display of computer equipment and a Bring & Buy. Refreshments will be available all day in the adjoining restaurant along with full facilities for QSLing via the brewery! Admission is £2 and half price for all under fourteen. Talk-in will be on S22 from 10.30am. Facilities will be provided for disabled access. Stephen Hand GI7UIM (08) (013657) 51479 evenings or Ken O'Reilly GI7UIP on (08) (013657) 38955 daytime.

*November 4-5: The Eighth North Wales Radio & Electronics Show is being held at the Aberconwy Conference & The Bew Theatre, Llandudno. The show opens at 10am, both days. B. Mee GW7EXH on (01745)591704.

November 19: The Bishop Auckland Radio Amateurs' Club will be holding its annual radio rally at the Newton Aycliffe Leisure Centre. Doors open at 10.30am for disabled visitors and 11am for everyone else. Further info. from Mike Shield. (01388) 766264.

*November 26: The Bridgend & District Amateur Radio Club are holding their radio rally at the Bridgend Recreation Centre, Bridgend. Further information from Mike GW7NIS on (01656) 722199.

December 3: The SDX Cluster Support Group will be holding a Radio, Electronics & Computer Rally in the Maryhill Community Centre, Glasgow, which is located just along from junction 17 of the M8 motorway and is located on major public transport routes. Doors open at 10.30am for disabled visitors and 11am to 4.15pm for everyone else. Entrance fee is £2 for disabled, UB40 holders and £2.50 for all other visitors (children under 14 accompanies by a parent free of charge). There will be many traders, club stands, lectures and demonstrations. Further information can be obtained from **John Dundas GMOOPS**, Rally Organiser, on **0141-638 7670**.

•December 3: The Verulam Amateur Radio Club are holding their rally at the Watford Leisure Centre, which Is located less than five minutes drive from the Junction of the M1 and M25 motorways. Trading will be from 10am to 4pm. (01923) 222284.

December 3: The Thames Valley Electronics Rally is being held at Kempton Park, Race Course, Sunbury-on-Thames, Middlesex. Doors open 10.30am to 4.30pm (10am free entry to the Bring & Buy stand). Major manufacturers and retailers, accessory supplies, antenna supplies, Bring & Buy stall, computers and component retailers and specialist groups. Admission for adults £1.50, OAPs £1 and children under 14yrs free. (01494) 450504. AVID BUTLER G4AS

This month David Butler G4ASR takes a look at Sp-E propagation and recent openings on the 144MHz band..

A nyone active on the 50 and 144MHz bands (and 28MHz for that matter!) can hardly failed to have noticed that this summers Sporadic-E (Sp-E) season has been particularly strong. It usually starts in late April and continues through until early September with (sometimes) a brief winter peak between mid December and mid January.

Sporadic-E is quite a spectacular mode of propagation. And a previously 'dead' v.h.f. band can suddenly become alive with extremely strong signals.

With 50MHz the distances range from 500km to perhaps 8000km on occasions. On the 144MHz band contacts between 1000 to 3000km can often be made.

As a generalisation the more normal single-hop distance of around 1500 to 2000km is usually encountered on either band. Sporadic-E is very common on the 50 and 70MHz bands but fairly rare on 144MHz. This is because this band is approaching the highest frequency affected by Sp-E.

Some keen DXers have reported seeing TV signals, via Sp-E, on Band III around 190MHz. On a very few occasions contacts have even been made within the USA on the 220MHz band.

Investigation Probes

Investigation by ionosondes and other probes have shown that Sp-E layers contain a high concentration of ionised metals such as iron and magnesium (unlike the regular E and F layers which consists of atmospheric gases).

The Sp-E layers, about 1km thick, are generally accepted to form at heights of around 100-130km above the earth's surface. Quite often two or more thin layers will be present at particular heights.

It's important to note that the ionisation within the layers is not uniform. If you could look at the Elayer at a particular frequency you would see a number of discrete 'clouds'.

The 'clouds' will then appear to get smaller as the frequency is increased. So, by the time you reach the 144MHz band only the highest concentration of ionised material would be seen.

Unfortunately for the DXer the intense clouds are not stable and often move and disperse very rapidly. So, one moment you may be contacting a station in Hungary and the next second the band could be open to Romania.

The mechanism that produces the necessary ionisation is not clearly understood and several theories exist. Some people suggest that because the annual variation of sporadic meteor rate peaks during the same period as Sp-E, that there might be a connection between the two.

The correlation between meteor activity and incidence of Sp-E is very tenuous however. In the southern hemisphere, the Sp-E season is also in the summer but that period is also six months out of phase with the peak in the world-wide meteor rate.

Another Theory

Another theory states that openings are related to certain violent weather activity. Intense thunderstorm activity, for example, contains mechanisms that produce ionisation and strong electric charges which may influence the lower levels of the ionosphere.

Interestingly scientists at NASA's Marshall Space Flight Centre have recently been observing rare gamma ray flashes above thunderstorms. The high occurrence rate of these events suggests the presence of a little understood, but significant phenomenon, that could have an impact in many scientific fields.

It's suspected that the gamma ray flashes come from a rare type of powerful electrical discharge above large thunderstorm regions. However, whether these 'sprites' have any material effect on the formation of Sp-E remains to be seen.

One of the most popular theories at the present time is that Sp-E is caused by atmospheric wind shears. Charged ions, from meteoric material, can easily be carried along by winds at E-layer heights.

The charged ions can then be concentrated into irregular thin layers by a combination of high



Fig. 1: Sporadic-E paths, 144MHz, on June 9 1995 (see text).

altitude wind shears and the earth's magnetic field. The mechanism seems to operate best under stable geomagnetic conditions and will get disrupted by auroral activity.

Making Contacts

Normally it's the keen v.h.f. DXer who specialises in making contacts via Sp-E. Generally speaking therefore most QSOs are made with s.s.b. or c.w. although f.m. works equally as well.

When an opening is in progress one-hop signals can be particularly strong. And it's actually possible to tune through a DX signal thinking it's a local station!

Certainly on the 50MHz band signals from Italy, for example, can be 'end stopping' on the S-meter. Unfortunately, the inexperienced operator will incorrectly think that all Italian stations run at least 2kW output!

The usual 'Tropo' signals on a 'normal' day are at the mercy of the prevailing weather and are therefore relatively weak. The Sp-E propagated signals on the other hand could almost be compared to a free-space path with little loss between stations. Although this isn't true it almost appears to be so at times.

Extreme Selectivity

Another characteristic of Sp-E is its extreme geographical selectivity. Because of this it's quite common to work stations with S9 signals all in one or two locator squares.

However, at the same time a local operator a few kilometres away may hear nothing at all. This can be extremely frustrating when the 50MHz band opens up to North Americal

If all the Sp-E activity sounds like good news for everyone then I'm afraid you're wrong! To satellite and e.m.e. operators the onset of Sp-E propagation has a negative side.

To access a satellite (be it a manmade OSCAR or the Moon) your signal must get up through the ionosphere. Then on the return journey your signal must again pass through the ionosphere.

At 29, 145 and, to a lesser extent, at 435MHz, Sp-E can make the ionospheric transit very difficult. At times it can even be impossible! Mode K satellites, such as RS12 using a 21MHz uplink and 28MHz downlink, can be completely lost if a Sp-E cloud is between you and the satellite.

Although the Sp-E clouds may only extend for a few tens of kilometres, the shadow they cast both on earth and in the orbital path of the satellite may extend to several hundred kilometres.

The 'moonbouncer' has similar problems especially when working on low elevation paths. The increased ionisation makes the Elayer less transparent much to the detriment of the transiting e.m.e. signal.

The effect is rather like that of fog! On a clear night the lights of a car are sharply focused. When fog is encountered the lights become broadened and diffused blurs. So, when you are listening for signals on the threshold of audibility Sp-E clouds are the last thing you want to encounter!

The Season

However, for many operators the onset of the Sp-E season is a godsend. Because received signals can be so strong it provides a great leveller of station equipment. Several watts and a dipole antenna will produce many good and interesting contacts on the 50MHz band.

On higher frequencies the geographical selectivity can help you. It can mean that your 3W and a 4-element Yagi may give better results than that 400W station with four 17-element Yagis on the other side of town!

As I mentioned earlier the process by which Sp-E is caused is not yet fully understood to enable accurate predictions to be made. However, in the June issue of *PW* I stated that the Tuesday after the first weekend in June almost always produces an opening on the 144MHz band.

Was I right this time? You bet I was! And not only that, I also predicted it would be a good day to work D44BS on the 50MHz band.

Elusive Openings

So when did those elusive openings occur on the 144MHz band during June? Well actually the first one occurred a little earlier on May 20. This was a brief event, between 0945-0955UTC extending into Italy and Sicily.

Only stations in south-eastern England (JOO1) seemed to be working the OX. The best openings predictably came during the first few days in June. They took place on



Fig. 2: Sporadic-E paths, 144MHz, on June 12 1995 (see text).

June 2, 5, 6, 9 and 12.

Another opening also occurred later in the month on June 25. So that's seven openings in the UK on the 144MHz band during the first half of this summer's Sp-E season.

Now I'll take a closer look at those 144MHz openings during June. And the first one, on June 2, actually consisted of two openings.

The first brief event at 1230UTC was to the islands of Greece. Propagation from SV was mainly to

central and northern France. A small extension allowed a few favourably sited stations in southeast England to work SV1BTR (KM17). The station of **Kintzonidis Spiros SV2BXC** (KN10) was also active at this time.

In his report SV2BXC mentions having a local chat with SV2CWW on 145.525MHz when French stations suddenly broke in. A number of stations in France and Switzerland were contacted on f.m., the signals being so strong he could hear them on his hand-held transceiver.

The second opening on June 2 was a much bigger event lasting nearly two hours. Commencing around 1415UTC stations in LZ, YO and YU were worked from many areas of the UK. By 1450UTC the propagation had moved further south enabling stations in G, GI, GM and GW to work into Italy and Sicily.

Three days later on June 5 the next opening on the 144MHz band took place. This time the propagation path from the UK was to the Mediterranean area, Spain and Portugal.

The event was quite lengthy, starting around 1450UTC and continuing through to 1820. Many operators in G, GW and GM reported making contacts with stations in CT, EA, ISO, IT9 and 9H. The Balearic Islands were well represented with EA6FB, EA6SA, EA6XQ, EB6YY and EA6/DF5JJ appearing in many logs.

The Prediction

And now to the day of my prediction, Tuesday June 6I And one of the first DX signals heard was at 1014UTC when G4FUF spotted the Maltese station 9H5L.

The main event really got going though from 1120UTC and continued through to 1255. Stations in southern, eastern and central England, Wales and Scotland made QSOs into CT, EA, EA6 and I. The station of EA9AI (IM75) in Ceuta, North Africa was reported by G4FUF (J001), G4VPD (I092), G7HUD (I083) and GM4CXM (I075).

For the majority of operators who miss most daytime events because of work commitments the opening on June 9 was a bonus. This Sp-E event started at 1620UTC lasted for over two hours.

It should be noted of course that the start and finish times depend very much upon your geographical location. The locator map, Fig. 1, shows some of the propagation paths available.

At my QTH (1081) the 144MHz band was open from 1624-1639UTC. Contacts on s.s.b. were made with stations in DL, HA, I, OE, YU, S5 (Slovenia), T9 (Bosnia) and 9A (Croatia). My best DX was with YZ7MON (KN04) at 1952km.

Noel Moore GI7CMC (1074) reports that the band was open with him between 1630-1850UTC. He made contacts into DL, SP, OE, OK and OM with the best DX being at 1842 km.

Nick Gregory GOHIK (1084) mentions that in Cumbria the band stayed open until 1840UTC. He worked OK2VWB and SP9DHQ using a Yaesu FT-221 with replacement muTek front-end, a muTek mast-head l.n.a., and 70W into a 10-element Yagi.

Best Of Month

What was probably the best opening of the month occurred on June 12 and I've shown some of the paths on the locator map, Fig. 2. During the day a number of separate events were recorded.

The first started around 0840UTC when G7LIJ (J001) heard 9H1GB (JM75). At 0910UTC the band opened up again allowing contacts to be made with stations in CT, EA, EA6, EA9, I, ISO, IT9, 9H.

It was particularly pleasing to note that three African stations, EA9AI, EA9IB and EA9MH were being worked by many UK operators. This opening was very intense and lasted well over two hours. Between 1415-1445UTC a shorter but no less interesting opening occurred to CT and EA.

Ralph Sachs G2CZS (J001) caught the main event working EA6XQ, EA9AI and a number of mainland Spanish stations between 1000-1230UTC. He also mentions hearing ER5AA in Moldavia during the Sp-E opening on June 2. Unfortunately signals were in and out too quickly to make a QSO.

Finally from the sunny island of Malta GC comes a report from Marco 9H5SN. Marco uses a Yaesu FT-221R, 100W and a 16-element Yagi. He worked a number of G stations in the opening between 0833-1039UTC.

The last opening was a very patchy event on June 25 between 1630-1715UTC. Best propagation was between DL and CT, EA and IT9 and **GW1YQM** (1082) reports hearing IT9IPQ (JM78) and **G4CLA** (1092) heard SV3KH.

Deadline Time

It's deadline time again! Sorry there's no room to give you details of activity on the 50MHz band or of the seven transatlantic openings during June. I plan to cover these and further 144MHz Sp-E openings next month.

In the meantime if you've made an interesting QSO or just wish to pass on any news please let me know about it. As usual send details (to reach me by the end of the month to: Yew Tree Cottage,Lower Maescoed, Herefordshire HR2 OHP or via packet radio @ GB7MAD or the DX Cluster system. Alternatively you can telephone me on (01873) 860679. Please note the new number!



VHF/UHF SPECIAL

Noodi Morld

Mike Wooding G6IQM, the Editor of VHF Communications magazine provides an insight to his approach to the fascinating world of v.h.f. Mike invites you to join him and the other dedicated 'VHFers' as they explore ever higher frequency bands.



here are as many proponents of v.h.f.-and-up as there are those operating the 'd.c. bands'. There's also much to be said for both areas of amateur radio, h.f. and v.h.f. Many a heated argument can be heard

about whether or not h.f. or v.h.f. is better and who is the 'proper' amateur. Especially if the v.h.f. enthusiasts is 'only' a class B!

l intend to enter neither argument. However, l hope to instil you with a little of my enthusiasm for operating in the v.h.f., u.h.f., s.h.f. and microwave areas.

I have always maintained that there's still much experimenting to be done in the various fields of radio communication. But not being an expert in h.f. modes of communication, I cannot say if there is much yet to be done there.

However, in the milli and micro-metric bands there is a great deal yet to be explored. Whether you are into construction, specialist modes, or just simply operating, then the multivarious areas of v.h.f.-and-up can offer a great deal of instruction, satisfaction and pleasure.

Many people look at 144MHz and some of its attendant problems and consider that this band **is** v.h.f'. But in my opinion that's not the case! Those of us who attempt more serious work and experimentation on the upper bands are more often found using 430MHz (70cm) as the base 'natter band'.

The higher bands, 1296MHz (23cm), 2.4GHz (13cm) and 10GHz (3cm), etc., are where the real experimentation and construction takes place. It must also be said that there are a few amateurs dabbling with the bands much higher than these.

The Requirements

The requirements of a good v.h.f. station are essentially the same as for h.f. But perhaps greater attention must be given to detail.

I've found from my own experiences that many amateurs are not initially aware of the implications of poor antenna feeder connections, for example. I also feel that far too much attention is given to getting the v.s.w.r. down to virtually 1:1.

Too much concern with the v.s.w.r. is something of a nonsense. This becomes obvious when you're operating the higher bands, as antennas and feeders are expected



Some pioneering microwave operators, such as Bill James G6XM (who has been active for well over 60 years) led the way for many others with their specialist work. Pictured (left) here is the station of G6XM/P, who was working from a favourite hill top site in Somerset in 1983. The 3cm transmitter and receiver was wideband and used 144MHz for 'talk back'.

to work over much greater bandwidths in many cases than on h.f.

The greater bandwidth means that the v.s.w.r. may vary over quite a large amount over the band. Consequently, a compromise is the only solution.

Important Antennas

As with all radio communications, one of the most important aspects of a v.h.f. station is the antenna. Incidentally, I hate the word antenna when applied to aerials! And as I often say on our local repeater, GB3WK, **insects** use antennas, we use aerials!

However, the worthy Editor of *PW* says it's antenna in the magazine. So antenna it shall be! (*Thank you Mike*! **Editor**.)

The most common type of antenna for v.h.f. and u.h.f. is the Yagi-Uda, commonly known as the Yagi. These antennas are generally tuned by manufacturers and further tuning is not possible by the user. Although some versions utilise Gamma tuning stubs, which allow you to fine tune the antenna match to suit the frequency slot in the band where you operate most.

Higher Bands

The higher bands, 23 and 13cm, require antenna systems with high gains. And although the Yagi can be constructed with gains in the region of 10 to 15dBi without much difficulty, they tend to become somewhat narrow-band.

A variation of the basic Yagi design is the quad loop Yagi. This type of antenna employs loops instead of straight elements.

The loops are of specific diameter for the frequency band required. And, as with straight Yagis, the gain is increased with more loops.

Gains of the order of 18 to 22dBi are not uncommon with the quad loop type of antenna. Gains such as this can be achieved with straight Yagis, but at the expense of bandwidth and size.

Straight Yagis of high gain are generally long Yagis, with wide element spacings. They can easily be anything up to (and over) 10m long!

The quad loop Yagis with similar performance on the other hand are not so daunting. They tend to be around a mere 3 to 4m boom length.

Broad Band

Another advantage of the quad loop Yagi is, that by comparison to the straight Yagi, it's very much more broad-band. Take the 23cm band as an example, where in order to cover the entire band from 1240 to 1320MHz (as ATVers need to do) with straight Yagis, two antennas are required to maintain a reasonable gain across the band.

However, if a quad Loop Yagi antenna is used, then only one antenna is required to cover the whole 23cm band, with less than a couple of dB variation across the band. But one disadvantage with the quad loop Yagi is that it has a wider beam width than the straight variety.

In some instances the wider beam width can be more useful, but for the avid DXer, the requirement is to concentrate all the forward gain into as tight a beam as possible. My personal choice is the quad Loop, and for 23cm I currently run a 48-element JVL for receive and a 28-element MicroMax for transmit.

A point to note here is that I use two separate antennas, one for transmit and one for receive. This is the recommendation of many stations and one that I fully endorse.

Separate Antennas

The practicalities of separate antennas for transmitting and receiving is that lossy and expensive antenna changeover relay systems are not required. This may not be a problem if you are using proprietary equipment, but the majority of us on these bands use homebrewed systems, and so this is a very important consideration.

Another financial consideration is that on the higher bands it is almost mandatory to

use mast-head preamplifiers. This means that not only does the transceiver need an antenna changeover system, but so does the pre-amp, thus doubling the loss and expense. However, there can be a trade off!

If, for example, you're using quite high transmitting powers, and a twin antenna system, you'll have to give some consideration to the signal strength available at the receive antenna and consequently at the input of the pre-amplifier or receiver.

But all is not lost! This is because there are ways to protect for these conditions, and most modern circuit designs allow for high signal condition handling without disaster.

Keen Constructor

As I said earlier, I'm an avid constructor. In fact it should be said that of the time I have available for the hobby, I spend more time wielding the soldering iron than the microphone!

Once a unit has been built, aligned, tested and proved on air, I just seem to move onto the next one. Currently I am working on a new 13cm transverter.

There are commercial transceivers around today that operate multi-mode on 23cm. However, I am not aware of anything commercially available for the amateur on the bands above 23cm.

So, most operators on the higher v.h.f. bands build their own equipment. But don't worry, this is not as daunting as it sounds although you do need to be fairly proficient in the use of basic hand tools. You also need a good soldering station, preferably temperature controllable and with a variety of bit sizes.

It has to be said that as the frequency gets higher then the components get smaller. But this does not particularly require any specialist skills or tools.

Good eyesight is a definite advantage though, as we are now into the realms of surface-mount devices. They are not at all difficult to solder into place, but they can sometimes be well nigh impossible to see!

So, having said that most equipment used on the upper bands is home built, where does the v.h.f. enthusiast get the necessary circuit designs, printed circuit boards, components, etc., from? Fortunately, there are a few excellent component suppliers, some of whom also supply p.c.b.s and complete kits for receivers, transmitters, transceivers and more usually transverters.

Transverters

Just in case you're not fully conversant with what a transverter is, it's in fact simply a transmitter or receiver without an exciter stage. In other words, a transverter needs a radio to 'drive it'.

Actually, to be really exact, a transverter is a transmit-converter, hence its name. But in practice, radio amateurs usually use the name to refer to transceivers as well as just transmit only units. Conversely, receive only



The microwave bands are put to many uses, and eventually even BBC equipment like this is available surplus. But Mike Wooding G6IQM recommends if you need help or advice in setting up a station, talk to an established operator - they'll be pleased to help.

converters are usually called just that.

Most transverter designs for the upper bands transvert from 144MHz, or occasionally 430MHz, although designs are to be found which transmit from 10m for example. This means that your shack 144 or 430MHz multi-mode transceiver can be used to work 23 and 13cm.

I have also seen details of a soon-to-beavailable transverter for 3cm that uses 144MHz as the driver. However, when it comes to 3cm, there are some very good designs already available for complete units that do not transvert but have their own exciters. In fact 3cm is often used as the base for transverting to even higher bands.

Building a transverter should not be regarded as a task only for the expert. Although as I said earlier, the higher the frequency then often the smaller the components, meaning large populations of surface mount devices (s.m.d.s).

But actually fitting surface mount devices need not be considered difficult. Essentially, the main points to consider are as follows. 1: Careful handling, as s.m.d.s are usually more fragile than discrete types.

2: Awareness of static protection, connecting yourself, your soldering iron and the p.c.b. being worked on together to a common earth point.

3: Careful soldering and paying particular attention to the temperature of the soldering bit.

If these simple points are followed then successful use of surface mount components can be achieved.

VHF/UHF SPECIAL

Test Gear

Another question that's often asked is, how can I build equipment for the very high frequencies when I haven't got loads of test gear? Fear not, many designs for transverters for microwave applications are so designed that no test equipment other than a simple multimeter is required.

Without going into specifics, the utilisation of on-board stripline filters, rat-race mixers, fixed frequency multiplication stages and Microwave Monolithic Integrated Circuit (MMIC) 50Ω building blocks, means that virtually no tuning-up is required. Even a frequency counter may not be required, as the setting of the local oscillator can be achieved by using a 144 or 430MHz receiver to monitor the harmonics.

I hope you can see now that home-brewing equipment for v.h.f., u.h.f. and microwaves is not a totally black art!

Also, as with all aspects of amateur radio, there's always a friendly, knowledgeable station. They will help you out with advice and practical help, both over the air and in the shack.

Never be afraid to ask! We all are still learning, even those of us who are supposed to know what we are talking about!

Also, just because you haven't got a 400W 23cm transmit capability do not be discouraged. I came back to 23cm narrowband working last year using a home-built Down East Microwave transverter with 10mW of r.f. output, and managed to work (quite successfully) Gil GOGIL and George G8AIM, both stations approximately 30km away from me and neither of them direct line-of-site paths.

Also, during the good conditions prevalent during last autumn, quite a few stations worked into Europe using very small powers. Yes, QRO is nice, but often QRP is more exciting and satisfying!

Working The Bands

There's no special technique for working the higher bands, any more than there is for the h.f. bands. Everyone has their own particular idiosyncrasies when it comes to radio, and in some ways I may be more idiosyncratic (or just plain idiotic - my callsign is **G6 I'm Q**uite **M**ad) than most!

The main thing that comes to mind is the need for patience. Whatever mode you are attempting on these bands that nasty old thing called propagation probably has a much greater say in your success than on the lower bands.

Propagation modes such as Ducting, Sporadic-E, etc., can make or break a contact, within seconds. However, these modes of propagation enhancement can also give great excitement, especially when your few watts of 'giglytbits' CQ call results in a DKxxxx or whoever to reply.

I hear you say "Okay so what, with a few watts on h.f. I can talk around the world". Yes I agree, you probably can, but it's all relative. The higher bands are essentially for line-ofsite communication over relatively short paths. So, when you make a contact over many hundreds of kilometres, then that's as much an achievement (more so for me) than contacting VKxxxx or wherever on h.f. Mind you, having said that, I do have a partially completed 50MHz transverter, which I shortly hope to get serviceable, so I can talk to the USA!

Need For Patience

Anyway, back to the need for patience. The higher the frequency then certainly the more difficult is going to be the contact. Therefore, many hours may be spent in trying to establish paths and making contacts.

Much experimentation is actually carried out over the air. You will often hear two or three stations in a net actually testing and setting gear up over the air, using each other's stations to calibrate their equipment. It's quite probably likely that more air time is spent doing this than just making contacts for a natter.

Another point that is worth mentioning is that the upper bands are quiet. Not necessarily electrically quiet, but often totally devoid of human 'occupation'.

I have spent a lot of time calling on the various bands above (and sometimes including) 430MHz to no avail. However, the temptation to rip your gear apart should be resisted!

The problem is two-fold. Firstly, as I said above, propagation is such that your wonderful signal, having traversed your feeder and launched much of itself successfully from the antenna, simply nose dives into the ground at the end of the street. Nothing you can do about that!

Secondly, the higher bands are far less occupied than 144MHz and those below. It's not unusual for stations to ring other active stations just to ascertain that they are both on the band and beaming at each other! Keep trying and your attempts will be rewarded.

Equipment

I've already mentioned one or two pieces of equipment that I use and/or recommend. And although there are other sources of equipment and components, the following are those that I use and have found to be helpful and usually able to satisfy my requirements.

I'll start off with antennas:

The JVL range of antennas for 23cm and 13cm are available from Mike Walters G3JVL, 26 Fernhurst Close, Hayling Island, Hampshire PO11 0DT.

Unfortunately MicroMax antennas are no longer available.

Next, transverter kits/p.c.b.s: Available from Mainline Electronics, PO Box 235, Leicester LE2 9SH.

Specialist (Subscription only) magazines: VHF Communications Magazine, 5 Ware Orchard, Barby, Near Rugby, Warwickshire CV23 8UF.

Components: Mainline Electronics, PO Box 235, Leicester LE2 95H JAB Electronic Components, The Industrial Estate, Rear of Queslett Motors, 1180 Aldridge Road, Great Barr, Birmingham, B44 8PB

Express Components, PO Box 517, Hove, East Sussex BN3 5QZ

Piper Communications, 4 Severn Road, Chilton, Didcot, Oxfordshire OX11 0PW

Circuits And Projects

Sources of circuits and project designs for v.h.f., u.h.f. and Microwave equipment are readily available in two specialist publications:

Dubus, which is available through the UK Agent, Roger Blackwell G4PMK at 57 Station Road, Scholes, Leeds LS15 4BY.

And of course, there's VHF Communications, published by KM Publications, 5 Ware Orchard, Barby, Near Rugby CV23 8UF. It's a good source of ideas, and of course I should think that way because I happen to be the Editor!

Both publications I've mentioned are available by subscription or at some of the various rallies around the country. The VHF Communications is a commercial magazine aimed at both amateurs and professional engineers alike, and offers a p.c.b. service for most of the featured designs and full or partial kits for many.

The Dubus magazine is more of a forum for radio experimenters, who often offer p.c.b.s for their designs. Many other publications, such as of course PW, occasionally run projects for the upper bands, but their remit is a much broader one than VHF Communications or Dubus. My advice is that you buy all three, but then I am a little biased!

I hope that this short article on my approach to operation on the v.h.f., u.h.f. and microwave bands has given a little of an insight into this exciting area of amateur radio. It's very much my approach and not necessarily the best way - but I enjoy it and I hope you will!

PW

If you have the space, DX hunting is made easier with arrays such as this. However, G6IQM says that QRP is often an enjoyable challenge on the 'v.h.f. and above' amateur bands.



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VHF/UHF SPECIAL

Olympics On Six

Ken Ginn G8NDL describes his modifications to 'P' Band Pye Olympic p.m.r. transceivers enabling them to work on 50MHz.

s I had already modified a number of surplus 'P' Band Pye Olympic transceivers to work on 70MHz, the question was later posed to me about converting the same rig to 50MHz. However, at first I was very reluctant to take on such a task, knowing the initial problems when I undertook the 70MHz modifications!

I thought that the 50MHz conversion would be a harder project to perform...and I was proved right. The job should only be undertaken by the experienced!

Whereas the 'P' band Olympic needed only a relatively small deviation from the original operating frequency, the 50MHz modification needed an extra 20MHz squeezed out of the rig. It would end up operating some 18MHz out of its original operating frequency band.

Much the same modifications are performed on the 50MHz rig, as were undertaken in the 70MHz conversion. However, there are a few additions which I'll explain section-by-section, and to help I've provided a block diagram, Fig. 1.

The Transmitter

Considering the parts, which needed modification, I'll look at each part separately and will start with the transmitter. So, by looking at **Fig. 1**, you'll see that the oscillator is a design which will work from 6 to 14MHz quite comfortably.

The broadband oscillator is common for A through to E band models. This is quite fortunate, as the oscillator transmit frequency adopted in this rig is now of the order of 8.4MHz.

The transmit multiplier stages in the original transceiver have multiplication ratios of x_2 , x_3 and lastly x_2 (total x_12). This



provides an output frequency at the 84MHz for a crystal frequency of 7MHz.

In the 50MHz design, the multiplier stages are adjusted to give a different overall multiplication ratio of x6. This is mainly accomplished with the first stage now having a ratio of x3, the second x2 and the third x1. This gives a healthy output to drive the p.a. to about 500mW at 50MHz.

The p.a. 'brick' in the 'P' band model (BGY32) is designed to run from 68 to 88MHz at an output power of 17W for an input power of 100mW. And as I ended up running this broadband module some 18MHz lower than specified, I expected that the transmitted r.f. power out was going to be less, and it turned out to be only 3W.

The drop in power prompted me to buy a Pye A200 70MHz p.a. It was ripe for modification and would provide a little more power, approximately 15W. Unfortunately, to replace the 'brick' with another was found to be an expensive exercise, so I thought it was best to obtain the A200 p.a. to keep the cost down.

During the conversion, the low pass filter (l.p.f.) in the final module will need some adjustment. To do this all the capacitors and inductors are removed and replaced to adjust the filter's response to attenuate the second and third harmonics, as these may be present at 100 and 150MHz.

The Receiver

In the 50MHz conversion, the receiver is modified in the same way as the 70MHz Olympic, to bring the operating frequency down to below specification of the original design. The local oscillator injection will be running at 61MHz into the front-end module's mixer.

The receive crystal oscillator will then be



Fig. 2: Dlagram showing the transmitter multiplier chain with notations indicating the components requiring modification (see text).

Fig. 3: Photograph showing low pass filter (I.p.f.) unit which has to be modified (see text). The photograph shows the new coils which replace the original printed circuit inductors.



at 10.3MHz and into the following multiplier stage, which runs at $x \ 2$ and $x \ 3$ (total $x \ 6$). The last stage has a multiplication ratio of $x \ 1$, i.e. tuned at 61MHz.

A considerable amount of work is required on the front-end module. Some of this work is borrowed from the modification to the 70MHz module.

Most of the coils have to be rewound. And some of the capacitors have to be replaced to make the circuit run efficiently at the new frequency.

Multiplier Stages

As I've mentioned above, the multiplication ratios of all the multiplier stages have changed, and they are now:

Transmit crystal frequency = TX freq/6MHz Receive crystal frequency = (RX freq +10.7) /6MHz

Both transmitter and receiver crystals are to the Pye specifications T54JO. All crystal manufacturers will be aware of this specification and will produce them to your order.

Transmitter Modification

It's time to tackle the transmitter multiplier modification, see **Fig. 2**. And the first line of attack is to remove the screening cans for L3, 4, 5 and 6.

Next, remove the following ceramic capacitors that are adjacent to those coils, namely: C14 (adjacent to L3), C16 (adjacent to L4), C20 (adjacent to L5) and C23 (adjacent to L6).

Replace the listed capacitors with individual 56pF ceramic types. This can be either in the original hole mounting for the capacitors or on the bottom of the board. Then replace the screening cans onto the board.

Now add the following capacitors across the board, associated with the following coils, L5, L6, L7, L8, L9 and L10. Connect the following capacitors in parallel with: 56pF across ceramic C28, 33pF across ceramic C30, 10pF across ceramic C36, 56pF across ceramic C37, and 22pF across ceramic C38. This concludes the modification of the transmitter multiplier stage prior to alignment.

Low Pass Filter

Next, it's time to carry out the l.p.f. modifications. Incidentally, the original coils (on the un-modified transceiver) are in the form of **printed circuit inductors**. See Fig. 3 for guidance, and to start, the screening can which is soldered to the top of the p.c.b. has to be removed.

Some care is needed when carrying out the modifications. There are a number of tags which are soldered through to the bottom of the board and these have to be eased gently to ensure the board is not damaged in any way.

Once the screening can is removed, the removal of all the components of the l.p.f. section follows. This means all the associated capacitors and the printed circuit inductors. These are removed as shown in the photograph.

Firstly the track is cut with a sharp knife. A tinned soldering iron is then applied to the track side, (which needs lifting) and this will weaken the joint between the track and the board, the track will then start to lift.

At this point, the track can be removed with the aid of the sharp knife. It's then just pulled away to a point indicated in the photograph in Fig. 3.

The same procedure is adopted for the remaining coils. The remaining tracks now make adequate points to which the three new coils can be mounted to the board.

The three coils, Fig. 4, are all air wound on a 5.5mm former with 20s.w.g. enamelled copper wire, and they're closely wound and formed to fit on the board. Finally, they are then soldered onto the top track side of the board.

The first coil (L1), has five complete turns, the second (L2), has four turns and the third (L3), also has five turns. **Coils L2 and L3 are both wound clockwise and L1 is wound anti-clockwise** (this facilitates the mounting of the coils to the p.c.b. better). Refer to Fig. 3, the l.p.f. section for more detail.

When finished, the poles of the second and third harmonics of the new circuit should

be in the region of 100 and 150MHz and have 45 and 25dB attenuation respectively. This provides adequate attenuation of any spurious generated from the transmitter side.

This stage concludes the modification to the transmitter side. However, the following section is rather more involved and is by far the most difficult of the modification to perform!

Receiver Modifications

To start the next stage, remove the receiver front-end, **Fig. 5**, and its multiplier modules from the transceiver. Next, you should pay attention to the front-end, where the lid of the screening can is removed by unscrewing the four self-tapping screws.

There are six air wound coils in the module and ALL six are to be removed (that's L1 through to L6). The remaining coils are to stay. Clear all the holes of any excess solder, including those for the coil taps, if any, as this will make the re-assembly easier.

Now remove the following capacitors from the front-end module: C2 (associated with L1) and replace with a 5.6pF ceramic, C4 and C6 (associated with L2) and replace C4 with a 5.6pF ceramic and replace C6 with a 2.2nF ceramic.

Next, remove C8 and C10 (associated with L3) and replace C8 with a 2.2nF ceramic and replace C10 with a 5.6pF ceramic, C12 and C14 (associated with L4) and replace C14 with a 2.2nF ceramic, **note that** C12 is no longer required

Continue, by removing C16 and C18 (associated with L5) and replace C16 with a 2.2nF ceramic and replace C18 with a 15pF ceramic. Then remove C20 (associated with L6) and replace C20 with a 5.6pF ceramic type. You should now add a 33pF ceramic across C23 on the track side of the p.c.b.

Winding the major front-end coils now follows. These are all wound using 0.56mm diameter enamelled copper wire wound around a 6mm former. The coils are finished close air wound and completed with epoxy resin adhesive (Araldite is suitable) coated on the inside of the coil to make the coil more rigid.

The coils are made as follows overleaf:

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L1 is 12 turns tapped at 2 turns near earthy end L2 is 12 turns tapped at 3.75 turns near earthy end L3 is 10 turns

L4 is 12 turns tapped at 2.5 turns near earth end L5 is 10 turns

L6 is 12 turns tapped at 3.25 turns near earthy end

Because of the way in which the connection to the taps are positioned on the p.c.b., some coils have to be wound clockwise and others anti-clockwise as I've already warned you about!

Those coils wound clockwise are: L2, L3, L5 and L6 right-hand thread from an earthy end. Those remaining, L1 and L4 are wound anti-clockwise, left-hand thread from the earth end.

Receiver Multiplier

The receiver multiplier board, Fig. 6, is probably the easiest of the four boards to modify. It requires all the screening cans to be removed from all the coils, L3, L4, L6, L7 and 19 inclusive

Next, remove the following capacitors from the board: C9 (associated with L3), and change for a 100pF ceramic, C7 (associated with L4) and change for a 100pF

ceramic, C19 (associated with L6) and change for a 39pF ceramic, C17 (associated with L7), no capacitor added, C27 (associated with L9) and change for a 47pF ceramic, and add a 4p7 ceramic on the bottom of the board.

Fig. 4: Detailed view of new l.p.f. components. The original inductors are printed circuit types on the p.c.b. and have to be removed (see text).

Transmitter Tuning

You should now be ready to set up the transmitter tuning. This is carried out by adjusting the tuned circuits and watching the resulting points of resonance on the test points on the board.

Before you start though, make sure that there is a crystal in the correct socket! You'll also need a dummy load and some form of power indicator on the antenna socket and a 13.8V 4A power supply.

When you're ready, set the rig to transmit, but be careful as some microphones have a 40 second timer in the casing. (The 'shaver' shaped microphone does, and this will tend to make the tuning up a little difficult, having to de-key and key-up again throughout the tune up procedure).

Then (while referring to the lay-out drawing, Fig. 2), keep the transmitter keyed during the whole transmitter alignment. Next, while looking at the transmitter multiplier, connect the multimeter positive lead to TP1, adjust L1 and L2 for a minimum, then adjust L3 for a maximum of around 8V.

Then transfer the multimeter probe to TP2 and adjust L4 for a minimum. Now re-tune L3 for a minimum and lastly adjust L5 for a

C19

maximum of about 9V.

Next, transfer the probe to TP3 and adjust L6 for a minimum. Re-tune L5 for a minimum. Adjust L7 for a maximum of about 8V

Transfer the probe to TP4 and adjust L8 and L7 for a minimum. Then adjust L9 for a maximum of about 12V.

Connect an ammeter in series with the power supply (10A range). Re-tune L9 for maximum supply current. Adjust L10 for maximum supply current, which is approximately 3A. Now Check (if possible) the output power and this should be over 2.5W, with about 3A being drawn from the power supply at 13.8V.

The maximum deviation level is set with the preset on the transmit board by adjusting the preset control RV1. It should be set at about 3kHz.

Receiver Alignment

C11

The next procedure is to carry out the receiver alignment. This is accomplished in the usual way with the typical set-up using a signal generator and a means of reading SINAD if possible.

However, carrying out the alignment 'by ear' can work almost as well as listening with a modulated carrier and continuous tone of 1.0kHz with a speaker!

To start (while refrring to the lay-out diagram, Fig. 6), set the transceiver up with a crystal in the appropriate channel and select that channel. Measure the voltage on TP1 (on the receiver multiplier board) with the aid of a multimeter (negative on the multimeter to the

C3

Continued on page 36


A Quick Quagi

Keen antenna constructor Kevin James G6VNT has come up with another quick and simple idea. This time it's a combined 5-element quad and Yagi which he's named the 'Quagi'.

his time I've been experimenting with a high gain quagi beam design for the 144MHz band. But strictly speaking, the antenna is not a true quagi, but a mixture of a quad, a slot and a single Yagi!

My antenna has the driven element of a quad, the rear reflectors of a slot and the front-end of a Yagil And having an overall length of only 1.4m, it's quite small when hoisted aloft and an impressive gain normally only achieved with much larger antennas.

The theoretical gain of an array such as the 'Quagi', is around 11dB. But you never attain this figure in actual practice, due to losses in the feeder and matching arrangements.

Circular Element

As you can see from Fig. 1, the antenna has a circular driven element. In theory, this shape has the greatest gain and capture area of all the various loop shapes, i.e. squares, rectangles and triangles, etc.

A loop has a gain of 1.4dB over a straight half wave dipole. This is backed up with a twin reflector arrangement, with elements, spaced vertically, at approximately quarter of a wavelength.

A couple of directors added to the frontend adds approximately another 3dB. By careful spacing of the parasitic elements from the driven element, a 50Ω 1:2 match is achieved into the feeder.

Because the loop is balanced, it's necessary to add a balun to match it properly into the unbalanced feeder. I achieved this by simply making a two-turn tapped coil of 50mm inside diameter out of the coaxial cable, just before it connects to the loop, as in Fig. 1.

Mechanical Details

The mechanical details are straightforward, as the boom consists of 15mm square tube. This is typical as that used on TV antennas, and the reflectors, were made of 8mm tube.

The driven element was made of 8s.w.g. galvanised wire bent into a loop. The diagram in **Fig. 1**, shows that the ends bent up into a contact or terminal block.

The wire is typical of that used for threading through concrete posts for fencing around modern houses (but I suggest you go and buy some rather than 'borrow' it!). I did try to use 10s.w.g., but it was not really rigid enough.

The RG58 coaxial cable had its screen and centre core tinned before insertion into the contact block and tightening the screws. When you do this, make sure that you weatherproof the connections well before hoisting the antenna aloft. I use bathroom silicon sealant to keep the water out.

The coaxial cable leaves the contact block vertically, going into the two turn taped coaxial loop balun as already mentioned. The coaxial then goes up to the boom where it's taped in position and finally down the mast. I use the commonly used electrician's type black plastic insulating tape, as it seems to do the job satisfactorily.

Wooden Batten

A 670mm length of 20 x 10mm cross section wooden batten is mounted inside the loop. This holds the loop open and in shape with the complete assembly being bolted in place at the centre of the boom.

A small 15mm wide x 10mm deep notch cut out in the wooden batten, stops the loop



support moving out of alignment when it's mounted on the boom. Small aluminium clamps at each end of the wooden batten, holds the galvanised wire loop in position.

At the rear of the antenna, a T-piece holds a vertical section of 15mm square tube to the end of the boom. At each end of this bar is bolted a 8mm diameter x 1050mm tube reflector element.

Two directors are mounted in front of the loop driven element. One director 875mm long is mounted 375mm in front of the driven element. A second (shorter) 850mm long director is mounted some 750mm in front of the first director (1.125m from driven element).

A standard right angle clamp, holds the boom to the mast. The bracket I chose allowed a wide variation in mast sizes to be used.

Finally, make sure you paint the wooden loop support with a coat of yacht varnish (particularly the ends) to stop water absorption into the wood when it's exposed to the weather.

Shopping List

You will need a the following lengths of 15mm square aluminium tube: One of 1.4m long, and one 450mm long.

Also required are the following lengths of 8mm diameter tube: Two 1.05m lengths, one of 875mm and one of 850mm. Also needed is one 670mm length of 20x10mm wooden batten.

For the loop a single 2.1m length of galvanised fencing wire or copper wire (note that if copper wire is used, the v.s.w.r. is likely to change) about three to four millimetres on diameter, various narrow strips of aluminium to make clips for driven element loop securing. Also needed is one two-hole piece of 'chocolate-block' electrical connector and a 25-37mm diameter mast and mounting clamps.

Impressive Performance

During testing, the 'Quick Quagi' proved itself and gave an impressive performance. For example, using my standard HB9CV antenna, giving an S3 signal on the front from a constant signal source at 10m, switching over to the Quagi provided an S5 signal. Received measurement readings were taken on the my Kenwood 751E.

VHF/UHF SPECIAL

I achieved a 1:2 v.s.w.r. with the prototype. A small lobe was present at the

back of the antenna, but I considered it nothing to worry about.

With an S9 signal on the front, rotating the antenna 180° gave an S2 on the rear. I estimated that a gain of around 9.5dB should be achieved - not bad for an antenna only 1.4m long!

Although I haven't tried my prototype on high power, there seems no logical reason why high power should not be employed. So, have a go yourself, build a 'Quick Quagi' and see what it can do! PW

Olympics On Six

Continued from page 34

negative supply to the rig and the positive on the meter to the various test points) and adjust L3 and L4 for a maximum reading of around 100mV d.c.

Now, with the multiplier probe to TP2, adjust L6 and L7 for a peak. Now re-tune L3 and L4 for a maximum reading on the meter, around 500mV with the probe still connected to TP2.

Next, by using an r.f. signal generator (set to give some 10mV of r.f.) connect it to the antenna socket on the rig at the test frequency. And with the modulation set at a 1kHz tone at 2/3 system deviation (3kHz for a 5kHz system, 1.6kHz for a 2.5kHz system), tune L9 on the receiver multiplier for best SINAD (if test equipment is available. If you don't have test equipment, adjust for best 'quieting' while progressively reducing the signal.

You should now (while referring to the lay-out drawing, **Fig. 5**) adjust C1, C5, C9, C13, C17, C21, C25 and L7 on the front-end module for best quieting. The presets on this module can be adjusted with a screwdriver.

The coil L7 however, needs a nonmetallic tool to make the adjustments. A small knitting needle filed to the appropriate shape for the slug's slot. (It's the best alternative for the job if a plastic tool is not available).

Be careful with L7 as it's very fragile, and the trimmer C26 also has quite an effect on the overall performance of the receiver.

Should this slug, or any other for that matter, be stiff, then the application of a little localised heat will help to free it. But a word of warning....not too much heat!

Finally, it's worth mentioning the results

I've achieved with the three Olympics I converted to 50MHz. The procedure outlined has provided a sensitivity around $0.2\mu V$ for 12dB SINAD.

Output Power

The major problem with the conversion is the fact that the output power is a little on the low side, at only 2.5W. This is due to the fact that the BGY32 is designed to run within a limited band and does not work efficiently outside its bandwidth.

The p.a. module can actually be put to one side and replaced with another unit. Alternatively, an adequate module can be placed externally to the radio to bring the output power up to a respectable 15W from the 500mW drive from the transmitter multiplier board. (One such module is available from Garex Electronics, Tel: (01364) 72770 at a very reasonable price).

Another alternative would be to make a

small p.a. module to replace the original unit in the radio (*There's a suitable project in this issue. Editor*). Or you could convert any one of a number of surplus boards on the secondhand market to use as an external p.a.

So, get busy...first find your Olympic and then carry out the conversion. I'm looking forward to meeting you on 'Six f.m.'!

PW

Photograph taken by Ken Ginn G8NDL, showing close-up view of the modified Pye Olympic 'P' band transceiver receiver front-end with newly wound coils in place (see text).



Practical Wireless, September 1995

VHF/UHF SPECIAL



Derek Holmes GW3JSV shows you how to get a 'bit more grunt' on 50MHz, using only items from the junkbox.

Fig. 1: The circuit of the simple p.a. uses only one valve to give about 10dB gain on 50MHz.

Linear On 6

o try out 50MHz, I bought an FT-690. It's an interesting little rig, and the day it arrived coincided with a very good tropo opening. I heard Ws and VEs just like I was on 14MHz and I was only using a dipole about three metres off the ground.

The DX, of course, whetted my appetite, so a beam was constructed and mounted on my little tower at about 12m high. I had some very satisfying results, but then wanted better!

The obvious answer was to construct some form of linear amplifier. So, my 'junk box' 'store cupboard' seemed the best place to start.

I had no solid state device to hand, so I turned towards the valves that were available. The circuit, shown in Fig. 1, follows conventional techniques and it's pretty basic.

Out of the 'bottles' to hand, I chose the trusted 6146B. A check with the *ARRL Handbook* showed that this valve works to 60MHz at full ratings.

Further examination showed that in class AB1, the drive power was minimal. So the 6146B seemed the perfect choice.

The junk box produced a suitable power transformer, capacitors and other bits to complete the job. The workshop yielded up an aluminium chassis, a front panel and - a case.

Words Of Caution

A cautionary word of warning for those bought up on solid state amplifiers. You will be dealing with elevated voltages (several hundred volts) and if you integrate the power supply on the same chassis, you'll have mains under your hands. Please take the necessary precautions.

When constructing an amplifier of this sort, the wiring associated with the r.f. circuits should be as short and direct as possible. Also these connections should be made from using a heavy gauge wire. I use a minimum of 1.2mm (16s.w.g.), silver plated or tinned copper. This allows good sturdy point to point wiring of good mechanical strength.

The d.c. circuits should be adequately r.f. decoupled close as possible to the point of common connection. The d.c. wiring should be routed well away from the signal wiring and be of suitably insulated wire for the circuit voltage.

To minimise hum pick-up from heater wiring, run these clrcuits in 'twisted pair' kept as near as possible at right angles to any signal wiring. It's handy to devise a colour code for this type of wiring because it allows you to trace through the circuits visually without resource to a continuity check.

Last but not least, every effort should be made to prevent the grid circuit from 'seeing' the anode circuit except via the electron stream inside the valve. This requirement can result in a lot of mechanical engineering to provide adequate screening. Therefore, it pays to take time in laying out the various



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components on paper, before cutting and drilling metal chassis.

Grid Circuit

It's also a good idea to contain the input or grid circuit components in a screened compartment, so components around the input socket are in a metal box. In this case, I found it was unnecessary to include the grid connection of the valve base in the screened area, so a feed through bushing (a simple rubber grommet) was provided. **Do not** use a feedthrough capacitor as signal feedthoughs. No signals would get through.

By loosening the coupling between L1 and L2 and with C2 adjustable, the grid drive could be peaked across the band. But as my 50MHz activity is all in the bottom 500kHz portion of the band the input circuit is adequate when centred on 50.150MHz.

Having dealt with the r.f. side of the grid circuit, let's turn to the d.c. biasing. Because the 6146 is being operated in class AB₁, a stable grid bias supply will be required.

The bias voltage for a 6146 operating in linear mode is -50V (referred to the cathode). This voltage is obtained from a dedicated power supply integral with the amplifier.

The coil RFC1 was straight from the junk box. It has an inductance of approximately 5.6µH and can be made by winding some 30s.w.g. enamelled wire onto a 6mm dia insulated rod to give a winding length of 30mm close wound.

The ends of the winding can be made off onto tinned copper wires of about 1mm (18s.w.g.). Have a look at Fig. 2 to see what the finished choke should look like.

The bias potentiometer, R2, is a wire wound type and should be of generous rating. Don't stint this component and its associated series resistor, R1.

Both components dissipate a fair power and get quite warm. Because of this I chose a 5W rating for both of these components.

Anode Circuit

The anode circuit is a conventional Pi output stage. The anode choke RFC2 needs a special mention. The choke is made by winding a 75mm long coil onto a 15mm dia, ceramic former. It was once a mains dropper resistor former, see **Fig. 3** for the mechanical details. The wire used is 22s.w.g. double cotton covered.

The main essential is that the self resonance of RFC2 must be well removed from the operating frequency. To check this, short the Fig. 2: (Left) The coil RFC1 is made by winding about 80-100 turns of 0.3mm e.c.w. on a wooden mandrel former.

Fig. 3: (Below) The coil RFC2 is made by winding double silk covered 22s.w.g (0.75mm) copper wire on a 15mm ceramic former. If using enamelled copper wire space each turn so as not to touch its neighbour (60-65t). Fig. 4: (Below)The choke RFC3 is made from three turns of brass strip about 4-6mm wide wound around a 6mm internal diameter. Keep the ends as short as possible.



ends of the winding with a stout piece of wire and check for resonance with a dip meter (g.d.o.).

Any spurious resonances (dips) should be at least at least 10MHz away from the operating frequency, i. e. none between 40 and 60MHz. The choke RFC3 may or may not be required. I tried a six turn coil of 16s.w.g. wire about 3mm dia shunted by a low value resistor.

My arrangement for the the choke was not good, the resistor became very hot, so 1 decided to use a very low value inductance and dispense with the resistor.

The inductor I made, shown in Fig. 4, is made from a 4-6mm wide strip of thin, about 0.5mm brass. I wound this into a coil on a drill bit as a mandrel.

Once the winding is taken off the mandrel, the turns will naturally open out to provide adequate spacing, but in any case, the turns should not need touching.

In my amplifier, I've had no problems with parasitic instability, although the the screen grid is fed from the high voltage rail through a $10k\Omega$ dropper resistor (the screen grid voltage needs to be stable at 245V).

The diode, D1, inhibits secondary emissions that can shorten the life of high gain valves such as the 6146. The diode used should



have a peak inverse rating (p. i. v.) of at least 800V.

Output Circuit

The output circuit is a conventional Pi tank type. The anode load resistance of a 6146 operating under these conditions is of the order of 1400Ω and the Pi tank circuit has to transform this to the 50 or 75 Ω level required for the antenna system.

The components values for the Pi network in the diagram meet the general rule of thumb calculation set out in the 'HF Transmitters' chapter in the 5th edition of *Radio Communications Handbook*, published by the RSGB.

The measured output into a 50Ω load is the order of 15W on s.s.b. and about 20W on c.w. This gives a gain figure for my installation of 10dB, adequate for my needs.

On-air reports of voice transmissions (s.s.b. and f.m.) have indicated that the 'spectral' quality is very good. Similarly, on c.w. reports have been very encouraging, where I had T9 reports under the varying local and DX conditions.

The Power Supply

The power supply is on the same chassis as the amplifier. The chassis measures 230mm x 165mm x 75mm deep and the various components are laid out as indicated in Fig. 4. I think I was lucky in having a power transformer of a size which fitted in very well. Anybody building this unit will have to experiment with what they have to hand.

I've used a 350-0-350V transformer with a bi-phase rectifier and capacitor filter as shown, this gives an anode voltage of 380V at current of 130mA peak. The filter capacitors are arranged in series because I intend uprating of the power supply to 800V. The capacitors are each 100µF 450V working and shunted by high power equalising resistors.

Control

The control of both the amplifier and the exciter is effected from a switch located on the



operating desk console. A change over relay is incorporated within the amplifier, which performs all of the transmit/receive change over functions.

The relay has a 12 volt operating coil. It takes its power from a six volt winding through a voltage doubler circuit.

The FT-690 provides a d.c. voltage at the antenna socket. This voltage can be used, via a transistor switch to a control relay, retaining the full p. t. t. facility of the FT-690.

A suitable control circuit was published in *PW* in February 1991, page 32. This appeared in the review of a solid state 50MHz p.a. stage.

Neutralising

Neutralising an amplifier is an unloved subject, and luckily in the original model, it proved to be unnecessary. Other amplifiers may not behave as well. The system shown is well tried and tested in this circuit configuration and is easy to adjust.

The requirement is to balance the the valve's internal capacitances with an external capacitance. The capacitor, C3, is a 5pF preset type with wide spaced plates. This is to withstand the full h. t. voltages. I modified a preset capacitor to two vanes (one fixed and one moving) making sure I had a spacing between the vanes of at least 1.5mm.

To adjust the neutralising capacitor, apply h.t. and grid drive. Resonate the anode circuit and observe the output into a dummy load on a wattmeter. Adjust C3 while keeping the anode circuit at resonance until maximum output occurs at minimum anode current.

Once set-up, it should never require attention unless you change the valve or replace some circuit component. **Do be careful** when carrying out this adjustment.

I know designers all say "since I built this, I've had no end of fun. " Well, I have. This little amplifier has put my signal into nearly 100 countries.

One day I might get the cards to prove it. This linear didn't cost me anything, and that has to be a plus! PW

Shopping List

Resistors		
2.5W wirewound .	5%	
33Ω	2	R7, 8
100	1	R3
5W wirewound 5%	6	
2. 2kΩ	1	R1
3. 9kΩ	1	R4
25kΩ	2	R5, 6
Rotary 3W (minim	um power	rating)
5kΩ	1	R2

Capacitors

High voltage disc ce.	ramic 50	0V working (minimum)	
1nF	4	C2, 5, 6, 9	
High voltage disc ce	ramic 1k	V working (minimum)	
1nF	1	C8	
Electrolytic 425V wo	orking		
100µF		C15, 16	
Electrolytic 450V wo	orking		
8µF	2	C7, 10	
100µF	2	C13, 14	
Variable (high voltag	e)		
5pF	1	C3 (see text)	
15pF	1	C1	
50pF	Ĩ	C11	
180pF	-1	C12 (or a 200-250pF air spaced type)	
Valve			
6146B	1	V1	
Semiconductors			
1N4001	2	D4, 5	
1N4007	7	D1, 2, 3, 6-9	
Inductors			
L1	1 turr	Imm enamelled copper wire (e.c.w.) over	
L2	6 tur	6 turns 0.8mm e.c.w. 15mm diameter 20mm lor	

1 turn 1mm enamelled copper wire (e.c.w.) over the 'earthy' end of L2 6 turns 0.8mm e.c.w. 15mm diameter 20mm long 4 turns 2mm e.c.w. 25mm diameter 20mm long 5.6μH (approx) See Fig 2 for details See Fig. 3 for details See Fig. 4 for details

Miscellaneous

13

RFC1

RFC2

RFC3

Metal chassis for the unit, one 350-0-350 150mA transformer, one 90V (100mA) + 6. 3V (2.5A) transformer, one 200-250mA f. s. d. current meter, two s.p. switches, one 4-pole changeover relay, plugs sockets, coaxial cable, interconnecting wire.

FEATURE



Above Left: (from L to R) Bob VS6EY (beard), Phil VS6CT (Jacket), Chris Seward GW0PJX, Bret VS6BG (beard) and Bill VR2BG, outside Hong Kong Mariners Club - Kowloon. Above Right: China Airlines 747 in the water!

hen my employers informed me that I would have to work in VS6 during the first two weeks of November, my main reactions were, well somebody has to do it and two weeks without amateur radio could give me severe withdrawal symptoms. But the former had to be borne with fortitude the latter had to be addressed!

The nature of my work meant that the evenings and weekends were my own time and, as such, could be devoted to sightseeing and imbibing the local ale! The remaining free time could be devoted to general short wave listening with an emphasis on eavesdropping on the local amateur bands.

Borrowing Equipment

My home station does not lend itself to transportation by air over a distance of 6000 miles. So, I set about borrowing a good quality short wave receiver that met the following criteria: robust, small, ran off its own power supply, good selectivity and provided most modes.

As a member of the Chester Amateur Radio Club, I had attended a lecture given by John Wilson of Lowe Electronics, so, it was natural that my thoughts should turn to borrowing a Lowe HF-150. A quick telephone call to John brought an offer of the loan of an HF-150 with all appropriate accessories.

The HF-150 arrived shortly in its own carrying bag and became part of my personal hand luggage. I also packed a couple of random lengths of wire to act as temporary antennas and the *Passport To World Band Radio 1993*.

Packet Message

In anticipation of my visit, I sent a packet message to the local VS6XMT BBS asking for details of local radio club activities. Sure enough, in a couple of days, replies were received from two amateurs.

The Sysop VS6XMT Charlie and VS6XPL John both gave me details of the local clubs available. The club that met whilst I intended to be in VS6 was the Hong Kong Amateur Radio Transmitting Society, (HARTS) and I made a note in my diary to visit.

Temporary Home

Having arrived at Kia Tak airport, temperature 29° Centigrade, I was escorted to what would be my temporary home for two weeks, a very nice building currently in use by Her Majesties Forces, next to the Star Ferry on Hong Kong Island. The views over the harbour were magnificent and I soon settled in.

I did reflect, however, that I was very wise not to bring a transmitter, as any unauthorised signals from my temporary QTH would no doubt bring a most unwelcome response from my hosts! After unpacking my toothbrush, I set-up the temporary random wire antenna within my room that was on the 21st floor.

Local Amateur

Tuning into 3.5MHz band brought a 59 signal from a local amateur VS6WO. This was my first and last signal heard on this band during my stay. I soon found out that '80' was under used by the local amateurs.

However, broadcast and amateur stations, both local and DX, were easily copied by the HF-150 on all bands and there appeared to be no difference between the wire antenna and the whip supplied by Lowes. I kept a log during my stay and the following is a brief extract.

	Broadcast	BBC on 11945, Radio Japan
		9750, Moscow 6190 & 9845,
		Deutsche Welle 9765, Swiss
		7480, China 15400,
	Beacon	CW 8542
	Amateur c.w.	JESUOW - 7MHz, JA4WFO -
l		18MHz, JS0BQX - 21MHz
	Amateur s.s.b.	VS6WO - 3.5MHz,
		DU9RG, VS6WO, OISAY,
		JH5ZJS, JA1YXJ, JM1XCW - 7MHz
		HS1BV, DU9RG, US6WO,
		VS6WV, BV2KI, VS6WQ -
		14MHz
		VS6CT, JM6ETO, VSK4ZQ,
		EA3CVA, DU9RG - 21MHz
		VS6WO - 28MHz

Made Welcome

On November 9 1993 I attended the meeting of the HARTS at the Hong Kong Mariners Club, Kowloon, a short ferry ride away and I was made welcome by Bret VS6BG, President, Bob VS6EY, IARU, VR2BG Bill, (Treasurer) and Phil VS6CT, (Members' Communications).

The club represents amateur radio interests with the local Authorities and international bodies. The subjects discussed ranged from repeater abuse (heard that before somewhere!), grants to DXpeditions, AMSAT and licensing matters.

The meeting was conducted in a bilingual format, translations between English and Cantonese following speaker's comments. After the meeting, I joined the President and his colleagues for a most enjoyable dinner. Phil kindly invited me to his station, but due to pressure of work I was unable to make it.

Typhoon Fringe

During my stay, the Colony endured the fringe of a Typhoon. Typhoons, I was assured by locals, never happen in November!

Whilst the rain was lashing down and the wind was blowing, a China Airlines Boeing 747 overshot the runway at Kia Tak. It gave a rather poor impression of a Shorts Sunderland flying boat that had forgotton how to float!

Fortunately all were rescued. The plane could be clearly seen from where I was staying, becoming a local attraction for those tourists undertaking a harbour cruise.

Farewell Feelings

It was, therefore, with mixed feelings that I boarded the aircraft to leave VS6. Sad that I was leaving a lot of new friends, glad I was going home to my family and anxious that our pilot knew the overall stopping distance of a 747!

My thanks go to the Members of HARTS for their welcome and John Wilson of Lowe Electronics for the loan of the HF-150.

PW

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• Frequency	coverage

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	144,000-148,000 M
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	3.500-4.000 MHz*
	7.000-7.300 MHz*
	10.100-10.150 MHz
	14.000-14.350 MHz
	18.068-18.168 MHz
	21.000-21.450 MHZ
	24.890-24.990 MHZ
	50.000-54.000 MHz
	144 000-148 000 MHz
	"Vanes with version
lode	I SB/LISB CW RTTY (ESK) AM
1000	EM and WEM receive and
umber of memory chappel	(101 data very son 2 trans (00 101 + a
currice or memory criatine.	12 9 V DC + 169 20 A
ower supply requirements	1000 to 1000 / 1495 to 1140
sable temperature range	-10 C 10 +00 C (+14 P 10 +140
requency stability	Less than ± 200 Hz from 1 min.
	50 min. after power ON. (After the
	rate of stability change is less than
	± 30 Hz/hr. at +25°C; +77°F).
urrent drain (at 13.8 V DC)	:Receive squeiched 1.5
	max. audio output 2.5
	Transmit 20.
imensions	:167(W) x 58(H) x 200(D) mm
rojections not included)	6%16(W) x 2%32(H) x 7% (D) in
leight	: Approx. 2.5 kg (5 lb 8 oz)

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AM	2 to 40 W	0.2 to 4 W
Spurious emissions	: Less than -5 Less than -6	0 dB (1.8-28 MHz) 0 dB (50-144 MHz)
· Carrier suppression	:Less than -4	0 dB
 Unwanted sideban 	d :Less than -5	0 dB

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SSB, CW, RTTY, AM, WFM Double conversion superheterodyne FM Triple conversion superheterodyne Sensiti ity wre-amp ON 0.5-1.8 50-5 144 MHz 9.995 MH MHz 148 MHz SSB/CW/RT 0.16 µV 0.16 µV 0.16 µV (10 dB S/N) AM (10 dB S/ FM 2.0 μV 0.5 μV 2.0 µV 13 µV 2.0 µV 0.5 µV 0.25 µV (12 dB SINAD 8-29 7 MH Selectivity (normal) SSB, CW, RTTY More than 2.3 kHz/-6 dB Less than 4.0 kHz/-60 dB More than 6.0 kHz/-6 dB AM Less than 20.0 kHz/-40 dB More than 15.0 kHz/-6 dB FM Less than 30.0 kHz/-50 dB

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See also Icom's display on the inside back cover.

REVIEW

A Single-Handed Review

Rob Mannion G3XFD seemed very well qualified to try a dual-band hand-held that's considered to be easier to use with one hand. So, our 'digitally-deprived' Editor tried out the Alinco DJ-G5 on behalf of other operators in the same boat!

'm known to have a sense of humour, and whenever I meet anyone at rallies and shows who have their arms in a plaster-cast, I have a stock comment. It's:

"Don't worry, you're only a part time member of the 'One Armed Bandit's Club....but I'm a full-time

member". It usually breaks the ice and we usually have a laugh!

Actually, joking apart, I can really sympathise with anyone who is effectively 'one armed' temporarily due to their injury because by the time they've got used to it, the injury's healed and they're back

to 'normal'.

However, there are a great number of radio enthusiasts who like me, cope with every day life permanently with less than the usual ten digits. And in fact I've got a few friends who manage extremely well with none at all!

562-0335

But, this review is aimed at helping those who may have lost an arm, have limited use of one arm because of arthritis or from a 'stroke' or other problem. I was asked, as I seemed to be the ideal candidate to try out the DJ-G5.

I've also no doubt at all that those of you with the full complement of 'digits' will find the review of interest. After all, there's many a situation where you'll have your other hand fully occupied!

Complex Problems

As modern miniature hand-held transceivers get even smaller and complex, anyone with less manual dexterity has got problems! And, when you bear in mind how the individual manufacturers vie with each in miniaturising equipment, it's bound to get worse!

So, when Jeff Stanton of Waters & Stanton Electronics asked if I'd like to try a hand-held transceiver which (in his opinion) could help people 'in the same' boat as me, I readily agreed. In doing so the Editorial team broke the rule "the Editor shalt not review hand-helds", but as I've mentioned....there are special reasons.

Small And Neat

The Alinco DJ-G5 is relatively small and neat, but it's certainly not the smallest dual-band hand-held I've seen. However, when the package arrived in the *PW* office I quickly realised that Jeff Stanton had a good point...it was easy for me to handle with one hand.

I was immediately impressed by the way I could operate all the controls (including the topmounted rotary switch) with little effort with my left hand. In fact, it seemed perfect for someone who only has the use of their **left** hand.

It was difficult for me to imagine (after almost 35 years of single-handed operation!) what the transceiver would handle like in the grip of someone using their right hand only. So, to help, I wandered into **Dick Ganderton G8VFH's** office (Editor *Short Wave Magazine*) and asked him to try the transceiver, using only his right hand.

Dick handled it and after a little experimentation adopted a technique he recalled from his chemistry days at school (where he had to hold and adjust something in one hand, while holding a test-tube in the other. However, the technique made him look uncomfortable using and operating it onehanded.

To be as fair as possible, I also asked **Tex Swann G1TEX**, the *PW* Technical Projects Subeditor to try the rig, using the same one-handed approach employing the right hand. Tex, who admits to being a 'forced right-hander' (from the dreadful days when left-handers were literally forced to use their right hands when they first went to school) seemed to be less than comfortable holding the transceiver.

However, on the other hand (sorry about the pun!) Kevin Nice G7TZC the Assistant Editor of *Short Wave Magazine*, tried the transceiver using only his right hand. He looked perfectly comfortable and said it felt well balanced, and promptly operated the rig very effectively. His opinion "very well balanced" and he also said he'd be perfectly happy using the transceiver using only the right hand.

On The Air

So, having got the opinion of other amateur radio operators to get a 'right' view, I'll now report on how the transceiver worked on the air. And to start off, I've got to say I have good and critical comments in this area!

I don't often work on 430MHz and it was good to join the 'Gentleman's Band' as Dick G8VFH calls it. On '70' this rig performed well and seems to be very sensitive indeed. The reported audio (from the tiny microphone tucked down right at the bottom of the transceiver) was surprisingly good.

All my QSOs on 430MHz were via repeaters, as I didn't hear anyone on the simplex

channels using the 'rubber duck' antenna. (I don't have any u.h.f. antennas at my home). But, despite this I enjoyed using the transceiver on the band, finding it to be very easy to handle and operate from my left handed point of view.

On 144MHz my time on air coincided with the spell of very hot and sunny weather we experienced in early July. The rig provided me with plenty of simplex and repeater QSOs and I heard quite a bit of DX.

Unfortunately though, as the weather and tropo conditions were so good for v.h.f. activity, the band was very busy. This showed up some shortcomings in the DJ-G5's 'front-end'.

I took the rig out to a local hilly spot and found that with the 144MHz band being so busy (it was on a weekend) the DJ-G5T's front-end selectivity was being pushed to the limit. I felt that if I had connected the rig to a portable beam antenna, an approach which provides many enjoyable QSOs for hand-held users, the various other QSOs on adjacent channels would have caused real problems.

But, having criticised the selectivity on the hand-held, I must praise its sensitivity (which is excellent). And, bearing in mind the 'wide band' techniques used by manufacturers providing dual-band transceivers (also incorporating the non-amateur radio coverage which is so often widely promoted nowadays) I should not be so surprised that the receiver front end is a little 'wider' than perhaps it should be.

While on the subject of selectivity, Tex G1TEX commented on the DJ-G5's performance when he had it at his photographic studio. Tex noticed that the transceiver responded to 'wide area paging' transmissions, which could pose problems to anyone living close to a transmitter.



Practical Wireless, September 1995



Rob Mannion G3XFD found that 'single handed' operation of the DJ-G5 was easy and comfortable.

Display & Controls

Personally, I found that the DJ-G5T handled extremely well, the display and controls were excellent and it was generally speaking, a delight to use. I've also got to say that it's the first modern hand-held which I've truly been 'at home with'.

In use, the clear l.c.d. enunciators and the neat (but very easy to operate) general controls were a pleasure to use as was the backlit (useful in the dark) keypad. I never had to fumble once!

In particular, I should mention the main rotary tuning control (top right hand of the transceiver) which I found (as a left-handed person of course) exceptionally easy to use. It proved to be so good that if I were to be looking for a dual-band hand-held transceiver, the DJ-G5 would be foremost in my thoughts.

Everything on the transceiver's control panel seemed to be laid out just right for me. And (for someone who rarely tries the 'frilly bits') I found myself using the 'scan' facility on both v.h.f. and u.h.f.

The Alinco DJ-G5 is also provided with the now familiar 'Channelscope' facility (11 channels in this model). It's also fitted with CTCSS tone encode and decode as standard.

Not being a regular dual-band tranceiver user, I was a little confused by the 'squelching' at first. However, I soon got the hang of the control panel and ensured I was adjusting the squelch level and the volume on the band I needed!

To have the DJ-G5 scanning both 144 and 430MHz was fascinating. It's the first time I've really found the facility to be useful on a handheld and it gave an indication of the activity levels on both bands. Also (bearing in mind I'm not the most mentally agile of people!) I found the screen prompts to be helpful and surprisingly clear (for such a small display) even for someone wearing bifocal spectacles.

I was asked if I would try the transceiver out mainly for the purpose of evaluating it for 'onehanded' operation. So, hopefully you'll forgive me for not delving deeper into memory functions

Manufacturer's Specifications

General Frequency range:

Modulation type Microphone input impedance Speaker impedance Operating voltage range Nominal input voltage Current consumption transmit at 13.8V d.c.

Current consumption at 7.2V

Current consumption Standby (both bands) Standby (one band) Battery save Auto power off Dimensions

Weight Operating temperature Ground

Receiver Circuitry design Intermediate frequencies

Sensitivity Low band (144 to 146MHz) High band (430 to 439.995MHz) Signal to noise ratio Squelch sensitivity Audio output power

Transmitter

Frequency coverage Power output Using 13.8V d.c. (external) Using 9.6V d.c. (internal NiCad) Using 7.2V d.c. (internal NiCad) Using 4.8V d.c. (internal NiCad) Modulation Maximum deviation Spurious signal ratio

and the host of other facilities available on the rig. They are comprehensive indeed!

In any case, I think this rig will appeal to many operators, particularly those who either have, or perceive themselves likely to have problems in operating a modern small handheld.

To quote Kevin G7TZC once again "It's very well balanced". And for my part I think that the DJ-G5 dual-band transceiver is well balanced and felt very comfortable to use.

I suggest that if you're in the 'same boat' as I'm in, you try a DJ-G5 for yourself so you too can discover the freedom of operating a handheld. And once you've made the decision that it could be feasible for you, the host of other facilities that come in the same package can be yours too!

My thanks for the loan of the DJ-G5 go to Waters & Stanton Electronics of 22 Main Road, Hockley, Essex SS5 4QS, Tel: (01702) 206835, FAX: (01702) 205843, who can supply it for £479. PW

144 to 145.995MHz and 430 to 439.995 (plus nonamateur radio coverage) F3 2kΩ 8Ω 4.5 to 16V d.c. 7.2V

(Hi) approx. 1.4A (v.h.f.) 1.5A (u.h.f.)
(Mid) approx.
(Hi) approx. 650mA for 2W
(Mid) approx. 650mA for 2W
(Low) 13.8/7.2V approx. 350mA for 350mW
approx. 85mA
approx. 50mA
approx. 50mA
approx. 5mA
57 x 138 x 27.5 (Without power pack and protrusion)
63 x 155 x 31.5mm (with power pack)
350g (with power pack, antenna and belt clip)
-10 to +55°C
Negative ground

Double conversion superhet 1st 38.9MHz, 2nd 455kHz (v.h.f.) 1st 45.1MHz, 2nd 455kHz (u.h.f.)

Better than -16dB μ Better than -15dB μ 30dB or better for 1 μ V Better than 0.1 μ V 100mW @ 10% distortion into 8 Ω

144 to 145.995MHz & 430 to 439.995

Approx. 5W v.h.f./u.h.f. Approx. 4.5W v.h.f./u.h.f. Approx 3.5 v.h.f., and 3W u.h.f Approx. 1.5 v.h.f., and 1W u.h.f Variable reactance ±5kHz not more than -60dB

> After seeing a copy of the G3XFD review, Jeff Stanton G6XYU of Waters & Stanton Electronics sent us the following comments:

Thanks for letting me see a copy of Rob Mannion's review on the DJ-G5 transceiver and providing the opportunity to comment. I'm pleased he liked it overall, and I FAXed the factory in Japan about the criticism of the front-end selectivity. They pointed out that the rig tested was a pre-production sample displayed at the Friedrichshafen Hamfest and production models would have narrower selectivity to give an improvement.

I would also like to mention the wideband receive facilities between 108 and 137MHz for Airband, and 130 to 174MHz n.b.f.m. and 420 to 470MHz n.b.f.m. G6XYU It's Ray Fautley G3ASG's turn in the workshop this month and he says it's possible to get two 3-element h.f. beams in the attic!.



ou don't really mean two beams in the attic?" Yes, I dol But no, you can't rotate them because they're fixed wire beams.

However, they're still 3element beam antennas. So, how can this be possible?

Let's start by defining the classic 3-element beam antenna. It has a driven element, a reflector and a director with a spacing of between 0.1 and 0.3 wavelength between the elements. The most critical dimension is 9m. If you can get 9m in one direction, that is to accommodate the antennas with 0.1 wavelength spacing, you're there!

The various elements can be bent so their ends drop vertically without much loss if you can't get the whole element in a straight line. The important bit is to get the centre of all the elements on the centre line of the attic space.



Fig. 1: Two beams, 'firing' in opposite directions can be arranged to fit in the roofspace.

Probably the most popular types have a spacing of 0.1 wavelength between the driven element and the director, and a spacing of 0.15 wavelength between driven element and reflector. This means that for 14MHz, elements about 10 metres long are needed.

If the spacing used is 0.1 wavelength for both director and reflector, the director-toreflector distance will be about 4.25m. So, have you got an area in your attic space of 12x4.5m?

If you have an area of 12x4.5m available, you can fit one beam. Depending on the band chosen, for two beams you might need about 12x9m.

The general layout is shown in Fig. 1. You may think that the antenna measurements might be a bit bigger than the average loft space. But fear not!

Full Area

I'll assume, for simplicity of design, that you have the full area of 12x9m available. But if, for instance you can get the width of the elements in the attic space, but the front-toback distance is a little short, then just space the elements as shown in Fig. 2.

In the diagram of Fig. 2 the maximum front-to-back distance Is x metres. As a compromise the element spacing is x/4. While not ideal it will allow a fair amount of signal out and back in again.

The one drawback of the whole scheme may well be that as the orientation of the attic is fixed (unless you are able to rotate the building!). So also are the direction of maximum radiation of the two antennas. Another limitation is that the antennas must point in exactly opposite directions.

That's the gloomy bit over! And if the limitations haven't put you off, I'll get on with the description of the whole set-up. The method used to reduce

space is to use a common reflector for both beams, as in Fig. 1. Folded dipoles made from 300Ω twin feeder are used for the two driven elements as shown in Fig. 3.

Cutting one of the two wires in the exact centre of the twin feeder element allows connection of the random length feeder to the shack. This feeder should ideally also be 300Ω twin. I've shown an enlargement of the centre connection in Fig. 4.

Practically any type of copper wire, single, stranded, bare, enamelled or insulated can be used for the common reflector and the two directors. A suitable source of copper wire is that rescued from flat cable designed for mains wiring.

The wire elements' are simply stretched taught across the attic space, and fixed to the roof supporting timbers. I find furniture staples or even drawing pins convenient for pinning the elements up. Find the exact centre of all the element lengths and ensure that they are on the line of the attic.

Your attic may not be wide enough to accommodate the



But do try to keep them as far away from other objects as possible. Especially if that object is made of metal.

Construction stages

To help, I'll list the construction details in stages below:

- Measure the attic area available where roof timbers could be used to support the antennas. Remember that all the elements must be in the same horizontal plane.
- On a piece of paper, draw this rectangular area. This will be the plane for the elements of the two beams.
- 3. Draw a nominal centre line in each direction of the rectangle.
- 4. Whatever dimension 'X' happens to be (as long as it's not too much shorter than 9m) divide it into four and draw in the five elements.
- Cut two 10.01m lengths of copper wire for the two directors and mark (with tape) the centre of each.



Morksho



Twin feeder down to the shack

Fig. 3: If you have enough space for the width, but not the front-to-back dimension, just divide the distance (x) by four.

- 6. Fix the two directors along roof timbers (if available) at the attic ends, ensuring that the centre of each director, is on the attic centre line . If there are no timbers available just where you want them, fix the centre of one wire to the centre of the wall or whatever is available. Stretch each side from the centre and fix the two ends. Don't worry about insulating from the wall or from timbers, as if it's dry (and it ought to be in the attic!) there should be no problems. Repeat for the other end of the attic with the second directors.
- 7. Cut two 10.236m lengths of 3000 twin feeder for the two driven elements.
- 8. Bare the wires at the ends of each of the driven element lengths as in Fig. 3, twist them together and solder.
- 9. At the centre of the driven element cut through one wire only and strip off the polythene from each exposed end for 6mm, as in Fig. 4.
- 10. Repeat 8 and 9 for the other driven element
- 11 Fix the two driven elements to the timbers where possible, using small nails or pins described (see Fig. 3 for the position of any nails or pins). If the timber supports are beyond the element

ends, simply tie string to the loops formed at the ends by the twisted and soldered wires to extend the physical lengths as required.

- 12. Again using 300Ω twin feeder, cut two lengths long enough to reach from each of the driven elements well into the shack.
- 13. At one end of one of the feeders, strip off the polythene insulation from both wires for about 10mm.
- 14. Twist one of the bare ends to one of the centre connections of the driven element, and solder.
- 15. Twist the other bare end of the feeder to the other centre connection, and solder.
- 16. Repeat 13, 14 and 15 to connect the other feeder to the centre of the other driven element
- 17. Position the two antenna feeders in the attic so that they can be taken together into the shack.
- 18. That, completes the attic part of the job, so you can put the ladder back and shut the trap door.
- 19. The directions that my antennas fire are to north west and ' to the south east. but you will have to note your own for your particular orientation.

20. Finally connect one of the feeders to the balanced output of your a.t.u. (you've just got to have an a.t.u. to ensure that the impedance at the end of the feeder is transformed to a resistive 50Ω load for your transmitter) and then tune and match for zero reflected power. That's all!

To transmit to the opposite direction, just remove the feeder from the a.t.u. and replace by the other one. A refinement, and it's a useful tip, is to wire in a two pole changeover switch between the two feeders and the a.t.u. The general idea is shown in Fig. 5.

You can label the two switch positions with the directions (of hopefully!) maximum radiation. It is important to remember that either high voltage or high current can appear at the switch contracts, therefore only the large ceramic transmitting type switches should be used for this purpose.

Finally, if you're a tinkerer, you can adjust the lengths of the reflector and directors by using a field strength meter. With help from fellow



simple switch arrangement allows easy choice of transmitting direction. The switch used must be a good quality type though because of high

r.f. voltages.

enthusiasts you'll be able to get forward gain and front-toback ratio to maximized for the two beams.

I've been using two such indoor beams for some eight years now with excellent results, particularly to North America (firing NW) and to the middle east (SE). With loss of directivity, they are usable on 18, 21, 24 and 28MHz providing an a.t.u. is used!

Even 7MHz operation is possible, although it's not at its best on this band. Of course, the same principle can be used to optimise operation on any of the other bands, providing the element lengths and spacings are scaled accordingly. And don't forget, you should always use an a.t.u. to get reasonable results!

PW

Fig. 4: Details of the connection of the feeder to the centre of each driven element

To driven element 1

To driven element 2

REVIEW

Control of Control of

Newly licensed Donna Vincent G7TZB shares her experiences of first-time operating and tells you what she thinks of the ADI AT-200/400 144/430MHz hand-held transceivers.

fter finally passing my RAE I was keen to get on the air using G7TZB. However, I wanted to make my first QSOs using a radio that was uncomplicated and friendly towards the beginner like myself.

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So, when I was offered the chance of taking a look at a pair of budget priced hand-helds in the shape of the ADI AT-200/400 transceivers, I jumped at the chance. The AT-200 is the 144MHz version with the AT-400 covering the 430MHz band.

After unpacking the AT-200 the first thing that struck me was its size. Many of the handhelds that pass through the *PW* offices are incredibly small and although not exactly huge in size the AT-200 to me seemed larger than most. It measures 83.5 x 55 x 31mm, fits comfortably in the hand, is very robust in appearance and weighs in at 185g.

The AT-200 is supplied with dry cell battery case, belt clip, hand strap, antenna and an A5 sized 57-page user manual. A NiCad battery pack, charger and speaker microphone are offered as optional accessories and for the purpose of this review I was loaned them as well.

Positioning Of Controls

Before I tell you how I got on as a 'novice' putting the AT-200 through its paces let me firstly run through the positioning of the controls.

The top panel consists of the Power/volume

switch, **Squelch** control and the **Rotary channel** selector. Also situated on the top are the **External Speaker Jack 'S,'** which is designed for connnection of a microphone/speaker or a head set with a push-to-talk (p.t.t.).

There's also an External Microphone Jack 'M' for connecting a microphone speaker head set with p.t.t. Finally, there's the all important antenna jack and the transmission/battery indicator light.

The front panel houses the function controls in the form of a 16 push-button keypad. Each of the buttons are dual function and can be operated in conjunction with using the **Function** button which is situated on the left-hand side panel of the unit.

Also on the front panel are the Lamp, Call and Squelch defeat controls. These are placed to the left of the display panel and the built-in condenser microphone.

Once I had familiarised myself with the basic functions, charged the NiCad pack and installed the antenna, it was time to attempt my first QSO.

Limited Experience

As I had a limited experience of QSOs being conducted, I was fairly nervous and apprehensive about putting out my first CQ call. I'd already had a 'staged' contact with **Kevin G7TZC** in the *PW* Office car park upon receiving the AT-200. However, this was really just to make sure that I didn't 'chicken-out' and to ensure that I had at least one entry in my

logbook!

Prior to taking G7TZB on air I spent some time listening to other amateurs in order to familiarise myself on the correct operating procedures. It's all very well reading about how to do it, but actually going on air is another thing.

I'd been advised to make my initial contacts using either the local repeater, in my case GB3SC, or if that failed the calling channel, 145.50MHz. This I was told was a guaranteed way of ensuring I'd make a contact, thus enabling me to then move onto a full QSO.

The Call button when depressed displays the calling channel frequency. When supplied, the AT-200 has the calling channel set to a factory default, so before I could continue I had to reprogram this.

Changing the stored frequency in the call memory is easily done by carrying out four simple steps. First you need to change the displayed frequency to the desired one, in this case 145.50MHz, using either the numeral buttons on the keypad or the **Rotary channel** selector.

Next press the */MR/ENT button while pressing the Function button, you'll see 'M' in the display window, now press the Call button and you'll hear a long beep which indicates that the stored call frequency has been changed. Finally press the */MR/ENT button again to return to the dial frequency mode.

In order to be ready for repeater operation I wanted to have the frequency of GB3SC stored in the memory of the AT-200. The procedure for doing this was slightly more complicated than



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Practical Wireless, September 1995



REVIEW

setting the call frequency as you have to remember to set the repeater shift direction of the transmit frequency. However, after several attempts of reading and re-reading the manual I managed it.

Initial Problems

With all the preparations done I was now truly ready to call CQ. I did and.... nothing happened! Not one to be disheartened I tried again and again but still nobody came back to me.

I sought advice and the verdict I got was that either the supplied antenna was not very effective and could in fact be 'deaf' on transmit or that the location of my QTH could be the problem. This was puzzling to me as certain signals I'd been listening to were very strong indeed, according to the AT-200's built-in Smeter and r.f. output indicator.

Tex G1TEX came to my rescue and kindly built me an end-fed 1/2 wave antenna to try out. With my new antenna installed 1 arranged a QSO with G7TZC on the calling channel to see if I could now make a contact.

I tried numerous times to return G7TZC's calls without success. Again I sought help and without too much difficulty the problem was soon identified.

I had inadvertently set a shift direction on the calling channel which meant that every time I pressed the p.t.t. I was transmitting to a beacon (luckily not outside my licence conditions). It was no wonder none of my CQ calls were being answered. With the problem identified it wasn't long before I was up and running and on the air.

To The Test

With the initial problems solved I was now in a position to really put the AT-200 to the test. So I did!

The AT-200 is capable of operating at three different power levels. These are defined as low, middle and high. Low power gives the user an output of 350mW, middle 2.5W and high 5W. Selecting the power level required is easy and the level selected is indicated by a L, M or H on the display.

During the time that I was using the AT-200 I found that I received the best signal reports when operating in high power. Anything less and I was being told that I was very faint.

However, on several occasions I was being told that my signal was not very readable and that a considerable amount of noise was being heard often wiping my voice out completely. I was asked during several QSOs if I was using a speaker microphone to which the answer was yes. Waters & Stanton had loaned me a CMP145 speaker microphone to use with the AT-200 and this it seemed was causing the noise problem.

The CMP145 microphone was swapped for a different model, the QSO110 which improved things considerably. The only complaint I was getting now was that I needed to shout into microphone a bit more as I was still 'distant'.

Memory Banks

The ADI-200 boasts 20 memory channels which are split into two banks of ten. These can be used to store frequencies of your choice.

I decided to store, in addition to the GB3SC frequency previously mentioned, the f.m. simplex channel frequencies. The procedure for programming frequencies into memory is fairly straightforward as the manual illustrates the procedure with diagrams, which I found to be very helpful.

My reason for storing the simplex frequencies was simple. I had soon discovered it was easier to go direct to the stored frequency memory channel when moving from repeater operation to simplex working than it was to dial or direct entry the new frequency. However, doing this did mean that I had to remember which frequencies were in which memory channels!

The scanning facility on the AT-200 has two purposes. The first is to scan the whole frequency range and this is done by simply pressing the C/VSCAN button. You can alter the direction of scanning by pressing either the 8/REV/t button or the 9/SHIFT/s button.

One thing to watch out for when using the AT-200 in scanning mode is that once the rig reaches the bottom end of the frequency range the display starts to flash. This caught me out the first time and was a little unnerving, as I had seen no mention of it anywhere in the manual.

It's also possible to instruct the rig to pause during the scanning procedure. This means that when a signal is received scanning will stop for five seconds or until the signal disappears, whichever happens first.

There's also a busy scan function which means scanning stops when a signal is received but resumes four or five seconds after the signal disappears. To use these functions you should press the 7/+/-/BS button on the keypad.

The second way of scanning frequencies with the AT-200 is to scan through the memory channels. This is done using the **D/MSCAN** button.

Other Functions

As well as the normal functions of being able to change channel step size, battery save functions, muting the buzzer, p.t.t. lock, etc., the AT-200 has some other interesting features. These include dual-watch operation, optional tone squelch control and pager and code squelch.

The dual-watch operation enables the user to monitor two different frequencies and the AT-200 is capable of three types of dual-watch. The function works by switching between the two previously selected frequencies every three seconds.

I found the dual-watch function to be particularly useful once I'd worked out which frequencies were the most occupied. It turned out on several occasions that these were usually the repeater channel and the calling channel. By setting the dual-watch for these It meant that I very rarely missed a chance of hearing a CQ call and thus having a QSO. The tone squelch operation is not available as standard on the AT-200 but can be installed should you wish to use the unit in this way. Although I didn't actually use the pager and code squelch feature after reading the description of how to use it in the manual 1 can see that it could prove be very useful. The pager and code squelch feature is designed to be used to either page one specific station or to page several stations In a group.

The AT-400

By now you're probably wondering when the AT-400 is to get a mention in this article, well here it is! The AT-400 is identical to the AT-200 in every way other than the model number printed on the front and of course the fact that the AT-400 covers the 430MHz band.

As I had spent a considerable length of time using the AT-200 it was less daunting for me when I ventured into operation on the 430MHz band with the AT-400. Owing to the fact that I had experienced initial problems with the antenna and with making contacts using the AT-200 I was very surprised when I managed to raise my local 430MHz repeater and hold a successful QSO on my first attempt with no problems at all!

Upon talking to fellow amateurs it transpired that although my QTH may not be in the best location for amateur operation, the 430MHz repeater close to me is often easier to work through and gives good results. This could explain why when using the AT-400 making contacts was easier.

The only problem I experienced when using the AT-400 was that because it's identical in appearance to the AT-200 when I had both transceivers scanning for signals at the same time it became difficult to determine which radio was receiving which signals. I guess that's the price you pay for being over enthusiastic and trying to listen to two things at once!

Three Criticisms

There are only three criticisms that I have of the AT-200/400 and these are as follows. Firstly I thought that the display window was a bit on small side and very dark.

In fact I found that unless I was using the radio in extremely good lighting conditions I was forever having to switch the lamp on. And actually at one stage I had the lamp switched on permanently. (I found out how to do this by accident, you need to depress the **Function** button whilst pressing the **Lamp** button!).

Secondly I found that in several areas the manual supplied was not clear in its approach. I think this maybe is a result of the difficulties of the translation into English from Taiwanese.

As I've already mentioned, I experienced problems in programming the repeater shifts and reading the manual got me even more confused. However, my confusion may have been caused by my limited experience and in defence of the manual, the diagrams when used did help a lot.

And finally the third criticism I have is about the fact that both the AT-200 and 400 come without a NiCad battery pack and charger supplied as standard. Personally I think this is wrong when you consider that both are advertised as being budget priced transceivers and a NiCad charger eliminates the need to continually buy batteries which could work out very expensive if you're an enthusiastic operator.

Overall Impressions

Overall I was very impressed with the AT-200/400. As a newly licensed amateur I felt that it suited my needs very well and I thoroughly enjoyed operating with it.

Once I got to grips with the AT-200/400 and all the various functions it was very easy to use and I could see that over a period of time as I became a more experienced operator it would still suit my needs.

You could say it would grow with me. The AT-400 would I think be very appealing and good investment for a Novice licensee to consider, mainly due to its simplicity.

I think that the fact that the AT-200/400 are priced at £179 and £199 respectively is very favourable. I am sure that for a beginner these prices are very reasonable making the transceivers well within reach.

Certainly, I would consider paying the prices for the rigs. The only thing that does concern me about the cost is the fact that the NiCad pack is an extra £19.95, the NiCad charger an extra £9.95 and the speaker microphones an extra £12 - £15.

I would like to see ADI launch a dual-band budget hand-held transceiver based on the same lines as the AT-200 and 400. This is because it could get expensive if you're keen to operator on both the 144 and 430MHz bands.

My thanks go to Waters & Stanton Electronics of 22 Main Road, Hockley, Essex SS5 4QS. Tel: (01702) 206835, FAX: (01702) 205843 for the loan of the radios and to all those who helped me get on the air and into the fascinating world of amateur radio.

The only regret I have now is that I have to give the transceivers back just as I've got used to using them! PW

Manufacturer's Specifications

Specifications For AT-200 and AT-400. (AT-400 specifications listed separately in brackets only when different from AT-200).

AT-200 & AT-400

General Frequency range: Modulation type Microphone input impedance Speaker impedance Operating voltage range Nominal input voltage Current consumption transmit at 13.8V

Current consumption at 7.2V

Current consumption

Standby Battery save Auto power off Dimensions Weight Operating temperature

Receiver

Circuitry design Intermediate frequencies Sensitivity Signal to noise ratio Squelch sensitivity Audio output power Transmitter Frequency coverage Output power

Modulation Maximum deviation Spurious signal ratio F3 600Ω 8Ω 5 to 16V d.c. 7.2V High approx. 950mA for 5W (AT-400 aprox. 1.3A for 5W) Mid approx. 650mA for 2.5W (AT-400 approx. 950mA for 2.5W) Hi approx. 650mA for 2W (AT-400 approx. 900mA for 2.5W) (Mid) approx. 650mA for 2W (Low)13.8/7.2V approx. 350mA for 350mW

144 to 145.995MHz (AT-400 430 to 439.995MHz)

(Low)13.8/7.2V approx. 350mA for 350mW (AT-400 approx 480mA for 350mW) approx. 35mA (AT-400 38mA) approx. 13mA (AT-400 approx. 14mA) approx. 5mA 83.5 x 55 x 31 (Without power pack and protrusion) 185g (without power pack and antenna) -10 to +55°C

Double conversion superhet 1st 21.8MHz, 2nd 455kHz (AT-400 1st 23.05MHz, 2nd 455kHz) -10dB μ (For 12dB SINAD) 30dB or better for 1 μ V 0.1 μ V 250mW @ 10% distortion into 8 Ω

144 to 145.995MHz (AT-400 430 to 439.995MHz) High 1W with CBC145 (AT-400 800mW) 2.5W with SBC145 (AT-400 2W with SBC145) 2W with RBP072/RPB120 5W with RBP120 (Mid) 2.5W with RBP072 Low 350mW Reactance ±5kHz better than -60dB



After seeing a copy of the G7TZB review, Jeff Stanton G6XYU of Waters & Stanton Electronics sent us the following comments:

Thank you for letting me see a copy of G7TZB's review. It looks fine to me, I think Donna's produced an interesting article. Her criticisms are fair and of course some difficulties she had stem from her first experiences getting on the air. These all add to the interest.

Regarding prices, these are just about the only rigs for either band available new below £200. This is important to many amateurs on limited budgets. Purchasers can add NiCad packs and chargers later as finances allow.

Please note that the extended receive coverage of the AT200 is 130-170MHz and the AT400 420-465MHz.

Could PW invite comments back from new users of these transceivers or any other reviewed recently? Especially beginners.

What about recommendations of favourite rigs from readers either new or second-hand?

G6KYU

THEORY

Gaining Power

Patrick Allely GW3KJW wrote this article before the radiated power restrictions on 50MHz were removed. But it still gives an insight into the enormous e.r.p. you may be unknowingly creating. Your results may suprise you!

he UK amateur licence no longer imposes any conditions concerning effective radiated power (e.r.p.) within the 50MHz band. This article was written when restrictions were in force, but I hope to show that your e.r.p. may be much higher than you think.

Very often, whilst talking to fellow amateurs on 144MHz, the question of 50MHz arose. Unfortunately I have no equipment to operate on 50MHz, but I am always interested in what happens on all amateur bands. This interest invariably led to the discussion of the pros and cons of 50MHz.

Back in the days of effective radiated power limitations, I was often told 'Oh I run about 25W to a four element beam. It works out quite well, it's surprising what can be done with low power.'

After a little mental arithmetic I might have asked 'Don't you think that is a little more than the permitted 100W e.r.p.?' The answer was always, 'No, I have very lossy coaxial feed.'

At this point I'd usually drop the subject, but I wouldn't recommend buying his 50MHz station. With his poor coaxial cable his voltage standing wave ratio (v.s.w.r.) must be horrible and his p.a. stage (transistor or valve) must be suspect.

There is a problem with many enthusiasts, in that they do not understand the concepts of e.r.p. peak envelope power (p.e.p.) and in deciBel form (dBW). These are terms so beloved by the Radiocommunications Agency in the Radio Amateurs licence, and used so nonchalantly and often inaccurately on the air.

Another requirement of our licence, is that our power is recorded in dB relative to 1W. But many amateurs I know still show their power in Watts effective, being unable to convert one system of measurement to another.

In truth it's not easy to comprehend initially that 10W output is roughly equivalent to 10dBW but 20W out is just over 13dBW, or that 1W out is 0dBW. How can 1 = 0, or that 100W of carrier power be capable of

Table 1						loa
p.e.p.	dBW	p.e.p.	dBW	p.e.p.	dBW	
1	0.000	10	10.000	100	20.000	sho
2	3.010	20	13.01	150	21.761	a th
3	4.771	30	14.771	200	23.010	givi
4	6.021	40	16.021	250	23.979	me
-5	6.990	50	16.990	300	24.771	por
6	7.782	60	17.782	350	25.441	sho
7	8.451	70	18.451	400	26.021	ver
8	9.031	80	19.031			osc
9	9.542	9 0	19.543			pro

producing 400W p.e.p. or 26dBW?

Again confusion arises when calculating effective radiated power. Here the gain of the antenna, the loss in the feeder and connectors, together with the p.e.p. must all be worked out and calculated before some reasonably accurate assumption can be derived.

The procedure may seem a little complicated, but the mathematics involved are relatively simple, especially if you have access to a cheap scientific calculator. It helps your case to be able to state with confidence,

your estimated e.r.p. should the gentlemen from the Radio Investigation Service come around.

Down To Basics

Now, let's get down to basics and do a bit of measuring. Assume a transmitter has a carrier output of 100W and is 100% modulated by a steady tone of 1000Hz. This results in a modulation envelope such as shown in Fig. 1.

At one instant (at A) in the cycle the total voltage is two units corresponding to 2*2*100W (400 watts). A short time later (at B) the total voltage is 0 and so the power is 0. The transmitter is capable of delivering four times its carrier power, this is known as p.e.p. and in s.s.b. mode is being transmitted on one sideband only.

The output power can be measured on an oscilloscope. Feed a two-tone frequency oscillator into a transmitter with the output of the transmitter set to produce some known power into a dummy

ad.

The load power should be measured by a thermo-couple meter giving an accurate mean power reading. A portion of the r.f. signal should be fed to the vertical plates of an oscilloscope, producing a pattern. The limits of the



Fig. 1: The instantaneous power on a 100% modulated r.f. waveform. Peak power (four times 'mean' power) occurs at twice the voltage level of the mean or carrier level.

deflection should be noted.

The mean power produced is equivalent to a voltage of half the p.e.p. value. So, if you are measuring 25W into the dummy load, the p.e.p. is 100W. Remove the two-tone oscillator and replace it with a microphone and speak normally.

The patterns displayed on the oscilloscope will change with the speech, but the peaks should not be allowed to exceed the maximum deflection of the two-tone oscillator. Exceeding this will result in 'flat topping' and distortion. Now that we know the p.e.p., it's time to convert this into the dreaded decibels (dBW).

Basic Unit

The decibel (dB) is the basic unit for measuring the difference between two sound or power levels. It's a non-linear measurement based on logarithms to the base 10. It compares with human hearing which cannot measure absolute sound levels but can detect differences in level.

Since there is no such thing as zero signal level (despite having been given reports of 5 and 0), measurement is made compared with a known power. The power level of 1W is used as the reference. Any increase (or decrease) in power measured in dBW is relative to 1W, with 1W output being 0dBW. See **Table 1** for a list of useful powers and their dBW figures.

Each time the power output is doubled, the dBW figure increases by three. So 100W corresponds to 20dBW, then 200W is 23dBW and 400W is 26dBW. It's actually

ADNE BI 664 1 MAYO ROAD • CROYDON • SURRI 24 HOUR EXPRESS MAIL ORDER SERVICE O	SLID HSI VALVES FAX ND I.C.S. 0181 684 EY CR0 2QP 3056 ON STOCK ITEMS SYSTEM	ow on earth do I get the cat m working with my radio?"
£ p [L]III 3.00 PY500A 4.00 68A7 5.00 F195 2.00 PY800 1.50 68H6 5.7 1.50 EL595 1.00 0.0072-6 1.200 68H6 5.7 1.50 EL593 1.00 0.0703-10 5.00 68H6 5.7 1.50 EM34 4.00 0.0703-10 1.50 68H6 16 3.50 EM34 4.00 0.0703-10 1.50 68B7 3.00 EM87 4.00 0.0703-40 1.50 68B7 15.9 EV51 1.75 UABC80 1.50 68B7 15.9 EV56 1.75 UABC80 1.50 68B7 15.9 EV56 1.75 UABC80 1.50 68B7 15.9 D.00 EV58 1.75 UBC84 4.00 6C4 15.7 S0 IC213 S0 IC142 2.00 6C98A 23 3.00	5.00 65K7 3.00 1.50 65K7GT 4.50 2.50 65K7GT 4.50 2.55 65S7 3.00 2.50 65K7GT 4.50 2.55 65S7 3.00 2.56 65K7 3.00 2.56 65K7 3.00 3.50 6V6GT 4.25 6.00 6K4 3.00 4.50 12M17 3.00 2.50 12M17 3.00 2.50 12M17 3.00 2.50 12M17 4.6E 5.50 5.00 12B17 4.6E 5.50 5.00 300F17 5.50 5.00 5.50	Mill Version Inc. Weyer Statistic Statiste Statistic Statistic Statistic Statistic Stat
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THEORY



26.0206dBW, but who's arguing.

Working with powers below 1W gives negative, but just as valid (-dBW) readings: i.e. 0.5W is half the reference and is therefore 3dBW down. If you are using 0.5W p.e.p. the log book should record the power at -3dBW.

Using 100mW p.e.p. is ten times lower than the reference point and should be shown as -10dBW. It looks odd to see negative power levels, but it's just unfamiliarity with the system that causes alarm.

Using this dBW output values can make deciding which amplifier to buy easier. What are the merits of buying a 100W amplifier, or spending a lot more money to buy a 160W amplifier?

The relative difference between a 160W amplifier and a 100W one is just over 2dBW (2.041dBW). An extra 2dB might get your signal heard over the others, but is it worth the outlay? An extra one or two elements on your antenna will give you similar gain at a fraction of the cost. And it works on receive as well.

Applied To Antennas

Logarithmic gain can also be applied to antennas. The term dBi means the gain of an antenna over an isotropic antenna. This is a little confusing, because an isotropic antenna exists only in theory. It's an antenna that radiates equally in all directions, does not have any losses and is totally unaffected by external factors such as buildings, trees, etc.

A more practical measurement is the function dBd. This term is the relative gain of an antenna relative to a dipole for the same frequency. The gain can be measured by taking field strength readings at fixed points.

The graph of Fig. 2, shows a graph of the theoretical maximum gain that can be expected from perfect Yagi antennas. Obviously the most dramatic gains are achieved by increasing a beam from two to four elements. Thereafter the gain is roughly proportional to the number of elements.

Very few commercial antennas have optimum spacing. So, your average 16-ele Yagi will be unlikely to achieve the theoretical gain of 16.25dBd, but it will probably be within 2dB of it.

The formula for calculating the real e.r.p. (in Watts) is to take the inverse-log of one tenth of (antenna gain - feeder loss) multiplied by the p.e.p.(in Watts). Using this method returns the logarithm to linear representation.

An Example

A practical example is more helpful. Let us suppose I have an antenna with a gain of 12dBd, about 15m of coaxial cable (RG-215) terminated with good quality 50Ω plugs ('N'type) and an output of 400W p.e.p.

To be cautious I'd suggest that the length of cable has a loss of 0.3dB and the loss through the connectors is 0.2dB, a total loss of 0.5dB. The formula (the terms 'inv-log' below means inverse logarithm) would then be:-E.r.p.

= inv-log ((12dB - 0.5dB)/10) * 400 = inv-log ((11.5)/10) * 400

- = inv-log (1.15) * 400
- = 14.125378 x 400

= 5.650kW

Quite a startling high result!

An Average Station

But back to an 'average' station, 25W to a 4ele beam, the estimated e.r.p. is a lot more than 100W. A 4-ele Yagi constructed correctly could have a gain as much as 9dBd (See Fig. 2). It is unlikely to have this gain and probably is more like 8dBd. The coaxial cable loss despite protestations in unlikely to be more than 0.2dB and the loss through the connectors is about another 0.2dB. Using the formula we get an e.r.p. = 143.86W.

Let's take the e.r.p. figure a little further, and consider the effect your transmitter may have on your neighbour's reception of TV or radio broadcast signals. Many TV signals are relatively low level by the time they reach the receiving antenna. They may have to be amplified via r.f. stages not designed to cope with the presence of high field strength signals generated nearby.

Receiver Overload

Overloading of the TV receiver is the bane of any amateur. More especially if the amateur knows his station has a clean signal, is operating within permitted power levels, and has done everything to avoid TVI and BCI.

The measurement of signal level at any particular spot is termed field strength, and the following formula is used to calculate this:



where e denotes peak field strength in volts per metre (V/m)

d denotes distance from transmitter in metres. Playing with this formula brings forth some highly interesting if somewhat disconcerting results. For example my antenna is situated some 50m away from a neighbour's house. On 144MHz I can run 26dbW or 400W p.e.p. to an antenna array with an overall gain of 14dBd.

Under these conditions I would have an e.r.p. of approximately 10kW. From the formula I calculate that I would create a 144MHz signal of about 14V/m.

Now our local TV transmitter is situated 33km away and runs 3.5kW e.r.p. It's field strength at my neighbours house is, at best, a derisory 12mV/m. Or less than 0.1% of my signal. Not much comparison is there?

(Editorial note: Lower power TV transmitters usually have directive antennas, to serve specific areas and reduce 'out of area' interference. The actual signal strength could be even less than Patrick has indicated)

I hope that this wander around the mathematical formulae demonstrates the usefulness of such things, and that they are not something nasty to be studied simply to pass the RAE and then forgotten for evermore.

PW

The decibel (dB) is the basic unit for measuring the ratio between two power levels. It is a non-linear measurement based on logarithms (using the base 10 as opposed to the base 'e'). The original unit (the Bel) is rarely used (1.0B is a ratio of 10:1, 2.0B is 100:1, etc.).

To make things 'easier' the Bel was multiplied by 10 to make the decibel (dB). Now we have 10.0dB =10:1, 20.0dB = 100:1, etc.

- The easy way to calculate a power gain is to use the formula dB = 10*log (P1/P2)
- where P1 and P2 are the two levels of power, P1 being the larger. Incidentally when measuring voltage gain (in dB) the formula is: dB = 20log E1/E2. Where E1 and E2 are the two measured levels.

Other values may be found by adding known dB values together. For example to find out what 27W is with reference to 1W (dBW) add the value for 9W and 3W together. This gives an answer of 9.542+4.771 = 14.313dBW (9*3=27).

Ian Poole G3YWX 'specifies' some advice on what to look out for when buying a second-hand radio.

or a number of months I have been looking at the technical specifications of receivers. Before I move away from receivers onto transmitters and other pieces of equipment, I thought it would be worth taking a more practical look at buying a receiver. In particular those points to look for when buying a second-hand set.

First Decisions

One of the first decisions to be made when considering buying a receiver is whether to buy the set from a dealer or from one of the many advertisements in the magazines. This is a personal decision, but obviously with a dealer there is usually a guarantee.

For a private sale, when you have parted with your hard earned cash there won't be any after sales service. Having said this, most people are honest and comparatively few people experience major problems.

However, small problems can be annoying. When you buy a set from a dealer he should fix them. The same is not true of a private sale. Whilst there is better after sales service from a dealer, it obviously costs more.

Take A While

When looking around for a second-hand set, it's worth

taking a little while to see what is on the market and what the going prices are. Also make a list of the facilities which you need and the specification the set should meet filter bandwidths, frequency coverage, image rejection and so forth.

Often, back issues of magazines will have useful reviews. It's also worth asking friends to see if they have ever used any of the pieces of gear you may be considering. They may be able to tell you of any pitfalls before you buy.

When actually going to look at the set try to take someone else with

you. This can sometimes help you not to make a rash decision, and the friend may help you to remember the right questions to ask.

The Specifications

You won't be able to give the set you are thinking of buying a complete test to ensure that it meets its specification in every way. You can apply much of the advice given in the car magazines about buying a second-hand car.

Look at all the tell-tale signs, and you should be able to see if you are taking a risk. For example, if the owner lives in a house that is obviously well maintained, it's likely



that the set has been given a similar degree of care. Naturally the reverse is also usually true.

Another point to note is whether the set has been exposed to high levels of cigarette smoke. Over a long period of time, a residue can build up on the switches and controls from the cigarettes and this can lead to poor contacts on the switches and badly functioning volume controls.

Also look at whether the set has been kept in a damp atmosphere. This could also result in problems either now or later;



Trying It Out

It's well worth taking your time to try out the equipment. First of all see if you like the feel of the set. Make sure that you can fit it up to a good antenna and try out as many of the functions as possible.

Look for any tell-tale signs. Does it overload on strong signals or are there none at all? Do the controls feel right, and are any of them stiff.

Look for wear especially on the front panel around the tuning knob. Most sets will show some signs of wear but significant levels mean the set has been very well used.

It's always worth looking at the backlash in the tuning. To do this tune the set into a broadcast station with the beat frequency oscillator (b.f.o.) on (there are plenty at the topend of 40m band between 7.1 and 7.3MHz) and then tune it back the other way.

A perfect set should immediately tune back in line with the tuning control. In many cases a little mechanical slack has to be taken up before the tuning on the set changes and the beat note is heard to change. This type of problem is most pronounced on older nonsynthesised sets because they have a mechanical tuning system.

All the controls should work properly. But switches are a particular problem.

Wave-change switches on older sets can give problems, but even the keypad switches on more modern sets can fail and they are not always easy to replace or clean. Try them all out.

Wave-change switches should be tried to make sure they operate correctly. Tune the set into a broadcast station then move the switch returning it to the original band. The station should remain in tune.

Drift can also be a problem, especially on the non-synthesised sets. Fortunately though this is quite easy to assess. lan Poole G3YWX says if you like the feel of a second-hand radio and can see no major problems, then its probably a good buy.

Once the set has warmed up (this can take an hour in some instances particularly when a

valve set is concerned), tune the set in so that it's zero beat with a broadcast station. Leave it for a few minutes and then any drift will become obvious.

Not Perfect

ECIFICATIONS

No second-hand set is likely to be perfect. However, when assessing it, ensure you have enough time to fully get the feel of it.

Ask yourself if any of the problems are significant and are they likely to interfere with your enjoyment of the set. Are they the type of problems which would be annoying during a long time of listening.

If you like the feel of the set, and there are no major problems then it is probably right to buy it. However, do not be rushed into a decision by an over enthusiastic seller.

That's all for this month so, cheerio for now. Next month I'll start unravelling the mysteries surrounding transmitter specifications.



FEATURE



Tram Driver-Instructor Hank van der Hoek, G3XFD, Frank PA3GDV and Fritz Smid PA3GKA. Both Frank and Rob drove Tram 832, but Fritz decided it was better to concentrate on photography when his turn came!



Tram mobile G3XFD. Fortunately for Rob, the tram is equipped for 'left hand' drive. Unfortunately, the microphone is not for amateur radio use, but for passenger information announcements!



The friendly bunch who hide under sand dunes! Peter Visser (centre front) and friends at the Second World War bunkers which provide amazingly secure facilities for the PI4CC contest group's amateur radio station.

Practical Wireless Goes Dutch!

In June, the Editor Rob Mannion G3XFD, accepted a long standing invitation to visit Holland to give talks on behalf of PW. Rob travelled via the Channel Tunnel and also achieved a lifelong ambition by driving a tram in the streets of Rotterdam!

Received the state of the state

In fact, this year's show brought even more visitors from Holland and Belgium. They arrived by train having travelled via the Channel Tunnel.

It was one of our keenest readers and supporters in Holland who invited me to travel over to be a guest of the Amateur Radio community in the Rotterdam area. **Peter Visser**, a keen s.w.l. and supporter of both *PW* and *Short Wave Magazine*, spent weeks organising the trip and many hours telephoning the office to arrange the final details. Peter even went to the very generous extent of airmailing some Edam cheese to the *PW* office!

So, on Tuesday June 13 I headed for Kent, arriving at Cheriton (near Folkestone) for the Channel Tunnel at 5.45pm. Less than an hour later I was driving on the motorway heading out of Calais for the Belgian border and onwards to Holland!

The trip through the Tunnel by the way (if you're one of the many people who say they're not too keen on the idea) is very uncomplicated, quick and better than any ferry. You don't even realise you're in the tunnel! In fact, the average time in the tunnel itself is only 18 minutes.

Bands Quiet

I was surprised at how quiet 144MHz was in France, but my AKD2000 144MHz f.m. transceiver was busy once I got into Belgium and I had several QSOs. And, although of course I didn't actually transmit on the band, I listened on 70MHz with my AKD4000 rig.

Near to Calais and onwards to Belgium, I heard activity on 70MHz (yes, you've guessed...it was Packet!). But I didn't hear anything else on 70MHz until I was near the Hook of Holland later on in the week. I think it would have been interesting to have had a crossband QSO (144 to 70MHz).

My Dutch friends were listening out for me as I drove towards Rotterdam. Frank Brouwer PA3GDW, the VERON (the Dutch National Society) representative for Gouda, near where I was staying, was alerted by the other stations I worked on 144MHz. Frank sat on the mobile calling channel until I was close enough to Rotterdam to work him.

Once they had got me heading in the right direction, I followed my detailed maps (kindly

sent by Peter Visser) and headed for a Hotel in the centre of Rotterdam. Here, I met Peter and Frank PA3GDW, for refreshments before heading to my Hotel in the attractive little town of Haarstrecht.

My Dutch friends had given me a delightful welcome but I was fully aware that it was nearly 1am! I knew Frank had to drive back home and then be up for work later in the morning after guiding me to my hotel.

Needless to say, once installed in the Hotel, I slept extremely well. In the morning I found that it was next to a delightful canal, with a quaint (and very busy) lifting bridge. In fact, the hotel was called 'The Hotel Over de Brug' ('over the bridge').

I was told, over a delightful Dutch breakfast, that the bridge was raised over 9,000 times in 1994. And this is on a canal that only takes pleasure traffic!

Amsterdam Visit

During Wednesday afternoon, Peter Visser and I travelled by train to Amsterdam to visit Artur Bauer PA0AOB. Artur has a vast collection of fully operational Second World War German equipment (including airborne and submarine radarl).

Artur made us both very welcome, and amongst many other things I saw my first working demonstration of a German Hellescreiber machine. Artur sat down at the machine and transmitted a test signal for me, and I was also given sample of received message tape.

It was fascinating to see the Hellescreiber working. This amazing example of German technology is (in my opinion) in a class of its own, and I think of them as being a hybrid somewhere between a FAX machine and teleprinter. (The final print-out is in the form a strip with a facscimile of the transmitted words).

During our afternoon's visit Artur also showed Peter and 1 his vast collection of vintage valves and other items. These included the airbome radar unit and some incredibly well engineered (in working condition of course) transmitters and receivers.

Visitors need at least two days to see everything in Artur's collection, but we saw a few examples. Among these was the famous German Kölne communications receiver, a wartime broadcast standard reel-to-reel tape recorder (with original acetate tape) and an amazing Morse training machine employing optical records.

The 'optical records' revolved on a variable speed turntable (the Morse elements were in white and a tracking 'playback' head carried the light source and photocell). It was an amazing

FEATURE

piece of equipment, looking somewhat like a high quality radiogram...complete with wooden roll-top shutter like a desk!

Unfortunately, we couldn't stay for long and soon, after thanking Artur for being a wonderful host it was time to head back to meet Frank PA3GDV again. I had a busy schedule and we were all heading for another amazing Dutch Amateur Radio experience...and this one is buried under the sand dunes at the Hook of Holland.

Underground Amateur Radio

Bearing in mind the wartime experiences of many Dutch radio operators, it's surprising that the term 'underground radio' brings a wry grin. But in the case of PI4CC, the Contest Group Vlaardingen, it does because they are underground!

If you ever travel into Holland by ferry via the Hook of Holland, take a close look at the wide expanse of sand dunes off the port side (left) as your ferry enters harbour. Buried there, are a series of Dutch and German (built before and during the Second World War) bunkers, control rooms and gun emplacements.

It's in part of the extraordinary complex that the PI4CC group have their station. They have room for a huge antenna system and even had a 7MHz cubical-quad erected at one time!

Like a miniature version of the famous Maginot Line, the complex had its own narrow gauge railway, hospital and intercommunication tunnels. Although it was nearly dark when I arrived with Peter, Frank and Fritz Smid PA3GKA, we had a really good look around.

I suggest that if you're ever in Holland, you visit PI4CC. It's quite an experience!

It was late again and reluctantly, we left for my temporary home, where I arrived back at 1am! But next day (later in the morning really) my Dutch hosts were to excell themselves in their hospitality by granting me a long held wish to drive a Dutch tram!

Tram Mobile

We went 'tram mobile' mainly thanks to Frank Brouwer PA3GDV. He arranged for family friend **Fritz Zonneveld**, the curator of the Rotterdam tramways museum, to open his 'personal' museum in the central depot as the main museum is only open on Saturdays.

After seeing round the museum, we were introduced to our tram 'instructor' Hank van der Hoek before being taken around the depot. It was during our tour we met our innocent 'victim' in the form of Tram 832. She was going to suffer at the hands of three radio amateurs!

Peter Visser (wisely perhaps) didn't join us in the tram training session, but took photographs instead. And Fritz PA3GKA decided not to actually risk driving the tram when it was his turn. But he managed to take a photograph of me driving which I shall be proud of for many years.

My expression in the photograph fully reflects my pleasure I can assure you! I know I can never drive the Flying Scotsman, but this was just as good, even at 30kph (indicated on the speedometer).

After safely travelling up and down a city centre route (with a section of private track for training) we left some puzzled intending passengers behind before heading back to the depot. Frank and I were truly grateful for Hank's help, and the tremendous goodwill of RET (Rotterdam Electric Tramways).

After a late lunch, we were to be the guests of the Nedlloyd Shipping Company, who Peter Visser worked for before his retirement. We were to visit the MV *Nedlloyd Africa*, a giant new container ship of 266 metres length carrying 3000 full size containers, be given a grand tour, before being entertained to a marvellous buffet style evening meal.

Once on board the *Nedlloyd Africa* (climbing the gangway up her side was like tackling a mountainside!) I was in for another surprise. This time it came from the Dutch Surplus Radio Society.

May 1945 Issue

I met many new friends on the bridge of MV Nedlloyd Africa. They presented me with a copy of May 1945 issue of *Practical Wireless*.

My new friends said the presentation was a fitting tribute to the magazine. Especially as it was also the first copy of *PW* to be available in Holland after the end of the Second World War, just over 50 years ago. Needless to say, their gift has joined the other tributes to *PW*, and is now mounted in my office.

The party continued and we didn't leave until almost midnight, but all the time the ship was being unloaded and re-loaded for her quick turn round for the Far East. Perhaps the most impressive thing about the ship was that she only had a crew of 16!

Friday Talk

Friday was the day I was due to give my final talk, as guest of the Dordrecht (Rotterdam) VERON district. The talk wasn't due to start until late, but many of the members were fascinated to see my AKD rigs and when I told them of the benefits of 70MHz for mobile working I think they were keen to get the band too!

After they'd welcomed me, and I had given the talk, The Dordrecht Chairman **Tjakko Abee** presented me with some Dutch cheeses to take home! The final part of the evening flashed by, but I didn't leave until after midnight when Frank PA3GD and Peter guided me to the motorway before wishing me a good journey.

I was back at Calais in time to catch the 5.15am 'Le Shuttle' back through the Channel Tunnel to Folkestone and was home in Dorset by 8am. I was very tired from the journey, but delighted by the Dutch hospitality.

I can only suggest that if you can, you also visit Holland and try their legendary hospitality and explore the delightful scenery. The Dutch people live in a far more compact country than the UK, and it's interesting to see how they relate to neighbours. And it's not uncommon to see 4-element h.f. beams sprouting from the roof of terraced houses!

There's one final bonus too. Everyone in Holland seems to speak English (just as well for lazy British linguists!) although they're delighted if you try to speak their language! Thanks Peter, Frank and Fritz and other friends...I'm looking forward to my next trip!

PW

Underneath this unimpressive looking mound there lies a secret - in the form of PI4CC. The group's 50MHz beam antenna is one of the few clues to what lies hidden beneath.



Members of the Dutch Radio Surplus Group presenting G3XFD with a specially mounted May 1945 issue of *Practical Wireless* (the first issue of *PW* available in Holland after the Second World War) during a ceremony on the bridge of Nedlloyd's MV *Nedlloyd Africa*.



Artur Bauer PAOAOB at the keyboard of his Second World War Helleschreiber machine, part of his collection kept at his home near Amsterdam. (All Artur's large collection of vintage German wartime equipment is fully operational).



Walve & Vintage

As previously announced, the PW vintage 'wireless shop' opens under new management this month. Phil Cadman G4JCP is the first of our new team of three regular authors who will take it in turn to 'man' the shop on a quarterly basis, each presenting their own speciality and interests.

t all started when the Editor asked "So, how would you like to write 'Valve and Vintage' once a quarter then"? I only hesitated a little before agreeing and here I am, the youngest and least experienced of the new team.

You may be stuck with me for some time. So, I thought I'd better tell you a little about myself and answer the question on everyone's lips - 'who is this guy Cadman?'

Well, I was born in the mid 1950s and J first showed an interest in electricity when I was four years old. A man came to rewire our house and apparently I followed him around. I assume this was because I was attracted to the 'pretty coloured wire' he was using and not because I thought he was my father!

The attraction to bits of wire resurfaced a couple of years later when another man came to fix our ancient Pye console television. I still remember the brightlycoloured wires that snaked from the vertically mounted chassis and on to the scan coils. When I was old enough my parents gave me a 'Magnet-tricity' set. Batteries, bulbs, switches and the like. I learned quite a lot from that set, not least the price of 4.5V batteries.

First Magazine

The very first radio magazine I ever bought was not *PW* (sorry, Mr. Editor) but a copy of the now defunct *Radio Constructor*. The second magazine I bought was a copy of *PW* - the August 1968 issue. It cost 2/6d. Oops! Sorry, that's 12.5 new pence.

My interest in amateur radio began in 1970 when I attended a night-school radio and TV servicing class. The classes were free because I was at school and I'd found out that fixing radio and TV sets could do wonders for my financial situation.

The lecturer turned out to be a radio amateur. And fairly soon the radio and TV servicing class became an unofficial RAE class.

Eighteen months later 1 became a 'G8' (one of the 'Jates' as we

On The Internet

Those of you with World Wide Web access can visit my home page. Its URL is http://www.worldserver.pipex.com/nc/caddo/index.htm

I'm intending to reserve part of my web page for 'Valve and Vintage' related topics. There I'll be able to cover items of more limited interest than I would normally be able cover through the pages of *PW*.

What won't be there will be what appears here, in this column, so you'll still have to buy *PW* every month. Not that you need any additional reason to do that!

were affectionately known). Then in 1979, after just scraping through the Morse Test, I became G4JCP.

Despite trying my best to keep up with new technology, my interest in valves and valved equipment has never waned. I often think back to a time when you could fix a radio even a television set - with nothing more than a screwdriver, a multimeter and a bit of luck.

People in the servicing trade might conceivably say the same today. But I'll bet you need an awful lot more luck.

If you're serious about making things with valves then you'll need some ingredients. And you may have difficulty getting them down at your local supermarket.

Suitable Components

A big problem for valve homebrewers and radio restorers is the lack of suitable components. Fortunately though, most valve types are not difficult to get hold of and there are several valve suppliers who advertise regularly in electronics magazines, *PW* included.

Some traditional radio and TV shops still have a few valves lying around too. Then there are the radio rallies where you'll find at least one stall with a box of valves.

Much more difficult to obtain, either in quantity or to a given specification, are components such as transformers and high voltage capacitors. Even suitable resistors can be a bit thin on the ground.

Today's tiny resistors are usually rated at no more than 250V. That can be too low, depending on where the resistor is used.

The same argument also applies to switches. Like resistors, miniature types intended for transistor designs can have insufficient voltage ratings for many valve designs.

Over the coming months when it's my turn to man the V&V 'shop' I hope to cover the selection and acquisition of valve-compatible components. I aim to concentrate on one major component type with each instalment.

The Topics

Now seems the best time to mention the topics I shall be dealing with. As mentioned in last month's *Keylines*, Ben Nock is dealing with military equipment and Charles Miller is looking after the 'vintage' aspect of this column. That leaves me to cover anything outside those subjects!

In particular, the Editor has asked me to cover several basic topics. First is the restoration of valve equipment with emphasis on domestic radios. Secondly, I shall be looking at updating old *PW* valve designs.

Over the years *PW* became well known for the various blueprints that used to accompany some constructional projects. The Editorial team still receive correspondence about these and I'll be discussing how to build the more popular designs with components that are generally available today.

Please bear in mind, however, 1 shall not be able to cover constructional topics in great detail. There simply won't be enough space for that.

Besides revamping old designs I'll be suggesting new constructional projects. These will be simple items which can be built in just a few hours. I'll be leaving it up to the constructor to choose exactly how to put the design together.

I'll try, wherever possible, to source components from either major component suppliers (such as Maplin) or from regular advertisers in *PW*.

If you have any suggestions, comments or questions then I'll be glad to hear from you, my address is at the end of the column. One thing though, don't expect me to fix your dead radio for you - that's your job.

I shall also be covering incidental items relating to valves. For example, books, magazines, techniques, test equipment, events and the like.

Valve Books

On the subject of valve books, many years ago Bernard Babani (Publishing) produced a series of valve manuals. Each manual covered valves from a particular period and gave base connections and characteristic data for each valve type. I think they included just about every valve you were ever likely to find in domestic equipment.

The original books have been out of print for many years but they have now been reprinted (although in a smaller form) in the UK. Entitled A Comprehensive Radio Valve Guide in five volumes they are published by G. C. Arnold Partners. If you haven't any information on valves or if your information is limited to one manufacturer then you should seriously consider getting copies of the Babani reprints.

Editorial note: The valve data books mentioned by Phil are now available from the PW Book Service.

Another useful reprint for those who like rummaging through boxes of valves at rallies is the Handbook of Radio, TV, Industrial & Transmitting Tube & Valve Equivalents. This was originally a Babani book too. Its 'CV' to commercial equivalents list is very useful. British Army, Navy and USA. service equivalents also get a mention.

I'll mention more books in my next column. It will be just in time for Christmas!

New Old Stock?

By 'new old-stock' I mean valves that were made by the major valve manufacturers in their own factories. They should still be in the manufacturers' original packing and when examined will clearly look brand new. Most will be marked as being made either in the UK or in North America.

New old-stock valves are the best valves to buy. Be warned though, the popular valve types - particularly those associated with valve hi-fi - will be expensive.

Because of their cost, and because they are literally irreplaceable, I try to use new old-stock valves only in receiver front-ends, mixers and in low-noise audio stages. But increasingly there are times when I have to use them elsewhere because I simply cannot get modern alternatives.

Ex-military valves become available from time to time. These may be domestic valve types or they may be industrial or special quality types. By the way, 'special quality' means just that.

If you're lucky military valves will be marked with their CV number and their commercial number. More likely all you will have to go on is their CV number.

The CV designation stands for 'Common Valve'. It was a notation created by the military and designed to bring some order to all the commercial and

Phil Cadman G4JCP

recommends you look out for 'New Old Stock' valves in the manufacturer's cartons

military valve designations in use at the time. I don't think it quite worked out as intended though. (I'll try and come back to the CV series sometime).

You do have to be more careful with ex-military valves though. They may not be individually boxed and so may have suffered physical damage. My advice is to look very carefully for cracks and bent pins, etc.

I cannot over stress the importance of carrying a valve equivalents book when visiting shows and rallies. I once missed the opportunity of buying several incredibly cheap transmitting valves simply because I did not recognise the CV number on their boxes. Someone else obviously did because a few minutes later everyone had gone. I daresay that someone had a 'Cheshire Cat' grin for the rest of the day.

Personal Preferences

I have to admit that my personal preferences are not for radio sets built prior to 1934 and I prefer domestic sets from the mid-1930s and after. My favourites come from the 1950s. Something to do with childhood memories, I suppose.

Valve audio is another favourite and yes, I do have valves in my hi-fi system. A pair of Leak TL/12 plus amplifiers and a modern valve preamplifier.

Green Wireless

The moment l agreed to contribute to this column the Editor whipped out (from his car boot) a little green wireless and said something like, "here's something you can write about"!

The radio was a "Lissen" battery valve portable, model 8409, from the late 1930s. It's quite small, just 11 inches wide by 10 inches high by 7 inches deep. Mr. (money no object) Editor had apparently parted with just £5 for it!

Actually the set is not in too bad a condition but it does have

National Vintage Communications Fair

The fourth National Vintage Communications Fair was held at the National Exhibition Centre near Birmingham on the May 141995. It's the event for anyone interested in valve radios and their restoration. It's not all radios though. There were telephones in abundance, 405-line television sets, lots of valved hi-fi

and even wind-up gramophones.

I was pleased to see that prices were, in the main, quite reasonable. Unrestored domestic sets from the 1950s costing around £12 to £20. Larger sets from the 1940s and 50s were priced at £20 to £45, again in unrestored condition. Restored sets were anything from £30 to several hundred pounds.

There were a few crystal sets and vintage valve sets for sale. But they had price tags best suited to the more affluent collectors

As usual there were plenty of valves around but this year I thought there were fewer decent 'new old-stock' valves on sale. (See 'New Old Stock' panel) I'm sure this trend will continue so if you've been planning to get a spare set of branded valves for your pride and joy then you'd better hurry.

Valve audio was as expensive as ever. Asking prices for restored Leak and Quad amplifiers ranged from £280 all the way up to £450. That being said it's interesting

to realise that these asking prices are, in real terms, very close to their original retail prices.

one rather nasty fault. The resistance wire on a wirewound potentiometer is completely broken

Unusually, for such a set, it has four valves. There's an r.f. stage. detector, a.f. amplifier and a.f. output. I would imagine the batteries didn't last long!

On the mains radio front I'll be taking a look at a Cossor 'Melody Maker', model 500 A.C. This radio is typical of what can be purchased for £10 to £20. Indeed, similar radios may turn up for next to nothing at jumble/car boot sales or even for free as 'gifts' from friends or neighbours.

Nowadays, many radio stations have migrated to Band II v.h.f. f.m. and so cannot be received on the majority of valve radios. Also there are older sets that may not take too kindly to daily use. So, in my next column I'll be showing you how, with the help of a modern transistorised radio, to give them a new lease of life. Until then, cheerio for now.

Send your letters to me either via the PW editorial offices, via E-mail to

phil@oldpark.demon.co.uk or direct to me at: 21 Scotts Green Close, Scotts Green, Dudley, West Midlands DY1 2DX,



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KE RICHARDS G4WN

- COMPUTING IN RADIO

Mike Richards G4WNC rounds-up the latest news from the world of Computing in Radio and starts off with a digital signal processing update.

s promised, this month I'm going to spend some time running through the digital signal processing (d.s.p.) software on my DSP Starter Disk. The object of the disk is to provide a cost effective way of using d.s.p. in an amateur radio environment.

All the software on the disk has been written by Johan Forrer KC7WW. It represents a considerable effort on his part, so please register!

The software on the d.s.p. disk requires specialist hardware to operate and the requirements can be divided into two distinct categories -AdSP soundcards and the Texas DSP Starter Kit. Of these two systems, the most versatile is the AdSP sound board option.

The most popular version of an AdSP sound card is the Orchid SoundWave 32. This is a fully SoundBlaster compatible sound board, but features the vital ADSP-2115 digital signal processing integrated circuit.

The Texas TMS320C26 starter kit also contains all the essentials for d.s.p. work, but the board is supplied as an unboxed unit. The audio input and output is via standard phono plug whilst a 9-pin D connector is used for the connection to the PC.

There are two software packages on my starter disk that will work with the Texas DSK. The first (DSKMODEM) is a basic h.f. modem that can be set-up for use either with Johan's PC-TOR program or G4BMK's decoding software. The use of a d.s.p. modem secures a level of performance that will rival almost any conventional analogue modem.

The second program is a full featured AMTOR program with the DSK code built-in. The program is easy to install and is very fast to use.

There are all the usual options such as type ahead buffer, listen mode, and hot keys for sending preprepared messages. If you have chosen the AdSP route, you will find three specialist programs on the disk.

The first (DSPSND5) is an excellent d.s.p. audio filter system with all the main parameters adjustable from the keyboard. In use, you just connect the microphone or line input of your sound card to the audio output of the

receiver/transceiver and listen to the processed audio via your computer speakers.

The filter provides either a general noise reduction, notch filter or both. I've found the filter extremely useful and the notch filter is particularly impressive.

A second, and rather novel application is the FFTSCOPE program. This uses a fast Fourier transform algorithm to create a 0Hz to 4kHz audio spectrum analyser.

The spectrum analyser is extremely fast and responsive with a very clear display. The options available from within the program are pause and store.

The pause is activated by hitting any key and freezes the display to allow closer investigation. The store or persistence mode causes each trace to remain on the display so creating a pattern of more common frequencies to emerge.

The final software package (PSATOR23) is comprehensive AMTOR and PACTOR program using the AdSP h.f. modem to provide excellent decoding features. One of the great advantages of d.s.p. modems is their ability to adapt to the incoming signal. Whereas a conventional, analogue, modem requires very accurate tuning, the d.s.p. system can cope with fairly coarse tuning.

To help you with the tuning PSATOR includes an on-screen dual bargraph display that shows tuning and signal level. For details on how to order the d.s.p. starter disk see the special offers listing at the end of this column.

Multiscan

Bristol based company Amdat have recently sent me a review copy of a brand new multi-mode data package for the IBM PC. The program, MSCAN, comes in two different versions (1.3 and 2.0) both of which are available as shareware or fully registered.

Both programs feature transmit and receive FAX and SSTV whilst version 1.3 also features receive monitoring of RTTY, AMTOR and NAVTEX. The program MSCAN 1.3 is designed to be run on a standard PC, but you will need a 286 or better processor and at least VGA graphics capability.

Although MSCAN 1.3 is a DOS based program, the user interface is very good indeed with clearly labelled on-screen push buttons that can be operated either by function keys or by using a standard mouse pointer. Interconnection to your transceiver could be via two options depending on which version of the program you're using.

The Microscan version requires a simple comparator interface and is fully compatible with those units sold for use with HAMCOMM and JVFAX. The alternative requires the Multiscan version of the program and uses a special Multiscan interface.

The interface uses well established PLL techniques with the popular XR2211 specialist PLL decoder. The range of facilities in the program was really very good indeed and included a fully automatic receive mode for FAX.

The MSCAN software was one of the easiest I've used and the program did all the hard work of tracking the start and stop tones and allocating appropriate file names. The excellent receive modes were matched by a good range of tools to help prepare transmitted images. On the file management side

MSCAN has the usual load and save options for images but there's also an interesting multi-load option that displays a thumb-nail print of all the images in the current directory. This was great for quickly reviewing images. If you purchase a fully registered version of MSCAN 1.3 you will have all the options of the shareware version plus the ability to transmit.

Moving on to MSCAN 2.0, this is really an improved version of 1.3, but without the AMTOR, RTTY and NAVTEX receive options. This version has an even better user interface, but demands a 386 or better processor and VGA or SVGA graphics.

Thanks to AMDAT, I now have shareware versions of MSCAN 1.3 and 2.0 available for distribution to readers. However, if you would like to go for the full Multiscan package AMDAT will be pleased to help.

The contact details are AMDAT,

4 Northville Road, Bristol BS7 ORG. My thanks to AMDAT for the loan of the review versions.

Special Offers

Here's a summary of the latest special offers for 'Bits & Bytes' readers. I try to turn orders around in a week or two, but please allow up to two weeks for delivery.

- DSP Starter AMTOR, PACTOR, and audio filtering software for ASP sound boards plus h.f. modems using Texas DSK.
- JVFAX 7.0 FAX & SSTV transceive for IBM compatible computers.
- HAMCOMM 3.0 RTTY, CW & AMTOR transceive also for IBM compatible computers.
- NuMorse Comprehensive Morse tutor for Windows 3.1 users.
- UltraPak 2.1 TNC-2 driver for Windows 3.1 users.
- FactPack 1 Interference Help with those difficult computer interference problems.
- FactPack 4 JVFAX and HAMCOMM Primer - Receiving your first FAX and RTTY signals.
- FactPack 5 On the Air with JVFAX and HAMCOMM preparing for that first transmission.
- FactPack 6 Internet Starter -Basic guidance to get you started on The Internet.

To receive any of the offers just send a self addressed sticky label plus 50p per item (£1.50 for four or all eight for £3.00). If you're ordering JVFAX/HAMCOM/NuMorse/UltraPak/ DSP Starter you will also need to send a blank, formatted 3.5in 720k disk for each program or just two 1.44Mb high density disks.

That's all for this month so keep computing and don't forget to keep sending your computing questions to me Mike Richards G4WNC, 'Bits & Bytes', PO Box 1863, Ringwood, Hants BH24 3XD. CompuServe: 100411, 3444; Internet: mike.richards@bbcnc.org.uk





Leighton Smart GWOLBI welcomes you once again to the column for h.f. operations where your input is very important.

S unny June finally arrived and with it came the annual Sporadic-E season. And already there have been some spectacular openings on the 28MHz band, with signals received in the UK at tremendous strengths from all parts of Europe, even from stations running very low power into extremely basic antennas.

I've noticed however, that while 27MHz CB allocation seems to burst into life when the band opens, the 28MHz amateur band is very often totally empty! There are many agencies and other organisations looking for valuable h.f. allocations is this another case of use it or lose it?

Listening Watch

At the bottom of page 63, you'll find as promised, a list of stations, both amateur and s.w.l.s, who are taking part in the *PW* Listening Watch initiative. If you can, please call, (or in the case of s.w.l.s listen) around these frequencies - you may work or hear a fellow participant.

Of course, I would also appreciate your reports on what you hear/work, to be published in the column. Hopefully, the Listening Watch will grow to greatness from its humble beginnings!

Your Reports

I'm starting your reports off with 1.8MHz and the first of 11 reporters this month is **Pat Painting G30UC** in Newbury. Pat, is like myself a 'Top Band' addict, and uses kites to support his antennas while operating portable.

Using a home-brew 1.8MHz rig designed by himself and called the 'Skyliner 160', Fig. 1, Pat reports working HB9ADQ Switzerland on this band using a kite antenna and 75W of s.s.b.

Pat also forwarded a list of regulations that apply to flying kites and balloons. If anyone would like a copy, drop me an A4 s.a.e., and I'll send you a copy.

Yours truly GW0LBI, has reappeared on the 1.8MHz band since having his rig repaired. Using 5W c.w. into a 70m long wire I worked YU1AAM Serbia at 2255UTC plus SM5EDX Sweden with 1W c.w. at 2333UTC.

Eric Masters GOKRT in Worcester Park, Surrey, using a QRP Plus transceiver and a 26m long W3EDP antenna tried 1.8MHz for the first time and worked DK3KD Germany at 2041UTC, G3LKZ in Harwich at 1935, G3VMK at 2113 and GW3LNS/P at 2150UTC, all at 5W using c.w.

The 3.5MHz Band

Eric GOKRT has at last hooked his first Novice on the 3.5MHz band in the form of 2E0AGP in Margate at 2109UTC. Eric also worked F5GIG in Paris at 2302, and G4ALE/P, all on QRP c.w.

Listener John Bidgood G20344, in Eastleigh, Hampshire using a Yaesu FRG-7700 receiver and a 9m wire antenna reports reception of GB50RN (HMS *Belfast* moored on the river Thamøs in London). They were working Mike G3000 in Stratford upon Avon at 1900UTC.

The 7MHz Band

It's up to the 7MHz band now and a welcome back to **Ted G2HKU** in Kent. Ted uses a Ten Tec Omni V rig and a HF6 vertical antenna on this band lists: ZL3NB New Zealand, VK9NS Norfolk Island, TI 2KWN Costa Rica, PZ1DV Surinam, and ZA1AB Albania, all on c.w., but doesn't mention times.

Up in Aberdeen, s.w.l. David Henry has logged (amongst others) CJ1YX Nova Scotia, (QSL via VE1YX), PP5UA Santa Caterina Island, 6V1A Singapore, and ZD9JR Tristan da Cunha (QSL via PO Box 455 Gough Island), whilst using a Trio R-1000 receiver and an indoor 20m long wire antenna.

New reporter Carl Mason GW0VSW in Skewen, West Glamorgan uses an Icom 737A transceiver at 10W output into a half-sized G5RV antenna. Carl reports YS0GA EL Salvador, CU2BD Azores Is., LX0ITU Luxembourg on s.s.b. and F5INB France on c.w.

Eric GOKRT reported working



Fig. 1: 'Top Band' addict Pat Painting G3OUC, shown here with his 1.8MHz 'Skyliner 160' transceiver, files kits to get his antenna to a good height (see text for further details).

CT1WN Portugal at 0108, DL3EBW Germany at 0830, and US5I at 0100UTC. All contacts were on c.w.

The 14MHz Band

A propagation report starts off the 14MHz report this month and it comes from Don McLean G3NOF in Yeovil, whose antenna systems are shown in Fig. 2. Don says that conditions on the h.f. bands have been very patchy, with very strong short skip on the higher bands with even UK stations very strong.

On 14MHz Don says that VK, ZL and Asian signals were heard from 0700 onwards, and on the short path. The Asian signals came in after 1500, with African stations a little later.

Don reports s.s.b. contacts with A71A Qatar, BV5GU Taiwan, C000TA (NA - 204) Cuba, J28JJ Abu Ail, JY4CI Jordan, and 7Q7AN Malawi. He was using a Kenwood, TS-950 SDX, and a TET 3-element beam antenna at 20m (see Fig. 2.).

Steve Locke GW0SGL near Aberdare found conditions on the 14MHz band variable. But he managed to work s.s.b. with KG4MN Guantanamo Bay at 2206UTC, Selim TA2DS Istanbul at 2245, AK1L New Hampshire with 5W c.w. Steve then worked FY5YE French Guyiana (QSL via F5JLU) at 2232, Jimmy BV9P Pratas Island (QSL via KU9C), 5N0HMN Victoria Island (QSL via Box 74768 Lagos, Nigeria), and John ZD7RWG St Helena (QSL via WA2JUN), all using his new TH7 beam antenna at 12m and 50W s.s.b.

John Heys G3BDQ near Hastings, using all wire antennas, found conditions not very exiting for him. With solar flux numbers falling to 66 or 67 on occasions, things are picking up a little every 27 days but not as good as he'd like it!

John reports just ID9/I4RFZ Folie Island, and JA5PL Japan both on c.w. He heard the BV9 DXpedition, but found them quite weak and the whole world was calling them!

Carl GW0VSW reports QRP contacts with V01NP Nova Scotia, 4U1ITU Geneva, W1AW U.S.A.,C07JC Cuba, and R100P Russia, again with 10W s.s.b. and a G5RV dipole antenna.

Eric GOKRT used QRP to snag VE9ST Canada, KA4RRU U.S.A. and RA9WN Asiatic Russia all at around 2200UTC.

Gordon Foote G7NCR in Bristol using a Howes DcRX single band receiver and a loft mounted wire antenna reports reception of W6ZZ in San Diego at 1800 UTC, EA8AMT Canary Islands at 1807, and GM3PXK in Motherwell via short skip conditions at around 1800UTC plus a load of European stations (all during the evening). Ted G2HKU in Kent found conditions to be pretty poor with lots of noise and QSB (fading) but managed c.w. contacts with BV7FF Taiwan, VP5/JAXBG Turks & Caicos Islands, TU2XZ Ivory Coast, YI9CW Iraq, OY1G Faroe Islands, plus an s.s.b. contact with 9K2MU Kuwait.

Listener David Henry logged R0/UR8LV the Polar base at Cape Chelyuskin (QSL via PO Box 32, Dickson Island 663241, Rep. of Russia), CQ5I Pego Island, (QSL via CT1CFI) 4X4HQ the Tel Aviv Club station operated by 4Z9EBI on his 13th birthday, LX6SNG Luxembourg, a special event station for the Small Nations' Games, 8R1WD Guyana, and ES2RW/P/4 (DXpedition to Windlow Island, QSL via ES2RIQ).

Finally for 14MHz, there's a report from Brian Russell GONSL in Runcorn, Cheshire who lists 5W s.s.b. contacts with 905TT Zaire, VS6WO Hong Kong, VP5A Turks and Caicos Islands, LU4FM Argentina, and FS5PL French Saint Martin using a Trio TS-130V transceiver and a single element horizontal wire loop at 10m.

The 18 & 24MHz Bands

John G3BDQ found the 18MHz band to be very poor during late May/early June. He reports only TA2/OK2ZW Turkey on c.w., and TK5BF Corsica on s.s.b.

Don G3NOF indicated that the short path on 18MHz to Asia has been opening at around 1000UTC, with some African stations heard at approximately 1600. He found that the best time on the band has been from 2000 onwards, mostly for North and South America, although some Japanese stations were also heard.

Don lists A45ZZ Sultanate of Oman, BV5DI Taiwan, TO9IS Devil's Island, VP2MB0 Montserrat, VP8CQR S. Shetland Islands, 5N0PYL Nigeria, JT1BG Mongolia, XE3WAO Mexico, YB2ARW Indonesia, and 9X5/0N4WW Rwanda. His 24MHz log shows EA8/DJ30S Canary Islands, ET3BT Ethiopia, HC1JQ Equador, and 7X5JF Algeria, again with a TET 3-element Yagi antenna.

Ted G2HKU worked QRP on 18MHz with an Icom IC-721S transceiver into G5RV and MFJ loop antennas. He worked EA7GS/QRP Spain, EA8CN Canary Islands, CT3/DL6RAI Madeira Island, and EA6/DJ8VG/P Balearic Islands all on c.w.

Again on QRP, Eric GOKRT worked DL5YEE Germany at 1529UTC on 5W s.s.b, HA8KV Hungary at 2043. The 24MHz band provided Eric with HB9CEX Switzerland at 2022UTC, LA8LA Norway at 1946, and OK1RR Czech Republic at 1923, all on c.w.

The 21MHz Band

Up to 'Fifteen' now, and with propagation conditions on the 21MHz band reported as being 'pretty ropey', Steve Locke GW0SGL reports a 100W s.s.b contact with George 9J2GA in Zambia at 1734UTC. (George operates around 21.300MHz every Sunday at 1600UTC).

Steve says 21MHz conditions have been quite poor for both short and longer distance working. But nevertheless, he says there have been times when the band has shown some signs of life.

Ted G2HKU has listed ZS6KR South Africa, and 9X/ON4WW in Rwanda on 21MHz.

Don G3NOF contacted VP8CRS Falkland Islands, and 5N9WKO in Nigeria, both on s.s.b.

Eric GOKRT had QRP contacts with G2XP/P and G3GRS/P via very short skip (possibly Sporadic E?) and IK1HQP/P Italy, HB9AJ/P

Practical Wireless Listening & Operating Watch List

To join the \mathcal{PW} 'Listening Watch', send your details direct to Leighton Smart GW0LBI.

Charlie Blake RS96032 listens: 0500-0700UTC 7.061MHz s.s.b. with NRD 525 RX/Sloping Wire.

Gordon Foote G7NCR listens 1730-1930 & 2030-2200 (weekdays) 14.250MHz s.s.b. using Howes DcRX/Long Wire & 1430-1630 (weekends).

Steve Locke GW0SGL operates: 2000-2100 (Sundays) 14.250MHz s.s.b. Yaesu FT-757 and TH7 beam.

John & Tony Bidgood G20344/G20345 listen: 0800-1400 (Variable) 3.765MHz s.s.b. using a Yaesu FRG 7700/9m Long Wire & 28.367MHz s.s.b.

Leighton Smart GW0LBI operates: 2100-2300, 1.949MHz s.s.b.Yaesu FT-747/70m Long Wire

Rob Mannion G3XFD listens and operates: (weekdays and weekends) 1800-1830, 3.7MHz (s.s.b. 100W), 3.530/25 c.w. 5-15W) KW2000B & Trio TS-120V, trap dipole, and long wire. Also 2300UTC on either 3.530, 7.025MHz (c.w.) 5W, or 3.7MHz (s.s.b.). Occasionally on 7.025MHz between 0100-0200UTC.



Fig. 2: Don McLean G3NOF, based in Yeovil, Somerset, has been reporting on h.f. operations to *PW* for many years. The photograph shows Don's (top of tower) TET HB33SP 3-element, middle is the Tonna 9-element for 144MHz and bottom is the Cushcraft A3WS 3-element antenna. Don's trapped dipole can also be seen mounted on the pole on the side of his house.

Switzerland, and US3IMZ Ukraine Republic using c.w. on the band.

Finally on 21MHz, John G3BDQ hooked up with AP2JZB Pakistan, DAOITU Poel Island, and PP1CZ Victoria Island, Brazil, on s.s.b. Just goes to show how a dead band throws up some surprises!

The 28MHz Band

The 28MHz band has come back to life, albeit just for the summer months with very intense sporadic 'E' openings taking place. It appears very often when it's not expected...hence the term 'sporadic'!

Steve GW0SGL disconnected his TH7 7-element beam and used an ex 11m vertical on this band at 5 metres, and using 100W s.s.b. worked Bert DH1PAH Germany at 1605UTC, SM7ATL Sweden at 1207, Micklos HG1ZV in Kanizsa, Hungary at 1325, and Alois DL7RBL, Passau in Germany. (Alois who has visited Steve's local club, the Nelson and District ARS intends taking part in the Flatholm Island DXpedition this August with the Barry Radio Club).

Eric GOKRT used c.w. to work HG5M Hungary at 1004UTC, OE3ATW Austria at 1902, S50W Slovenia at 1004, and SQ5ALL Poland, at 1248. These were Eric's first QSOs on this band.

Sign Off

Well that's about all for this month, time to sign off. My thanks to all our correspondents for their help (and patience!) in getting the column going so well.

As usual I would appreciate your reports, and information (don't forget to let me know the times of your contacts, so we can help others to work the DX). And just as important, let's have some photographs of yourselves and your stations (please face the camera!) by the 15th of the month to: Leighton Smart (Marking your envelope 'HF Far & Wide') GW0LBI, 33 Nant Gwyn, Trelewis, Mid Glamorgan CF46 6DB, Wales. Tel: (01443) 411459.

END

Peter Shore brings you all the latest news from the international broadcast bands.

Radio Australia have received mail from listeners in the countries whose flags are shown in this photo ANDhave recently added an E-mail address to its telephone Openline (see text).

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irst this month it's straight into news from the bands to help you find your way around international radio. Radio Ukraine International is on the air with English at: 0000-0100 on 11.95, 11.78 and 9.75; 0300-0400 on 9.86, 9.835, 9.685 and 7.405 and at 2100-2200 on 11.95, 11.875, 11.825, 11.78, 11.61, 9.75, 9.56, 7.285, 7.24, 6.09, 6.02, 6.01, 5.905MHz

A report of a newly heard station has recently come my way. Radio Pilipinas is on the air in English at 0230 for 60 minutes beaming apparently to the Middle East. Try 17.76, 17.865 and 21.58MHz.

The Radio Pilipinas transmission is beamed from a Voice of America relay station at Tinang in the Philippines. The station's address is Sqt Esquerra Avenue, Quezon City, 1103 Metro Manila, The Philippines,

Radio Ulan Bator in Mongolia is on the air with English to Europe at 1930 on 7.53 and 4.08, and to the Americas at 0300 on 12.0 and 9.96MHz At 0910 there is a transmission to the Pacific on the same frequencies. All broadcasts last half an hour.

Radio Australia has added an E-mail address to its telephone Openline. If you are connected to the superhighway, contact the station at raust3@ozemail.com.au

The telephone Openline for Radio Australia is +61 3 626 1825. The station's address for good old fashioned mail is PO Box 428G, Melbourne, Victoria 3001, Australia.

Radio Australia recommends the following frequencies for listeners in Europe (including the UK): 21.725 from 0800 to 1100; 15.530 from 1100 to 1300; 15,510 from 0030 to 0400 and 0600 to 0700; 11.66 from 1430 to 1800; 9.615 from 1100 to 1800; 7.26 from 1800 to 2100 and 6.09MHz from 1530 to 1900UTC

Radio Thailand is on the air in English at: 1900 on 11.905, 9.655 and 7.20 and 2030 on 11.905, 9.655 and 9.555MHz. At 0000 English is on 11.905, 9.69 and 9.655 and at 0030 try 15.37, 11.905 and 9.655MHz. The frequencies shown in bold are beamed from the VoA relay at Udon Thani which has 500kW transmitters.

Feeling The Pinch

Several broadcasters are feeling the pinch this year. The Voice of America (VoA), Radio Canada International (RCI) and Radio Australia (RA) are all facing uncertain futures as their funding is threatened.

The VoA looks as though it will suffer the worst cuts, losing perhaps as much as a third of its annual operating income. That will mean drastic reductions in its operation, already trimmed in some areas (it mothballed a transmitting station in the US last year), with the likelihood of several language services ending.

Everything hangs on the autumn budget round in the US government. A likely outcome, whatever the decision on Capitol Hill, is that VoA will be moved into the US State Department and be more closely aligned with government.

One way that VoA is finding to bypass some of its day-to-day funding difficulties is to broadcast underwriting messages. If you have ever had the chance to listen to Public Radio in the States, then you will probably have heard announcements saying that the programme you're listening to has been "made possible by" Oallas Autospares, or something along those lines.

The VoA is now accepting underwriting - look out for Grundig's name during the Atlanta Olympics next year. And Lufthansa, Germany's national airline is already supporting the station providing airline tickets for staff covering some events in return for an on-air mention.

It's not advertising, says the VoA, but simply a means of making sure that VoA can afford to provide the best service to its listeners. "Everyone wins" says a spokesman. More news in this column about VoA's future as it breaks

Oon't forget to tune in to the weekly Communications World at 2130UTC Saturdays on 6.04, 9.76 and 15.205MHz on VoA. It has news from the world of broadcasting, and about the fast developing world of

electronic communications.

Gene Reich is the usual presenter, but during June the Voice's Audience **Research Officer, Kim** Elliott, hosted the show - and he explained about the underwriting deals that the station has entered into. Despite this. I understand he is still employed at 330 Independence Avenue.

New Station

There is a new commercial station in a European country. Not a story worthy of particular comment, you might think But the station is in Albania, and it has been set up by a man who made his money as a waiter on the holiday island of Corfu. And it's Albania's first independent radio station. Will it last?

Reports suggest that the station is not making any money (and can you really earn enough in tips to invest in studio equipment?) at the moment, but maybe this marks the start of real radio in the country.

If you want to tune to Radio Albania, you will find English to Europe at: 1600-1615 on 9.76 and 7.155; 1830-1900 on 9.73, 7.26MHz. There's also 1458kHz and to North America at: 0145-0200 and 0230-0300 on 7.16 and 6.145MHz.

Cuban Ear

You may have noted that the British press is carrying an increasing number of stories about the possibility of President Fidel Castro relinquishing control of Cuba as the island's economic situation deteriorates. So, keep an ear to Radio Havana Cuba which has English to Europe at 2100-2200 on 11.715, 2200-2300 on 6.18 and 11.96 (u.s.b.) and to the Americas at 0100-0200 on 6.0, 0200-0400 on 9.83, 9.82 and 6.0; 0400-0500 on 9.82 and 6.18 and 0500-0700 on 9.82MHz. Radio Havana Cuba can be contacted by

FAX on +53 7 795007, or by their E-

mail address of radiohc@tinored.cu

German Electronics Fair

If you get the chance, be in Berlin sometime between August 23 and September 3. That's when the Internationale Funkausstellung or consumer electronics fair takes place.

The Internationale Funkausstellung is the biggest show imaginable. It has every conceivable gadget for listening and viewing in the home, in the car, on the street and anywhere else for that matter.

There will be new short wave sets, including the Grundig Satellit 900 which will have the largest liquid crystal display that has ever appeared on a radio set. I will have more news from the show in PW during the winter months.

Finally

Finally this month, a reminder that AWR's Wavescan DX programme can be heard by listeners in Europe on Sundays at 0920 on 15.62 and at 2120 on 11.61MHz.

That's all for now, until next month, good listening - and let me know of any interesting stations you hear.



ROGER COOKE G3LD

In this latest bulletin Roger Cooke G3LDI brings you more from Australia, an up-date for Sinclair Spectrum owners and a Virus Alert with 'BayCom v1.7'

ne callsign which will obviously be familiar to digital communications fans, is VK2AGE belonging to Gordon Dowse in Goonellabah. I was chatting to Gordon whilst out in Australia last year and he promised to send me details of his activities. He was as good as his word and Gordon is shown sitting at his station terminal in Fig. 1.

Gordon's interest in digital communications began, like so many of us, (especially those with older callsigns!) in the good old days of RTTY. Having had his share of the mechanical method of operating RTTY, Gordon decided to move into what he calls "glass RTTY". I must say I like that term!

His first computer was an OS1 Superboard with 4k (yes all four thousand bytes of it) RAM. He then upgraded it to 8k of RAM and used it as a receive only RTTY Mailbox.

Gordon was then introduced to AMTOR by Allan G3RSP and became hooked. Along with with Syd VK2SG and Clive VK3BUS Gordon sent for a kit of parts. The famous three were the only Amtor stations on from Australia for some time and the only DX to be worked was with English and other European stations.

Fig. 1: Gordon VK2AGE sitting at his station terminal

New Mode Problems

Operating a new mode brings its supply of problems, and G3RSP, VK2AGE and VK3BUS found themselves being reported to the authorities as intruders, illegal operators or just plain pirates! In fact, it became so bad that Syd had a tape made and played on the Wireless Institute of Australia (WIA) news broadcasts, along with appeals to give them a fair chance and not to be deliberately jammed. In 1983, Gordon decided, with

prompting from **Chris HB9BDM**, to set up a store and forward mailbox in VK. He obtained an Apple 2+ computer and Chris supplied the software. Initially it was set up on 14.075MHz with the beam pointing towards Europe.

There really was no need to point anywhere else as there was

Table 1

- Transceivers: Kenwood TS-450S HF Phillips 747 UHF
- Antennas: TH6DXX 14/21/28MHz
- 1/4 wave verticals 10 and 14MHz
- Computer: PC386DX40 with 4Mb RAM
- 80Mb HD with six serial ports
- HF Beam pointing Kansas City Tracker
- Freqs: 7045, 10127, 10111, 14075, 14077, 21076khz
- 440.050MHz into the Packet Network
- All frequencies are scanned at 3 seconds per frequency.
- For Clover, add 2.1kHz for Clover centre frequency.

BBS Program is Aplink by W5SMM running under Windows for Workgroups 3.11

TNCs: Clover = HAL PCI-4000, Pactor = PK232MBX, Amtor = AMT1 Packet TAPR TNC2. no activity from other parts of the world. The mode was still illegal in the USA, although there were four stations operating under their Special Temporary Authority (STA).

The 'STA' tests proved a success and user numbers began to increase. By the end of the 1980's, it became evident that the system was now too small to handle the traffic.

Local packet networks were springing up and the next step was to interface AMTOR to Packet. Gordon was in touch with **Craig WA8DRZ**, who suggested that he try APLINK, a program written by W5SMM.

The APLINK programs duly arrived and another computer was needed, as APLINK will only run on an IBM PC (or 'clone'). With the addition of the PC, Gordon was now able to control the beam as well as run a BBS. The system is now in constant demand and sometimes runs for up to 10 hours continuously as the beam moves from the USA to Asia and then Europe at the appropriate times.

Several upgrades have been implemented over a period of time and the whole system is shown in Table 1.

Gordon has to be congratulated for an excellent station and also for his dedication to providing such a superb support for the world-wide interest in the ever-increasing digital revolution. 'Good on ya Gordon', we need more like you!

Spectrum Users

I had an enquiry a while back from a Sinclair Spectrum user asking about a Spectrum Packet Modem. Mike G1VVF (@GB7SUT) kindly sent me full details. The modem made by J & P Electronics Ltd., Unit 45, Meadowmill Est, Dixon St., Kidderminster DV13 1HH. Their phone number is (01562) 753893. It fits all versions of the Spectrum but if you want a PMS, you need to have the microdrive or a disk drive.

Software comes with the box (ask for tape or disk) and they may even supply leads to rigs if asked. Some commands are strange, but it does work. I suggest that any Spectrum user interested should give them a ring and find out more.

Virus Alert

This is a virus alert for amateurs who use BayCom software. Shortly after the release of BayCom 1.6, a version of BayCom, called 1.7, started to appear on the Internet. It turns out that this version was not put out by Johannes and the team from Germany, but by some unscrupulous operator who planted a virus in the L2.EXE program of an earlier version of BayCom and then released it as 1.7.

Some unsuspecting amateurs have already been hit by the virus and word has got around so, it has been deleted from Internet sites. If you are offered BayCom 1.7, just say no, and your hard disk will be that much healthier for it!

The BayCom team have since announced that there will be **no** version 1.7. The next version will be 2.0 and it is due towards the end of 1995. (This warning was a snippet taken from the AAPRA bulletin, by Gerard VK2DAA, many thanks to AAPRA).

As usual comments and photographs all welcome via 'Snail-mail' to: The Old Nursery, The Old Drift, Swareston, Norwich NR14 8LQ, or packet messages to: G3LDI@GB7LDI. Happy packeting de Roger G3LDI.









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speaker/mic., charger, £150. All mint. Tel: Surrey 0181-397 7823.

Kenwood TH-79E dual-band hand-held, boxed, as new, £300. Cushcraft R5 28-14MHz vertical. MkII model, as new, £170. Philips ex-p.m.r. radios M294 (70MHz), M296 (430MHz), £30 each. Drew GM0BRJ. Tel: (01236) 824781 after 6pm.

NiCads batteries (new) AA512E 1.25V 750mAh, loads of 'em, two batteries and charger on a card, £2.50 each including P&P or sale job lot, or might swap? Ken G7KMY, Derbys. Tel: (01773) 606301.

Silent key sale: Trio TS-530S, £430. Lowe HF-150 receiver, £280. Belcom linear 2 plus p.s.u., £100. KW E-Zee match, £40. Swan 500 transceiver plus p.s.u. Offers? John, Birmingham. Tel: 0121-730 1762 evenings.

Trio 520S, built-in p.s.u., s.s.b. filter, five-band, mic., boxed, in good condition with handbook, £300. Tel: Bridlington (01262) 673905.

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Yaesu FT-747GX, 100W, h.f., all bands transceiver, all modes including f.m., brand new, boxed, five year warranty if required, £500. Tel: Norfolk (01760) 337463.

Exchange

19 set, professional conversion to mains, c/w variometer, excellent worker, v.g.c., swap for FG70G (preferred) 101B or EE, etc., or base all-mode, 144 or 430MHz, Andy G7UAD, Derbys. Tel: 0115-930 8096.

Icom IC228N, used for home base only, for h.f. receiver or transceiver with cash adjustment. Dave, London 0181-749 8530.

Wanted

Camper & Nicholson receiver, model 720, will purchase outright or exchange for my Eddystone Pandaptor, model EP14. Also any Eddystone receivers, particularly models EC10, EB35, 870, 960 please. For cash, collection possible, Tel: (0374) 128170 or FAX (01372) 454381.

Howe's DXR20 complete receiver, reasonable price, etc.

Tel: Merseyside 0151-648 3031.

KW202 and KW204 manuals. purchase/pay for photocopying. Also Racal s.s.b. adapter, RA17 cabinet and an old all-valve h.f. transceiver. Any help appreciated. Tel: Beverley (01482) 869682.

Murphy type 618 h.f. TX (AP100333) plus p.s.u. R109, R206 MkII, any 'CT' test equipment. Peter, Berks, Tel: (01734) 733633.

Photocopy of an article in Wireless World, probably 1945-1960 describing a potentiometer tuned audio boost or reject heterodyne filter using triodes called 'Select-O-Ject'. Can you help me please? All letters answered and costs refunded. E. F. C. Owen, 28 Chartfield Road, Reigate, Surrey RH2 7JZ.

Yaesu FT-726R with 144/430/50MHz, must be in good condition. Ken Hurst G7ULS. Tel: (01279) 641248.

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Practical Wireless, September 1995

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Brition R.A. Periold Before discussing projects and techniques, the author provides essential information on theory, propagation, receiver designs and techniques. Finally, the author provides design for and describes the construction of practical receivers.

Practical Wireless, September 1995

ENDNOTES



s usual, everyone on the PW Editorial team hope you've enjoyed reading this issue. In the 'themed' part of the magazine, there was certainly a lot to encourage people to use this part of the spectrum and enough information to get you going on 50MHz!

It's also a pleasure to report that I'm now on the air on s.s.b. much more than I used to be, thanks to buying a KW2000B recently, to supplement my QRP Trio TS-120V. If you would like to join me on 3.5MHz, I'm often on at 7 or 10pm UK time, at a frequency of around 3.720MHz.

In fact, I've received a lot of feed-back from reader friends over the air who've tried some of the Delta Loop antenna ideas we published last month. Very successful from what I've heard!

I'd also like to 'push' a personal interest now, and mention my enthusiasm for railways. In my efforts to learn as much as I can about my surroundings, and those of fellow radio amateurs, I often chat about railways. If you're interested in railways (anywhere in the world) how about a special Net? I would be delighted to hear from you on this point and to work you on the air, on c.w. or s.s.b.

Incidentally, a KW2000A was my first s.s.b. transceiver. What was your first rig? Drop us a line, with a photograph if possible, we'd be interested to hear from you.

I hope you enjoyed sharing the pleasure of my trip to Holland. And since that trip, it's also occurred to me how little I know what it's like to be a radio amateur abroad. So, if you live abroad, how about an article on amateur radio from your country and your point of view?

We've got our 'Receiving Special' coming next month, with some interesting ideas, so make sure you get your copy! Cheerio for now.

Rob G3XFD



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exuptions. 3: All letters asking for advice **must** be accompanied by a stamped self-addressed envelope (or envelope plus IRCs for overseas readers). 4: Make sure you describe the problem adequately, with as much detail as you can possibly supply. 5: Only one problem par letter please.

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Colomor Electronics	69
Cricklewood Electronics	
Eastern Comms	6
Essex Amateur Radio Services.	53
Haydon Comms	22/23
Holdings Amateur Electronics	69
Howes, CM	8

Index to Advertisers

Icom UK	cover iii
Interconnections	60
J. Birkett	
Kenwood UK	5
Lake Electronics	
Langrex Supplies	
Lowe Electronics	
Martin Lynch	
Mauritron Technology	
Methodical Engineers	
Monitoring Times	7
Photo Acoustics	8
QRP Component Co	66
QSL Comms	7

Quartslab Marketing.76RAS Nottingham.66RSGB.60Short Wave Magazine.69Siskin Electronics.53SMC Ltd.2/3Spectrum Comms.60Tennamast.66United Guild of InternationalPhotographers.4Waters & Stanton Electronics.14/15Yaesu UK.cover iiMaplin Electronics.cover iv

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