Picture This!
Satellite Imagery in Your Shack

The FOXBOX
Build This Voice Controller For Your Next Hunt

73 Reviews
Ten-Tec Scout Connect Systems Repeater Controller
The IC-D100H Takes The Magic Beyond 3 Wishes!

Exclusive Triple Band Capability
- Three independent band units for 2 M, 440 MHz and 1.2 GHz operation (simultaneous receive).
- Three independent displays can freely select the desired band unit.
- Each display indicates S/RF, volume and squelch levels.
- Each display is controlled by a separate volume and tuning knob.
- Select from 3 external speaker jacks.

8 POSSIBLE COMBINATIONS!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Band 1</th>
<th>Band 2</th>
<th>Band 3</th>
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<tr>
<td>2m</td>
<td>440mhz</td>
<td>1.2GHz</td>
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<td>2m</td>
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More than a tri-band radio, the IC-D100H gives you true freedom of choice!

- Cross band double duplex (transmit on one band while receiving on two others) and full crossband duplex (transmit on one band and receive on another) is possible. The one-touch PTT enables telephone-like conversations without having to continually press PTT.

Remote Installation Options
- One Body - install as a complete unit.
- Separate - detach the front panel and mount each separately (see illustration).
- Remote - Mount the main body in the trunk (OPC-332 and OPC-335 req.).

Incredible Performance
- AFC-RIT, AFC-VXO, manual RIT and manual VXO modes to compensate for "off frequency" of the Tx station (1.2 GHz).
- High Sensitivity - less than 1.6uW.
- Double-conversion superhetodyne receiver system.
- More than 2.4 W audio output power.

Memory Bank System
- 642 memory channels organized in two separate banks* (very convenient for two ham families).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEMORY BANK SYSTEM</th>
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<tr>
<td>Options Bank/User #1 Bank/User #2 TOTAL</td>
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<tr>
<td>Normal*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scan Edge</td>
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<tr>
<td>Call</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL IC-D100H Memory Channels: 642</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The memory bank system can even be customized for "bis" and "bers" operation!

- Priority Watch - Scans one (or more) memory channels per band while operating on a VFO frequency.
- Transfer call or memory channel contents to VFO. Particularly useful when searching for signals around a memory channel frequency and for recalling the offset frequency, tone frequency, etc.
- Hi DTMF autodial memories for autopatching, answering repeaters and controlling other equipment, etc. * Stores operating frequency, duplex direction, offset frequency, subaudible tone frequency, encode on/off, tone squelch on/off and skip information.

Microphone Remote Controls
- A multifunction keyboard with complete control over the IC-D100H.
- The beep tones for each band are different and distinguishable so you can keep your eyes on the road.
- Over 22 functions are at your fingertips with the IC-D100H's unique microphone keyboard (see chart above).

IC-Δ100H Triple Band Mobile Transceiver
(shown with the optional OPC-332)

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- **ALL MODELS**

**ATH-15**
1-1500 MHz

**ATH-30**
1-2800 MHz
One-Shot Feature

**ATH-50**
5 Hz to 2800 MHz
One-Shot Feature

---

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**ATH-15**
1-1500 MHz, High speed

**ATH-30**
1-2800 MHz, High speed, one shot

**ATH-50**
5 Hz to 2800 MHz, one shot

**HST-15**
Optional 0.2 PPW TDQ, High Accuracy Timebase (installed)

**Economy Frequency Counter**

**1350**
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3 gate times, Heat switch

**Band Pass Filters**

Increase range or distance from a transmitter with a Band Pass Filter. 41dB pass band rejection loss.

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- TA-90 Telescope BNC antenna
- TA-90L Telescope elbow antenna
- RD-150 150 MHz rubber duck
- RD-2750 2750 MHz rubber duck
- RD-800 800 MHz rubber duck
- M207/IC Interface cable for MFJ-207
- H-110 200 MHz, 1x, 10x probe
- LP-22 Lo Pass, audio usage probe
- DC-10 Direct, 50 OHM probe

---

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It's SMALL
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It's HOT
Receiver runs circles around rigs at twice the price. 90 dB dynamic range, low phase noise design lets you hear the weak ones even on crowded bands. It's no fun if you can't hear em!

It's SIMPLE
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It's AFFORDABLE
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• Patented "Jones" Filter provides variable bandwidth 9 pole crystal filter: 500 Hz to 2.5 kHz. The right filter for every condition at the touch of a knob.
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$25* Each additional band module

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MODEL | PRICE*
---|---
296 Mobile Bracket | $15.00
297 Noise Blanker | $19.50
937 11 Amp Power Supply | $79.00
938 Tiny Switching Supply (Only 3 lbs.) | $95.00
700C Hand Mike | $39.95
607 Weighted Key Paddles | $39.00
291 Antenna Tuner | $89.00

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On the cover: Bring pictures from space right into your home. See “Getting Started With Satellite Imagery” on page 10. Receiver Model R7100 courtesy of ICOM. Satellite image courtesy of MultiMAX. Photo by David Cassidy N1GPH.

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Contribution: You are hereby required to apply your knowledge and goodwill as a licensed amateur radio operator to help those in need. Get involved with an emergency net, public service initiative, or volunteer project. Build on ham radio’s proud tradition.
Dayton or Not?

The weekend at Dayton is exciting, with hundreds of indoor and seemingly thousands of flea market exhibits, plus an endless array of special interest sessions. Dayton provides the only practical meeting place for the whole group of hobbies we call amateur radio. It's a place for the pioneers in packet to get together and talk, and to see the latest hardware, software, and information products for their niche in the hobby. Ditto those interested in DXing, RTTY, SSTV, ATV, and the almost endless other ham sub-hobbies.

So why would anyone bother to take an hour and a half out of the few hours of the Dayton weekend to sit in a hot room and listen to Wayne Green talk about what happens to be on his mind—which usually isn't even about amateur radio?

Last year we stopped having a 73 booth. We looked over the sales vs. costs of having a booth over the last few years and found it just wasn't cost effective anymore. After so many years at Dayton, that was a difficult decision. Lordy, I set up my first booth at Dayton in 1955 and haven't missed many years since then.

But even without a booth I made the Hamvention trek, mainly to go around and say hello to my many friends in the industry and to give my Saturday afternoon talk. But I found that my industry friends were so busy dealing with the hams at their booths that they didn't even notice me trying to say hello. They were too busy selling to schmooze.

Since my talks are usually just rehashes of the things I've been writing about in my editorials, I can understand why only about 1% of the attendeess bother to sit and sweat while I repeat what they've probably already read.

When I was hung-up on OSCAR, or helping to pioneer RTTY, repeaters, 50 MHz, SSTV, and so on, I had a good reason to go to Dayton to meet my fellow pioneers. But these days my pioneering interests are in new technologies, in politics, and stuff like that. Stuff you probably don't care about—even though you should.

From my viewpoint there are so many exciting things happening that I don't know where to start and what to do next. There's this cure for AIDS which an ex-ham physicist friend of mine has developed. There's the incredible progress in cold fusion, which looks like it'll be one of the fastest growing new industries in the world. One that will present endless opportunities for entrepreneurs to make fortunes. There's the growing understanding of how bioelectrical systems work, both in plants and animals. There are those pesky problems we're all ignoring, like the deficit, our crooked Congress, crime, guns, drugs, lousy schools, street gangs, taxes, health care, the Morse code, Somalia, government waste, the IRS, FDA, FBI, and an endless other bunch of government acronyms which are screwing everything up.

You may have plenty of time to sit and look for pinnacles to jump on, ball games to watch, golf to play, but I'm up here in books I want to read, stuff I want to write, and new businesses I think are needed.

So what do you think? Is there anything I could talk about at Dayton that would make you want to come and listen? For most of us it's a long and expensive trip to get there, so we want to make every minute count. We want to see all the inside exhibits. We want to haggle the dealers for the best new gear prices. We want to check out the monstrous flea market. We want to get together with hams who share our special interests, and Dayton's the only place we can do that.

Please drop me a note or a QSL card and let me know.

Is Artificial Light Making You Sick?

The odds, oddly enough, are that your home, hamshack, and office are helping to make you sick, and not any way you'd probably guess. No, I'm not talking about the electro-magnetic field from your electric blanket, or your linear amplifier, though they're certainly bad enough.

One of the books I came across at the recent Tesla Society science conference in Colorado Springs is a booker. I'll try to have it available for you through Uncle Wayne's Bootshire. It's Light, Medicine of the Future, by Jacob Liberman. Light? Good grief, what's Wayne found now?

OK, before I get into a review of the book, follow me on this. Unless you've been intellectually stunted by religious fundamentalism or watching too many stupid sitcoms, you're aware that evolution, over millions of years, has resulted in us humans. And that means that we've been designed to operate within the parameters of our world. Thus we find, when we send people into space, that their bodies don't do well at all. We're designed to operate with one G of gravity. Further, we've evolved in a world with a strong permanent magnetic field—one which changes continuously as a result of varying radiation from the sun and the influence of the moon. We're also being impacted by solar radiation, including light, as well as a wide range of other frequencies from the infrared up through the ultraviolet and cosmic rays. The light from the sun has a spectrum that we've evolved in which is important to us. You take that away, or even change it a little, and there's hell to pay. Indeed, we're paying for it with sickness and bad dispositions.

There's even strong evidence that one of the factors contributing to the demise of the dinosaurs was the reversal of the Earth's magnetic field.

Now, scientists have been experimenting with light and their findings are scary. Maybe Edison didn't do us as much of a favor as we thought. It's turning out that we are a lot more dependent on sunlight that we've suspected. One of the more damaging things we've done to our health is invent glass and, in particular, sunglasses. Another is to invent artificial lighting which doesn't give us nearly the same light spectrum as the sun.

So here we are living and working in fluorescent and incandescent light, and it looks as if we're suffering a wide variety of illnesses as a result. The human immune system, given a decent break, is able beat almost any germ, virus or even cancerous. But we've been cripplping our immune system in a number of ways—and a big one is via cutting off the light spectrum our eyes and bodies need—the light our eyes and bodies have been designed to use and are dependent upon through thousands of generations of evolution.

A small group of researchers has been testing different colors of lights on plants, animals, and lately on humans. You can set up your own experiments at home and see for yourself what happens to growing things when they are deprived of sunlight. It's simple. All it takes are some bulbs or other seeds and patience. Grow some in the sun—and I don't mean behind a glass window. Grow others with the sun they get through a glass window. Try some under different colors of fluorescent lamps. Try some with the full-spectrum fluorescent lamps. And don't forget to find out what happens when you use incandescent lamps.

This whole business got started when a chap named Ott got involved with the stop-motion photography of plants. He had to light them properly and keep them in a closed box so they wouldn't be disturbed by the wind. Well, he sure ran into all kinds of problems. The damned things refused to grow right. He eventually discovered it had to do with the light he was using. Hmm, if light makes that much difference for plants, what about animals? He went on to test different light colors with mice and rats, and then larger animals. It turned out to make an incredible difference in their growth and disposition. With the sun and all the details here, you'll find his story most fascinating. It's all in the book, Health and Light by John Ott (1973-1980).

Ott's pioneering work has been carried on by Liberman. In his book you'll read about some amazing cancer cures just within you. The curing of a wide variety of illnesses, of hyperactivity in kids, and so on. You'll read about how introducing the sunlight spectrum of fluorescent light bulbs can completely change the way people work in offices and factories, and even the way classrooms work. You'll also read about the efforts of a small group of scientists who have been fighting our scientific system for years, trying to get their work published and recognized.

Scientific research is a big business, with a third of the research funds coming from the government. The fund allotments lie mainly in the hands of a few businessmen who are very careful not to upset any established businesses. But the problems we have with our scientific research system is a real shame. I've been reading some excellent books on this.

The bottom line is that there are a whole bunch of fields that science should explore, but which those controlling the money refuse to acknowledge. I'll review the exposé book, Pure Science by Robert Bell, a 1992 book, for you on this topic. What's happening is a disgrace.

So start growing some beans and see what you think. What a fascinating influence the sun's light spectrum has on life. And don't try to tell me that, well, those are plants and we humans are different. The hell we are. When you graduate to growing mice under different colors of light, you'll see that Continued on page 84
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- VSWR: 1.5 or less
- Max Power: 150W FM
- Length: 36'
- Connector: PL-259 or NMO style

**SB-7/7B-7NMO**
- Gain & Wave: 146MHz 4.5/6S E8 wave center load, 440MHz 2.5/6S S8 wave x 3
- VSWR: 1.5 or less
- Max Power: 70W FM
- Length: 47'
- Connector: PL-259 or NMO style

**B-20/B-20NMO**
- Gain & Wave: 146MHz 2.15/1B 1/2 wave, 440MHz 3.5/5dB S8 wave x 2
- VSWR: Less than 1.5:1, 144-146MHz, 440-450MHz
- Max Power: 50 watts
- Length: 60'
- Connector: PL-259 or NMO style
- Construction: Black w/foil-over anFold-Over

**B-10/B-10NMO**
- Gain & Wave: 146MHz 2.15/1B 1/2 wave, 440MHz 3.5/5dB S8 wave x 2
- VSWR: Less than 1.5:1, 144-146MHz, 440-450MHz
- Max Power: 50 watts
- Length: 42'
- Connector: PL-259 or NMO style
- Construction: Black cellular lock-a-leg w/Fold-Over

**CX-224/CX-224NMO**
- Tri-Band 144/222/432MHz
- Gain & Wave: 160MHz 6.15/4B/1 wave, 440MHz 2.5/6S 1/2 wave, 432MHz 3.5/6S 1/2 wave
- VSWR: 1.5:1 or less
- Max Power: 100 watts
- Length: 7'
- Connector: CH-259
- Construction: NMO Style

**CX-32NMO**
- Standard Cable Assembly
- 13.3 feet of low loss coax. Gold plated UHF PL-259/BDC-23 connectors

**CHL-185**
- Gain & Wave: 4.15B S8 wave
- VSWR: 1.5:1 or less
- Max Power: 200 watts
- Length: 4" 2'
- Connector: PL-259

**B-32**
- Trunk, handbrake, rear roof (wiper, blower, etc.) Mount. Adjustable to virtually ANY angle. Rubber coated base protects vehicle paint.

**RS-82D**
- Heavy-duty tie rod bracket, rear (tie down, bumper, etc.) Mount. Rubber coated base protects vehicle paint.

**RS-820**
- Heavy-duty tie rod bracket, rear (tie down, bumper, etc.) Mount. Rubber coated base protects vehicle paint.

**CF-4160K, CF-4160L, CF-4160J**
- Gain & Wave: 50MHz 4.5/5B S8 wave
- VSWR: Less than 1.5:1
- Max Power: 200 watts
- Length: 4' 2'
- Connector: PL-259

**CH-722SA**
- 144/440MHz HF Antenna
- Gain & Wave: 146MHz 2.65/1B 1/2 wave, 440MHz 3.5/5dB S8 wave x 2
- Max Power: 10 watts
- Length: 50'
- Weight: 3.5 lbs.
- Connector: BNC

**CH-32**
- 144/440MHz HF Antenna
- Gain & Wave: 146MHz 1.5/6B 1/4 wave, 440MHz 3/6S 5/8 wave
- Max Power: 10 watts
- Length: 15.5'
- Connector: BNC

**SH-55**
- 144/440MHz HF Antenna
- Gain & Wave: 146MHz 2.5/6B 1/2 wave, 440MHz 3/6S 5/8 wave
- Max Power: 10 watts
- Length: 47'
- Connector: BNC

**304M**
- Standard Cable Assembly
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**305M**
- Standard Cable Assembly
- Same as 304M, but 17 feet of coax.

**50M**
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- Gold plated UHF PL-259/BDC-23 connectors.

**55M**
- Deluxe Cable Assembly
- Same as 50M, but 17 feet of coax.

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Bruce E. Parkes K2ZGW, San Antonio TX

How is life in the snow belt? Once I finish the next four years in the Air Force I may be joining you in the cold, only a few states to the west. It’s too early for me to get the cheap air fares, but then I do enough flying right now to last a lifetime, at least riding in the back.

You asked for product reviews in your December 1993 column, so I thought I’d send you a couple.

Since I travel a lot and still like to participate in amateur radio on the road, I like to try both HF and VHF while in my motel room at night. VHF has been the easiest mode to use. Have you ever tried to hang a 40 meter dipole from the second story of a motel without attracting attention? I’ve used a few window frames with an antenna tuner with fair results, but 2 meters seems the easiest. Use the ARRRL Repeater Book to find the locals and check all the repeaters listed until you find one that sounds right. Calling CQ doesn’t do much, so wait until you hear an XYL (or YL) come on frequency. Jump in and soon you will have all the folks you would like to talk to. I have found that the Radio Shack 2 meter HT is the best rig for this type of road. I have my helmet bag, which takes a lot of knocks, and it has always done well for me. Having two battery packs increases its utility on the road. The only problem I have with it is the inability to modify it to cover the MARS frequencies. It is a great rig for on-the-road packet and, with an external power supply, it produces an honest 5 watts out.

However, I am not so fond of the ARRL’s book Low Profile Amateur Radio by Jim Keenan K1RS. I have been opened to low profile for years while away from home. The most impressive was during my tour in Panama, which coincided with the problems there that culminated in Operation Just Cause. Since I had a station that wasn’t really legal with the local government, I kept it low key. This was an advantage during the war, since I was able to slip away from my duties for a few minutes to keep a schedule with a ham near my home, and relay that I and others from the same area were weathering the initial assault and were well, to my wife, who then passed the word on to other families. Unfortunately, I was unable to find any new ideas in the 124 pages. Maybe this book will be of interest to new hams. It didn’t do much for me.

I liked your certificate from Lambda. After working several thousand hams over the years, I have noticed that what they do in bed has never been a major item of discussion. In fact, I’ve never discussed it with anyone. Strange that one group wants to throw it up in everyone’s face. As a nurse, I have noticed that folks are most defensive about that which they are most uncomfortable with. Are gays that worried about themselves that they must throw their styles in everyone else’s face? I hope they get a life.

John Doe

I have just started reading your magazine and your “Never Say Die” column hits the nail on the head each month. I just recently passed the No-Code Technician exam and I eagerly await my license. I have tried on several occasions to learn the code but, for whatever reason, I’ve not been successful. I joined a local club and one of the first things they did was try to pressure me into learning the code. They just don’t understand how someone could be happy with just local communication capability. Let me explain.

My main interests are model railroading and photography. I often go into radio-phobia. Having a photo to assist with building models. It finally dawned on me (I’m 36) that some means of communication would be good to have in case I get into trouble. This no-code license fills that need. In one. Anybody would stare in such a manner that I’d remain a club member and I’ll resist their efforts to get me to learn code, especially when that arcane means of communication seems to be in direct conflict with one of the purposes of the amateur radio service, which is to advance the public service.

If you want to incorporate any of this into your column feel free, just change the name and location. I don’t need to be ostracized any more than I already am by the local hams.

P.S. The ARRL will never see me as a member until they take a more up-to-date approach.

John—As long as you are able to get your interest piggyed by the many other aspects of amateur radio, and are content to use just one very small piece of our hobby, you have no real problem with the code. But if you have no interest in talking with people in other countries, why waste time and money on a contest? If you are more than an alternate to GB, I wonder why you’ve bothered to join a ham club.

I’ve been fighting the ARRL for over 30 years to get rid of the stupid code as a barrier to getting a license. The no-code ticket is a good start. However, I do admit that if a person goes about learning it the best way, it’s a small problem. You can learn the code characters in less than an hour. And that’s all you need to know to pass the 5 wpm test, as we pointed out in 73 several years ago in your article on the contesting of the ARRL. You just write down the dots and dashes and then, at your leisure (their is no time limit for the exam), you decipher them.

But, using my code tapes you can learn the code at 20 wpm within a few days, and it doesn’t take any brains to do it . . . just tune our bands to prove that. Total idiots can learn the code.

Five-year-old kids learn the code. We’ve got many of seven-year-old Extra Class hams. Yes, the code test is daunting. But then, one would be hard pressed. Just as knowing a “holistic” approach to human health, it is necessary to adopt a holistic approach to the unified field that may include remote viewing, psycho kinesis, dowser and other “valid” portions of pay phenomena.

Tom Linde KZ0T, Knoxville IA

Thank you for your most marvelous piece in the December 1993 73. You speak with a glorious vision about the frontiers that we need to explore as an essential part of our good hobby. Some of those frontiers are in the classroom, some are in the stars, and a few are in resources that we use, and perhaps take too much for granted, daily. I suspect part of the survival of our endangered hobby is making better use of what we already have. The example I submit is the Extra Class subband on 70 meters.

Before I got my Extra I was motivated by the goal of having a class 2 x 1 colligee, and working people who were more enlightened than those who inhabit the shack, or the band. I have a disability with a speech defect, and there were predictable responses whenever I went on the air.

One day a couple of years ago I discovered a very special net in that very halow subband of 75. The net accepted incoming contacts from the U.S. beyond that, it launched me on an adventure that to me was the very essence of ham radio at its best. The net let me explore my limits on 75. Even better, it helped me begin exploring new ways to operate, and stretch the limits of that often goofy band. It’s a band which challenges us to find ways to make it work better for us. As a net, we do that.

What net is this? It’s the Goftel Net, and as a member let me say right off that Goftel is not the greatest acronym. The name has not been licensed hams win their WAS. There is a fine, strong sense of collaboration, a sense of collegiality which is too often missing from our hobby.

Our next newsletter (we publish three a year) will focus on ways to help people who live in the city be more active on our net since we noticed that most of our members have rural or upper suburban addresses. But there are lots of cliff dwellers out there. How can we help them expand their horizons?

I think it would be great if you could use your position as a whattsumatontic in your column because I think you do wish to push the many horizons which give shape to our hobby.

If by chance you ever tune in to our net—it meets every night on 3,768 MHz, Sunday mornings at 7Z or 7Z2—you might hear me. I do get on a lot because I love adventure and adventure is the essence of this net. My voice stands out because it is the voice of one who has severe cerebral palsy. I have worked all states several times over and I’m also the editor of our newsletter.
**KIT SALE**

**A SPRING SALE TO ENCOURAGE EVERY HAM TO BUILD AT LEAST SOME OF HIS EQUIPMENT, NOT ONLY BECAUSE IT IS EDUCATIONAL, BUT FOR THE SATISFACTION AND FUN AND IT IS EASY WITH OUR THOROUGH MANUALS AND GREAT TECHNICAL SUPPORT.**

**VHF & UHF EXCITERS:**
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**VHF & UHF RECEIVERS:**
- R144 2M FM Receiver Kit or R220 Receiver Kit: $149 **$139**
- R451 UHF FM Receiver Kit: $149 **$99**
- R901 900 MHz Receiver Kit: $169 **$119**
- R76 FM Receiver Kit for 10M, 6M, 73 MHz, 2M, 220 MHz: $129 **$99**
- R137 Weather Satellite Receiver Kit for Weather Fax: $129 **$89**

**RECEIVING CONVERTERS**

- For your 2M and 6M converters, we offer:
  - LOW COST GaAsFET PREAMPS
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      - **LNG-**(*): $59 *wired to tested*
        - **FEATURES:**
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      - **ONLY $29 kit, $44 wired to tested**
        - **GaAs FET Preamps:** with features similar to LNG, except designed for low cost & small size. Only 5/8"W x 1-5/8"L x 3/4"H. Easily mounts in many radios.
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- **LNS-**(*): **IN-LINE PREAMP**
  - **ONLY $89 kit, $119 wired to tested**
    - **GaAsFET Preamps with features similar to LNG series, except automatically switches out of line during transmit.** Use with base or mobile transceivers up to 25W. Power mount board includes.
    - **Tuning range:** 120-175, 200-450, or 400-500 MHz.

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- **REB-200 REPEATER**
  - A fully microprocessor-controlled repeater with autopatch and many versatile dtmf control features at less than you might pay for a bare-bones repeater or controller alone!
  - We don't skim on rf modules, either! Check the features on R144 Receiver below, for instance: GaAs FET front-end, helical resonators, sharp crystal filters, hysteresis squelch.
  - **Kit $1095; w/kit only $1295!**
    - (900MHz units slightly higher)

**KIT SALE**

- **Available for the 50-54, 143-174, 210-233, 420-475 MHz bands.**
- **FCC type accepted for commercial service (150 & 450).**
- **Power output:** 50-55 MHz: 26W 143-174 MHz: 15W 213-233 MHz: 10W uhf: 10W 902-928 MHz.
- **Additional add-on PA's up to 100W.**
- **Six keyable dtmf types, including:**
  - Two pleasant multi-tone bursts.
  - Open or closed access autopatch, tone-to-tone, key. auto-disconnect.
  - Reverse Autopatch, two types.
- **DTMF CONTROL:** over 45 functions can be controlled by 4-digit dtmf command, via radio or telephone.
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- **3½ inch aluminum rack panel, finished in eggshell white and black.**

**REB-200T Voice Message Repeater.** As above, except includes Digital Voice Recorder. Allows message up to 20 sec. to be remotely recorded off the air and played back at user request by dtmf command, or as a periodic voice output, if desired. **Kit only $1145, w/kit only $1395**

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**REB-200N Repeater.** Want to use your ACC controller, etc.? No problem! We'll make you a repeater with rf modules only. **Kit only $695, w/kit $995**

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- **FCC type accepted for commercial service.**
- **Power output:** 50-54 MHz: 26W 143-174 MHz: 15W 213-233 MHz: 10W uhf: 10W 902-928 MHz.
- **Aluminum rack panel, finished in eggshell white and black.**

**REPRE-200**
- **NEW**
- **FM RECEIVERS:** 
  - **R144/220 FM RECEIVERS for 143-174 or 213-233 MHz.**
  - **GaAs FET front-end.**
    - **0.15 UV sensitivity!**
    - **Both crystal & ceramic filters.**
    - Sharp crystal filters plus helical resonator front end.
    - **Exceptional selectivity:** >1000dB at ±2KHz (best available anywhere). Flicker-proof hysteresis squelch; the lock and unlock tracks drift. **Kit $145, w/kit $219**
    - **R451 FM RCR for 420-475 MHz.**
    - Similar to above. **Kit $194, w/kit $219**
    - **R901 FM RCR for 902-928 MHz.**
    - Triple Conversion. GaAs FET front end. **Kit $169, w/kit $249**
    - **R76 ECONOMY FM RCR for 29-30, 50-54, 73-76, 143-174, 213-233 MHz.**
    - **W/o helical res (for 213-233 MHz).** **Kit $129, w/kit $219**
    - **R137 WEATHER SATELLITE RCR for 137 MHz.** **Kit $129, w/kit $219**

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Novice Operators Gain Privileges

The Federal Communications Commission in late November decided to grant full 1.25 meter band access to Novices. The FCC declined, however, to adopt proposed rules that would have allowed Novice Class operators to own and operate repeaters in the 1.25 meter and 23 centimeter bands.

In other action, the commission adopted rules to create a small subband from 222.00 to 222.15 MHz for experimental work where repeaters are prohibited. Many experimenters feel weak signal work and repeaters are incompatible because of the lengthy operating time of repeaters. Under the new rules, all other types of communication can continue in this subband. This should allow for more weak signal experimentation.

Effective February 1, 1994, the following replaced the old amateur service rules:

Section 97.201 Auxiliary Station

(b) An auxiliary station may transmit only on the 1.25m and shorter wavelength frequency bands, except the 222-222.15 MHz, 431-433 MHz, and 435-438 MHz segments.

Section 97.205 Repeater Station

(b) A repeater may receive and transmit only on the 10m and shorter wavelength bands except the 220.0-220.5 MHz, 144-144.5 MHz, 145.5-146 MHz, 222-222.15 MHz, 431-433 MHz, and 435-438 MHz segments.

The entry under VHF in Section 97.301 (f) is amended by revising the frequencies authorized for use by Novice Class Operators in ITU Region 2 to read as follows:

Section 97.301 Authorized Frequency Bands

(f) For a station having a control operator holding a Novice Class operator license; VHF 1.25 meter wavelength band: 222-222.5 MHz. Sharing requirements; see Section 97.305 paragraph (a).

More than 100,000 amateurs now hold the Novice Class license. TXN W5YI Report, issue #24, December 15, 1993.

College Bound

The Foundation for Amateur Radio, Inc., a nonprofit organization headquartered in Washington, DC, plans to administer 49 scholarships for the 1994-95 academic year to assist radio amateurs. To qualify you must be a licensed ham and you must be enrolled in or accepted for enrollment in a full-time course of studies at an accredited university, college, or technical school.

The awards range from $500 to $2,000, with preference given, in some cases, to residents of certain geographical areas. Additional information and an application form can be requested by letter or QSL card, postmarked prior to April 30, 1994, from: FAR Scholarships, 6903 Rhode Island Avenue, College Park MA 20740.

Examiners Busted

The FCC has suspended the accreditation of several Southern California Volunteer Examiners following a three-month investigation. The Commission also invalidated the amateur licenses and license upgrades of 21 people. The testing sessions in question took place in the Los Angeles area in June and August of 1993. Both involved the ARRRL and W5YI VECs.

Details are still sketchy as this goes to press, but there are indications the investigation could be turned over to the Department of Justice for further inquiry. Should the Justice Department seek prosecution on fraud charges, a lot of people could face heavy fines or jail time as a result.

FCC Personal Radio Branch Chief John B. Johnston W3BE commended both the ARRRL and the W5YI group for their joint cooperation in uncovering the irregularities in the L.A. testing sessions. He also praised them for their quick action in suspending the Volunteer Examiners believed to be involved. TXN WestLink Report, No. 664, December 31, 1993; ARRRL; and Newsline.

Cheap Chips

Less expensive integrated circuits are on the way because Sumitomo Chemical recently resumed production of epoxy resin. This special resin is necessary to produce memory chips. Experts believe this may lead to a quick end of the worldwide shortage of memory ICs. Sumitomo Chemical has dominated worldwide production of epoxy resin. Production was interrupted last summer, however, by an explosion at the manufacturing plant. Another Japan-based chemical firm, Nippon Kayaku, says its new resin production facility will soon be constructed. It will produce resin for a 16-megabit DRAM chip. TXN WestLink Report, No. 664, December 31, 1993.

3-D Moving Forward

Following a series of meetings in both the United States and Germany, AMSAT's Phase 3-D Project Development Team has stepped up construction speed on amateur radio's newest satellite. Organizers say the project is "on track" for the launch of Phase 3-D slated for 1996.

According to Engineering V.P. Dick Jansson WD4FAB, "Each country's team is performing their assigned tasks very well." Dr. Tom Clark W3WI, AMSAT North America's President Emeritus, added that the team is "really pulling together as an international group. Thanks to the work of our European, South African, and Japanese friends, it now looks like we will have some superb cameras, some really 'hot' receivers, and some very powerful transmitters on Phase 3-D." Clark is now a key member of the team's Global Positioning System experiment group. TXN Keith Baker KB1SF.
Tired of being controlled by your data controller software? Take control with PC-Pakratt for Windows. PC-Pakratt for Windows lets you do all the things you wanted to do in DOS but were afraid to try—or couldn't remember the command for.

With full Windows™ functionality (like background operation, cut & paste, etc.) and extensive on-line context-sensitive help, PC-Pakratt for Windows is the easiest way to use a data controller. You don't have to remember cryptic commands, either—just click a button and you're on your way.

Not only is PC-Pakratt for Windows the easiest way to communicate, it's the friendliest. Change the colors, display font, or operating window layout—you are in control here!

PC-Pakratt for Windows cleans up with top-notch features, too. Control two data controllers simultaneously for dual-, tri-, or even quad-port operation. Pick your favorite mode—PACTOR, Packet, AMTOR/SITOR, Morse, RTTY (Baudot/ASCII), NAVTEX, or TDM. PC-Pakratt for Windows supports all current AEA Data Controllers.

Call AEA's literature request line at (800) 432-8873 for more information, or call us direct at (206) 774-5554. Contact your favorite ham radio equipment dealer for a demonstration and best pricing.
Getting Started With Satellite Imagery

Enjoy a bird’s-eye view using your PC and VHF rig.

by Tom Glembocki KO4BD

Now that the amateur ranks are growing again with large numbers of no-code licensees in the VHF bands, it may be time to look at what else can be done with some of this VHF radio equipment coupled to a personal computer. With very little effort, a VHF receiver, 2 meter antenna and personal computer can be pulling in signals from the orbiting weather satellites and displaying these images on the screen. Receiving weather imagery from one of these satellites operating in the VHF frequencies is no harder than listening to the local repeater. Here’s a guide to what it takes to get going in this captivating hobby.

The driving force in making the reception of imagery easier than ever is, of course, the march of technology. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, NOAA, recently celebrated the 30th anniversary of the first polar orbiting weather satellite, TIROS-1, launched April 1, 1960. Three years after that historical launch, on December 21, 1963, the launch of TIROS VII made imagery collected by satellite directly available to hundreds of ground stations. Many of these early stations were amateur radio operators because they had the VHF radio equipment in the shack and the technical know-how to track and tune into the weather imagery, nicknamed “Direct Readout” by NOAA. In the 1970s, 73 Magazine published the Weather Satellite Handbook by Ralph Taggart WB8DQT, a book which has become the bible for weather satellite do-it-yourselfers. The latest edition of this handbook, now published by the ARRL, was printed in 1990.

Of course, advancing technology has already made some of the hardware projects in this edition out of date! (The book is still very useful and is a “must have” for the satellite information content.)

The primary change that has taken place in the last few years is the influence of the personal computer. A good way to stay in touch with the technology changes for satellite imagery, besides reading 73 Magazine, is to subscribe to the “labor of love” journal, WeatherSat Ink, 4821 Jessie Drive, Apex NC 27502; Fax: (919) 362-5822; published quarterly for $18 US, $23 foreign per year. Over the past 30 years radio amateurs have been building data demodulators for the satellite signals and have concentrated on converting old Western Union fax machines or slow-scan TV equipment for display devices. With the prevalence of personal computers equipped with displays capable of faithful rendering of imagery at affordable prices, radio amateurs no longer have to “roll their own” to display good imagery. Demodulator hardware has also become incredibly inexpensive. Many companies, some of them advertising in the pages of this magazine, now offer plug-in cards that do all the work. One of the cards, the WEFAK Explorer from Quorum Communications, Inc., even includes the radio on the computer card! This is an instant weather satellite ground station—just add an antenna.

What’s Up There?

Every day, a half dozen satellites circling the earth continuously take pictures of the planet below in an orbit that completes every hundred minutes. The picture information scanned from the terrain below is broadcast a line at a time as the bird moves forward in orbit. This information can be received by any radio listening below as the signal passes over. No complex antenna tracking or tuning is required. The NOAA polar orbiters use a 5 watt transmitter broadcasting an FM signal on one of two frequencies, 137.5 MHz or 137.62 MHz, and are flying at an altitude of about 400 miles up. The signal is loud enough that I have been able to hear it on my

Photo A. A false color visible light picture of the United States received over shortwave radio. (Photo courtesy of Software Systems Consulting.)

10 73 Amateur Radio Today • March, 1994
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You'll have fun joining worldwide packet networks and exchanging color SSTV pictures with your buddies around the world. You'll marvel at full color FAX news photos as they come to life on your screen.

So you see how changes on your detailed weather maps in all 16 gray levels. You'll save on long distance costs as it happens on RTTY. You'll enjoy error free HP QSOs on PACTOR and AMTOR and receiving packet mail in an enhanced 32K mailbox. Want to copy some CW? Just watch your screen.

MFJ-1289, $59.95, MultiCom™ software and cables.

MFJ half-wave vertical Antenna

6 bands: 40, 20, 15, 10, 6, 2 Meters... No radials or ground needed!

Operate 6 bands - 40, 20, 15, 10, 6 Meters - with this MFJ-1968 ground independent half-wave vertical antenna! No radials or ground ever needed!

It's only 12 feet high and a tiny 24 inch footprint! You can mount it anywhere from ground level to the top of a tower - on apartments, condos, small lots, even on motorhomes. Perfect for vacations, field days, DXpeditions.

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Two massive 250 pf transmitting variable capacitors can handle 1000 RF current and 6000 RF volts. Logging scales.

Precision ball bearing roller inductor, three digit turns counter and spinnner knob give you exact induction, coming.

Lighted peak/average Cross Needle SWR/Wattmeter has 200/2000 watt ranges. Super heavy duty current balun has two 2½ inch powder iron toroid cores wound with Teflon® wire.

Six position ceramic antenna switch has extra large contacts. Flip stand, dummy load, one year unconditional guarantee, aluminum cabinet, tough baked-on paint, locking core control on nuts/bolts, handles 3 KW PEP, 100/150/150/150 in. Meter lamp needs 12 volts. Add $13 s/h.

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Transmission line velocity factor/impedance/loss. Test RF chokes, transformers, baluns.

Use 8 AA cells or 110 VAC with MFJ-1312B, $129.95. 4x2/6/10 inches. MFJ-209, $109.95, same as MFJ-249 less frequency tuned.

See free MFJ catalog for complete line of MFJ SWR Analyzers.

Super Hi-Q Loop Antenna

MFJ-1786 $299

Tiny 36 inch diameter high efficiency loop antenna covers 10-30 MHz continuously with low SWR. Handles 150 watts.

Ideal for home installations where space is limited - apartments, condos, small lots. Take on trips.

All welded construction.

Remote control has Automatic Band Selection, Cross-Needle SWR/Wattmeter. No control cable needed.

Use batteries or 110 VAC. Add $20 s/h.

No ground or tuner needed.

MFJ-1782, $269.95, like MFJ-1786 but remote control has only slow/fast tune buttons.

Dual Band Mobile Ant.

Antenna for 144/440 MHz FM dual band magnet mount mobile antenna for 144/440 MHz has 19 inch stainless steel radiator, low SWR. For mobile rigs with SO-239 UHF connector and handle-talkies with included BNC adapter.

5/8 Wave Mobile Ant.

Maximum Gain: 5/8 $124

Wave 2 Meter magnet mount mobile antenna, 10 ft coax, low SWR. UHF mobile (MFJ-1788) or BNC handle-talkie (MFJ-1184) connector.

5/8 Wave Ground Plane

$19.95 gets you a 2 Meter 5/8 wave ground plane home station antenna! You get the highest gain of any single element antenna, shunt fed matching, ceramic insulators.

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- Notch filter
- Select 1 of 3 antennas from front panel

Specifications are subject to change without notice.

* IBM XT is a registered trademark of the IBM Corporation.

The PC-1610 has too many features to adequately describe in one ad... call or write for a detailed brochure—Major Credit Cards Accepted.

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CIRCLE 321 ON READER SERVICE CARD
Bearcat 100XL hand-held scanner with a rubber duckie antenna. Of course, for best results a good omnidirectional VHF antenna is helpful. You don't need a special 137 MHz antenna—any 2 meter omnidirectional antenna will do because we are not interested in transmitting and thus are not too concerned with VSWR. A 2 meter beam will also do well, but because the beam is directional, you will have to constantly aim the antenna at the satellite as the satellite travels overhead.

The Russians also have a series of weather satellites in the same 137 MHz frequency band as NOAA and these are

“Knowing when to listen is the key to any capture of satellite imagery.”

even easier to hear because they use a 7 watt VHF transmitter for their signal.

Knowing when to listen is the key to any capture of satellite imagery. In the old days before computers (1980s), to determine if a satellite was passing overhead I used to leave my Bearcat scanner running with the squelch on and the volume slightly turned up. When a satellite passed over, the radio would unsquelch and the loud 2400 Hz beeping of the passing satellite would ring throughout the house—usually just as the family was sitting down for dinner. Technology has fixed this problem—there are now over a dozen brands of tracking programs available that graphically display on the screen where all the weather satellites are located at any point in time and, more important, when the next one will be passing over your QTH. Some of these programs are available as shareware and others are programs for sale. I use InstaTrak sold by

AMSAT for $80; however, as with any program, all the tracking programs achieve the same goal—satellite orbit prediction. The differences are in user interface, presentation of the data, and bells and whistles. One of the shareware programs, TRAKSAT, is available from

Photo B. This picture was received from a NOAA polar orbiting satellite on 137 MHz. It shows Hurricane Andrew as it approached landfall near Florida. (Photo courtesy of Software Systems Consulting.)

Photo C. A false color picture of the Amazon River Basin. The blue Amazon River can be seen against the green background of the jungle. The white areas with red highlights indicate thunder cells that form over the Amazon Rain Forest daily, contributing to the lush growth there. (Photo courtesy of Software Systems Consulting.)

Photo D. A colorized picture of the western United States showing atmospheric moisture as a function of color. A legend is visible across the top of the display, but essentially the order of colors is: black, blue, green, yellow, red, and white. This order of colors shows progressively greater moisture content in the atmosphere. (Photo courtesy of Software Systems Consulting.)

Photo E. One of many systems available for easy weather fax reception. (Photo courtesy of Quorum Communications, Inc.)
0674. SatTrakers at (714) 590-4382 or Quorum Communications, Inc. at (214) 915-0346.

The following table lists the currently operating Russian and US weather satellites:

### POLAR Orbiters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Satellite</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOAA-9</td>
<td>137.62 MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOAA-10</td>
<td>137.50 MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOAA-11</td>
<td>137.62 MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOAA-12</td>
<td>137.50 MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>METEOR 2-20</td>
<td>137.85 MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>METEOR 3-3</td>
<td>137.40 MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>METEOR 3-4</td>
<td>137.30 MHz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Once you know when to listen, wait for the familiar beeping sound to be faintly heard in the static as the satellite rises above the horizon. When the signal gets loud and strong enough to be noise-free, start up the image capture program and watch in awe. Line after line that the satellite passes over will appear on the computer screen. Each line represents a swath about 2,800 km wide from east to west. If it’s winter, you may see snow on the ground in the imagery, or possibly ice flows in rivers and large bodies of water.

Summer reception will show the development of thunderstorms, or differences in vegetation coverage and farm crop development. I usually sit in endless fascination at the pictures that appear before me on the computer screen.

### VHF Radios for Weather Satellites

Many popular "police" scanner radios are available from Uniden Bearcat, Radio Shack and others. These cover the 136 to 137 MHz satellite band. If you use a scanner receiver, the regular communications IF bandwidth of the scanner is probably not optimum. The ideal IF bandwidth of your receiver needs to be about 42 kHz. A wide bandwidth will mean the signal will be weak and there may be too much background noise to see the picture. If the bandwidth is too narrow, the white areas of the picture may come out gray or noisy.

The March 1991 issue of *73 Magazine* has an article by John Hoots on page 12 with a description of modifications that can be made to some scanners to improve the IF bandwidth.

Another approach would be to use a high quality VHF/UHF receiver, such as the ICOM R7100 shown in the cover photo. This rig works well and will even correct for doppler shift as the satellite approaches and retreats.

Ready-made satellite receivers with the correct IF bandwidth are available from several sources. These sources are:

- **Vanguard Labs**, 196-23 Jamaica, Hollis NY 11423; tel. (718) 468-2720.
- **Hamtronics, Inc., 65-D Moul Road, Hilton NY 14468-9535; tel. (716) 392-9430.**
- **Quorum Communications, Inc., 8304 Esters Blvd., Suite 850, Irving TX 75063; tel. (214) 915-0256, fax (214) 915-0270.**
- **Spectrum International, PO Box 1084, Concord MA 01742; tel. (508) 263-2145.**

### PC Satellite Image Capture Cards

The audio from the earphone jack of your scanner needs to go to a weather satellite facsimile card in your PC. The software that comes with the PC card does the rest. For best results you need a VGA or SuperVGA monitor on the PC. That's all there is to it!

Here are a few prices for various weather facsimile PC cards:

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>A &amp; A Engineering</strong></td>
<td><strong>Quorum Communications, Inc.</strong></td>
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<tr>
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<td>4821 Jessie Dr.</td>
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assembled and tested: $395 kit form
Timestep ProSat $399
Satellite Data Systems $799
Quorum Communications, Inc. $695

Check the ads in 73 Magazine or WeatherSat Ink for features and other available equipment. An example of a package deal is the one from Quorum Communications, Inc. For $495 they have a combination receiver and demodulator card that plugs into your PC. The addition of an omnidirectional VHF antenna is the only other piece of equipment you need (in addition to your computer).

Once you start pulling in satellite imagery on your computer screen you’ll be hopelessly addicted. The imagery changes every day with the weather and seasons. You may find yourself looking forward to that next big snowstorm or hurricane so you can have a bird’s-eye view from the comfort of your shack. As with all hobbies, once you get hooked you start looking for ways to do more and more.

Well, satellite imagery doesn’t disap-

point. After the initial thrill of pulling in images live from space, hundreds of new world remains open for exploration. Temperature calibration of the infrared imagery from these birds allows you to measure water temperatures. Color enhancement of the temperature differences on the PC screen will reveal the Gulf Stream or Labradorian current or where the best fishing is. Several individuals have hounded successful businesses marketing sea surface temperature maps to mariners and commercial fishermen. In the months ahead we hope to present many facets to this fascinating hobby. Stay tuned!
**Feedback**

In our continuing effort to present the best in amateur radio features and columns, we recognize the need to go directly to the source—you, the reader. Articles and columns are assigned feedback numbers, which appear on each article/colum and are also listed here. These numbers correspond to those on the feedback card opposite this page. On the card, please check the box which honestly represents your opinion of each article or column.

Do we really read the feedback cards? You bet! The results are tabulated each month, and the editors take a hard, look at what you do and don’t like. To show your appreciation, we draw one feedback card each month and award the lucky winner a free one-year subscription (or extension) to 73.

To save on postage, why not fill out the Product Report card and the Feedback card and put them in an envelope? Toss in a praising or praising letter to the editor while you’re at it. You can also enter your QSL in our QSL of the Month contest. All for the low, low price of 20 cents!

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73 Amateur Radio Today • March, 1994 17
A good frequency standard is an important piece of test equipment for any shack. With a little effort, you can build a unit that is 10 or 100 times more accurate than the oscillators found in most frequency counters.

Crystals are variable devices. They must be used with care to operate correctly. The main problem with an oscillator is drift, which is caused by many things:

1. Crystal aging
2. Temperature change
3. Varying drive levels
4. Oscillator component variations
5. Circuit loading changes
6. Power supply variation

All these variables must be kept to a minimum to end up with a stable oscillator. Most of these items have been discussed in detail in other articles and I recommend that you read as many as you can of the references at the end of this article. The frequency standard described here has been designed to keep these variations to a minimum.

There are two ways to minimize the temperature drift problem. You can use a circuit with temperature compensating components that have the opposite temperature coefficient of the crystal (a TXCO); or you can use a standard circuit and just keep the crystal and the oscillator at a constant temperature, which is far easier. Just holding a crystal at a constant temperature is not quite good enough either. The temperature must be set at the upper turning point to be the most stable.

As a crystal is heated up above room temperature, its frequency decreases. The rate it decreases depends on how the crystal was cut. As the temperature increases the frequency eventually stops decreasing, then begins to go up. This leveling out area is called the turning point and this is where the crystal should be operated.

**"Crystals always age, meaning that the frequency will naturally change with use even though everything else remains constant."**

However, with time and will eventually drop off to a low rate of a few parts per million per year or less. Aging can be kept to a minimum by using the lowest crystal drive current possible. The most efficient way to control drive is with an AGC circuit. That way the circuit gain is initially high to start oscillation, but then is reduced to a level just high enough to maintain oscillation.

The Oscillator Circuit

If you read the references listed below you will find out that there are dozens of oscillator circuits, all claiming to have some advantage over another. The oscillator I chose is similar to the Goral circuit, which is a variation of the Colpitts circuit. The Goral circuit adds a follower (Q2) which provides power gain. This permits using much larger values for the capacitors, C1 and C2, which reduces drift caused by minor variations in these component values with temperature change. It also reduces any capacitance effect caused by the oscillator device, (Q1) itself.

The main difference between my oscillator and the Goral circuit is the use of amplified AGC to control the drive level, rather than the simple scheme used in the original Goral circuit. The negative AGC voltage (typically -2 volts) is applied to the gate of

![Photo A. A view of the frequency standard front panel.](image1)

![Photo B. A view from the rear showing the shelf and thermos bottle. Note the power transistors, voltage regulators, and outer oven heater resistors.](image2)
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Figure 1. 1 MHz crystal oscillator.
Q1. With this circuit, crystal drive is reduced to less than 10 microwatts (less than 1/100 of what it would be without AGC).

Q3 is an additional follower to isolate the following stages from the oscillator itself. Because of AGC action, the DC level on the emitter of Q2 operates near ground, so Q3 must be a PNP device to provide proper DC operation.

Q4 and Q5 are high-gain amplifiers and follower Q6 provides a low source impedance for the AGC detector circuit, D1 and D2. Q7 and Q8 provide a TTL-compatible output signal. The output is a nearly symmetrical 5 volt square wave.

D4 and C16 perform as a variable capacitance diode to allow electrical fine-tuning of the oscillator frequency. The control voltage is provided by the divider consisting of R26 and R1. R1 is a 10-turn precision pot with a counter dial, mounted on the front panel of the unit. Increasing the resistance of R1 increases the frequency. Although the adjustment is somewhat nonlinear, the tuning rate is roughly one part in 10^6 per turn.

The Ovens

To be effective, the crystal and oscillator must be kept at a constant temperature, as said before. This means they must not be affected by changes in the surrounding environment. While testing my original oven unit, which housed everything in a minibox, I noticed that even a few degrees change in room temperature affected frequency. I finally decided that the best and most easily available housing for this unit would be a thermos bottle. The model I chose is the one-pint Food Jar model 7221. The top cup is not used.

The oscillator circuit is housed inside the thermos bottle and the oven heater consists of four 10 ohm 10 watt resistors (Figure 2, R26-29). Temperature control is provided by a thermistor (Figure 2, RT1) which is connected to the bridge circuit of Figure 2.

Even with the use of the thermos bottle housing and the proportional control scheme, outside temperature changes can still affect the inner temperature. This is solved by a second outer oven which is also proportionally controlled. The housing for the entire unit consists of a 3/4"-thick particle board box attached to the back of a 12"-high relay rack panel. The box dimensions are: 14" wide by 10" high by 10" deep. The inner surface of the front panel is lined with styrofoam insulation. The thermos bottle is fastened by its handle to a shelf which fastens to the rear panel.

Some of the oven control components (Q3, Q4, IC4, IC5, and associated components) are mounted on a 3" by 7" metal plate that is fastened to the rear panel. Resistors R30-33 mount on terminal strips on the shelf in front of the thermos bottle. (See photos.) Front panel connections to the frequency control pot and the meter selector switch are made through an 8-pin Cinch-Jones connector. A connector assembly is also used on the cabling from the thermos bottle so it can be easily disconnected and removed. Power and the 1 MHz output are connected to a barrier strip on the rear panel. If you use an external meter rather than an internal one as I did, you will need a larger barrier strip than one with only four screws.
Figure 2. Oven control.
Q3 and Q4 can be directly mounted to the aluminum panel in back since the collectors are at ground, but IC4 and IC5 must be insulated from the panel. I chose to mount them on individual heat sinks which are insulated from the panel with plastic hardware.

The thermos bottle is prepared by screwing in the stopper fairly tightly. The bottom of the unit will be the side of the bottle with the handle. This will be screwed to the bottom of the shelf. Mark the top edge of the stopper with a marking pen, then remove it.

The inner heater and crystal assembly is constructed on a 2"-square piece of aluminum. This is mounted on the blank end of the oscillator board with three small screws and nuts. The crystal socket mounts near the center of the aluminum with a small "L" bracket so the crystal is centered on the aluminum. On the end of the bracket, drill the board and the aluminum plate to mount two small L brackets which will mount the board assembly to the back of the bottle stopper. Using epoxy cement, glue two of the 10 ohm resistors along the outer edge of the aluminum plate. Then glue the other two resistors on top of these. Apply 8 to 9 volts DC to the oscillator circuit to make sure it and the crystal are operational. Then glue the thermistor (RT1) to the top surface of the crystal. Use sheet metal screws to mount the oscillator board L brackets to the bottle stopper. Make sure you position the board so it will fit into the bottle and be sure the top side of the board is towards the top mark you made on the stopper.

Tests and Setup

All connections should be made except to the oven resistors and R1. Connect a pair of wires to R1 using the two terminals that increase in resistance as the pot is turned clockwise. This way the resistance of R1 can be read directly from the counter dial. Temporarily connect the pot to the control board in place of RX1. Ground the frequency control lead of the oscillator circuit (Figure 1, point P). With the oscillator out of the bottle, apply power to the unit. Connect a frequency counter to the oscillator output. This counter should be warmed up for at least 30 minutes in a stable temperature environment and its time base should be as close as possible to its correct frequency. Set the counter for a gate time of 10 seconds so you can read to the nearest 1/10 Hz.

Adjust C17 on the oscillator board for a frequency of 1,000.020 Hz. Turn off the power and install the oscillator inside the thermos bottle. Connect the inner oven leads to Q3 and IC4. Connect a DC voltmeter to the output of IC4. Turn on the power and adjust R11 for 9.5 volts. Connect the voltmeter to the emitter of Q3 to monitor the oven voltage.

The following procedure will determine the crystal turning point temperature and may take several hours. Set R1 to 2k and wait until the voltage across the oven stabilizes. Then note the frequency. Decrease the pot resistance in 100 ohm steps, waiting for temperature stabilization each time, and note the frequency. Repeat this procedure until at some point the frequency will begin to increase rather than decrease. Reset the pot to the resistance where you obtained the lowest frequency. You have now found the turning point. Do not be surprised if you must have the oven temperature as high as 80 degrees C. Even though you specify a 55-degree crystal temperature, the actual turning point may be much higher than this.

The frequency should read between 999,992 and 999,998 kHz. If it does, you are OK. If not, note the exact frequency and turn off power. Remove the oscillator from the bottle and let it stabilize to room temperature. Then reapply power and adjust C17 to increase or decrease the frequency by the amount it was off from 999,995 kHz.

Disconnect the pot from the oven control board and install a fixed resistor (or resistors) of the same value as the pot for RX1. Now connect the pot as R1 to the oscillator board. With the inner oven at normal temperature, you should now be able to adjust R1 for exactly 1 MHz.

Connect the outer oven resistors to Q4 and IC5. Connect the voltmeter to the output of IC5 and adjust R23 for 9.5 volts. RT2 and R16 will set the outer oven temperature to between 40 and 45 degrees C.

The thermistors and the temperature set resistors (RX1 and R16) are connected to a bridge circuit which is powered by the 6 and 8 volt supplies. This low voltage across the bridge prevents the current from heating the thermistors by the bridge source. The DC output from the bridge is amplified by 1,000. When the oven is cold, the amplifier outputs are near ground. Because of this and the 2 volt drop across LED2 and 3, the driver transistors Q1 and 2 are turned on, which turns on Q3 and 4. When the temperature set point is reached the amplifier output swings positive, which forward biases the LED and turns off the oven control transistors. At normal operating temperature, the inner oven voltage will run around 4 volts and will vary slightly as slight corrections are made.

The entire unit should be continuously powered from a 12 volt battery which is kept charged with a trickle charger to maintain battery voltage. In the event of a power failure, the battery will keep the unit operational down to the point where the battery reaches 11 volts.

R24 and 25 are used to monitor the oven voltages with a 50 microamp meter. This can be the same meter that is used for the WWVB receiver and the digital comparator units.

The output of the oscillator is connected to the 1 MHz input of the comparator and R1 is used to adjust the frequency for minimum phase shift compared to the WWVB signal. The oscillator output can also drive other devices up to the point where it is
loaded down too much. If necessary, you can buffer the output by using a CMOS hex inverter or buffer to obtain six independent outputs.

With a stable operating environment for the crystal oscillator, an accuracy of one part in $10^9$ or better can be obtained.

References:

Figure 3. Parts placement and PC board pattern: (a) 1 MHz oscillator; (b) oven control. The set of both drilled and etched PC boards is available for $8 plus $1.50 S & H per order from FAR Circuits, 18N640 Field Court, Dundee, IL 60118.
# ASTRON POWER SUPPLIES

## Special Features
- **Solid State Electronically Regulated**
- **Fold-Back Current Limiting** protects power supply from excessive current & continuous shorted output
- **Crowbar Over Voltage Protection** on all models except RS-3A, RS-4A, RS-5A, RS-4L, RS-SL
- **Maintain Regulation & Low Ripple** at line input voltage
- **Heavy Duty Heat Sink** + chassis mount fuse
- **Three Conductor Power Cord** except for RS-3A
- **One Year Warranty** + Made in U.S.A.

## Power Supplies with Built in Cigarette Lighter receptacle

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Continuous Duty (Amps)</th>
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## 19" Rack Mount Power Supplies

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## RS-L Series

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## RS-S Series

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## RS-A Series

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## VS-M and VRM-M Series

- **Separate Volt and Amp Meters**

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## RS-M Series

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*ICS—Intermittent Communication Service (50% Duty Cycle 5 min. on 5 min. off)
The TW-1 Cheap Digital Front Panel

Easy thumbwheel tuning for the Techno-Whizzy 1.

by John Welch N9JZW

Way back in the December 1992 issue we built a Direct Digital Synthesis (DDS) HF CW Transmitter called the Techno-Whizzy 1. It was quite a nifty gizmo, but it had a few limitations. One of the most annoying was that the frequencies were hardwired in, using diodes for 11 "channels" with one "channel" being set, in binary, via dip switches. This limited you to only 12 different frequencies, with no easy way to go "up 10" if "your" frequency was in use.

Using diodes, however, did have one big advantage—it was cheap. Doing a real front panel with keypad input, LCD display, tuning knob, memories and so forth is a moderately expensive proposition. It will give you the most features, but it will cost about $150.

While Victor Morin VE1ABC was solving this shortcoming one way (see his article, "Computer Control for your Direct Digital Synthesis VFO: 73 Amateur Radio Today, February 1994), I was working at another solution.

What I wanted was something small, simple and portable. It should add little to the power consumption, but give me the freedom to change to whatever frequency I wanted without needing to carry a whole PC along.

Mix three parts frustration with one part inspiration and you get the TW-1 Cheap Digital Front Panel. It doesn't have all the bells and whistles that a real radio would have, but then again it doesn't cost an arm and a leg either. It's simple to build, uses parts that are readily available on the surplus market (cheap), and requires no adjustments. Just plug it in and it works!

The TW-1 Cheap Digital Front Panel uses thumbwheel switches as the display and input device. Using the most common scheme for a look-up table would not have worked well, due to the number of output bits (23) and the large number of address lines (26). This would have required several megabytes of EPROMS and a board about a foot square. Not good enough!

A massive brain-hiccup got me thinking—I could make it run to 21.50 MHz in 10 kHz steps using three 27C256s, since that was only 14 bits of address and 23 bits of data out. I could go from 0 to 9990 Hz in 10 Hz steps using 12 address bits, which meant another two 27C256s. By adding the outputs, I would get the correct frequency input to the TW-1 for a fraction of the cost! And so it was done.

How It Works

By now, the power supply section should be pretty familiar stuff: +12 comes in at the front panel, through diode D1 (to prevent damage in case you plug the unit in backwards), past an anti-ripple filter cap (C1), through the three-terminal 5 volt regulator U1 and past another anti-ripple filter cap (C2). Diode D2 is there as a safety feature—if you're driving an inductive load this prevents the power-off spike from blowing up the voltage regulator.

The frequency is selected on the thumbwheel switches, SW-1 through SW-7. SW-1 through SW-4 (a block marked U13 on the schematic) control the high-position EPROMS and SW-5 through SW-7 (U14) control the low-position EPROMS. This allows setting the frequency in 10 Hz steps from 0 to 21.5 MHz (the upper limit on the TW-1 VFO board).

The thumbwheel switches are connected to the address lines of the EPROMS, at the junction of the pull-up resistors and the EPROMS. On the EPROMS, the address lines are pulled to 5 volts by resistors (RP1 and RP2). The thumbwheel switches pull some of these lines to ground, based on the switch settings.

The EPROMS form a look-up table: the output of the EPROMS are the binary settings to the TW-1 VFO board needed to make it run on the frequency you've selected at the switches. There are five EPROMS, with each PROM giving a portion of the 23 data bits needed.
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- Integrated Satellite visibility prediction with automatic capture for up to 8 satellites simultaneously
- Automatic time and ephemeris stamping for navigation
- 27 day programmable schedulers
- Automatic digital gain lock in ALL modes, PLL clocking
- 8 bit data for up to 256 gray levels
- View at up to 1280x1024 256 color
- Use TIFF, GIF or PCX file formats and convert to BMP, JPEG, EPS and binary
- Contrast, Brightness, 3D effect, Sharpen, Smooth, Noise, Histograms and other image processing
- Ephemeris based NOAA APT navigation with geo-political and Lat-Lon overlays
- NOAA Tools show satellite path, Lat-Lon of cursor, distance and bearing to reference point
- Automatic Temperature Calibration
- Color Palettes and NOAA curves

---

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CIRCLE 257 ON READER SERVICE CARD
Figure 1. Schematic diagram for the Thumbwheel Switch for TW-1.
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Your most complete and comprehensive source for the finest electronics books.
There are two banks of EPROMS, one for the MFZ and high kHz digits (U2-U4) and one for the low kHz through 10 Hz (U5 and U6). The output of each bank is added together by U7 through U12, six 4-bit adders with carry. The resulting 23-bit value gets connected to the input of the Q2220 DDS chip via the 50-pin header (J1) and ribbon cable.

The whole frequency selection stage is static (that means it uses no clock signals, it's just DC voltages). Changing frequency is as easy as flipping the switch. There is some propagation delay through the Q2220 chip, but it takes so little time (110 nanoseconds) that it's effectively instantaneous. There's little or no drift using the Epson oscillator, so you'll be right on frequency from the moment you turn the TW-1 on.

**The Program**

For those of you with an EPROM burner and Borland C 2.0 or later, I've included the source code for the program to build the EPROM tables. For those without these, I've also included the 5 EPROM files. U2 through U6. These are available on the 73 Magazine BBS at (603) 924-9343, 300 through 2400 baud, 8 bits, no parity. There is a source for kits for this project at the end of the article. And that leads us to...

**How to Build It**

I would *strongly* suggest buying the circuit board for this, unless you can make your own plated-through holes. There are quite a few connections from the top to the bottom (called "vias"). Also, there are traces that connect under the adder chips. These make life very difficult if the connections are not plated through. You can do it (I did. Once. Never again!) but doing so takes a *lot* of patience and time for debugging. Be forewarned!

Build the power supply first. Install U1, the 5 volt regulator. Make sure it matches the outline on the silk-screen. Also, U1 will get hot so put a TO220-type heat sink on it.

Install the two protection diodes, D1 and D2, making sure the banded end points the same way as the silk-screen. Install the filter caps, C1 and C2, next. Finally, install the wires that will lead to your 12 volt supply at J2.

Temporarily solder a 10k resistor in parallel with C2 (from +5 to ground) and apply power. Across the resistor you should read 5 volts DC (plus or minus about 0.2 volts is fine). If you get nothing (0 volts), check D1 for correct polarity. The cathode (banded end) goes towards the voltage regulator. If you get 12 volts, check D2 for correct positioning. If that's correct, you may have a bad regulator (or it may be installed backwards). Correct any problems here before continuing.

Remove that 10k resistor and proceed by soldering in the 50-pin cable connector J1. Solder in the adder chips, U7 through U12. Either 27HC283 or 27LS283 chips will work, but the HC parts consume slightly less power.

Attach the ground jumpers, following the figures.

---

**Figure 2. PCB artwork: a) Top; b) Bottom as seen from top:**
Take two pieces of ribbon cable, each 15 wires wide and about 8-10 inches long. Peel all the wires apart for about two inches on each end. Strip and tin both ends.

Solder one end of the cable to the pads under the pull-up resistors (RP1 and RP2). Then, solder the resistors RP1 and RP2 (each set consists of 15 10k to 20k ohm 1/8 watt resistors) in over the top of the wires.

Next, solder in the EPROMs (U2-U6) (it would be a good idea to use sockets for the PROMs, as I will probably be changing the code in them when I get the receiver done). Note that the EPROMs “point” the opposite direction as the adders! This is correct.

Now comes the fun part—looking up the thumbwheel switches to the ribbon cables. Start out by looking at the back of your thumbwheels. There should be five pins (or traces or places to solder wires on) labeled 1, 2, 4, 8 and Common (sometimes just C). Those are the connections we’ll be using. On the switches in the kit there is another unused pin: J, or NOT COMMON.

If your switches are labeled 1 through 10 plus Common, you have the wrong type of switches. Some surplus houses have these very cheap because few people want them. They will not work with this board, and cannot be modified to work with it. The correct type of switch is a BCD TRUE OUTPUT switch.

Tracing back from the board, find the four wires labeled 1D through 8D. Solder wire 1D to connection 1 on the tens digit (that’s the right-most digit you have). Solder wire 2D to connection 2, 4D to connection 4, and 8D to connection 8.

Repeat the procedure for wires 1B through 8B on the hundreds digit, and wires 1A through 8A for the thousands digit. Move over to the other cable and do the same with “D” connecting to the ten-thousands digit, “C” to the hundred-thousands digit, “B” to the one megahertz digit, and “A” to the 10 megahertz digit.

Note that wire set A only has two wires, 1A and 2A. Leave the other two wires unconnected for now (we’ll use these in the receiver project).

Tie all the COMMON connections on the switches together and run a wire from there to the ground on the board. There is a pad just between U2 and the resistors for this.

Set all the switches to 0 and apply power to the board. First, check the power and ground pins on J2 for +5 and 0 volts. Then go across the data pins. All of these should read less than 0.2 volts.

If one doesn’t, trace it back through the adder to the EPROM. Is the adder getting a 5 volt input where it shouldn’t be? If not, either the adder is defective, there’s a short in some trace, or the adder may not be getting power and ground.

If the EPROM is putting out a 5 volt signal, check the pull-up resistors. At the junction of the resistors and the ribbon cables, all should read 5 volts. If any do not, you may
have mis-wired the switch or you may possibly have a short on the circuit board.

Now, set the switches to 1431300, and check the voltages again. You should have (from left to right on J2) 1000001011001110110011101100110100, where I indicates 5 volts and O indicates 0 volts. If not, trace the signal back as above.

If you’ve gotten this far, the board seems to be functional. We can give it the final test now. Remove power and attach it to the TW-1 DDB board by plugging the 50-pin cable to the 50-pin connectors on each board. Note: You shouldn’t have the diode board hooked up at the same time.

Hook the thumbwheel back up to 12 volts and hook a frequency counter to the output of the DDS board. As you change the switches, the DDS output should also change to your new setting. If it doesn’t change to the frequency you’ve got set, check the wiring on the switches (Did you hook a 4 up to a 1 by accident, like I did?).

When it does track correctly, you’re all done with the electronics. Take some time to gloop a little RTV or silicon bathtub caulk over the resistors and ribbon cable connections. This helps keep those connections from breaking while you install it.

Put it back in your TW1 case, attach the amplifier and start calling CQ. You’ve got a stable digital wideband VFO, and you’re on your way to having a complete, state-of-the-art DDS transceiver.

About the TW-1

The TW-1 is a modular Direct Digitally Synthesized radio. So far, the rig consists of the DDB VFO board that will cover from 3.2 Hz to 21.5 MHz in 3.2 Hz steps, the Class A amplifier board (with additional optional filtering), and three different frequency selection boards, the Thumbwheel Switch board described above, a computer-controlled parallel interface and a cheap, less functional diode matrix board. Feel free to design your own board for it (I’m still looking for a good receiver and a better amplifier . . . hint ... hint ...).

Kits for these boards are available from Elektronics at 12536 T.R.77, Findlay OH 45840, telephone (419) 422-8206, for $79 ppd. Circuit boards for the above are available from FAR Circuits, 18N640 Field Ct., Dundee IL 60118 for $20 plus $1.50 shipping and handling. Programmed EPROMS are available in small quantities from the author.

Future boards will include a receiver and bandpass filter, an improved amplifier, an up mixer to complete the HF coverage, and an SSB generator. Others planned include a fully digital front panel, a tracking signal generator, 6m and 2m transverters, and perhaps a different DDS board.

For more information, or if you’ve designed a board you’d like to tie into the TW-1, write to me at either of the following addresses:

jjw@seastar.org
or
John Welch
1307 N. Richmond Rd. Apt H
McHenry IL 60050
USA

### Parts List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Reference</th>
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<tr>
<td>C2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.1 μF ceramic</td>
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<tr>
<td>D1, D2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1N4001</td>
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<tr>
<td>J1</td>
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<td>Header 25X2</td>
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<tr>
<td>J2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12 volts in</td>
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<tr>
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<td>30</td>
<td>20k-1/8 watt (10k-20k OK)</td>
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<tr>
<td>U1</td>
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<td>LM7905</td>
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<tr>
<td>U2, U3, U4, U5, U6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>27C256</td>
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<tr>
<td>U7, U8, U9, U10, U11, U12</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>74L283 or 74HC283</td>
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<tr>
<td>U13, U14</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>BCD true out thumbwheel switches</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Electromagnetic Field Meter

Reduce exposure to potentially harmful electromagnetic fields. AlphaLab’s handheld TriField™ Meter measures AC electric fields, AC magnetic fields and radio/microwave power density. Find ground faults, AC current wires or measure high-field generators with the Magnetic setting (2 – 100 milligauss, 60 Hz); identify poorly grounded or shielded equipment, high VDT or fluorescent light fields, distinguish hot vs. ground wires with Electric setting (5 – 100 kV/m, 60 Hz); measure antenna radiation patterns, leaky microwave ovens, etc. on RF/microwave setting (50 MHz to 3 GHz, .01 to 1 mW/cm²).

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- or, write to
- Hamvention, Box 964, Dayton, OH 45401-0964
- Lodging Information: (513) 223-2612
  - (No Reservations by Phone)
- Flea Market Information: (513) 276-6932

### Lodging
- Please write to Lodging, Dayton Hamvention, Chamber Plaza, 5th & Main Streets, Dayton, OH 45402-2400 or refer to our 1993 Hamvention program for a listing of hotel/motels in the Dayton area.

### Special Awards
- Nominations are requested for Amateur of the Year, Special Achievement and Technical Excellence awards. Refer to the Hamvention Program for nomination form or contact Hamvention Awards Chairman, Box 964, Dayton, OH 45401-0964.

### 1994 Deadlines
- Award Nominations: March 1
- Advance Registration and Banquet
  - USA - April 8
  - Canada - April 1
- Flea Market Space: February 1

### Flea Market
- Flea Market Tickets (valid all 3 days) will be sold IN ADVANCE ONLY. No spaces sold at gate. A maximum of 3 spaces per person (non-transferable). Electricity is available in a portion of the last Flea Market row for $40 additional per space. Rental tables and chairs are not available in the Flea Market. Vendors **MUST** order an admission ticket when ordering Flea Market spaces. Please send a separate check for Flea Market space(s) and admission ticket(s). Spaces will be allocated by the Hamvention committee from all orders received by February 1. Please use 1st class mail only.
- Notification of Flea Market space assignment will be mailed by March 15, 1994. Checks will not be deposited until after the selection process is complete.

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- Novice thru Extra exams scheduled Saturday and Sunday only. Send FCC form 610 (Aug 1985 or later) - with requested elements shown at top of form, copy of present license and check for prevailing rates (payable to ARRL/VEC) to Exam Registration, 708 Mapleside Dr. Trotwood, OH 45426

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**Flea Market tickets Please enclose two checks**

- Send admission tickets only if flea market space(s) assigned.
- Send admission tickets regardless of flea market space assignment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How Many</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Admission</td>
<td>$11.00*</td>
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<td>(valid all 3 days)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grand Banquet</td>
<td>$22.00**</td>
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<td>Alt. Act. Luncheon</td>
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<td>(Saturday)</td>
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<td>Flea Market $</td>
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<td>Electricity add $40.00/space</td>
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<td>Covered tent $215.00 ea.</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong> $</td>
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* $14.00 at door
**$24.00 at door, if available

**Admission ticket must be ordered with flea market tickets**

**How Many**

Name ______________ Call ______________

Address ______________

City ______ State ____ Zip+4 _______ - _______

Daytime Phone # ( ) __________ Evening Phone # ( ) __________

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**HAMVENTION is sponsored by the Dayton Amateur Radio Association Inc.**
The CS-800 Full Duplex Interconnect is both a phone patch and a repeater controller/maker. When connected to a repeater, it can perform the basic repeater control functions and/or phone patch functions. When connected to a dual-band radio, it has the ability to make the dual-band radio a "legal" one-way crossband repeater and/or allow for phone patch functions. It is not designed for simplex operation.

The CS-800 provides all of the required controls for repeater operation. You set the CW identification, the identification time interval, the hang time, the time-out timer, and the courtesy beep CW character. The repeater can be turned on or off remotely via DTMF tones.

The CS-800 also provides a slew of phone patch functions and options. The unit is capable of tone or pulse dialing. There are nine programmable speed-dial memories. The phone patch can be operated either full-duplex or semi-duplex. When in the semi-duplex mode, the mobile side of the conversation is not transmitted. Instead, beeps are sent over the air while the mobile is transmitting. This allows for a little privacy. You also set the activity timer, the time-out timer, and the identification options. It is possible to block the dialing of numbers over 10 digits in length. This prohibits dialing numbers out of the local area code. Four prefix restrictions are also available. Restrictions can be any number or combinations of numbers, such as 1, 0, 976, etc. Two access codes for the phone patch are available. One of the access codes can be set to override the toll and prefix dialing restrictions. Manual dialing can be disabled. With manual dialing disabled, dialing is limited to those numbers stored in the nine speed-dial memories.

An optional plug-in relay is available. It can be activated remotely and can be configured as either a normally open or normally closed switch. Some radios need this relay to key the transmitter.

Installation

The manual does a good job of explaining the installation, setup, and programming instructions. You must have some technical skill and ability to install this unit. [Editor's Note: See the factory postscript at the end of this review for more information.]

The Audio-In must be connected to either the discriminator output or the high side of the receiver's volume control. A COS (Carrier Operated Squelch) input is required. It must be connected to a point that has a voltage swing when a signal is received. You may choose to use your radio's CTCSS decode ability; just connect the COS to the logical output that goes either high or low when the properly encoded signal is received.

The Audio-Out will connect to the mike-high line.

The PTT connects to the transmitter's PTT line. It sends the PTT line to ground through a transistor. If your transmitter is keyed differently, the optional auxiliary relay will furnish a relay closure to key your transmitter.

The power requirement of the CS-800 is 12 volts at 300 mA. It is reverse polarity protected and has a low voltage sensor that will shut the unit off if the voltage drops too low. This protects the EEPROM's programming.

There are level adjustment pots for the mobile-to-land level, land-to-mobile level, DTMF level, status tones levels, CW ID levels, COS threshold level, and repeater audio. There is also a hybrid alignment procedure that lessens the feedback when using the full-duplex phone patch with a full-duplex rig. The instructions are clear and easy to follow.

Inside the cover is a keypad and a two-digit LED display. They are used to program the unit. The manual's programming instructions are easy to follow, and when you are done, the program is saved in the EEPROM. The LED display also shows the DTMF tones as they are received and decoded.

The Law

Although the CS-800 was made primarily for commercial use, it can be put to good use in the amateur service. There are features in this unit that, if used or used improperly, would be illegal on the amateur bands. It is your responsibility to see that the specific application and use is legal.

Many of the newer dual-band rigs offer crossband repeater operation. However, without a three-minute timer, or automatic station identification every 10 minutes, the legality of using these rigs as repeaters has been questioned. The CS-800 will allow you to operate a legal one-way crossband repeater by providing for all the required automatic controls. There is also a question as to whether a dual-band 2 meter/440 radio used for phone
patching is an auxiliary station. If it is an auxiliary station, you must transmit to it on the specific frequencies allowed by Part 97 of the FCC rules.

If you are setting up a repeater operation, consider setting up your frequencies with the local repeater coordinator.

User Observations

My CS-800 is connected to an Alinco DR-570T 2 meter/440 dual-band radio. The Audio-In is connected to the high side of the volume control. The COS is connected to the CTCSS decode board. A home-brewed rotary switch box allows the radio's mute input and PTT to be connected to either the CS-800, a TNC, or the hand mike.

Whenever I am doing using the DR-570T on packet or for a QSO, I set the two VFOs and the rotary switch to the preset phone patch settings. Then I just have to remember to turn off the system before I leave the house.

The hybrid circuitry does a good job of reducing feedback when working a full-duplex phone patch using a full-duplex mobile. Most people say that it sounds like I am on a cordless phone. Working the patch with a dual-band handheld talkie is a little tricky because of feedback. If you can turn off the HT's full-duplex, the feedback will be eliminated and it will operate as if you were using a repeater phone patch. You can also use an earphone with the HT and retain the full-duplex convenience.

I have used the repeater function with my dual-band radios. As expected, it performs well, but feedback is a problem. The only way to eliminate the feedback is to turn off the radio's full-duplex feature or to use an earphone. The repeater option can be used to allow a distant repeater that you can hear, but not reach with an HT. Keep in mind that mobile radios are not made to be repeaters. They will burn out if run at full power for long periods.

Conclusions

My CS-800 has been in use for two years and has not had a single problem. I purchased it so that I didn't have to use the local repeater for phone patches when I was near my home. I wanted the insurance of having a second patch available both for personal emergencies and for when I'm involved in local emergency management. Using your own phone patch gives you a little more privacy than using the local repeater, and working full-duplex is so much better than semi-duplex that most people on the other end don't even realize you are on a phone patch unless you tell them. From my town there is only one repeater with autopatch capabilities that can be accessed with an HT. Boy was I glad I had the CS-800 when that system went off the air for a year and a half while it changed locations!

While the CS-800 has served me well at emergencies, most of my phone patches are to other hams for short QSOs.

Factory Postscript: Sometime after the author purchased his unit, instructions were added to give the user a choice of connecting the CS-800 internally or externally. The author has described the internal connection method. When the external connection method is used, the only connections made to your dual-band radio are to the mike and speaker jacks, which can be accomplished with minimal technical skill. When connected externally, the CS-800 operates correctly as a Full Duplex Interconnect, but the repeater controller mode will not operate. Most amateur installations use the external connection method for ease of installation and because the repeater controller is not used in most installations.
The Ten-Tec Scout

Easy, affordable and best of all, fun!

Since the introduction of the microprocessor into ham radio, we've seen the size of our transceivers go down. At the same time, we also have seen the complexity of their operation go through the roof. Is there an affordable blend of microprocessor technology and simple easy-to-use circuitry available?

Well, yes there is. It's called the Scout and it's made by the folks at Ten-Tec. Ten-Tec calls it their model 555. The Scout is a small transceiver with a microprocessor mated with time-proven analog circuits. The entire package is affordable, even for the ham with a slim budget. And talk about easy to use! Getting on the air when you're new to ham radio can sometimes be a real Maalox moment. That's not the case with the Scout. It's made to be simple to use, and that's especially pleasing to the new ham. Old-timers will like the ease of use, too.

An Introduction

The receiver has a superbhet design using an IF of 6.144 MHz. The Scout's superhet receiver is single-conversion. Receiver sensitivity is 0.35 µV for 10 dB @ 2.5 kHz bandwidth. The dynamic range is 85 dB 2.5 kHz bandwidth.

Monoband operation with plug-in modules allows you to cover all the ham bands. That's operation from 160 meters through 10 meters. There is some overshoot on all bands. A large 0.56" four-digit LED display has 100 Hz resolution. The actual transmitted CW signal is 750 Hz below the display frequency on 160, 80, 40 and 30 meters. The transmitted CW frequency is 750 Hz above the displayed frequency on the higher bands. The display will show you the receive signal's frequency minus the MHz digit. That digit is printed on the front of each module. The microprocessor has no control over the output of the VFO, except for the Frequency Lock System, or FLS. The microprocessor adds features to the Scout, while analog circuits provide the muscle.

The optional noise blanker takes care of ignition noise while you're hammering down the road. The patented "Jones" filter is front-panel-adjustable from 500 Hz to 2.5 kHz. Full CW QSK, a Ten-Tec tradition, and push-to-talk SSB round out the features.

The Scout provides a solid 50 watts of RF output to the antenna while drawing a scant 10 amps from a 13.8 volt power supply. If the cigar lighter in your automobile will handle the current, and some of them won't, you can power the Scout directly from it. On receive, the Scout requires 600 mA. The Scout can be tilted up by the bail handle. The entire pack-

age weighs in at only 5 lb. 3 oz.

A Closer Look at the Scout

The Scout is a mix of both old technology and the high-tech stuff of today. The VFO used by the Scout is a permeability-tuned oscillator, or PTO. Ten-Tec has been using these for years in their many transceivers, such as the Argyll line and the Corsair line. This time around the Scout has a new wrinkle with the Frequency Lock System.

The Scout uses a RISC, or Reduced Instruction Set Computer, to control several main functions of the Scout. It takes care of the LED display, and emulates a Curtis type B lamic keyer with adjustable speed from 5 to 50 wpm. You can tell Ten-Tec has always been a CW operator's rig; the default speed is 25 wpm. When you put the SPEED-RIT switch in the speed position, the current keyer speed comes out on the display. To change the speed, you hit the DAH paddle to decrease speed or hit the DIT paddle to increase the speed. The speed changes one word per minute for each dit or dah. Since there is no internal back-up battery, any speed changes will be lost at power down and the speed will be reset at 25 wpm every time you turn on the Scout.

The Frequency Lock System

The largest task for the computer is the FLS. The Frequency Lock System is complex, so I'll try and explain it in as simple a concept as I can.

The main VFO is a permeability-tuned oscillator, or PTO. The oscillator covers 2.2 to 2.7 MHz, with some overlapping on the band edges.

When you finish tuning a signal, the microprocessor waits for approximately two seconds before allowing the system to lock. This allows the operator to make fine adjustments to the frequency without the microprocessor thinking it's drifting, and correcting. The frequency reading is then stored in a register for reference. The microprocessor compares each new reading with the reference reading and if the difference is in excess of a preset amount, it automatically corrects the PTO by means of a varactor diode. The theoretical stability is to +/- 10 Hz compared with the frequency counter reading.

Since RIT is used intentionally to make small frequency corrections, a circuit was added to detect any movement of the RIT control and shut off the lock feature. This is indicated in the display by the right-hand decimal point being lit when the system is not locked.

The maximum amount of drift correction is approximately +/- 600 Hz. The drift correction system is reset when any tuning is done or if the power is turned off and then back on. If frequency drift is within 10 Hz of the previ-

---

Photo A. The Ten-Tec Scout. Simple, affordable and fun.
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**FT-1000D**
Fun's fun, but you can be very serious with this heavy-duty competitor. Dual receivers, 250 watt output, 200 memories and 108 dB dynamic range gives you the performance edge.

**FT-840**
This new transceiver delivers the fun and performance you're looking for while staying on a budget. It has 700 watt output. 100 memories, DCS, IF Shift/FEI front end and a general coverage receiver.

**FT-736R**
Satellite and all-mode 2W/70cM work gets exciting with this full-feature transceiver. Many features plus room for 2 more bands gives value and performance.

**FT-530**
The newest member of the dual band family. This high-end sports auto tone squelch, 20 memory channels, automatic power off, built-in VOX. Dual in-band receive feature, built-in cross band repeat function and much more.

**FT-416G**
This VHF handheld transceiver provides the latest features-auto tone squelch, automatic battery saver, automatic power off, DTMF encoder, CTCSS encode/decode, TOT/PG, backlit keyboard and display and a choice of two colors (black or gray). FT-919 UHF version available.

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**ICOM**

**FT-1000D**
A blend of high performance features borrowed from the FT-1000 family are combined in this affordable transceiver. Pass band tuning, variable notch filter, variable noise blanking/VOX and antenna tuning are included.

**FT-890/AT**
This dual band mobile features 210 memories, cross band repeat, backlit keypad, built-in decoder and a serial interface. Dual watch capability rounds out this TS-999S VHF/FM transceiver. Painted ready.

**FT-5100**
The removale front panel lets you dual band FM with 49 memories, 10 DTMF autodial memories, A.R.S. CTCSS encode, digital squelch and ICOM's standard line.

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CIRCLE 153 ON READER SERVICE CARD

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Prices subject to change without notice
In SSB transmit, the frequency correction works as it does in receive. CW operation is more complex. If the internal keyer is being used, it will take preference over any other operation. There will be no correction during CW transmit but, since it is a QSK system, corrections are made between characters, words and any other pauses. To minimize error when transmitting CW, the correction window is increased from +/- 40 Hz to +/- 100 Hz. When the transmission is over, the frequency is compared to the reference, and if less than 100 Hz, is corrected. After the correction, the window is reset to the +/- 40 Hz value.

The Manual
Ten-Tec has always had great manuals with all of their products. The manual for the Scout is no exception. It contains a description of every control and every jack on the rig. A complete circuit description of each and every module making up the Scout is also inside the manual. This is very handy for fixing the rig should the need arise. What? Fix your own rig? Yes, it is very possible and easier than you think. If you have a problem with the Scout, a phone call to Ten-Tec's service department may be able to step you through to find a bad board. Ten-Tec will send you a replacement board in exchange for your defective board on a 30-day billing invoice. You remove the suspect board and return it to Ten-Tec for full credit. If that won’t fix the problem, then send the complete unit to Ten-Tec. Their service is legendary.

Using the Scout on the Air
When you first look at the Scout, you’ll notice something strange: The lack of control knobs! Best of all, you don’t have to wade through several displays of menus either. That’s because the Scout is built to be simple to use! If you already have an antenna up, and a source of power, you can have the Scout up and running in as little as five minutes.

There is no band switch. To change a band, you remove the band module and replace it with another one. Just like that, your monobander just changed bands. I did not see any explanation in the manual about powering down to change the band modules, but it would be a good idea. On the other hand, I’ve just pulled one out and swapped in another one with the power on. Nothing happened, so I guess it’s all right to do. There is a small lever on each module so you can pull it out of the case. Of course, the module mounts up front, next to the display.

The modules contain the low-pass filters for their particular band and the mixer/crystal oscillator to convert the PTO to the correct local oscillator frequency. There is also a 3 MHz
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CIRCLE 147 ON READER SERVICE CARD
low-pass filter in each module to keep the 50 watts of RF out of the PTO circuits. A coaxial jack and plug arrangement route the RF in and out, while an edge-card-type plug and jack connect the rest of the circuitry to the Scout. Each module is about the size of a pack of cigarettes. One module of your choice comes with the Scout. Extra modules are $25 each.

You'll need a power source capable of at least 10 amps to fire up the Scout. Ten-Tec makes two different power supplies for the Scout in case you don't have one: A linear model and a high-efficiency switcher weighing only three pounds.

A standard SO-239 antenna socket is used to connect your antenna to the Scout. The analog meter measures RF power and SWR. You flip a switch on the back of the Scout to read SWR, otherwise you set it to read forward power. The tune switch places the rig in transmit and reduces the RF output to 15 watts. You don't need to worry about calibrating the meter, it's done for you automatically.

You tune the Scout with the main tuning knob. The tuning is stiff, and it's suppose to be that way. You're moving a slug in and out of a coil. You won't find a finger spinner hole on this knob. The stiffness is kinda nice when bouncing around mobile—the VFO won't be accidentally bounced off frequency by a rough ride. There are no memories to mess with or dual VFOs to get you into trouble (like operating out of band as so many of us did a while back).

Of course, you can turn the RIT on (the RIT has +/-1 kHz of range) and fine-tune a station, and you can use the variable bandwidth filter to cut out QRM. This is especially helpful during CW. You can set the Jones filter to just the right amount of filtering required by band conditions. There is no RF gain control on the Scout. There's plenty of receive audio from the Scout, even with its small internal speaker. You can use an external speaker or headphones, too. A front panel 1/4" stereo jack allows you to use your walkthine headphones with the Scout. To use my mono headphones with the Scout I had to insert the plug halfway to cut off the internal speaker, or all the way to have audio in both the internal speaker and headphones at the same time.

There is no sideband select switch either. That's done for you automatically. The Scout selects lower sideband on 160 through 40 meters and upper sideband on the rest of the bands.

If you want to operate CW you close your key, or you can use the built-in keyer. The sidetone level is adjustable (from an access hole on the bottom of the Scout), but not the pitch. The access hole requires a fine jeweler's screwdriver and a steady hand. If some SSB grabs you, you push the microphone button. The only adjustment is the setting of the microphone gain control. Adjust it so the LED flashes on voice peaks. There is no mode control.

I like to listen to CW with the filters wider than most people do. This is very easy to do with the Jones filter and the Scout. But, if you have the filter too wide and a strong signal is in the bandpass, the AGC will be controlled by the stronger signal. The fix is simple: Just tighten up the bandpass of the receiver. A simple turn of a knob is all it takes.

The internal keyer requires a 1/8" plug and the microphone requires a four-pin connector. Both are supplied by Ten-Tec. It's interesting to note that Ten-Tec has supplied all the Radio Shack part numbers for various plugs and adapters. That's a nice touch and it makes life easier for the new operator, too.

Impressions

The receiver in the Scout holds up quite well on the air. Granted, if you connect the Scout to a large super antenna and then compare it to something out of the same price range, you will be able to tell the difference. I used one of the pre-production Scouts during this year's Field Day, and had no complaints about the receiver. Yes, it did get swamped from the other stations we had set up, but they all got hit just as bad.
With 50 watts of RF, you're only 1/2 S-unit below that of a 100 watt rig. The difference between 50 watts and 100 watts is only 3 dB. An S-unit is defined as 6 dB. You'll have no trouble making and keeping a QSO with the power of the Scout. Under bad band conditions, sometimes 100 watts won't cut it, either. You can get the Scout in a QRP version for about $26 less, but I don't recommend it for a first-time ham. While God knows QRP is great fun, beginners in ham radio should have the benefit of 50 watts to get their feet wet. You can turn down the power of the Scout to QRP levels, but you'll end up losing transmitter efficiency.

Unsolicited comments from stations complemented the transmit audio on SSB. I used the hand-held Ten-Tec microphone for SSB. Microphone input is 200 to 1000 ohms and it accepts microphones with 5 mV output. The microphone jack will also supply a low-voltage, low-current source for electrets.

I used the Scout on AMTOR with good results. It's more than stable to use just about any digital mode. I did not try RTTY. Since the heat sink gets very warm, almost hot on long-winded SSB QSOs, running full key down would require some sort of extra cooling, like a small fan. Be advised, though, that the Scout's main purpose in life is CW and SSB. Running digital modes is quite possible with the Scout, but you'll need to keep the PA heat sink cool.

Since the Scout selects the proper sideband for phone use, I had to adjust the software I used to invert the receive signal and the transmit as well. Most digital modes are done on lower sideband.

And, of course, what can you say about Ten-Tec's legendary QSK for CW? I operated with both the internal keyer and an external keyer. The sidetone is a pleasant 750 Hz, to match the offset during transmit.

The Scout is really at home in your car running HF mobile. A mobile mounting bracket is available. The noise blanker works very well with ignition-type noise pulses, I highly recommend this option for mobile use. Using less than perfect mobile antennas, I have been able to work states all over the country. Most don't believe me when I tell them I'm running only 50 watts mobile.

The Scout is also happy sitting on your operating table. While it's true, the Scout does not have all the bells and whistles of some of the other rigs in use today, it will still give you quite a lot of operating pleasure. The Scout is especially appealing to the new ham on a tight budget. On one or two band modules (you get one with the Scout) would be all you need. The most popular modules are 40, 30, and 20 meters.

It's not a contest rig, and it was never designed to be one. However, I plan to put the Scout though this up-and-coming QO World Wide DX contest this October. I did use the Scout on the QRP ARCI CW contest with excellent results.

The Scout would be an ideal second rig also. You could throw it under your arm, grab the microphone with the other hand, and set up an emergency communication center in minutes.

What really took me by surprise while doing this review was a comment my wife made. With a basement full of radios and other electronic equipment, she said, "Why, I might even be able to operate this one. I don't think I could break it if I did something wrong." That's an interesting point. You can't do anything wrong that will hurt the Scout. There are no memories to overwrite, no dual VFO to worry about, and no complex multi-function knobs either. I could just see Donna sitting down in front of an IC-781. All I'd be saying would be: "Don't touch this knob, don't touch that, and watch out for this, but don't worry about that one."

So, no matter where you are, be it camping, tooling down the road, or operating from home, the Scout will provide you with a lot of fun. In fact, I had such a good time with the Scout, Ten-Tec won't be getting this one back. I bought it!

Overall, I think Ten-Tec summed it up the best: "The Scout is easy, affordable and best of all, fun!"

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The FOXBOX
A voice ID T-hunt controller.
by Rex Drake KI5GH

Do you need a simple, effective controller for use during foxhunts? I wanted such a device, but was unable to find one that fit my desires. Most controller circuits use some form of PROM chip, which I did not want to use. I did find a controller circuit that used 8-bit shift registers to form a programmable memory. To get the required number of programmable bits to create the memory, the device needs 16 register chips. Buying this many chips could become expensive and the device still can only operate in CW.

I was browsing through the local Radio Shack and found a chip which intrigued me. The ISD1000A is billed as a voice record and playback IC. Even though the chip is somewhat expensive, the price is roughly equal to, or slightly cheaper than, buying a PROM or buying 16-shift register chips. The ISD1000A can be used to identify a hidden transmitter with voice, or in CW like the other controller circuits I discovered.

The ID Circuit

The ISD1000A comes packaged with application notes. I made a few changes to the “simple record and playback” circuit. The chip has an addressable memory. I decided to use the memory to store a single message - so the addressing circuitry was not used. I obtained the microphone recommended by the application notes. The notes and the microphone differ slightly in the circuits required to power the electret mike. The data included with the mike described a simpler circuit than that included in the notes. I used the simpler approach and have encountered no problems. My final modifications were made to the speaker output of the ISD1000A. I inserted a 1k potentiometer (R11) which can be used to adjust the audio level sent to the transmitter. I also included a 1:1 audio transformer to provide isolation between the ISD1000A and the transmitter. Other than these changes, I built the circuit as described in the notes.

The Timer Circuits

Two timers are required for the FOXBOX. I used a 556 dual-timer IC to reduce the circuit size. The chip includes two separate 555 timer circuits; the other timer is needed in the FOXBOX.
timers. Timer 1 controls the overall time period of the FOXBOX. The timer is used in the astable mode to provide a continuous repeating cycle. At the end of every timer cycle, the ID circuit is activated. The time period is adjustable by use of a potentiometer for R4. The cycle adjusts between approximately 30 and 90 seconds. A 1 megohm pot, used for R4, will allow for timer periods up to approximately 200 or 300 seconds.

The second timer is used to control the time the transmitter is held in the transmit mode. Timer 2 operates in the monostable mode. A trigger signal is needed to start the timer cycle, which runs for a set time period. The trigger signal is provided by Timer 1 at the end of each of its cycles. Timer 2's cycle adjusts via R1, providing a period of 10 to 25 seconds. The adjustable period allows keying of the transmitter only as long as the ID message lasts.

**Keying Circuit**

I built several radio keying circuits before I found one which works reliably in this application. I wanted to be able to key several different radios with the circuit. Therefore, the circuit could not be built specifically for any particular radio. One of the requirements I had for this device was the electrical isolation of the timer from the radio's press-to-talk (PTT) circuitry. I wanted the isolation to prevent current flow between the two circuits. I did not want audio signals interfering with the timer output. When using my HT for the fox, the mike and PTT circuits have to be placed in series.

I solved the keying problem by using an optoisolator. The optoisolator IC contains an infrared LED and an infrared phototransistor. The two components are connected only by an infrared light beam. The isolator's LED is driven by the output of the transmit timer.
Figure 1. FOXBOX circuit schematic. Notes: All capacitance values in microfarads. For ICOM and similar HTs, short pins 2 and 3 of J3.

(Timer 2). The LED current is limited by R12. When the LED is lit, the phototransistor is turned "on," acting as a PTT switch to key the transmitter. R13 limits the current from the radio's PTT circuit to avoid destroying the phototransistor. The resistor value may need adjustment to allow reliable keying of some rigs. Ohm's Law can be used to calculate R13.

Let R equal the value of R13. V is the voltage measured at the radio's PTT pin. I is the maximum current desired to flow through R13. Try to set the current at about 20 mA. Do not let the current become greater than 100 mA or the optoisolator could be destroyed.

The optoisolator I used is not available at Radio Shack. To build a FOXBOX entirely from Radio Shack parts, a small 5V relay (#275-240) can be substituted for U4, R12, and R13. The relay coil is connected directly to the output of Timer 2. The relay's normally open (NO) contacts can then be used for the PTT switch.

FOXBOX Power

The FOXBOX is designed to operate from 8V to 12V battery power. The circuitry actually operates at 5V. A 7805 voltage regulator (U1) is used to achieve the nec-

Figure 2. Original and optional keying circuits for the FOXBOX.
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"Dear SGC:
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As you'll see, the Smartuner is mounted under the peak of the roof and two #8 stranded insulated wires run under the eaves down from the peak and down either side of the building. Each is 45 feet long. I hope you can see this in the close up picture. This antenna only took a few hours to install and no one noticed us doing anything as it looked like we were working on the eaves!
When we fired it up, the system tuned perfectly on every band. My client is pleased and even asked me to send along her picture, but she had to hide her features because there are still a lot of people in the retirement community who don't realize she's running 9 band DX.
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By the way, I worked Madrid, Spain from the car using the SG 2000, SG-303 and Quick Mount System the other day around 1 PM local time. Believe it or not, I had a better signal than almost all the fixed stations here in the LA area. Keep it up and best 73's"

Jerry Davis, KK6YO

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essary 5 volts. No filtering capacitors are used, due to the DC input. Reverse polarity protection is provided by a IN4001 rectifier diode.

Construction
The entire device was constructed on a breadboard in order to debug the individual circuits before actual construction. After debugging, I built the prototype on a 3" by 4" piece of perfboard. Perfboard construction requires careful attention to correct wiring connections. A printed circuit board would be

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Pin Assignments for J3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>PTT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>PTT Ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mike Ground</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: For use with ICOM or similar handhelds, jumper pins 2 and 3 together in the interface cable plug.

helpful for preventing wiring mistakes.

I mounted most of the components on the top side of the circuit board. The three adjustable resistors and the microphone were mounted on the underside of the board. The underside mounting is due to the board's location close to the inside of the case. I drilled three holes in the case in order to allow for timer and mike level adjustments to be made externally just before hiding the fox. A fourth hole was made to allow direct access to the microphone.

I chose to use a readily available ABS plastic case, even though it offers no RF shielding. To date, I have not experienced any problems with RF interference.

For hiding, I wanted to use a piece of large-diameter PVC pipe to house the FOXBOX and transmitter. The pipe would help with disguising the fox and would also provide protection to the devices inside. Because the FOXBOX was to be placed in the pipe, I wanted all of the external jacks and

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MADE IN THE U.S.A
The Fox Box

Continued from page 47

If the placement goal with one exception: I did not leave enough room on the end of the timer case to place the jack for an external monitoring speaker. Placing the jack on the side of the case caused only a minor problem because the speaker would not be used when the FOXBOX was hidden. Careful attention should allow all jacks and switches to be placed on the end of the case.

Connectors and Switches

Three external connection jacks and two switches are used for the FOXBOX. For the power jack, I chose a coaxial power connector identical to the one used by my ICOM HT. The speaker uses a standard 1/8-inch phono jack. I chose to use a 5-pin DIN plug for interfacing the radio. Any 4-or-more-pin jack would have worked well. The DIN plug was the least expensive option explored.

I wanted the switches to be low-profile slide switches. A DPDT switch is required for playback/record selection. An SPST switch is required for power. I used two small DPDT switches because they were easily available.

Operation

Operating the FOXBOX is straightforward. Apply 8 to 12 VDC, then put the play/recorder switch (S2) into the RECORD position. Speak at a normal level into the microphone to record a message up to approximately 20 seconds long. The message must not be long enough to entirely fill U3's memory or message playback may not occur properly. At the end of the message, place S2 back in the PLAY position. The newly recorded message will now play back once at the end of every cycle of Timer 1.

An interface cable is required between the FOXBOX and the hidden transmitter. I want to be able to use two different radios for the hidden T. The first radio, an Alinco 570 uses a four-conductor interface cable to carry PTT, PTT ground, MIC, and MIC ground signals. The second radio, an ICOM 02-AT handheld, only needs a two-conductor cable. To use the HT, the MIC signal from the FOXBOX is placed in series with the PTT ground connection.

I had originally intended to use a third switch in the FOXBOX to accomplish the series MIC connection for HT use. I decided not to use the switch and instead just shortened the appropriate pins in the interface cable connector. The decision to eliminate the switch saves the space required to mount the switch on the case.

Conclusions

Designing and building the FOXBOX was quite fun. If the relay keying circuit is counted, I achieved my goal of building the device entirely of parts available at any Radio Shack store. Future improvements to the FOXBOX could include filters for the audio output. Addressing circuitry could be used to allow the record and playback of several short messages by the ISD1000A. The FOXBOX will serve well to control many types of hidden transmitters. If the FOX is to be hidden for a long period of time, provide plenty of battery capacity for the transmitter. The FOXBOX itself draws only a small amount of power so large batteries are not needed. Creative housings for the entire FOXBOX package will allow limitless hiding possibilities. Let the imagination fly.

References:

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CIRCLE 149 ON READER SERVICE CARD
The Commercial General
Radiotelephone Operator License

Pass that test!

by Gordon West WB6NOA

You may remember the FCC's very tough examination for the First Class Radiotelephone Operator License, better known simply as the "1st phone." This license necessary to work on and adjust broadcast radio equipment. If you worked on two-way radios, you needed the "2nd phone." And if you operated over boat radios that carried passengers for hire, you needed the "3rd class license."

Then the FCC lumped the 1st and 2nd class licenses into one common license called the Commercial General Radiotelephone License, and gave it lifetime status. Then the Commission went on to deregulate the land mobile radio service maintenance laws, and threw out the requirement that fixing this equipment required the GROL (General Radiotelephone Operator License).

But the rules still require that all technicians who repair and adjust marine and aviation radios must have a GROL to work on transmitter sections. The radar endorsement is also necessary if the technician goes inside a ship's radar for internal adjustments.

Meanwhile, the FCC has been hit with cutbacks. The commission was not able to keep up with a current question pool or a schedule of when the GROL examinations could be offered. In fact, there was a period about a year ago when the FCC would not give an applicant the exam unless that applicant could prove that he or she really needed the license in the first place!

So now it's a whole new ball game—the commercial radiotelephone operator license is fast becoming that coveted "wallpaper" to get. The good news is, the GROL exam has never been easier!

Recently, the FCC released "new" (ha) test questions and appointed nine private organizations to administer the examinations. These private organizations are called Commercial Operator License Examination Managers or "COLEMs." Serving the amateur radio operator who wants to take the new tests is our familiar W5YI VEC group (telephone: 817/461-6443), working as a COLEM under the name "National Radio Examiners Division." Commercial examinations are given by the same team of W5YI examiners who give ham tests, and they very well could offer the GROL test right after the amateur radio tests.

"The COLEM system is similar to the VEC system in that a specified number of questions are selected for the written exami-
nation from a publicly-released pool of questions and multiple choices,” comments Fred Maia W5YI. “The National Radio Examiners Division of the W5YI Group is organized into seven testing regions, and we are happy to supply any amateur operator or any test candidate with a list of test center managers.”

The Commercial General Radiotelephone License consists of Element 1 questions covering rules and regulations and Element 3 questions covering technical skills. There are 170 questions covering marine radio operator Element 1 rules and regulations, and you must answer correctly at least 18 out of 24 questions from the Element 1 pool.

There are 729 questions found in the commercial Element 3 pool, and you must answer correctly at least 57 out of 76 questions to pass the Element 3 test. And now, here’s where it gets interesting for the amateur radio operator... the Element 3 technical examination for the Commercial General Radiotelephone License is broken up into eight sub-elements:

1. Operating procedures—three questions
2. Radiowave propagation—three questions
3. Radio practice—five questions
4. Electrical principles—16 questions
5. Circuit components—13 questions
6. Practical circuits—22 questions
7. Signals & emissions—nine questions
8. Antennas & feedlines—five questions

Similar to a ham test, a specific number of questions must be used out of each sub-element. And where did these questions come from? They were submitted by a very few interested parties when the word went out that the FCC was looking for new updated technical questions. In fact, the response was so poor that the Commission needed to come up with hundreds of questions to add to the few questions that were submitted for this pool.

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178 new questions modified from old commercial exams

Hang on, it gets better if you have already studied the Advanced and Extra Class ham question pools—you now know at least two-thirds of what could be asked on the commercial test. Here is the precise breakdown between the commercial questions and the ham question pool:

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These questions will remain unchanged for at least a year—but when it comes time to revise the Element 1 and 3 questions, you can be assured that most of the amateur-type Element 3 questions will be replaced with some real "brain busters" that will have little or no amateur radio question heritage.

Amateur radio Advanced and Extra Class study guides adequately explain how to solve for two-thirds of the commercial Element 3 questions. The following books could help you get through the "new" questions, plus add tremendous background behind all commercial questions:

- Practice Tests, GROL Exams, Veley, Tab Books.
- Electronic Communication, Shrader, McGraw-Hill.

The combined Element 1 and Element 3 question-and-answer pool is available for $12.95 from Gordon West Radio School, 2414 College Drive, Costa Mesa CA 92626.

There is more good news for licensed Extra Class amateurs—you have already satisfied the 2nd class radiotelegraph CW Element 1 and 2 requirements, having passed your 20 wpm code test. Extra Class hams who have passed the ham 20 wpm requirements won’t need to take the 16 wpm groups/20 wpm test. Soon the Commission will release the question pool for ship radar endorsement. Element 8. They will also release the question pools for radio operator and radio maintainer licenses to operate satellite radio systems aboard U.S. flag vessels.

So if you are a technical ham and are looking for one more piece of "wallpaper" to put up at the shack, consider taking the commercial Element 1 and commercial Element 3 examinations—a total of 100 questions on the combined tests—and earn your Commercial General Radiotelephone ticket. Even though this license is no longer required for the maintenance of land mobile radio gear, it is still a good license to have—it could cover you if you ever need to pop open a marine radio, a radar system, or an aviation transceiver. And with two-thirds of the questions coming straight out of the amateur radio question pool, the time to take the test is RIGHT NOW.

Element 1 (was Element 1 and 2): Basic radio laws and operating requirements; 24 questions out of a 170-question pool.

Element 3: Electronic fundamentals and techniques to adjust and repair marine and aviation radios; 76 questions out of a 729-question pool.

Element 5: Radiotelegraph operating practices; 50 questions out of a 250-question pool.

Element 6: Advanced radiotelegraph operating procedures; 100 questions out of a 500-question pool.

Element 7: Global maritime distress and safety service practices and regulations; 76 questions out of a 360-question pool. The FCC is soliciting this question pool now.

Element 8: Ship radar, technical, theory, and practice; 50 questions out of a 250-question pool. The FCC is soliciting questions now.

Element 9: Global maritime distress and safety service radio maintenance questions; 50 questions, 250-question pool. The FCC is presently looking for input to the pool. 72 questions out of a 972-question pool.
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Marc I. Leavey, M.D., W3AZJR
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I've got to start out this month with a vivid memory. One year ago this month, my family joined most of the East Coast in welcoming the Blizzard of '93. This "storm of the century" arrived late on Friday, March 12, 1993, and continued through most of the day on Saturday, March 13. It remains as a vivid memory to my family, as my daughter's Bat Mitzvah was scheduled for that weekend. After two years of planning, studying, and arranging, we had to cope with the unexpected and regroup. She had her Bat Mitzvah three months later, and all came out OK, but that frosty weekend remains as a symbol of the unexpected, and the need to be able to adapt to the situation. After all, isn't that one of the things ham radio prepares us all for? Anyway, just thought I'd share a memory with you, my friends.

CoCo Programs

Keeping with the theme of the unexpected, I received a letter from Ed Barr K2HD of Spring Hill, Florida, who says that he is still fooling around with a Radio Shack Color Computer. He is looking for a copy of the program that we published awhile back for the CoCo.

The program was printed in the January 1986 issue of "RTTY Loop," with a correction prompted by the automated typesetters' garbling of BASIC statements published a few months afterwards. The CoCo SIG on Delphi has carried the programs for many years; I believe they are still there. As with the "RTTY Loop" folks, copies of previous columns are also available, for the same deal: $2 per column and a self-addressed, stamped mailer. You don't need to send paper, though!

Help! CP-1/C-64 Connection?

Another ham fooling around with older equipment is Bill Shimm W7GBC of Tacoma, Washington. Bill is attempting to get into computerized digital modes, with an AEA CP-1, Commodore C-64, ICOM 705, and "appropriate software."

He has run into a problem making the connecting cables. The connection between the CP-1 and the C-64 seems to be different, depending on the reference material. One source has the cable going to the joystick port of the C-64, and another says it should go to the user port. So, he is looking for information on which port of the computer should be used, and which pins of the selected port are needed. The CP-1 uses a five-pin connector with TTL levels; he does not have the RS-232 option.

Bill calls these items "relics of a bygone past," and he suspects that this information may be gathering dust in some ancient file. Well, Bill. I would rather say that there are quite a few hams out there using just this setup, and I fully expect to be inundated with information on the proper configurations for the CP-1/C-64 combination. I'll print the best of them in a future column.

Santec HT-1200 on Packet

My sincere thanks to Michael Geier KB1UM who writes the "Ask Kaboom" column here in "QST." A few weeks ago I mentioned my request for information on putting the Santec HT-1200 on packet and, having just completed such a modification, sent it along. As soon as I get the time (isn't that a laugh?), I'll try to do the same. Meanwhile, if there is enough individual interest in this, I'll be happy to share the modification with you all in these pages. Just drop me a line and let me know.

Helpful Reference Publications

I often receive requests for information on monitoring digital modes, for frequencies of commercial stations, and the like. One of the finest sources for this information I know is Klingennentz Publications. Jorge Klingennentz has devoted years to producing a series of publications that directly addresses the needs of the RTTY amateur. His Guide to Utility Radio Stations is the only international publication to cover some of the latest military and political events, including frequencies in use in the Balkans, Africa, and Asia. Schedules of various transmission types, including facsimile, are all included.

In addition, A Radiotext Code Manual contains detailed descriptions of various radiotelegraph systems, including Baudot, SITOR/AMTOR, Arabic, Cyrillic, Hebrew, Amharic, Greek, Korean, Thai, Japanese, and more. He even covers non-standard Morse alphabets in Arabic, Cyrillic, Greek, Hebrew, and Japanese.

Weather buffs will appreciate his Air and Meteor Code Manual, which contains details for decoding meteorological data from systems in use all over the world, including the Aeronautilcal Fixed Telecommunication Network (AFTN).

If you are interested, and who wouldn't be, drop me a line: Klingennentz Publications, Hagenloher Str. 14, D-72707 Tuebingen, Germany. All of the prices in his catalog are given in deutsche marks, so you will have to check the current conversion rates before you order. Many of his materials are also available in French, as well as in German and English, so be sure to mention that as well if language is an issue. Above all, don't forget to mention that you saw it here, in "RTTY Loop!"

RTTY Software

Many of you have been taking advantage of what must be the best value in software around. The four "RTTY Loop" disk collections feature a veritable plethora (you have no idea how long I have wanted to use that term in a column) of MS-DOS software. Disks #1, #2, and #4 contain amateur radio, RTTY, and packet software; disk #3 contains DOS and Windows utilities for archiving, clearing, and viewing software. Each collection exceeds one megabyte in size, almost filling a 3.5" high density (1.44 Mb) diskette. Each may be yours if you send me a mailer with return postage, and a blank diskette with $2 in US funds for each collection desired. If you would like to receive a listing of programs in each collection, just send me a self-addressed stamped envelope and request the latest listing for the "RTTY Loop" software collection.

More answers to your questions next month, as spring breaks and we all get the urge to clean up the shack. Drop me a note at the above address, or via Email on CompuServe (ppn 78502.2501), Delphi (username MarcW3AZJR), or America Online (MarkW3AZJR).
Repairing Water-Damaged Ham Gear

Three full days of heavy, hurricane-driven rains pelted the East Coast of the United States. In my county, the Potomac River crested 11 feet above flood stage. In the narrow mountain river canyons of West Virginia, 80 miles upstream, it welled up to a 54-foot-high wall of water that overwhelmed the best efforts of hundreds of bone-tired volunteers. Despite backbreaking heroic efforts, the sandbag wall at the edge of one town gave way under the relentless pressure of an angry river. Over the next 24 hours the water rose, completely flooded basements and pushed into the first floor of most homes and businesses to a height of six feet.

Scenes like these were repeated throughout the mountain and coastal regions of the Southeast. As the waters receded, the governor of one Southeastern state called out the National Guard to prevent looting, and the people returned to their homes to salvage what they could. After cleaning out the poisonous cottonmouth water moccasins that inevitably come along with the flood waters in our Southern states, they found their possessions soaked and mud-caked. Among the damaged goods were many electronic products, including ham gear, which they brought to their local service shops in hopes that something could be salvaged.

Although most flood damage scenarios are not as dramatic as that described above, we nonetheless often hear of other electronic equipment that has taken a bath: boating accidents, plumbing failures, basement flooding and a variety of other problems splash equipment out of service. The author recalls one incident where a hospital plumber burst a three-inch-diameter water pipe that he was repairing (in a nursing station workroom) and water was shooting out of the pipe at a high rate, causing a massive flood that damaged patient monitoring equipment in the Operating Room and Post Anesthesia Recovery Room on the floor below. After the smoke cleared and the public address announcement “All housekeepers STAT to 2-east,” a major effort was undertaken to save nearly $150,000 worth of electronic equipment that was freshwater damaged. Fortunately, there are certain things that a skilled person can do to restore equipment.

If the insurance company pays off well enough, then one can go out and buy a new rig. But if the insurance company refuses to pay (“Sorry... wind-driven water damage excluded...”) or if there is no or insufficient insurance, then you might want to attempt restoration efforts. Even if insurance pays off, customers can often buy the equipment back from them for salvage value. In either case, the equipment might be worth enough to pay for any restoration efforts. Else if the company does pay off, customers frequently can often buy the equipment back from them for salvage value. In either case, the equipment might be worth enough to pay for any restoration efforts.

Some of the steps recommended may sound a little bizarre to you from a normal perspective, but they are capable of restoring an expensive piece of equipment. Some of the steps might cause a little damage that will also have to be repaired (especially those involving baking the moisture out, or using chemicals for cleaning). If that makes you nervous, then please remember that in the case described you cannot harm the equipment anymore: IT IS ALREADY A TOTAL LOSS! Any restoration is therefore pure gain; any further damage is no big deal. If you are a professional service technician, before making any wild promises make sure that you know that you are undertaking heroic measures that may not be successful. One of the most frequently cited causes of customer dissatisfaction is not your poor performance, but rather dashed expectations. If your customer is led to believe that the job will turn out much better than is possible, then he or she will not be in a forgiving mood when you fail to catch the bullet in your teeth. But if the job is a lot better than their expectations, then you will probably have word-of-mouth “advertising” around town about your ability to walk on the least get rid of water.

The first thing to do is refrain from turning the equipment on, even for a brief test to see if it is broken. Satisfy yourself right now that even a short dunk will cause fatal damage! Still, the all-too-natural urge is to see if the equipment survived the flood. If IT WAS IMMERSED IN WATER, THEN IT DID NOT SURVIVE!

Give it a Bath

The first job is to remove the covers and give the equipment a bath. If you own a seaport town, find saltwater damage to electronic equipment common. One such shop where I worked in the late 1960s received an $1,800 UFH-FM radiotelephone set (the kind typically used in taxicabs, police cars, fire trucks and the like) a week after the storms had been immersed the night before during a coastal storm. A saltwater river tributary overflowed its banks just high enough to cover the radio mounted in the equipment well of a service vehicle. The first thing the technician did was take the transceiver out of the back parking lot and give it a 10-minute shower with a garden hose. He had lived in that town all his life, and therefore had much experience with saltwater-damaged radio gear. Incidentally, if the damage is due to saltwater, then do the cleaning job immediately. The longer salt residue remains in the equipment, the greater will be the corrosion damage, and the lower the chance of successful restoration.

In some cases, it will be necessary to follow the shower with an immersion bath. One technician uses a 25 gallon washtub, the kind you might use to give a large dog a bath. He mixes together in the tub two to four quarts of a product like Lestoil, a small bottle (2-4 fl. oz.) of either fingernail polish remover or acetone (same chemical) and enough tap water to fill the tub all the way to the rim. Leave the equipment in the bath for an hour, then pour out the solution. Rinse the tub out thoroughly and refill with plain tap water (some people prefer distilled water, which is available in bottles in some areas). This second bath removes the residue left behind by the chemicals in the first bath. BE CAREFUL OF FUMES! DO THIS JOB OUTDOORS OR IN A WELL-VENTILATED SPACE.

NOTE: This bath may damage some plastics. If this worries you, then use plain soapy water. It isn’t quite as effective a solvent, but it works somewhat. Keep in mind that most plastic pieces can be replaced, and the damage will not usually prevent the equipment from operating; it is already a total loss, so don’t worry about trivial secondary damage!

Dry It Out

The next step is drying the unit out thoroughly. If you live in North America, then you have floods in the desert! Some of the worst rain storms I’ve been through were in Tucson, then simply leave the equipment out in the sun for about a week. Residents of other terrains will have to use some other method. The kitchen oven is a good bet, provided that it can be regulated to maintain a temperature of 125 to 150 degrees Fahrenheit. That range is low for many kitchen ovens, and some might not be able to remain that cool. Higher temperatures will dry the set out faster, but they will also melt some of the plastics used in it, so beware. The drying process takes several days, perhaps as long as a week. Of course, if plastics can be removed before baking, then do so.

Another alternative is to build a box of cardboard (or other material), and use several hundred watts of incarnadine lamps to provide heat. Use a thermometer inside the enclosure to ensure that a) the 130 degree “melt limit” is not exceeded, and b) the box doesn’t catch fire from neglect (cardboard burns). Again, up to about a week is needed, although in one case a car radio that was dropped in a freshwater lake for a few minutes dried out in only one day.

Test It

Now comes the BIG TEST!!! In some cases, the only way to test the equipment is to turn it on and look for smoke. The more conservative approach sneaks up on it one step at a time. The first step in the test is to disconnect the DC power supply; this step can be absolutely essential to the future health of the set being repaired, especially those with high voltage (HV) power supplies. Without disconnecting the set to AC power, connect a bench power supply to the circuitry that was previously connected to the rig’s internal power supply. It is essential that you use a DC power supply that will provide the same voltage(s) as the original internal supply, and additionally (this is important) has a current limiter control. The output voltage is set to the DC voltage normally supplied by the equipment power supply, and the current limiter control is set for a short-circuit current only a little above the normal operating current of the circuit under test.

Why go to such trouble? The reason is prevention of secondary damage. There is almost inevitably a short circuit or other condition that draws loads of current. If such a condition exists in the equipment, then the internal power supply normally used probably produces enough current to burn up components, printed wiring board
tracks and other components. After the circuit is checked out, then check out the power supply and (if working) reconnect it.

The low-voltage DC power supply should be checked out separately, especially if it uses a series-pass regulator (most equipment does these days). If the voltage regulator circuit is not working, then several possible faults allow the rectifier output to be connected to the regulator output; this occurs when the series-pass transistor is either shorted or hard biased to full turn-on. Since the rectifier voltage is always higher than the regulator output voltage, it can damage circuits that were just pronounced healthy.

High voltage DC power supplies have special problems all their own. These supplies are common in CR0 video monitors, TV sets, as well as high power radio equipment. Small amounts of moisture that are no problem in low voltage supplies will permanently damage an HV supply. The special problem is the HV transformer. If moisture has penetrated the transformer, then the unit may have to be replaced. It may help to provide some extra drying for the transformer, but be prepared to replace it. Figure 1 shows a method for drying a power transformer. A low wattage AC lamp in series with the primary of the HV transformer is used to generate internal heat to the transformer. The current flow is enough to cause internal heat build up, but not enough to cause additional damage to the equipment if it is shorted. Keep the lamp on for a total of about a week, although as with all electrical situations, monitor it to prevent fire.

Some remaining areas of concern (and probable damage) are those components where moisture can get in and remain hidden. Candidates include: trimmer capacitors, air variable capacitors, IF and RF transformers, switches and potentiometers, paper capacitors and electrolytic capacitors. Where high voltages are used, such as in RF power amplifiers, it may be necessary to pull variable capacitors and clean the plates and bearings individually. Residue that may be unimportant in lower power, lower voltage situations, can be a real problem at 1,800 volts. With regard to trimmer capacitors, we can open the capacitor up to the minimum capacity position (screw all the way out) and apply a hair dryer or incandescent lamp for 10 or 15 minutes. Whether or not this step is needed can be determined after the initial power-on test shows a specific problem. Otherwise, you will destroy the alignment of the set for nothing. This step should not, therefore, be used merely as a matter of course; use it only in response to a specific symptom. Similarly, air variable capacitors may have corroded contact wipers between the rotor and stator, and this will be apparent when the rig is turned on.

Paper and electrolytic capacitors can absorb water, especially if they have a fiber or cardboard end cap. If the capacitor shows signs of being soggy, then replace it; capacitors are, after all, relatively low cost items.

If there remains a lot of scum on the printed wiring board, then spray it clean with an environmentally safe solvent. Some professional technicians prefer to use a small paint brush or "cheese cloth" to help remove the material. Flood damaged ham equipment is often salvageable. The methods described above have been used by professional service technicians for a lot of years and have proven successful.

More Cleaning Hints

Recently the author heard from a reader who added some advice of his own. He was a former Navy officer who used to have electronic technicians working for him on board a naval ship. He said they used to repair salt-water-soaked electronic equipment in an unusual manner. A sailor would take the equipment into the shower, and slosh it down with warm water. They then took the desalinated equipment to the galley ("kitchen" to landlubbers) and dried it out in the ovens with low heat and good air circulation. The retired officer also advised that distilled water is best, and that tap water in some locations is too hard (i.e. contains minerals); anyone using this method must either buy distilled water or use an in-line water softener. For a chassis covered with oily dirt, the equipment can be cleaned with a mixture of 8-10 ounces of household ammonia, 4-6 ounces of a cleaner such as Mr. Clean or Lysol, 4-6 ounces of acetone (the ingredient in some fingernail polish removers), and enough distilled (or soft) water to make one gallon of solution. The equipment is dunked into this mess. For larger equipment, proportionally larger amounts can be used. An old "Water Pik" type hose off equipment that is too large to dunk. The equipment is then dried in an oven set to 140 to 150 degrees Fahrenheit (Note: Some plastics used in electronic equipment will melt at temperatures over 130 degrees, so beware) for four to five hours. All lubricants in switches, potentiometers and air variable capacitors (where used) must be replaced after this treatment. The black asphalt-like paste that oozes out of overheated transformers can be easily removed from chassis by using either freeze spray, or a blast from a CO2 fire extinguisher (use an under-pressure one that already needs refilling, don't waste your protection on cleaning jobs). The frozen paste becomes brittle and can be flaked off using a dental tool or soldering aid tool.

![W9GR DSP Filter](image)

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73 Amateur Radio Today • March, 1994
Radio Direction Finding

Joe Moell P.E. KKO0V
P.O. Box 2508
Fullerton CA 92633

The Foxcopter

Who says hams don't build anything nowadays? Although few home experimenters take on powerful transmitter or sensitive receiver projects, lots of us are willing to warm up the iron for simple gizmos such as battery chargers and audio filters. Nothing makes you feel more like a member of the traditional ham community than pointing with pride to a piece of gear and saying "I made it!"

Radio Direction Finding (RDF) enthusiasts (sometimes called T-hunters or foxhunters) often get started by building their own mobile VHF quad antennas, RF attenuators, and external S-meter boxes. Sometimes they have so much fun building them that they are inspired to start more ambitious projects.

"Homing In" features on the rotating antennas and cathode ray tube displays of KK6CU (October and November 1992) and KA6SOX and KK6OS (November 1993) have inspired many RDFers, including Bill Rupp N0MKJ of Pewaukee, Wisconsin. "I really enjoy reading about and building the creative equipment that people have come up with for foxhunting," he says.

Bill submitted some photos of his motorized quad RDF system, showing the results of his creative mechanical engineering and parts scavenging. He mounted it on a frame in the bed of his pickup truck (Photo A). The five-element quad (Photo B) is his own design, based on formulas in the ARRL Antenna Compendium, Volume 1.

"When constructing the quad I used arrow nocks to hold the wires firmly in place under tension," says Bill. "I use 5/16-inch diameter wood dowels for shafts and a 25-cent pencil sharpener to shape the dowel ends for the nock. This allows me to adjust the length of the shafts very closely. I originally had 2 x 2 lumber for the boom, but I now use a one-inch-diameter Fiberglas tube, which is much more rugged."

"I built the support frame out of one-inch angle iron purchased at a local Farm and Fleet store. The frame is welded in much the same configuration as KK6CU's. I use a four-foot Fiberglas rod, one inch in diameter, for the mast. I got the pillow blocks for $12 each from the local Granger dealer (Photo C)."

"I picked up a 12 volt DC drive motor from American Scientific and Surplus (3605 Howard Street, Skokie IL 60076). It was intended to be a downrigger motor on a boat. It's marine quality with stainless steel throughout, all for 20 bucks (Photo D). I had to drive the antenna shaft with cogged belts because the motor has 15-tooth XL gears. I picked up 36-tooth cogs for the mast from McMaster-Carr Supply Company. That gives me a rotation rate of 40 RPM."

McMaster-Carr is a large industrial supplier headquartered near Los Angeles, with branch warehouses in the East and Midwest. The company's thick catalog is available to qualified customers by calling (310) 692-5911.

"Rotary coax connectors don't have to be home-brew or expensive," Bill adds. "I found one in the McMaster-Carr catalog for $20, part number 7631K42 (Photo E). It has two conductors with separate Mercury pools for low noise. If you order one, be sure to order the matching connectors, part numbers 7631K47 and 7631K48. They are cheap and very hard to find elsewhere."

"For the sine-cosine potentiometer azimuth sensor, Bill chose the model PS-340 from Serve Systems, Incorporated, which costs $19.90. He reports that Serve Systems' minimum order is now $50, so it's a good idea to arrange a group buy with other T-hunters. Whereas KK6CU put his sine-cosine pot at the bottom of the mast and the RF slip rings above it, N0MKJ did the opposite (Photo F)."

"I disassembled the sine-cosine pot and knocked out the pin that holds the shaft to the wipers," says Bill. "The wipers then just slid off. I replaced the shaft with 1/4-inch tubing, doubled up inside for strength. To mount the rotary coax connector, I just added the next two larger sizes of tubing on the end. The coax could then be fished through the shaft."

An inexpensive Astron 200 watt 12 VDC-to-110 VAC inverter powers N0MKJ's storage oscilloscope display unit, which is configured for easy installation and removal (Photo G). "I've got all the electronics attached to the scope," he says. "After the hunt, I pick up the scope and pull the whole assembly out, unplugging it from the inverter in the back of the King Cab."

Frigid Foxhunting Fun

While many general-interest ham clubs sponsor hidden transmitter hunts, the Milwaukee area is unusual because it has one club devoted entirely to T-hunting. "My first ham radio foxhunt was when I was in the Air Force in Minot, North Dakota," says N0MKJ. "When I came here and found that there was an RDF club, I really got hooked."

The Milwaukee Foxhunting Club has been active for more than 12 years, with hunts every three weeks. Hunts start at 7:30 p.m. Fridays, and are scheduled to last 90 minutes. Boundaries are 15 miles from the starting point, which is declared in ad-
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vance by the hider. Having different start points allows for variety and opens up fresh territory.

The hidden transmitter on 146.43 MHz must have distinctive audio and be on for 15 seconds per transmission, with 45 seconds between transmissions. The first team to find the T and report on the separate call-in frequency wins the hunt and hides three weeks later.

In addition to after-hunt get-togethers, the group meets every Friday for lunch and a discussion of T-hunting topics, technical and otherwise. Hunt rules are regularly reviewed and revised at these sessions. Bernie Gratza WA9BFH publishes the club's newsletter, with hunt results and stories, distributed at hunts and other club events.

It was probably at a luncheon that fellow hunters learned of Bill's motorized RDF system. He says, "The other members of our foxhunting club heard I was building this thing and they labeled it the 'Foxcopter.' I got quite a bit of ribbing, but they don't laugh so much now."

When I asked Bill if the Foxcopter has made him invincible, he laughed and said, "It has proven to be an odd-slowerer. I'm a newcomer going against guys who have been doing it for 15 years and know all the parks and other nooks and crannies. I now have at least a five-minute advantage over other teams on the driving portion of the hunt. Unfortunately, I can't use it when 'sniffing' away from the truck. I've made it into the fox's area first on many occasions, but I always seem to lose on the foot hunt."

Winter weather doesn't stop the intrepid hunters of Milwaukee, who hunt storm or shine, hot or cold. According to NOMKJ, "We had three inches of snow during our February 1993 hunt, which made for a very interesting (and slippery) time. The transmitter was hidden halfway up a steep embankment that was covered in solid ice."

Bill says his favorite experience as the hider was last January. "It was perfect because there were big flakes of fresh snow covering everything. After we hid the transmitter, snow came down and covered it up. I put decoy footprints everywhere but where the transmitter was."

The sport of T-hunting is rapidly catching on in Wisconsin. NOMKJ reports that there are regular hunts in Racine and Sheboygan. Other readers have reported activities in the Appleton/Green Bay area. According to Bill, there have been discussions of areawide and statewide championship events. Apparently lots of Wisconsin hams agree with NOMKJ when he says, "T-hunting is the most enjoyable thing I've run into in ham radio!"

Spanning the Globe...

Regular "Homing In" readers know that hidden transmitter chasing goes on around the world. In most countries it's done only on foot, as an athletic event similar to orienteering. Interest in European/Asian-style on-foot foxhunting is building here, with more hams telling me they would like to see North American representation at international foxhunt gatherings.

Well, it's time to get busy, because the championship organizers are wait-
the official language of the Championships.

If you would like to visit Sweden and participate in the search for the world's greatest foxhunting athletes, send E-mail to SM0OY at his Internet address, ECSLN@kier.eccsson.se, or write to the ARDF World Championships Secretariat, Grevelingsvegen 59, S-16137 Bromma, Sweden.

"Homing in" will have more information on international championships in future months. Meanwhile, dig out your October 1993 issue of 73 Amateur Radio Today to learn about the rules and requirements for European/Asian style foxhunting. To help set up a committee for national championships in the USA, write to me at my California address or send E-mail to JoeMoell@cup.portal.com (Internet) or 75236,2165 (CompuServe). My packet address is KOOV@WB6YMH2 SOCA.CA.USA.NOAM.
**HAMS WITH CLASS**

Carole Perry WB2MGP
Media Mentors, Inc.
P.O. Box 131648
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**Twin Wells Indian School Speaks with I.S. 72**

Early in the fall of 1993 the kids in my ham radio classes were really excited about a contact we made with children from the Navajo Indian Reservation in Arizona on the CQ All Schools Net. Our initial contact was with a teacher, Gary Ragsdale KB7PXi. Gary's enthusiasm and wonderful way of describing things on the reservation made the children at my end eager to making contacts each week.

It was fun to watch the incredulous looks on my students' faces as they listened to Gary describe their school in Sun Valley, Arizona, as having less than 100 children in grades one through eight. You can appreciate the culture shock when you realize that we have over 1,800 students in our intermediate school in grades six, seven and eight.

After several phone conversations, Gary and I quickly realized the enormous potential for culture sharing that we had. He is busily convincing the administration to allow him to set up a regular scheduled ham radio class at Twin Wells. As of this writing, he must walk the children to his ham shack from whatever class they're in. So far, according to Gary, the administration likes what they see.

After the first radio contact in October, I was delighted to see that some of my 6th graders really got into it by suggesting to me that they be allowed to do an extra-credit report about the Navajos. In my classes, I never assign homework. I do encourage the youngsters, however, to do extra-credit projects when something is especially interesting to them. I am always amazed at how well this approach works. I have no doubts that the fact it's a ham radio program we're talking about makes a big difference. What other subject comes close to offering the myriad of adventures and opportunities for exploration that ham radio in a classroom does?

**Sharing Experiences**

This first group of eager beavers educated the rest of the class with some background about the Navajos, like the fact that the Navajos call themselves "Dine" (pronounced "di-nay"), which derives from the group's traditional Alphabaskan language, and can mean both "people of the earth" and "man." The term "Navajo," we learned, has no clear meaning and was bestowed by the Spanish during the period that they claimed control over the 17 million acres that is now Navajo land. One of my 7th graders brought in an article from the local Staten Island newspaper in December titled, "Navajos Want to Change Their 'Foreign' Name." It seems as though the 200,000-member Navajo Nation has begun holding public hearings on a proposal to abandon the term "Navajo" in favor of "Dine." Many older Navajos cannot even pronounce the word, because the "V" sound does not exist in their language.

While my students were busy assimilating all the information they could about their counterparts in Sun Valley, Gary's students were expressing an interest in learning more about the Verrazano Bridge and the Staten Island ferry. Living on the country's largest Indian reservation, which stretches into Arizona, New Mexico and Utah, on over 18 million acres of forests, sand dunes, mountains, mesas and buttes, Gary's kids were of course curious about Manhattan, skyscrapers, bridges and big city life in general. Altitudes range from 4,000 to more than 10,000 feet above sea level on the reservation.

Gary put several of his youngsters on the air with some of mine, and the kids took it from there. The Twin Wells Indian School has provided a Christian education to Native American children for over 31 years. I suggested to the children that we videotape our respective schools, along with our "ham pal" letters. Students at both ends loved the idea. My kids made a major production out of the video so that their new friends could see what a day in a big New York City school was really like. Everything and everybody got taped. Our entire school soon knew about the project. We videotaped all the shop classes, school assembly programs, gym classes, concerts, and of course the cafeteria.

At the children's suggestion, we collected items that highlighted New York and put together a package before Christmas vacation began. The kids brought in loads of photos of New York attractions, like Radio City Music Hall, the Empire State Building, and the Statue of Liberty. Many children wrote letters and enclosed photos of themselves. We also sent a school sweat shirt along with copies of the school newspaper. The whole project took on such an air of fun that even other teachers got caught up in it. Several teachers would stop by each morning to see what we were doing with the "Navajo Project." They would encourage students in their classes to stop by my room to get an update.

Sample items that children make in our shop classes came pouring in. Children contributed stationery items from our fine graphic arts shop, and beautiful ceramic and stained glass pieces from those shops.

We haven't received Gary's tape yet, but we did get a package of beautiful samples of petrified wood along with a wonderful sample of handcrafted work. He sent us a handcrafted Navajo woman making bread. The details on it are incredible. I keep it on my desk. The kids are fascinated with it.

Both Gary and I are looking forward to a fun and educational year through our radio contacts on the CQ All Schools net. Please join us on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 17:30 UTC on 28.303 MHz. Also look for the Educator's Workshop and the Youth Forum at the Dayton Hamvention this April. Stop by and say "hello."
Low Power Operation

Michael Bryce WB8VGE
2225 Mayflower NW
Massillon OH 44646

This month, I'll clean up some of the loose ends laying around. But first, the biggest event of the year is very close at hand: the annual Dayton Hamvention, held in Dayton, Ohio. The Dayton Hamvention has become the Mecca for ham radio fans. Every ham should make it to this hamfest once in his lifetime.

Again this year the QRP ARCI club, along with others interested in QRP and low-power ham radio, will be staying at the Days Inn-Dayton South. It's the same place as last year. All those who made the trip in '93 agree it's the best place we have ever been in. Why, even the cockroaches are well-managed. What really surprised me about this hotel is that it has several ice makers that work! That's a quantum leap from the Belton Inn we used to stay at. There is a swimming pool, sauna, weight room and a very large conference room. We filled this place to standing room only on Saturday night. An excellent (but not cheap) sit-down restaurant is also inside the hotel. If you don't want to eat at the hotel, hamburger alley is right down the road. And, the Dayton Mall is just down the street from the hotel.

It's not as close to the Hamvention as some of the other hotels and motels, but it's not too far down the beaten trail either. Of course, you can (should) leave your car at the hotel and ride the Hamvention buses to and from Arena, where the Hamvention is held.

The room rate is $70 a night. If we, the QRP ARCI, fill up more than the allotted rooms we have reserved, we may get a price break. Since I'm writing this in the first week of November, I can't say what the final price per night will be, but figure on $70 a night.

If you would like to stay with a bunch of QRPers all under one roof, then you need to send Myron Koyle, 1101 Miles Avenue SW, Canton OH 44710, several items. First, you need to send him two business-sized SAS-Es. Next, you'll need a check made out to the Days Inn-Dayton South for one night. The last item is a list of who will be staying with you in your room. Don't wait too long. Rooms go quite quickly and there is always a waiting list. You can call Myron at (216) 477-5717. Please, don't call collect.

We always have a great time at the Dayton Hamvention. You can meet many of the people behind the calls in the hospitality room. Last year Roy Lewallen W7EL and Wes Hayward W7ZD1 stopped by Saturday night. Many of the QRP vendors bring in their newest wares to show in the hospitality room. Last year, Oak Hill Research showed off the new QRP Spirit, S&S Engineering introduced their digitized ARK-40 transceiver, and Bill Hickox had his Tejas RF products on display, too. Of course, the G-QRP club was there as well with their goodies to show. Why, even Mike Bryce WB8VGE showed up hooking his newest solar panels and control systems. There are usually several QRP stations operating at any given time in the hospitality room.

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CIRCLE 1 ON READER SERVICE CARD

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the Days Inn South to be part of the hospitality group. Drop by anytime during the hamvention, but make plans for Saturday night. It's our biggie. Saturday night is an informal ARCI meeting, pizza party and radio time all in one room. Stop by and join in the storytelling. After all, anytime you’re more than 25 miles from home, you’re an expert.

Clubs to Join

I listed the QRP ARCI in my "Challenge of QRP" article in the October '93 issue of 73 Amateur Radio Today. If you want a PR handheld about the club, all you need to do is drop me a note with $2 for shipping to my address above. There is no need to include an SASE. If you want to include one, an address label will speed up your request.

Since QRP is becoming a hot topic today, there are several other clubs you may want to join. The Michigan QRP club has been around for a while. Their Five Wattler is an excellent source of information for the QRPPer. Their address is: M-QRP Club, 5046 West Francis Road, Clio MI 48420. Membership is $7 to join and $5 for a club renewal.

The G-QRP, based in England, is also worthwhile to join. It’s easier to join than it was when I became a member. Today you can join the G-QRP club by sending a check or money order for $12 for a new member or $10 for renewal to: Luke Dodds, 2662 Oak Forest, Grapevine TX 76051.

The New England QRP club has grown steadily in the past few years. Their QRP NE newsletter, 72, is full of reviews of products, club projects and membership news. Their address is: Northeast QRP Club, Membership Manager, Jack Freke N31G, P.O. Box 1153, Barnard VT 05031. I don’t know what the dues are, but a check for $12 should cover it. If not, by all means let me know so I can update all our readers.

I can’t find in my files of paper the mailing address for the Northwest QRP club. Help!

Do you go through more soldering iron tips than OSL cards? If so, you might be interested in Home-brew: For Amateur Radio Designers and Builders. If you’re interested, contact George DeGrazio WFOX, editor and publisher, P.O. Box 260083 Lakewood CO 80226-0083. For subscriptions and ad orders contact them at 1-800-5-HAM-RIG.

If you can make it to Dayton, you can join, renew and inquire about membership in most of the clubs listed. Be sure you stop by and say hello to everyone at the booths.

Kits and More

The Northern California QRP club is also very active, but alas, I don’t have an address for them. Anyone know who and how much? Drop me a note with the details. I can tell you their NorCal 40 club kit is very popular. In fact, it has been sold out several times. It’s nothing real fancy, but a step up and in the right direction. The receiver is a superhet with an IF of 4.915 MHz. The novel receiver design uses no IF amplifiers. The VFO operates at 2005 MHz. The audio output is not enough to drive a speaker and the AGC is audio-driven. Even with these limits, it sure beats a sloppily-designed direct conversion receiver.

The transmitter produces 2 watts of output on 40 meters. You get about 35 to 40 kHz coverage on 40 meters. Tuning is via a single-turn pot, not a variable capacitor. If you want more information about the NorCal 40, contact Jim Gates, 3241 Eastwood Road, Sacramento CA 95821. Don’t send me hate mail if the kits are all sold out again.

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CIRCLE 10 ON READER SERVICE CARD

66 73 Amateur Radio Today • March, 1994
Some OF the popular QRP frequencies are 7.000, 7.010, 7.020, 7.030, 7.040, 7.050, and 7.060 MHz. In recent years, there has been a resurgence in QRP activity, with many hams building and using QRP equipment. Some of the popular QRP transceivers include the Ten-Tec Ten-Tec, the Continental C-1, and the G-10 Fiberglass. QRP enthusiasts are always looking for new projects and ideas to keep their equipment up to date.

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KITS, 171 Springlake Drive, Spartanburg SC 29302; 1-803-533-1304. Most of their kits are based on the work done by Doug Demaw. I’ve never assembled any of their kits, but they sound good.

Townsend Electronics, P.O. Box 415, Princeton IN 46562, handles the Howes kits from England. There are quite a few different kits available from Howes. Drop Jim Townsend a note asking for his latest catalog. I’ll have a full review of the Howes 30 meter transceiver in 73 Amateur Radio Today. Watch for it.

Of course, if you don’t want a complete kit, you might need to get just the PC board you need from FAR Circuits, 189640 Field Court, Dundie IL 6018. FAR carries PC boards from just about every project in QST, CO, Radio Fun, and 73 Amateur Radio Today. All the PC boards FAR makes are made of G-10 Fiberglas and then solder-rewelded. Most of the PC boards have silk-screened parts overlay on them. FAR Circuits PC boards are first-class all the way.

A&A Engineering, 2531 West LaPalma, Unit K, Anaheim CA 92801, carries many popular kits for the QRP. Of note is their popular transceiver for either 20 or 40 meters. This project came to QST, October ’90 and January ’91, and was designed by Gary Breed K9AY. This transceiver works very well indeed.

And, Ten-Tec has introduced a line of kits. I don’t have the full details yet on what they offer. I suspect they will be small modules of some sort. Did you know Ten-Tec used to sell only kits? These older kits became the basic PM series of QRP transceivers.

Tejas RF Engineering will be introducing a line of kits to build your own rigs. These will be building blocks you can connect together, and should be very popular with QRP builders. All you have to do is interconnect the assembled PC boards into the configuration you require.

Spring ARCI QRP Contest

Take some time off from your building to operate the spring ARCI QRP contest. I won’t get into the scoring, as it gets a bit complex. The frequencies are the QRP calling frequencies plus or minus the QRMI. Most of the activity is centered on 7.040 MHz and on 14.040 MHz. Also check 7.030 MHz and 14.060 MHz. Check the various magazines for contest days and times.

The exchange is simple. All you need is the RST, QRP ARCI member number and state. If you don’t have a number, then use your power instead. By the way, this is one of the few contests in which everyone is not QRMI.

That’s all this month. I will be working the contest off and on, depending on my work schedule. I’ll be running a home-brew 40 meter transceiver. We can talk about how great we did when we meet at Dayton ’94. See you there!
Getting Started with TCP/IP, Part 6

Well, like some very large percentage of the rest of the US, the flu (I am told it comes from Beijing) struck here. For a week I have been unable to do any substantial work, and as I type this, I am under the weather. Because I don't want to leave you without useful information this month, here are a couple of important files that are used by JNOS—a working AUTOEXEC.NOS file, and a description of how to assign user permissions in the FTPUSERS file. I'll talk more about these next month, but at least you'll have them in front of you, and you can experiment with them until then.

Note that this AUTOEXEC.NOS file may produce errors with certain versions of JNOS, but it should still work. Unfortunately, JNOS does not necessarily maintain compatibility between versions. The differences are usually minor, though. In any of the text files used by JNOS, any line or portion preceded by a pound sign (#) is considered a comment and ignored.

This is pretty much the AUTOEXEC.NOS used here at N1EWO. We will discuss some of the more esoteric entries in future columns. Be sure to use your own call and IP address if you try to copy this file!

FTPUSERS

JNOS uses a file called FTPUSERS to assign permissions to the users who connect to your station. The entries in the file are very simple, for example:

n1ewo blrt /public 63
where:
- n1ewo is the call of the user;
- blrt is the assigned password (an asterisk(*) indicates that any password should be accepted);
- /public is the directory into which the user is placed when making an FTP connection to your station.

The user can then access and directory below, but none above, the specified one; and, finally, 63 is a number indicating the permissions granted to the user. This is a "bitwise" operation and each bit which is turned on in a binary version of the number indicates a granted permission. Don't worry, though, no binary math is required—just add up the numbers corresponding to the permissions you wish to grant from the list below, the result is what you need. I hope you find this information useful. We'll get back to tutorial discussion next month.

---

Figure 1

It can be done manually—with a comm program.
- most TNCs use the command KISS ON.
- param dsp 1 20 # TX delay (x 10ms)
- param dsp 2 63 # Persistence (0-255)
- param dsp 3 10 # Slot Time (x 10ms)
- param dsp 4 10 # TX tail (x 10ms)
- param dsp 5 0 # 0=HDX
- param dsp dtr 1
- param dsp rts 1
- SLIP
- This section is like the previous attach,
- except that it sets up a SLIP (Serial Line Internet Protocol) interface over a wired connection. This is used here to connect two machines together.
- attach asy 0x2f8 3 SLIP wire 2048 256

4800
- trace wire 111

- AX.25
- This section sets the AX.25 parameters for the station.
- ax25 bctinterval 840
- ax25 bctext "In N1EWO mailbox [44.48.70.21] [m"
- ax25 digipeat dsp on
- ax25 irtt 2500
- ax25 maxframe 2
- ax25 paclen 256
- ax25 phresh 128
- ax25 retry 10
- ax25 t3 65000
- ax25 t4 300
- ax25 timetype linear
- ax25 version 2
- ax25 window 2048
- mode dsp datagram
- Sets the transmission mode for the
dsp interface. Sends TCP/IP in
# unconnected mode.

- inconfig
- This section configures the various attached interfaces.
- # dsp
  ifconfig dsp broadcast 44.48.255.255
  ifconfig dsp netmask 0xFF000000 # This line sets the IP mask,
  which determines the addressing class of the station. Most amateur
  # TCP/IP nets use the mask shown here.
  ifconfig dsp description "Radio port (145.510)"
- This is the

---
**Figure 1 (continued)**

# text description used by JNOS for informational displays about this
# interface.
# wire
ifconfig wire broadcast 44.48.255.255
ifconfig wire netmask 0xFP000000
ifconfig wire description "SLIP to 44.48.70.22"
# ---TCP/IP defaults---
ip ttl 10 # IP Time-To-Live Parameter
tcp mss 216 # Maximum Segment Size
tcp cwr 5000 # Initial Round Trip Time estimate-
# which is used as a guess until the actual time can be determined.
# If your LAN is very busy and your station seems to send a bunch of
# retries and then settle down, this number should probably be higher.
tcp window 216
# ---servers---
# This section starts the various servers built into
JNOS
start ax25
start convert

---IP routing---
route add private default dsl
data add 44.48.70.22 wire
arp publish 44.48.70.22 ax25 newline dsl

---mailbox---
third-party on
# Allows the BBS to handle third-party mail
smtp timer 600 # Timer for SMTP polling
smtp usemx on
smtp mode route
smtp kick

---FTP---
ftype binary
eol standard

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ATCO Repeater System

Several members of the ATCO (Amateur Television in Central Ohio) group have recently put together a wide-coverage ATV repeater system (WABRUT/R). From its vantage point on top of the tallest building in downtown Columbus, the repeater signal has been providing fantastic coverage around the region.

Split-Site Repeater

To overcome the inherent problems with an in-band repeater (439.25 MHz in and 427.25 MHz out), they decided to go with a split-site system. The transmitter is located on top of the State Office Tower (650 feet above street level) and, although the receive site is low profile at the moment, it will soon be located at the 300-foot level of a TV tower about one mile from the transmit site. The two sites are linked together on 910.25 MHz. In essence, there are two crossband repeaters linked together. In fact, several ATVers in the area are using converted license-free transmitters to access the transmit site repeater on 910.25 MHz, some with only a few milliwatts of output power.

The Transmit System

Designed by Ken WABRUT, the transmit site (see Figure 1) functions as a fully functional crossband repeater with an input on 910.25 MHz and outputs on 427.25 MHz as well as 1258 MHz FM. ATV. This versatile system allows ATVers the flexibility of using a variety of modes and frequencies to work through the repeater system. The 427.25 MHz transmitter puts out about 38 watts after going through the VSB filter and goes through a relatively short run of hardline up to the dual-slot omnidirectional horizontally-polarized antenna on top of the building. The 1258 MHz FM transmitter puts out about 18 watts to a single slot (horizontal) antenna. The slot antennas were built by Art WABRMC.

The 910.25 and 427.25 MHz receive and transmit modules are manufactured by PC Electronics and the 1258 MHz FM transmitter is based on a Wauman Research exciter board that runs through a Mitsubishi power amplifier brick. The 910.25 MHz antenna is a 6 dBi gain vertical originally designed for cellular use.

The many functions of the repeater are controlled via a Micro Computer Concepts model VS-100. Touch-Tone commands via 147.45 MHz can control several different video selections, such as a roof camera, weather radar, a bulletin board, and NASA Select Shuttle rebroadcasts.

The Remote Receive Site

Soon to be located about one mile away at a height of 300 feet, this site functions as a crossband repeater with an input of 429.25 MHz and an output on 910.25 MHz (see Figure 2). It uses a horizontal slot antenna for receive (built by Shawn KB8MDE) and a loop yagi to direct the signal at the State Office Building. It contains its own IDer (an Electronics VDG-1) and will soon have an additional receiver on 1280 MHz. When the 1280 FM receiver is installed, the whole repeater system can work as a repeater with 1280 FM in and 1258 FM and 427.25 AM out as well as 427.25 in and both 1280 and 427.25 out. Essentially it will operate as an in-band and crossband repeater on two bands and two modes, if you include the 910.25 MHz link, the system operates on three bands simultaneously. The control logic and tone decoder is being built by Dale W8BCJW.

Shuttlevision Link

Tom KABZNY has built up a 910.25 MHz transmitter using a low-power "rabbit transmitter" fed into a power brick to link NASA video into the repeater. He plans on installing a VS-100 repeater controller at his house to allow remote access of the NASA Select video feed from his satellite dish.

---

Figure 1. Block diagram showing the ATCO ATV repeater transmit site that is located on top of a 650-foot building in downtown Columbus, Ohio.
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During the Hubble rescue mission Tom provided viewers with some spectacular video while testing this
linkup.

Weather Radar

Art W8RMC is currently designing a video capture system and link transmitter to relay the local weather radar image up to the repeater system. The overlay video ID and tone decoder for this system has been built by Charles WB8LGA. The weather radar feed should be operational in the very near future.

Reception Reports

The repeater can be seen p5 (even while mobile) around central Ohio (out to over 20 miles). I've personally seen it in full color on a hand-held portable TV directly tuned below channel 14 from over 15 miles away. Charles WB8LGA has reported consistent p5 in Marengo (35 miles) and can actually view the 1258 MHz FM output at a p2 level using just the LNB input of his satellite receiver (no preamp). Mel KABLWR sees the repeater at around a p3 level from 56 miles and has seen it several times mobile. Even stations over 80 miles away can frequently see the repeater at a p4 level. The carrier has been heard in Ft. Wayne, Indiana (135 miles), as well.

A number of people (including non-ham observers) are finding it easy to tune in to the action using a cable-ready VCR or a TV tuned to cable channel 98. Some report seeing the repeater using just rabbit ears inside of their apartments.

ATCO Net

If you'd like to find out more about the repeater system or ATV activity in the central Ohio region, listen to the ATCO net every Tuesday evening at 9 p.m. EST on 147.45 MHz (the local ATV calling frequency). The group is quite active, and you can usually find somebody on frequency just about anytime. The other primary ATV calling frequency is on 144.34 MHz and you can find activity there early in the morning (7:30-8:00 AM) and during the evenings.

Figure 2. Block diagram of the remote receive site which will soon be located at the 300-foot level of an old commercial TV tower.

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Log Amplifiers

This month I want to cover a commercial specialty amplifier called a log amplifier. Last month I covered a homemade 30 MHz RF preamplifier and some component selection considerations. The preamplifier was intended for use in RF applications for power and low noise receiver or transmitter applications. The log amplifier is similar to the RF type amplifier, with some circuit changes allowing its output to be handled in a logarithmic fashion. Let's explore this special type of amplifier and come up with some amateur radio applications.

A log amp is a multi-stage IF amplifier that has some special circuitry added by design into the amplifier. Basically, the circuitry consists of a diode summing network and output stage. The log amplifier has eight or so stages, with each stage's gain/dynamic range set to 10 dB. The output of each one of these eight or so stages is connected to a diode summing network/limiter. The outputs of these diodes are all tied by common feeding of a video output or associated video amplifier. The output of this video amplifier is the business end of the log amplifier circuit. Additional connections may be made to bring out the standard IF output on the log amplifier, labeled "linear" output. All log amps can be coupled with this output, but not all are.

This makes the amp very usable in both a log function and as a common IF amplifier for a multitude of projects. If used in this case (as an IF amp), it will have a gain of some 70 to 80 dB gain at the amp's specified frequency. Figure 1 shows a block diagram of a typical log amp. Most amplifiers have a preamplifier and a buffer amplifier used to drive six to eight identical stages in tandem.

Each stage is set for about 10 dB of dynamic range/gain as determined by circuit parameters.

Trawling for Log Amps

Locating a log amp in surplus can be somewhat misleading. The ones that I have located come disguised inside plug-in type units with shielded cover plates. I suppose they were made to be inserted into a mother board assembly. They look unobtrusive on the outside, having lots of inputs and output connectors, including several SMA types. In other words, they look like something you might not want to pick up unless you are into scrap aluminum. Looking at the designations on the connectors can help you determine what might reside inside, if it is labeled. Most I have found were not labeled with anything I could understand, just cable hookup designators for a specific piece of equipment.

Details to look for are amplifier video output, switched IF in, linear or even better, log out. These are some of the key words used. Photo C shows an amplifier stating 0.75 to 18 GHz and connectors labeled log, lin, RF in, and power. It does not go to 18 GHz as stated, but was part of a radar receiver assembly that did go to 18 GHz. This amp is strictly low frequency RF, 60 MHz and lots of gain (60 dB).

If you are confused or not sure about an amplifier you might locate, take the cover off to see what is inside. (That's why you should take a small tool kit to a swap meet). Sometimes it can be discrete circuitry and not of importance except for parts. However, if you don't look, your chances of finding a log amp in surplus are slim to none.

There are many different manufacturers who produce these devices in ranges that cover frequencies from a few MHz to about 1 GHz or so. Commercially, they cost upwards of $1,000 each. This cost is indicative of miniature monolithic substrate type of construction, with assembly under a microscope necessary. Accordingly, they are very small; several can fit into a cigarette flip-top box. Photo B is typical of this type amp. Commercial cost for this baby is $1,700. How many do you want?

I always keep my eyes open at our local electronics swap meet. Some time ago I ran into a dealer having a box of seven or eight modules that looked quite nondescript on the outside. They were inexpensive (less than $10 each), so I looked under the cover. Bingo! I found not just an amplifier, but a log amplifier and several SMA, 141 solid coaxial cables.

What to Look For

Now you say, "What is a log amplifier?" Well, it's not a preamp, but it is quite remarkable. It is an instrument amplifier that has a bandwidth centered about a design center frequency, say 60 MHz. The log amp has multi-stages that are all cumulative, summed in a diode network to form a video output of the total amplifier string. The issue isn't the gain of this type amplifier; rather, it is the dynamic range which relates to input sensitivity (in dB) that will still meet output linearity requirements. In other words, we want minimum sensitivity that still can produce a true reproduction at its output and keep the output relationship different for strong signals in the presence of weak signals.

Quite an amplifier.

Uses for a log amp can range from RF amplifiers for spectrum analyzer applications to electronic countermeasures receivers for military applications. It's the ability of this log amp to be able to qualitatively analyze low-level signals in the presence of high power signals that makes it special. In this application it keeps the output representation of these signals in their original condition, (linear). The output is presented as a video signal that varies between 0 and 2 volts; 2 volts represents the maximum signal received.

A typical log amp has eight or so stages of gain, with an impedance matching preamp and frequency filter in the first stage. This first stage sets the frequency bandwidth and VSWR of the unit. The next seven or eight stages comprise the main IF amplifier. The combining diode/limiter are all in common with a video output op amp for video information output signals.

Building a Spectrum Analyzer

Putting these devices to work in constructing a spectrum analyzer is quite easy compared to constructing one by hand. The components needed to accomplish this are: an oscilloscope for display; a voltage-controlled oscillator (VCO); sweep control circuits to produce a DC ramped sweep voltage to drive the VCO; and a bandpass filter and log amplifier (see Figure 3). The

---

Figure 1. Block diagram of a typical log amplifier. The input preamp is usually followed by a buffer amp stage. Other stages cascade in normal RF fashion, but note the diode coupling network. It is a summing network for video information output. Each stage adds voltage to sum total of output voltages in logarithmic order. This can be used as a standard IF amp if the connection to the last amp stage has output from LC tank circuit.

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main consideration for bench use or mobile use is dictated by the o-scope requirements. If you have a small pocket o-scope, the unit will be, needless to say, a versatile base or mobile. If you have to drag an AC plug for the scope, a very long extension cord may be required.

An alternative for the o-scope in surplus plus would be a medical heart-rate o-scope display unit. These are the units you see on many different emergency-type TV shows that show a scope representation of your heart rate on the screen. Sometimes you hear them "beeping" along with the heart rate. A straight line on one of these babies is bad news, to say the least. For our spectrum analyzer application, they are ideal. They have long persistence not available on normal o-scopes, allowing the trace to remain intensified on the scope screen, with slow sweep cycles.

Being very solid-state and rather new, most operate from AC-derived +12 volts DC power (what a break for us—+12 volts, an easy modification). Also, they are already set up with an internal sweep providing a DC ramp which can be brought out for our VCO, thus we don't need to construct that part of the circuit. Connect an RF preamp and mixer with the VCO and a medical scope and of course our log amp and you have a spectrum analyzer. True, it's not an HP unit, but it does work.

I am not going to go into the mixer or RF circuit here except to say that a suitable unit could be constructed from a TV solid-state tuner. This module covers both the VHF and UHF TV frequencies, and has a built-in oscillator mixer and VCO oscillator IF amplifier. The normal IF output is quite broad and can be anything from 30 to about 90 MHz in most units, which is ideal for this application. Couple an IF filter and the log amp with a suitable display and you have a spectrum analyzer that can be used from about 50 to 800 MHz. This of course has some frequency gaps due to the standard TV frequency assignments, but it does give very good coverage.

I wish I had this approach available to me years ago. Back then I saw an article in the August 1982 issue of 73, titled "Poor Man's Spectrum Analyzer." This article gave full construction details on assembly, including details on construction of a log amp. I not only built the unit but designed PC boards for the project and built the entire unit. It worked fine, covering 10 MHz to over 250 MHz. This was my first spectrum analyzer, of many that were to follow. The log amp in that case was constructed out of 40673 dual-gate MOSFETs for each stage in the log amp. The IF transformers were hand-wound toroids from Amidon and resonated at 60 MHz. Did it work? You bet, but the log amp was about 10 inches long and about two inches wide. Not too bad for home construction. I still have this amplifier around, along with many other early projects, to remind me of my humble beginnings.

Now, if construction of that log amp back then doesn't sound too humbling, maybe I should tell you that the first PC board I ever built used house paint as a resist, applied with a small artist's paint brush. Crude but it worked. I guess I was trying to make my point the hard way. It all boils down to this: You do not need to have a computer to do your design as it can be done with pencil and paper. All the computer does is do the same job faster. If the original thought is not put into proper perspective, there is no fast computer that can help.

Back to the home-built log amp using 40673 FETs. Initially I saw the original article as an interesting project, but without PC boards it would be too difficult to construct. After some time it was determined that I would construct PC boards in order to complete this project. I laid out the component parts on paper using a set of drawing aids that mirror component part sizes either in 1:1 size or two times scale for drawing ease. After laying all component parts on the paper from the schematic, it was just a matter of connecting all the dots from each component to make all connections.

Some of the components may have to be moved to make connections but it's kind of easy once you get the hang of parts placement. It's about as difficult as working a familiar crossword puzzle and many times the fun. Check out Photo to O, showing the original spectrum analyzer that I constructed. It works nearly as well as its commercial counterparts.

If you can't locate one in surplus (miniature unit) you can build a log amp just as I did. I still have the artwork and silk-screened parts available and can reproduce the PC boards if there is interest.

By today's standards it's quite large for its function, but it still can hold its own when stacked up to a commercial equivalent. It was made for 90 MHz and has 80 dB of gain and exhibits just over 75 dB of dynamic range. It was constructed over 10 years ago when the alternative available to me was the converted (tube type) IF strips out of WWII radar receivers.

At that time the miniature log amps used commercially were truly UNOSECTIONAL! Most of the test equipment and station apparatus were tube-type equipment. How our lives have changed! Back then my spare tube stock would rival a refrigerator box for space; today my spare tube stock consists mostly of museum pieces.

What ever type of log amplifier you acquire or build in your application,

![Figure 2. Schematic detail of diode log amplifier showing interconnections. There are usually 6 to 8 stages in cascade.](image-url)
you will appreciate its dynamic range, abilities, and usefulness in spectrum analyzer applications. I mentioned earlier that with a log amp, a filter, and an RF amplifier you can make a small unit that is capable of displaying data on almost any type of oscilloscope. However, as I stated earlier, a long-persistence type unit would be best, similar to a heart-rate display monitor.

The basic system for a spectrum analyzer can be easy to set up. Using a TV tuner front-end removes the construction of both the tracking RF amplifier and oscillator requirements. Now only the filter and log amplifier units are required if you can find a medical heart rate monitor (it has the sweep circuits). Hope you have good luck checking out your local swap meet and surplus material sources for equipment.

Mailbox Comments

Sean KB8JNE of Hilliard, Ohio, writes that he wants me to mention in the column that there must be quite a few Columbus, Ohio, area amateurs with 10 GHz equipment in their basement or attic. He is interested in seeing if those who have equipment are willing to dust it off and give it a try again. He says most of the folks around there have played with it (10 GHz) at one time or another, but found the band empty in the area and filed the equipment away. If that's the case, get the equipment out and contact Sean KB8JNE, 3700 Westbrook Drive, Hilliard OH 43026. He would like to organize a local microwave enthusiast group in the Columbus area. Drop him a line. Sean, I hope you get a good response to your efforts.

Arthur W1PXL wrote to inquire about an antenna noise bridge for VHF/UHF use and asked about schematic information on the construction of such a unit. Well, there is an antenna noise bridge for 1.8 through 30 MHz in the ARL Handbook, 1989 edition, pages 25-32. The same circuit appears in the ARL Antenna Handbook, 1988 edition, pages 27-15. A similar circuit appears in the RSGB Handbook, 4th edition, 1983, pages 11-13-11-20. This unit covers low frequency to 200 MHz and will give good results to 432 MHz. The books from the RSGB, Radio Society of Great Britain, are quite good and describe almost all circuits in great clarity of construction. Most seem to be based on a heavy involvement in home construction. They’re good books to have on the bookshelf.

Carl AA4H writes that he recently purchased a multimode VHF transceiver. He found many stations to work on 6 and 2 meters and a fair amount of activity on 70 cm; however the activity level on 222 MHz is very disappointing. He reports making only a few QSOs on 222 MHz and most were in the UHF contest except for a few locals. Why is there such a lack of 222 MHz activity? Is it because of the recent loss of the bottom 2 MHz? Carl wants others to use this band as he feels we will lose further parts of the band if we do not increase our activity in this area.

For further information, contact Carl AA4H at 5971 Hwy 126, Blountville TN 37617.

Well, that’s it for this month. Next month I plan to start a construction project modifying an SSB transceiver for microwave use. First I will present a basic 28 MHz platform constructed dead-bug style, showing a simple system. Later we will cover a converter to 2 meters using two of the Hamtronics modules to wrap up the 28 MHz to 2 meter SSB transverter. See you next month. As always, I will be glad to answer questions on this or related topics. Please send an SASE for prompt response—family, contest and workbench time permitting. 73 Chuck WBBIGP.
Ground Loops and Other Bugaboos

Not long ago, I was on my local packet radio BBS and I noticed a bulletin requesting information about ground loops. I answered it, and it occurred to me that I ought to discuss the topic here in the column, since it can be a source of hard-to-find problems in your station. So, let's take a look at ground loops and other things related to ground problems.

Around and Around

What the heck is a ground loop anyway? Isn't everything that's connected to ground "grounded"? It seems reasonable to think so, but it just ain't so. In a perfect universe, it would be, but we live here on Earth, and on this planet, and every other place we know of, no material is perfect. In particular, every conductor has some resistance, and any long piece of wire will have some inductance, too. But what is "long"?

It's All Relative

That depends on the frequency you're trying to pass through it! Let's say you have a ground wire for a station transmitting on 80 meters. That wire is 15 feet long. Well, 80 meters is about 240 feet, so 15/240 = 0.0625. That's the fraction of a wavelength the ground wire represents. It isn't much. If you imagine an 80-meter-long wire, you can draw over that wire, that you can see that the potential difference between what's at the beginning and what's at the end will be quite small. Consequently, your 15-foot wire is a good ground connection at that frequency. Now let's say you switch to the 10 meter band. Hmmm, 10 meters is about 30 feet, and 15/30 = 0.5, and ... oh, sounds like a problem! Yup, your ground wire is a half wavelength long. So what? Well, draw a 30-foot sine wave over it. As you can see, the voltage potential between the ends is tremendous. So how, exactly, does that "ground" your equipment when the ground point's voltage won't be anywhere near the voltage on the radio's chassis at any given moment?

The answer is, it doesn't. At 10 meters, this ground wire will actually make things worse by resonating and building up voltage; it's a tuned circuit. You're gonna have one hot rig, and RF feedback into your microphone circuitry is pretty likely. But what's this got to do with ground loops?

A Smaller Scale

The basic idea is the same. Let's say you have several pieces of gear connected together, all with nice, shielded cable. After you connect lots of stuff, the cable length all the way around from the first box to the last can add up. If it happens to hit a 1/8 wavelength, 1/4 wavelength or 1/2 wavelength, watch out when you transmit, 'cause here comes trouble. The same thing can happen right on a radio's chassis, especially when recording studio engineer. How? Consider this: There is no such thing as true ground, unless you mean the earth we walk on. Each piece of equipment has a common point it calls ground, but what does that mean in relation to other equipment? Not much. If they're all using the same power supply or at least have their common "grounds" connected to each other, they all should have these common points at the same voltage potential. In theory, at least. In the real world, the length of the cable between the power supply and the rig induces some resistance and inductance, so the radio's chassis may be at an ever-so-slightly-different voltage than the point, say, a radio's common point. For most circuits, the millivolts of difference are meaningless, but for low-level amplifiers like microphone input stages, they can be as big as the signal you're trying to amplify in the first place. If current flows on one piece of gear to another, via the ground connection or, more likely, the shield of a shielded cable, you've got a bona fide ground loop, even though you're not transmitting a thing. The usual symptom is AC hum, because it gets induction into the ground wire or shield causing the problem, and it isn't properly grounded out.

In some cases, it can result in RF feedback. That's why most newer HF rigs use a separate ground wire in their microphone jacks. Even though the schematic shows the wires both going to ground, the mike's wire goes directly to ground at the mike amp, while the other one goes somewhere else on the chassis. I experimented with that once on my TS-940. With the mike's ground wire connected to the correct point, all was fine. But, if I used the chassis ground wire, I got terrible RF feedback whenever I keyed up. Actually, I found it out by accident once when the two wires touched inside a little mike switchbox I'd built. Oh well, no harm done, but it proved the point: Those two wires, both grounded, were not at exactly the same voltage potential, or there wouldn't have been any difference between them. And that was between two grounds in the same radio!

In audio studios, they sometimes disconnect the braid at one end in order to break the loop. Because the braid is still connected at the other end, it still shields the inner conductor from stray noise, so it works. With RF, though, you can be asking for trouble with that approach, because it can let in enough transmitter energy to cause problems. Remember, we're talking millivolts here.

A Way Out?

Is there another way out of ground loop troubles? Well, with an RF resonance problem, you need to do two
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On April 19, 1993, the FCC amended Parts 2 and 15 of its rules to prohibit the manufacture and importation of scanning radios capable of intercepting the 800 MHz cellular telephone service. Supplies of full coverage 800 MHz scanners are in very short supply. If you need technical assistance to solve a specific problem or to solve a communications problem, call the Communications Electronics Inc. technical support hotline for $2.00 per minute at 1-900-555-SCAN.

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1 0 MHz Center Frequency - 25 MHz Bandwidth
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things: get your cable lengths away from any multiple of 1/8 wavelength (usually, avoiding multiples of 1/4 wavelength will do), and keep your antenna as far as you can from the gear, to reduce the amount of signal you pick up in the first place. Also, be sure to connect all the radios’ ground terminals to the same point, and then send that on its way to ground. Because of the way it looks, that’s called a “star ground.” In particular, avoid running your ground braid from radio to radio, with only the last one going to ground; that kind of configuration actually tries to force a ground loop to occur.

With hum problems caused by a passive ground loop, the hard part is figuring out which item is making the trouble. The only way is to disconnect the audio cables one by one. When you hit the culprit, the problem will go away. The cheapest, easiest fix is to disconnect one side of the braid. Try that and, if it works and doesn’t cause RF feedback problems when you transmit, you’re in business. If it does feed back, though, consider putting a small transformer between the offending items. That makes the ground potentials, at least at the input points which are causing the trouble, irrelevant, because the incoming energy is “floating” with respect to ground anyway. For low level signals, it’s pretty easy to do. For microphone cables and such, you can use two small audio transformers back-to-back. In other words, connect the high-impedance sides to your gear, and connect the low-impedance sides to each other. Just be sure to shield the transformers in a metal box, or they may pick up all kinds of RF.

I remember one problem I had with a computer connection to a shortwave receiver. The idea was to pick up weather facsimile transmissions and decode them with the computer, using a simple homemade interface and someifty decoding software. It worked, but the computer’s RF noise made a terrible mess in the receiver whenever it was connected. If I broke the connection, the noise went away, even though the computer was only a few feet away from the receiver. What was going on here?

Well, it wasn’t actually a ground loop. I know because I tried running the shortwave on batteries, and the problem didn’t go away. Remember, you can only have a ground loop if there’s some attempt at a common ground; a floating device can’t exhibit the problem. In this case, computer noise was being induced into the ground braid of the connecting cable. So, I tried the transformer approach. That should have done it, but it didn’t.

Apparently, the noise was strong enough that a little bit of it was still being induced, either through the transformer or through the air, and the garbage was still there. I dreamed of a fiber-optic connection, but I never built it, and I never solved that problem. The interface went into a drawer somewhere. Of course, an outside antenna for the shortwave probably would have cured it, but I didn’t have a way to do that where I was living at the time. Oh well, you can’t solve ‘em all.

Hey, let’s look at some letters:

Dear Kaboom,
In the September ’93 issue, there was an article discussing compressed antennas. Instead of buying the variable capacitor and coil specified, can I just use my MFJ tuner with this thing?

Signed,
Wanna Make Do

Dear Wanna,
Well, I’m not an antenna maven, but it seems reasonable to try it, as long as the antenna doesn’t require its tuner to be right at its base or something. There’s a big difference between tuning an antenna at the antenna and way down the coax line by your rig. But I’d try it. You don’t have anything to lose, and you should be able to see on the SWR meter whether your tuner is doing any good. But, even if you get a good SWR, that doesn’t mean the antenna necessarily is getting out the way it should. Remember, a dummy load always has the best SWR! In this case, you could see a great SWR at the rig, and the antenna still could be working poorly, especially if you have a long coax run.

In any event, give it a try and see what happens. Certainly, if you put the tuner right at the base of the antenna, it should work as long as the project’s collar combination is similar in configuration. Unfortunately, I don’t have that article handy, so I can’t say for sure.

Dear Kaboom,
My old HT-144 walkie has a bad IC. It’s the second time it’s gone bad, and, unfortunately, it’s a proprietary product. I really want to save the rig. Is there anything I can substitute for it?

Signed,
Twice Fried

Dear Twice,
The IC you indicate is the audio power amplifier. If you haven’t been playing the rig real loud for long periods, you should wonder why it keeps blowing! The speaker coupling cap, C35, could be leaky. In any event, I have no idea where you can find that 6-pin chip, part number MFC 6070. You can, however, use an LM-380 or even an LM-358, which you can get at Radio Shack for $1.19. Since the LM-series chips are 8-pin devices, the pins won’t match up, but you should be able to figure out what goes where by looking at the schematics. Those single-chip mini audio amps are all fairly similar. Gather up your ham spirit and go to it!

Until next time, 73 de KB1UM.
Notes from FN42

Well, we made it through Christmas and the New Year celebration without any trouble. But a bug has cropped up in my computer. It seems to have a mind of its own at times, freezing for no reason, rebooting, etc. Luckily, it only froze up once while writing this column, so I didn’t have to retype much (good reason to save quite often). But, I won’t press my luck any further this month. Much more next month in this slot. More on South Korea, and who knows where else.

73 for now. Arnie N1BAC

Roundup

Brazilian Thomas Halasz PY2AH is author of the world’s first *Radio Amateur’s Handbook* in Portuguese. The handbook is published by Edusp (the editorial branch of the University of Sao Paulo) and is destined for the five Portuguese-speaking and also the 18 Spanish-speaking countries. Handbook do Radioamador is endorsed by both REP (National Amateur Radio League of Portugal) and LABRE (National Radio League of Brazil). With 633 pages, it is half the size of the present *ARRL Handbook* but almost three times that of the first (1926) edition of the *Radio Amateur’s Handbook*, written by Francis Edward Handy W1BDI, to whom the author render homage in his preface.

Since none of the Portuguese-speaking leagues have editorial facilities and amateur radio literature in Portuguese has been very scarce over seven decades, the new Handbook had to fill in the lack of information for amateurs who do not read foreign languages (more than 95% of them), providing them with a worldwide horizon to see their activities in proper perspective. It is expected that the presence of a Handbook in most of the shacks in Portugal, Brazil, Angola, Mozambique, and Cape Verde will give amateur radio new thrust and interest in these countries.

The Handbook is not only a convenient way for the public to get acquainted with amateur radio and decide about the possibility of becoming a ham, but also the only means to get a concrete picture of the views of amateur radio as the mass media only refer to it when it becomes news.

Author Iwan Halasz, a broadcast transmitter industry executive and a ham for 20 years, has published more than 130 articles on amateur radio in Brazilian television magazines. Presently he is a free-lancer and consultant to the two foremost telecommunication magazines of Latin America: RMT (in Portuguese) and Telepress Latinoamericana (in English and Spanish). For more information, write to 8222, 34041 Sales Pinto, Brazil.

Chile Downloaded on packet from the HR AMSAT News Bulletin 226:03. The first MICROSAT from Chile, to be named Cesar-1, will be launched in January 1995. This announcement was made by the Radio Club Federation in Santiago. The Radio Club Federation will also provide the ground control station for CE-1 after it is on-orbit.

The satellite will be a MICROSAT class similar to AO-15, LO-19, WO-18, and DO-15. The orbit will be sun-synchronous and the altitude will be about 900 km.

The design will include some scientific experiments which will be constructed by students from three local universities, along with some help from the Chilean Air Force.

The estimated cost of the design and assembly of CE-1 will be about US$1 million. The Radio Club Federation said that CE-1 is designed to help facilitate communications between Chilean radio amateurs and amateurs around the world. [The AMSAT News Service (ANS) would like to thank LW2DZ of AMSAT-LU for the bulletin item.]

Dominican Republic Letter from Bill Means N2QCR/HIB. When I first walked into the Dominican Radio Club several months ago, I was struck by the fact that in its outward appearances, the club was very similar to my first radio club (Crystal Radio Club—W2DMO). There were the piles of old QST magazines, musty old QSL cards, and piles of old radio gear. It was all very familiar. Aside from the different language being spoken, the membership of the club also reminded me of W2DMO—there was the same mix of old-timers and enthusiastic youngsters along with a "character" or two to liven up the club house! Above all, there was the same friendly spirit, the same willingness to help out a fellow ham that has always been the hallmark of our hobby. While our ham bands every day provide very pleasing evidence of radio’s ability to forge international friendships, I think that the face-to-face experience in a radio club can be even more gratifying. Soon after arrival at the club, I found myself having conversations with hams in a foreign country: H8OMA and I laughed together as we both admitted to waking up our parents after contacting our first ZL1 H8LEZ and H8RM0 and I howled with laughter when we recounted the difficulties of demonstrating to the Government of Denmark that the philosophy stalks the DR also!). Ham radio does have the power to bring people together.

Radio Club Dominican (H1BRC) has recently gone through a noticeable reinvigoration. In addition to our Tuesday night meetings, the Club sponsors a "Can" (a sort of party/get-together) every Saturday afternoon. Our newsletter is back in print and a new yagi tribander is on the roof of the clubhouse. We have an active, informal club net on 146.5 FM simplex.

The H1B Caracas de Almeida, 50013-001 Sao Paulo, Brazil.

December also brought a club-sponsored foxhunt competition. Here in the DR a foxhunt is a "Caceria de Pajaro" which translates as "Hunt for the Young Pigeon." One Saturday, the streets of Santo Domingo were invaded by earnest radio enthusiasts armed with bizarre multi-element 1 meter yagis! After some struggle, the "pigeons" were all captured and the hunters returned to the radio club for an awards ceremony and an afternoon of good fellowship.

1994 promises to be a good year for ham radio in the Dominican Republic. The club plans to offer a Morse code course and we’ll be working with a local school interested in adding ham radio to its set of extracurricular activities. We’ll also continue to work with a local Boy Scout group. As always, Radio Club Dominican will continue to be a happy place where hams from all over the world come to learn. Best of luck in 1994 to all. 73 from [Bill Means, N2QCR/HIB, Unit 5510, APO AA 34041.]

Ecuador For those of you who enjoy listening to foreign broadcasts, quite a few of those stations send out program notes and one of those is HJCJ. The Voice of the Andes, Quito, Ecuador. If you wish to be put on their mailing list, send your request to HJCJ, Casilla 17-17-691, Quito, Ecuador, South America.

**AUSTRALIA**

David Horcasill VK2FUX

PO Box 257

Wahroonga NSW 2076

Australia

A recurring thread in past columns was how the Department of Transport and Communications (DoTC) was going to deregulate the Australian regulations, with such things as allowing certain domestic communications to be on 10m, granting packet privileges to Novices, etc. These changes were going to be introduced “Real Soon Now,” but for one reason or another (a Federal election and a change of name to “SMA” [Spectrum Management Australia], they may actually see the light of day. The latest word was that these changes were going to be introduced in the next session of Parliament (around the time this appears in print), so hopefully this long-outstanding matter will be decided soon, until then it is pointless commenting any further. I was hoping to describe the Australian licensing situation, but there was always the danger it would be obsolete by the time it appeared in print.

Some things, however, never change. It is worth pointing out that the national body in Australia, the Wireless Institute of Australia (or just WIA), actually consists of several autonomous bodies in each state, and a federal-based office that produces the magazine and provides representation to government, etc. All member services are provided at the state level, and these vary (including membership fees) from state to state. As can be imagined, this can lead to some interesting situations, with radio amateurs blaming the wrong body for perceived shortcomings, etc. The NSW division can lay claim to being the oldest division of the oldest amateur society in the world (founded in 1910), and in spite of this (or perhaps because of it) it has experienced a few ructions lately. As I write this (late December), certain matters have still not been resolved (such as an Extraordinary General Meeting to debate a "No Confidence" motion in the Committee), and I hope to have further news in a later column.

Cheers for now. Those with access to packet or Internet can contact me as VK2KIU & VK2RVI.SYD.NSW, AUS:DOC, and "dave@esi.COM.AU" respectively.

**CANYAN ISLANDS**

Woodson Gannaway N5KVB/EA8

Apartado 11

35450 Santa Maria de Guia

(Las Palmas de Gran Canaria)

Islas Canarias

España

(With apologies to Bing Crosby) "Chestnuts roasting on an open fire, (the smell of roasting) dried squad nibbling at your nose... Isn’t that how the song goes? Well, this is the Canary Islands, after all, and things are a little different. No chestnut blight so we still have chestnuts every year in the fall. And for some unknown reason, the street vendors roast and sell dried squid over their charcoal braziers right alongside the chestnuts and the odor is pretty pungent. But I like dried squid a lot. Another difference being here is that Santa’s (Papa Noel) or the Three Wise Men’s helpers often wear bikinis.

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Speaking of dried squid, it figured in one of those pleasant little events that help so much to make life bear-
able. As I've said before, most of my English tutoring students are Oriental children, while when my wife taught, her students were Spanish adults. The very same day that one of her stu-
dents gave her a box of high-quality chocolate candy, one of my students gave me a dried squid as a present. In the culture of each student, the present had about the same mean-
ing, and both were greatly appreci-
ed.

Do you think you know Spanish? Are you ready to confront daily life in Spain on Spanish terms? Well, please pack your sense of humor and plan to use it often, mostly to laugh at your-
self, if you studied Spanish, you al-
ready know about the subjective and some of its pitfalls. In a few years you'll get it mostly sorted out. But I'm talking about the things you thought you already knew and could count on. That's where the torpedoes really come at unexpected angles. . . It was
Thanksgiving, and the guests eating with us were some Spanish friends who didn't speak English and two Mor-
mon missionaries from the U.S. who spoke some Spanish, so we spoke Spanish. Things were going fairly well until one of the Americans, translating literally from English, said, "Pasame el vestido de la ensalada, por favor."

But in Spanish that didn't come out as "Pass me the salad dressing, please," but instead as "Pass me that clothing that the salad wears, please." An instant of absolute silence fol-
lowed, then a period of laughter from me and my wife (after we had gone through the reverse translation and re-
alized what had happened), confusion from the Spaniards (who didn't know what was happening), and finally an explanation in Spanish and English for all parties so they all could have a good laugh. And I bet you thought "salad dressing" was pretty safe and tame.

Is the tooth fairy "la hada de los di-
arios'? Not on your life! In Spain it's "el Ratoncito Perez" and don't you for-
git it. In fact, yesterday some friend gave our baby a Ratoncito Perez doll that plays several tunes about 50 dB too loud, and I'm thinking about how to cut down the volume, short of smoth-
ing it under two or three pillows. The first thing will be to put in a jumper in-
stead of one of its two batteries, and halve the voltage.

Thanksgiving was yesterday, and a couple of nice people left a package of brownies for me outside our door with a nice note. There are fine people ev-
erywhere, but sometimes you have to look to find them. 73, Woodson

Updates

Micro IDer

In the January 1994 issue, a very discerning reader spotted an error in Program #1 of the above mentioned article. In the listing on page 26, the 29th line says:

"( 44, "111111011011011011")", "/

The line should be:

"( 44, "111111011011011011")", "/

The correction will produce a prop-
er Morse code comma. 

TXN Keith Rico.

Ham Help

We are happy to provide Ham Help listings free on a space available basis. To make our job easier and to ensure that your listing is correct, please type or print your request clearly, double spaced, on a full (8 1/2" x 11") sheet of pa-
per. You may also upload a listing as E-mail to Sysop to the 73 BBS / Special Events Message Area #11, (2400 baud, 8 data bits, no parity, 1 stop bit, (603) 924-9343), Please indicate if it is for publication. Use upper- and lower-case letters where appropriate. Also, print numbers carefully—a 1, for example, can be misread as the letters 1 or i, or even the number 7. Specifically mention that your message is for the Ham Help Column. Please remember to acknowl-
edge responses to your requests. Thank you for your cooperation.

I am in need of the schematic and adjustment instructions, or the dual trace pre-amp, for my surplus scope. Scope type is AN/USM-117C. Pre-amp type is MX 2995 AV USM117. Mel Wardlean K6QXE, 18193 Fisher

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seems in pathetically short supply these days—I wonder if that's got any connection with light?

When you do your bean-growing and mice or rat experiments, be sure to document your work with pictures. If you set up a video camera for stop-motion photography you'll have a great record, but plain photos will tell the story. And I am going to be very upset if you don't send me a copy of your results.

Pro-fusion & Con-fusion

Here comes Wayne again with another of his enthusiasms. When 2 meg­
ster FM and repeaters came along I tried to get you interested. That event­
ually developed into cellular radio, with many of the top people in the new industry, oddly enough, being hams who'd gotten involved through their in­
terest in repeaters. Then there were computers, which have turned into a fairly big business. Now I think I'm on to another one—a big one. It all started five years ago when Drs. Stanley Pons and Martin Fleisch­
man announced that they'd discovered what seemed to be a new and mysterious source of power. They suggested it might be cold fusion. Well, that was enough to upset the fis­
ion industry, and to threaten the hot fusion scientists even more. Worse, many of the early researchers were unable to get the promised ex­
cess heat from their experiments, so it looked like that was the whole thing. And that's probably all you've read about cold fusion... unless you read more than I think you do.

I'm just back from the Fourth Cold Fusion Conference on Maui, where I sat getting more and more excited through four days of scientific papers, all demonstrating remarkable successes in generating heat from both heavy and light (regular) water—heat far be­

to anything attributable to chemical reactions. One of the presenters was a younger from Texas who, though he'd failed less than 100 students last four years while working in his basement, has been generating signif­

cant heat. He hasn't done anything that just about any ham with a pion­

nering drive couldn't do.

Yes, of course I'm starting a cold fusion magazine to try to help the field grow faster and help newcomers come up to speed. It will work with re­

peaters, computers and digital audio, so maybe I can do it again.

If you set up a video camera for your home­

work—you've asked me to, you read the article in the August 1993 Popular Science on the subject. You also should get Gene Mallow's book, Fire From Ice. Gene, by the way, is the editor of my new magazine, which looks to me as small a bright light at the beginning of a new trillion-dollar industry that will help end automobile pollution and cut energy prices substantially. It's a little early to sell your oil stocks short, but I sure wouldn't recommend them for an investment. Cold fusion is super bad news for the Middle East. They'd better stop wasting their oil dollars and make some long-term investments.

I'm using the term "cold fusion" because that's what they're calling this newly discovered reaction between deuterium and heavy water. And it's a long story, but worth the telling. Not only with deuterium, but also with nickel, platinum, rhodium, and rubidium so far.

Though the effect was first discovered by Americans, the Japanese have already taken a big lead in research, and in smothering us out of the field with patents. Though our gov­

ernment doesn't yet believe in it, Japan's MTLI has just budgeted another $30 million to help speed their re­

search and patenting positions. And there are a lot of other people who are writing articles on what's happening in cold fusion—but please remember, I let you in early on this one, just as I did on microcomput­

ers and cellular telephones. In those cases other people made millions (and billions), and you didn't. I didn't too badly myself, much to my surprise. If you're interested in knowing more about all this you may want to get a charter subscription to Cold Fusion. It's $100 a year. Send your check or credit card information to Peterbor­

ough NH 03458-1107 or call (603) 924-0058. Who knows, maybe you'll be giving a paper at the next cold fu­


cion conference. I hope so—and I'll be there cheering you on. Or perhaps you'll be manufacturing a ther­

mos-bottle-sized water-powered generator to power cars, trucks and homes.

Other Scientific Frontiers

Did I pique your curiosity or per­

haps even your entrepreneurial spirit with my piece on a cure for AIDS in May? Do you think it was worth the money? I think it looks to me as if a few people will jump at this opportunity and (a) make big fortunes, (b) provide a desperately needed service. What's it worth to clean up HIV-infected blood supplies? What's it worth to save the lives of millions of people with AIDS who now believe they are eventually doomed?

Then there's the need for more re­

search in plant and animal biologi­

cy and magnetics. There's a need to develop all sorts of solutions to all sorts of prob­


erms. So we're floundering in Somalia and Bosnia, and wondering what to do in a few dozen other countries where we have no real strategic interest. We're throwing away billions on for­

eign aid. Phooey. A bunch of wimps we Americans are! What does it take to actually get us mad enough to do something?

We're watching an endless parade of TV exposure programs showing us where billions of our dollars are being spent. And where do we get any­

one else upset enough to do something? No, a few people are busy parading against abortion, acid rain, global warming, and stuff like that. Did you read the lead article in the February Reader's Digest yet? How much do we need to spend on the other Clinton picks? We're up here in messes and we're wondering what stunt to watch.

That Loud Noise Again

It's opportunity, still trying despera­

ly to get you out of the couch to
answer the door. In January I suggest-
ed an easy way to get into your own small business. All it takes is a digital audio tape (DAT) recorder, a couple good mikes, and some gumption. The recorder and the mikes are the easy part. Unfortunately, our school system has done a fantastic job of making sure that a minimum of gumption emerges from our high-priced socialist unionized brainwashing system.

I suggested you go out and make some recordings of street performers. Well, that's just for starters. No matter how far out in the sticks you live, you've got plenty of recording possibilities. You've got enough potential cus-
tomers to pay for the cost of a record-
ing system in short order and build a nice little spare-time business . . . so I don't want to get any more letters writhing about the high cost of rgs and magazine subscriptions. Get off your butt and take charge of your life.

So what can you record? Well, I was going to suggest to the people with recording studios that they go after the local and church markets, but after thinking it over, I realized that most of them are so wrapped up with recording local rock groups that I'd probably never get them off their duffs. School market? Churches? You bet!

Just about every high school and college has a glee club and a school band. Some have a few student musi-
cal groups too . . . even some (ugh) rock bands. Every one of these musical (or pseudo-musical) groups needs compact discs and cassettes to sell to make money. Find 'em. Sell 'em. Record 'em. The Independent Music Producers Syndicate (IMPS) will take it from there and ship you the CDs and cassettes.

You can sell 'em a thousand CDs for $5 each and they can turn around and sell 'em for $16.95. That's an easy way for them to generate an extra $12,000. That'll go a long way to-
ward new instruments, concert tours, costumes, and whatever. And by the time they've sold 300 CDs the whole works will have been paid for. The rest is gravy! They can probably even pre-
sell that many so they won't even need any money up front.

If you get busy right away you may be able to get a bunch of schools to invest in CDs to sell to the graduating class and their families come June. These might feature selections from the glee club, the school band, and any other school musical (or semi-mu-
cial) groups or performers. All you need to do is learn how to make some decent DAT recordings and do some selling.

Church choirs are another group that can be recorded. Some churches have boys choirs and would love to have CDs to sell to make money to help pay for summer choir camp. When I was a tad I sang soprano in the St. Paul's Church choir and we had a great time at summer choir camp. Churches are always in need of money for things, and CDs are a great way for them to make money.

A good DAT recorder and a pair of mikes shouldn't cost much over $1,000 these days. If there's much of a demand I'll talk with some of the manufacturers and see if I can make a deal and get some discounts. Who knows, between schools, churches, and other local music talent, you might find yourself in a full-time busi-
ness. It beats the heck out of working for someone else.

What's in it for you? Figure around 50c a CD as your cut of the deal. That's $50 for every thousand you sell. Hey, if you only make one a day a week that's a couple thou' a month to help beef up your ham shack . . . or to get the XYL a better fur coat. Fix up your ham shack first.

By the way, each of your recordings will be checked out by a Music Re-
search Foundation focus group. If any get high marks from this tough team of experts they could be accepted for na-
tional distribution through our network of over 5,000 independent record stores and be promoted to radio sta-
tion music directors. Then we could be taking big bucks.

Yeah, I know . . . it's too much trouble. Where's the microwave popcorn?

United We Fall

Perot's United We Stand America looked like a good deal . . . for a while. From what I could see in trying to deal with them it suffered from massive manamangement at the Dallas head-
quartes, and that helped keep it from growing quickly at first. I don't know about the paid state coordinators in other states, but the chap they picked in New Hampshire never seemed to bother to pick up the ball, or when he did, then he soon dropped it. We got precious little coordination or com-
 munications. Then came the Perot NAFTA debacle, and pfft went interest in UWSA up this way.

That was discouraging because it was the only group that looked as if it might gear itself up to keep from freezing. I had my underwa-
ter video camera along, but outside of a bunch of small fish at Kona and sev-
 eral big turtles at Maui, the pickin's were pretty crummy. It doesn't hold a candy to a bunch of the diving spots in the Caribbean. No sharks. No whales. No manta rays. I did get a fleeting glimpse of some porpoises. I was hoping for better.

The conference was exciting. There I had an opportunity to meet the movers and shakers in the cold fusion world. I'll be writing a lot more about that.

If you're interested in a day-by-day report on the trip, I've put it together into a 24-page booklet, Uncle Wayne's Hawaiian Adventure. Send $3 for a copy postpaid. Eventually I'll probably add it to some other stuff I've been writing and have another book. I've finished one of my on submarine adventures in WWI (52 pages), another on my diving adventures (36 pages), and one on my recent travels (48 pages). But then you haven't invested in my We The People Declare War On Our Lousy Government yet. Tsk. Well, a few hundred of you have bought the book, and I thank you for your wonder-
 ful letters.

Ordering Books and CDs

[Editor's Note: Wayne often refers-
to books and CDs in his editorials. The books are often available from Uncle Wayne's Bookshelf; the CDs from IMPS by Mail. Both can be or-
dered by telephoning (800) 234-8458 or (603) 924-4196, or by faxing (603) 924-8613.]

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The Kumquat Club will be held at the Kumquat Clubhouse, 123 Kumquat Ave., February 28th. For more information, contact Karen KK2BY, P.O. Box 456, Kumquat Town 64250. (312) 789-1234.

MARCH 5

THOMPSON, CT The Amateur Radio Club will be holding their annual ARRL VE Exam session at the Thompson Community Center, 123 Main St. The session will be held from 9 AM to 3 PM. For more information, contact Sarah WW2ZX, P.O. Box 789, Thompson CT 06259. (212) 345-6789.

MARCH 6

COLBY, KS The Colby Radio Club will be holding their annual ARRL VE Exam session at the Colby Municipal Auditorium, March 6th. The session will be held from 9 AM to 3 PM. For more information, contact John WW1CW, P.O. Box 456, Colby KS 67701. (312) 123-4567.

MARCH 7

TITUSVILLE, FL The Titusville ARC will be holding their 25th annual ARRL VE Exam session at the Titusville Community Center, March 7th. The session will be held from 9 AM to 3 PM. For more information, contact Dave WW1CW, P.O. Box 456, Titusville FL 32780. (212) 345-6789.

MARCH 8

KINGSTON, NY The Kingston ARC will be holding their annual ARRL VE Exam session at the Kingston Community Center, March 8th. The session will be held from 9 AM to 3 PM. For more information, contact Jane WW1CW, P.O. Box 456, Kingston NY 12460. (212) 345-6789.

MARCH 9

BOSTON, MA The Boston ARC will be holding their annual ARRL VE Exam session at the Boston Convention Center, March 9th. The session will be held from 9 AM to 3 PM. For more information, contact Steve WW1CW, P.O. Box 456, Boston MA 02110. (212) 345-6789.

MARCH 10

ROCHESTER, NY The Rochester ARC will be holding their annual ARRL VE Exam session at the Rochester Community Center, March 10th. The session will be held from 9 AM to 3 PM. For more information, contact Bill WW1CW, P.O. Box 456, Rochester NY 14620. (212) 345-6789.

MARCH 11

NEW YORK, NY The New York ARC will be holding their annual ARRL VE Exam session at the New York Community Center, March 11th. The session will be held from 9 AM to 3 PM. For more information, contact John WW1CW, P.O. Box 456, New York NY 10010. (212) 345-6789.

MARCH 12

DAYTON, OH The Dayton ARC will be holding their annual ARRL VE Exam session at the Dayton Community Center, March 12th. The session will be held from 9 AM to 3 PM. For more information, contact Tim WW1CW, P.O. Box 456, Dayton OH 45420. (212) 345-6789.

SPECIAL EVENTS

Ham Doings Around the World

MARCH 5

ASSOCIATION, NJ The Shore Points ARC will be holding their annual ARRL VE Exam session at the Shore Points Community Center, March 5th. The session will be held from 9 AM to 3 PM. For more information, contact Jane WW1CW, P.O. Box 456, Shore Points NJ 08701. (212) 345-6789.
MARCH 26
SANDUSKY, OH The Sandusky Radio Experimental League will operate W8LBZ 15002-2400Z to celebrate its 60th Anniversary. Operations will be in the General 40, 20, 15 meter bands and on 146.655 and 444.375. For a certificate, send QSL, contact number, and SASE to Sandusky Radio Experimental League, 6 W. Perkins Ave., Sandusky OH 44870.

MARCH 26-27

APRIL 7
GLENBROOK, N.S.W. In commemoration of the 140th Anniversary of the first morse telegraph circuit in Australia (between Melbourne and Williams town), the Sydney Morriscmodity General will establish a morse link between Melbourne and Williamstown (with the venues at each end yet to be identified). The Science Centre in Cane. 1993 will be linked with both terminals so that messages may be exchanged between the three centers. Visitors will be able to send brief telegrams to relatives or friends, without charge.

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NEW PRODUCTS
Compiled by Charles Warrington WA1RZW

ICOM

ICOM has introduced the IC-Delta 100H multiband transceiver, with features never before imagined in a mobile radio. This beauty has a full-control microphone which allows total control of the entire operational menu. In addition, you can electronically mix and match the three bands according to your personal preferences. The IC-Delta 100H has independent 144, 440, and 1200 MHz band units; each display can be freely selected for the band of your choice. A duplexer or tripleplex can be connected without any mismatching antenna loss, using a single antenna connector. Mobile installation is a breeze, especially with the optional OCP-332 or OCP-333 detachable front panel separation kit. Each band has 100 memory channels, six scan edge channels (three pair for program scan) and one call channel. There are two banks of these channels for divided programming. Therefore, the total number of memory channels available is an amazing 6420.

CABLE X-PERTS, INC.

The LMR 600 has an o.d. of 0.500 that is smaller than jacketed 1/2" hardwall cable. This cable has only slightly higher attenuation and is approximately 30% lower in cost per foot. The velocity of propagation for these new cables is 89% of the shielding is a tinned copper braid over 100% bonded aluminum foil, providing a shielding efficiency of 90 dB. The polyethylene jacket is ultraviolet-resistant and suitable for direct burial. For further information contact Cable X-perts, Inc., 113 McHenry Rd., Suite 240, Buffalo Grove, IL 60089; (800) 826-3340. Or circle Reader Service No. 202.

HAMTRONICS, INC.

The popular Hamtronics line of VHF and UHF FM Repeaters has just been expanded to include some very interesting new models. The new REP-200T Repeater has all the features of the standard microprocessor-controlled REP-200 Repeater, with the addition of a new DVF-3 voice digital recorder module. This allows messages to be recorded off the air remotely. It is no longer necessary to use a microphone attached to the repeater to record messages. DTMF commands control the record and playback modes. The control operator can change the message at any time and repeater users can request a playback at any time. With the availability of low-cost digital voice recorders, Hamtronics also has developed an economy repeater with a voice ID built in. The new REP-200C Repeater uses a new COR-6 controller module with WARC, but no DTMF decoder or autopatch.

AMSOFT

AmSoft has released its new 1994 edition of "The World of Ham Radio" on CD-ROM. New this year is the inclusion of the FCC amateur radio license database. CALLSIGN will search over 700,000 new and previous callsigns, and find any licensed amateur in just seconds. Users can view CALLSIGN on line or save to disk. Also new for 1994 is a front-end menu system called CDVIEW. CDVIEW will operate the disk with simple onscreen commands, online help files, and instant information files from anywhere within the CD-ROM.

UNIFIED MICROSYSTEMS

Unified Microsystems has introduced the Contest Card, a PC plug-in interface board that contains a voice recorder/keyer and CW interface. This unit allows hams to record their QCs, calligns, contest exchanges, or other voice messages for transmission under control of their computer. Primarily designed for contesters and DXers, the Contest Card can also be used with PC-based repeater controllers for ID and special voice messages, VHF meteor scatter transmissions, and for other applications. The board can also directly drive an external speaker for non-radio applications. The Contest Card is available in kit form for $119.95 as assembled and tested for $179.95. Shipping is $5 for the US and Canada. Cable not included. For further information contact Unified Microsystems, P.O. Box 133, Singer, WI 53086; (414) 644-9036. Or circle Reader Service No. 204.

CURRY COMMUNICATIONS

Curry Communications has introduced the MKII Noise Annihilator, a professional grade low frequency receiving processor. This receiver accessory will considerably enhance reception for low frequency communication enthusiasts at low cost.

JUST NEON

Did you ever think of having your callsign in neon lights? Well, now you can! Just Neon has introduced its new Neon Call Signs to hams everywhere. These hand crafted works of art last for years and are made out of real neon tubing. Each character is 4" X 3" and signs come with complete instructions, mounting hardware and transformer, custom-made with your callsign. The ultimate in shack decor is available in neon red, clear blue, orange, white, sky blue, rose, pink, or green. Your sign will be mounted between bands, receiving European longwave DX, aeronautilic beacons, 1750 meters, and other signals of interest. The major drawback is noise. More sophisticated receiving technology is called for. At this time there are no other products on the market that provide the operator the control and dramatic improvement of this product.

The MKII removes noise ahead of the receiver, opening a new world of DX reception, particularly in urban and suburban environments. It is priced at $189 plus shipping ($5 US, $8 overseas). For more information contact Curry Communications, 737 North Fairview Street, Burbank, CA 91505; (818) 846-0617, Or circle Reader Service No. 205.

RF INDUSTRIES

RFI has announced the stainless steel Gripper Nipper hand tool Model RFA-4084. This unique wire cutter will hold the cut piece of wire firmly in the cutter until it is released by opening the tool. This feature eliminates a major problem with most cutting pliers: small pieces of wire flying from the tool into equipment where they can cause short circuits.

The RFA-4084 Gripper Nipper is priced at $12 and is available at RFI dealers. For more information contact RFI Industries, LTD, 7620 Miramar Road, San Diego, CA 92126; (800) 233-1728. Or circle Reader Service No. 207.

HAMTRONICS, INC.

The popular Hamtronics line of VHF and UHF FM Repeaters has just been expanded to include some very interesting new models. The new REP-200T Repeater has all the features of the standard microprocessor-controlled REP-200 Repeater, with the addition of a new DVF-3 voice digital recorder module. This allows messages to be recorded off the air remotely. It is no longer necessary to use a microphone attached to the repeater to record messages. DTMF commands control the record and playback modes. The control operator can change the message at any time and repeater users can request a playback at any time. With the availability of low-cost digital voice recorders, Hamtronics also has developed an economy repeater with a voice ID built in. The new REP-200C Repeater uses a new COR-6 controller module with WARC, but no DTMF decoder or autopatch.

Either of these new repeaters can be ordered for 6 meter, 2 meter, 222 MHz, and 440 MHz ham bands. The Model REP-200T is priced at $1,145 in kit form; $1,095 wired and tested. The Model REP-200C is priced at $795 in kit form; $1,095 wired and tested. For more information contact Hamtronics, Inc., 6-F Moul Rd., Hilton, NY 14468-9535; (716) 392-9430, FAX (716) 392-9420.

AMSOFT

AmSoft has released its new 1994 edition of "The World of Ham Radio" on CD-ROM. New this year is the inclusion of the FCC amateur radio license database. CALLSIGN will search over 700,000 new and previous callsigns, and find any licensed amateur in just seconds. Users can view CALLSIGN on line or save to disk. Also new for 1994 is a front-end menu system called CDVIEW. CDVIEW will operate the disk with simple onscreen commands, online help files, and instant information files from anywhere within the CD-ROM.

Over 7,000 program files cover many of the latest software releases for amateur radio. Subjects include antennas, CAT, CW, engineering, exams, logging programs, MUF, multimode, controllers, packet, RTTY, satellites, SWL, weather tracking, and much more. AmSoft has placed all of these programs onto one ISO-9660 IBM compatible CD-ROM priced at $40 plus shipping ($3 USA, $5 foreign). For more information or to order contact AmSoft, P.O. Box 666, New Cumberland, PA 17070-0666; (717) 938-8249, FAX (717) 938-6787. Or circle Reader Service No. 203.

UNIFIED MICROSYSTEMS

Unified Microsystems has introduced the Contest Card, a PC plug-in interface board that contains a voice recorder/keyer and CW interface. This unit allows hams to record their QCs, calligns, contest exchanges, or other voice messages for transmission under control of their computer. Primarily designed for contesters and DXers, the Contest Card can also be used with PC-based repeater controllers for ID and special voice messages, VHF meteor scatter transmissions, and for other applications. The board can also directly drive an external speaker for non-radio applications. The Contest Card is available in kit form for $119.95 as assembled and tested for $179.95. Shipping is $5 for the US and Canada. Cable not included. For further information contact Unified Microsystems, P.O. Box 133, Singer, WI 53086; (414) 644-9036. Or circle Reader Service No. 204.

CURRY COMMUNICATIONS

Curry Communications has introduced the MKII Noise Annihilator, a professional grade low frequency receiving processor. This receiver accessory will considerably enhance reception for low frequency communication enthusiasts at low cost.

JUST NEON

Did you ever think of having your callsign in neon lights? Well, now you can! Just Neon has introduced its new Neon Call Signs to hams everywhere. These hand crafted works of art last for years and are made out of real neon tubing. Each character is 4" X 3" and signs come with complete instructions, mounting hardware and transformer, custom-made with your callsign. The ultimate in shack decor is available in neon red, clear blue, orange, white, sky blue, rose, pink, or green. Your sign will be mounted between bands, receiving European longwave DX, aeronautilic beacons, 1750 meters, and other signals of interest. The major drawback is noise. More sophisticated receiving technology is called for. At this time there are no other products on the market that provide the operator the control and dramatic improvement of this product.

The MKII removes noise ahead of the receiver, opening a new world of DX reception, particularly in urban and suburban environments. It is priced at $189 plus shipping ($5 US, $8 overseas). For more information contact Curry Communications, 737 North Fairview Street, Burbank, CA 91505; (818) 846-0617, Or circle Reader Service No. 205.

Two durable sheets of clear acrylic, and comes with a one-year limited warranty. These signs are also available with a bottom accent strip, border, or other custom design. The basic custom unit, tested and delivered, is priced at $225. For ordering information, please contact Just Neon, 409 James Street, Utica, NY 13501; (315) 724-5150 or circle Reader Service No. 206.
Turn your old ham and computer gear into cash now. Sure, you can wait for a hamfest to try and dump it, but you know you’ll get a far more realistic price if you have it out where 100,000 active ham potential buyers can see it than the few hundred local hams who come by a flea market table. Check your attic, garage, cellar and closet shelves and get cash for your ham and computer gear before it’s too old to sell. You know you’re not going to use it again, so why leave it for your widow to throw out? That stuff isn’t getting any younger!

The 93 Rees Monet, Barter ‘n’ Buy, costs peanuts (almost)—comes to 3 cents a word for individual (noncommercial) ads and $1.00 a word for commercial ads. Don’t plan on telling a long story. Use abbreviations, cram it in. But be honest. There are plenty of hams who love to fix things, so if it doesn’t work, say so.

Make your list, count the words, including your call, address and phone number. Include a check or your credit card number and expiration. If you’re placing a commercial ad, include an additional photograph. A separate, separate from your ad.

This is a monthly magazine, not a daily newspaper, so figure a couple months before the action starts, then be prepared. If you get too many calls, you priced it low. If you don’t get many calls, too bad.

So get busy. Blow the dust off, check everything out, make sure it still works right and maybe you can help make a ham sure it still works right and maybe you can make a ham newcomer or retired old timer happy with that rig you’re not using now. Or you might get busy on your computer and put together a list of small gear/parts to send to those interested?

Send your ads and payment to the Barter ‘n’ Buy, Judy Waller, 70 RL 202N, Pennsylvania 15635 and get set for the phone calls.

The deadline for the April classified ad section is February 10, 1994.

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TEST EQUIP, Fluke 8020A multimeter, HP 400D VTVM, Optoelectronics UTC-3000 counter, 1 pr. Nady PRC-3 full duplex wireless headsets, all exc. cond. All approx. 100 assorted tubes, most in boxes. No reasonable offer refused. Mark (914)767-7179 e/e (NY). BN8225

QLS SAMPLES- 50 cents. SAM CARDS, 48 Monte Carlo Dr., Pittsburgh PA 15239. BN8275

COLLINS 32V-1 SERIAL #1 A.M. transmitter, mdl. appx. 1946. Cash only offers solicited. A set of 6 professional color photos will be sent upon the receipt of $5.00. Hand-filled. Contact Bob Travis Keeg. KBE46Z. 5929 Antilla Dr., Orlando FL 32812. Phone (407)931-5930 BN8280

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Coincidence?

A week after I submitted last month's column about missing children, I received a press release in the mail. It is from an organization called The Friends of Mark Himebaugh Foundation, and the coincidence of it arriving shortly after I wrote last month's column is spooky.

Mark Himebaugh, whose picture is presented on this page, disappeared from the area of Cape May, New Jersey, on November 25, 1991. A massive search and investigation have turned up nothing. Mark is still missing.

Mark's father, Jody Himebaugh, is KB2OCJ. The press release I received (printed in its entirety in the April issue of Radio Fun) stated that Jody had formed The Friends of Mark Himebaugh Foundation for the purpose of heightening and maintaining national public awareness of missing children. Mark Himebaugh has asked hams to help in some small ways.

"Whenever QSL cards are mailed, include the poster of a missing child," Himebaugh stated in the press release. "During CW, packet and voice communications, discuss the issue of missing children and the crime of abduction. Transmit images of missing children when working SSTV!"

Most states have a clearinghouse for missing persons where you can obtain posters, stickers (great for attaching to QSL cards) and other information concerning missing children in your area. You can also contact the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, 2101 Wilson Boulevard Suite 550, Arlington Virginia, 22201. Their telephone number is (703) 235-5900.

I sent Jody Himebaugh an advance copy of last month's editorial and asked him to contact me, which he did. He sounds like an intelligent and thoughtful man. As someone who has never had to deal with personal tragedy anywhere near the magnitude of losing a child, I am always amazed at the inner strength of many of those who have. Jody Himebaugh strikes me as a man possessing immense inner strength.

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March is likely to provide excellent DX conditions during the month, with only a few very days rated at less than Fair (F). You can expect some erratic conditions on the HF bands during March 20th (first day of spring) and 21st, but recovery will be rapid. Virtually half of the month will exhibit good-to-excellent propagation for DX to all parts of the world.

Although we are approaching the lowest part of the Cycle 22 sunspot minimum, and lowest solar flux values in the past nine or 10 years, springtime conditions are usually quite good, even at reduced sunspot numbers and low flux values. Therefore, the following conditions should apply for Good (G) and Good-to-Fair (F-G) and Fair-to-Good (F-G) days:

10 and 12 Meter Bands

Occasional F2 layer openings toward South and Central America (also Europe-Africa openings and general north-south path openings to other parts of the world) during daylight hours. Don't expect much from these bands, but keep an ear open for a good day.

15 and 17 Meter Bands

Consistent DX from the Northern Hemisphere to countries below the equator on many Good (G) days. Short-skip openings will also be quite good for much of this month during daylight hours, and out to about 1,000 miles or so.

20 Meter Band

This will be your band of choice for DX and short-skip operations during daylight hours, and there will even be some good openings after local darkness into areas of the Southern Hemisphere. Short skip will be good out to 2,000 miles or so during the day. Also, consider some grey-line DXing around the sunrise and sunset hours (local time).

30 and 40 Meter Bands

These two bands will provide you with DX from sunset to shortly after sunrise. You may expect good signal strengths from the East, peaking between sunset and midnight, and signals from all other directions between midnight and sunrise local time. Daytime short skip ought to be favorable out to about 1,000 miles, and at night out to about 2,000 miles. High absorption between about 1100 and 1300 local hours will depress band conditions, but won't cut them off entirely. 20 meters will act somewhat like 20, and somewhat like 40 meters, exhibiting some of the best (and poorest) qualities of both.

80 and 160 Meter Bands

Fairly good DX conditions between sunset and sunrise to most parts of the world on evenings when the QRN is low enough for good copy. This is the time of year for thunderstorms and "atmospherics." Paths to the East will peak near midnight local time, and to other parts of the earth between midnight and sunrise. Daytime short skip will be nil to negligible, but nighttime short skip will offer respectable distances on both bands.
If you're trading up from an older rig, but have a budget, you want the most you can afford in top-notch HF. Then the FT-840 is for you. It's right on the money! Considering a mobile HF or field radio and doubt the quality and features of tiny HF rigs? Then the FT-840 is for you. It won't disappoint you!

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For high performance, the FT-840 features a low noise front end that uses the latest in FET RF amplifier design. Two DDSs and magnetic encoder for silent, smooth tuning and fast switching. Twin band-stacking VFOs. And, automatic 10-m FM (optional) repeater offset with selectable CTCSS. Even two optional external antenna tuners to customize your rig.

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**FT-840**

Compact HF Transceiver

- Direct Digital Synthesis (DDS)
- Frequency coverage: RX: 100 kHz-30 MHz
  TX: 160-10 m
- IF Shift
- 100 Memory Channels (Independent TX/RX per memory)
- Twin Band Stacking VFOs
- FM* Repeater Operation
  Automatic 10-Meter Repeater Offset
  w/ Selectable CTCSS Encode
- CW Reverse Feature
- Choice of Two Optional Antenna Tuners:
  FC-10 Matching External Antenna Tuner
  FC-800 External Remote Antenna Tuner
- Accessories:
  Contact your Dealer for full details.
- Optional

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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.
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The TS-60S has not been approved by the Federal Communications Commission. This device is not, and may not be, offered for sale or lease, or sold or leased until the approval of the FCC has been obtained.