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44 THE DSV SIMPLE LOOP
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48 THE PW SARDINE SIGNAL SOURCE
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THE ALINCO REVIEW has had to be held over. Our apologies. Editor.
SMC invites YOU to the JANUARY MILLIONSale of the M

This week I've unearthed a Henry 3002A 2m Linear 50 in 1600W PEP out worth £2895 make me a sensible offer and it's yours, but... you have to come and collect it

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The distribution problem has raised its ugly head again - this time it affected our December Issue very badly and many readers had great difficulty in finding a copy of PW. The apparent lack of availability caused them (and us here at PW Publishing) great frustration.

Unfortunately, specialist magazines such as PW really are fighting for shelf space on a dwindling number of bookshelves as major multiple stores amalgamate or rationalise (close!) their shops in our high streets. This fact alone has caused problems for specialist titles because, whereas perhaps one store might have stocked PW, the cover closure and now stands alone in the town centre may not stock the magazine.

As there are well over 2000 specialist magazines published each month (I'm only considering magazines available 'off the shelf'), if all magazines published in the UK were considered the figure would rise to over 35000! to which must be added 1500 or more that come in from abroad ... there's a very great problem for a 'special interest' publication such as PW.

Although I shudder at the very thought of being in a crowd of the numbers seen at football matches - such an analogy is useful because getting PW in and visible on a newsagent/book store shelf can be compared to trying to spot one individual person amongst the sea of faces! Substitute the crowded football terraces for newsagent's shelves, the sea of faces for literally hundreds of magazines and the one lonely individual you're looking for (PW), and you can perhaps realise the problems we've got in trying to get the magazine to you!

**Shop Save**

The only way (apart from suggesting that readers opt for a subscription to the magazine) we can overcome the distribution problem is to suggest that readers ask for a 'Shop Save!' In other words, you ask your newsagent or supplier to 'save' a magazine for you each month. Apart from the cover price of the magazine there's no extra charge and there should be no further problems.

Although I've mentioned buying a subscription for PW as one method of ensuring that you can get the magazine, I quite understand that 'paying up front' for a year doesn't appeal to everyone and, although we very much appreciate those subscribers who do pay up front, perversely, if everyone opted for this choice and the magazine became 'subscription only' it would work against us!

Yes, it may seem strange but by becoming subscription only, the magazine would not be seen on the shelves by newcomers to the hobby and we would suffer from numerous other disadvantages. So, perhaps now I've explained that ... the reader who suggested (in apparent seriousness): "You only print a few copies of PW, making it difficult to buy and forcing us to subscribe" will realise that we want you to be able to get the magazine from your local newsagents.

My local Post Office stocks both PW and our sister publication Short Wave Magazine and what a delight it would be if one copy of each magazine was to be seen in every little corner shop! In that way, you the reader and the potential reader wishing to start off in our hobby would not be disadvantaged.

So, to help us help you, please do try a 'Shop Save' and it's always worthwhile asking the larger chains if they've got PW in stock. You'll be surprised at some of the answers - and you can assure those shops who tell you that PW is not available any more just how wrong they are!

Special Interest magazines really do have to fight for shelf-space but there's no reason why newsagents' chains should assume that magazines such as PW "aren't available" just because we're not shown on their computers! So, with your help and the 'Shop Save' we can work together to ensure you get your favourite magazine each month in the way you choose to buy it!

**Club Support**

Recently, in a letter, I was taken to task by a reader who was questioning my 'Club Support' stance which often features in 'Keylines'. He wrote in to me (very politely) suggesting that if I was that keen in supporting clubs and the specialist organisations within the Amateur Radio hobby that surely I should belong to all of them?

Admittedly, although the letter writer was 'chasing' me for my annual subscription to one of the specialist groups, he did have a point. In reply I had to confirm that although I morally support all efforts to ensure the continuation of our hobby I've come to the (albeit reluctant) decision that in future I cannot personally afford all the subscriptions required by the various groups.

I hope I don't seem mean, but several years ago my annual 'subscription list' totalled over £200 (including membership to the RSGB) and since then I've had to scale things down. However, recently I've come to the reluctant decision that the only way to be fair to all, is not to be a 'paid up' member of any specialist group - but instead to morally support all of you in every way I can through my work in PW and by the continuing 'club' visits. I hope you understand!

**Ten-Tec Review**

I'm sorry that we've not been able to bring you the long overdue review of the Ten-Tec 50MHz transceiver kit project. The delay has been due to reasons out of our control.

Hopefully, all being well, the review will appear in the March issue of PW. Again, I apologise for the delays in presenting the promised review.

**Where Credit Is Due**

As a matter of courtesy we always like to give credit where credit is due when it comes to photography. However, I'm afraid to say I forgot to credit last month's front cover photograph of the 'soldier' (Ashley Hull) demonstrating the 'Waterproof Wonder' Wireless Set 46 to Ben Nock G4BXD. My apologies Ben!

Ashley often appears in Ben's excellent photographs and as a member of the same family, the arrangement suits everyone. So, thank you both, Ashley and Ben for your efforts in presenting the equipment shown in as realistic a fashion as possible. I wonder if he'll ever send us a photograph featuring Ashley driving a Centurion tank?

**Calling All Traders!**

To finish off this month I'm 'Calling All Traders' to mention that we're planning to publish some special catalogues to be distributed with PW in the future.

So, if you are active in the wide field of Amateur Radio, whether it be providing equipment, components, accessories, etc., I'd like you to consider the idea. Together we can promote the hobby, keep PW readers informed and help take practical Amateur Radio into the new century. Give me a call...I'm looking forward to hearing from you!

G3XFD
Collecting Old QSL Cards

Dear Sir

For many years I have collected antique and interesting Amateur Radio QSL cards - usually getting them from the relatives of deceased 'old timers'. It had been the practice, in some countries, to make their Amateurs buy 'stamps' (labels) to put on their outgoing cards to help pay the QSL Bureau expenses. If, of course, they have taken a great interest in cards with such 'stamps' affixed.

I entered a 64 sheet display of QSL cards and their 'stamps' quite recently into a philatelic competition held at Hove by the Association of British Philatelic Societies. My efforts were rewarded by good marks and a Vermeil (silver gilt) medal.

This is the first time QSL card stamps have appeared and been judged at a National Philatelic show.

I hope that it stimulates other Amateurs and collectors into the study of QSLs and their 'stamps'.

John D Heys G3BDQ

Hastings

Editor's comment:

Congratulations John! Readers will also no doubt recognise G3BDQ as one of our special 'Antenna Workshop' authors. Having seen some of John's collection of 'heritage' QSL cards I can confirm that they are fascinating. It's a great shame that many are destroyed and disposed of when long established Radio Amateurs become 'Silent Keys'. However, now that John has drawn our attention to this subject many more may be saved in the future.

Ryall & Upper Thames Street Memories

Dear Sir

As a regular reader of Practical Wireless and its varied features, my added attention was drawn to the correspondence of G3OHV and G3KPO.

I personally visited Ryall Street for my parts and components and Leslie Dixon of Upper Thames Street for my valves which were ex-service type side contact and flying leads (no pins). It is not my intention to bore you, if possible.

I became interested in wireless via an article in the Meccano Magazines as to how to construct a crystal set in order to receive the spark signals from the then transmitters. The signals I received then were only those given by the 'cat's whisker'. This would be about 1921.

In 1923, with the aid of an Uncle, I constructed varied single valve sets - some reflex! The original 2L0 was then operating. I became employed in the Telephone and Domestic Wireless Equipment in 1924 with TMC; this was followed by the ITT Labs in 1928. At this point, I would say that I continued in the industry until my retirement.

Following the introduction of the Armstrong Super Heterodyne in 1926 using 1.2V valves, interest in the development of the then 'cold' valve existed.

In 1932 I became associated with a series of enthusiasts in opening a Wireless club in Burnt Oak Edgware. A mention of myself appeared in Practical Wireless 1932. Unfortunately, my shed contents were destroyed in London during the Second World War. So what might have been vintage today is lost.

I have never been an operating transmitting amateur but consider myself as having been associated with them yesterday and today. They are the enthusiasts whose dedication to wireless has placed technology where it is today.

W. C. Fulford

Gwynedd

Editor's comment:

Who could be bored with that story Mr Fulford - it's fascinating and I'm pleased to tell you that the Edgware Radio Society (at Burnt Oak) is still going strong.

Hora Happy

Dear Sir

Thank you for sending the Hora C408 so promptly (Special Offer in December 1998 P&V). Although I had not read the review published in the earlier issue I decided to order it on the grounds that any transceiver at that price must be good value for some use! You may be interested in my opinion of it.

Firstly, the size of it came as a nice surprise. Now that really is a portable 'portable'! The unit is well worth having, even if only as a portable receiver. The sensitivity, coupled with a freedom from the effects of very local commercial transmitters, puts my 'not very portable' Standard C78 rather in the shade.

As a transmitter, it would be quite suitable for across-a- valley communication. (The modulation needs to be increased to a more realistic level, though, I suspect that it is designed for this silly 12.5kHz 'channel' spacing).

But for use through repeaters, the operation is too much of a pain to be worth the trouble. The radio was obviously not designed for use in Britain, where repeaters operate below 439MHz. True, one

Ian Koenig

Bridport

Dorset
**Here’s More On Morse**

Dear Sir,

At the risk of continuing the Morse saga, there is one point which seems to be missing from the correspondence, but which I feel should not be overlooked. It is essential that all persons operating those bands should understand Morse. How else can you be informed that the frequency is currently in use? If we were starting from scratch to put a form of testing for competence in place, without referring to the past, I am sure that no one wishes to stop the use of Morse, but to try and bring some sort of logical test of competence to the issuing of the Amateur Radio Licence.

I am not sure whether this reason is still valid, since I believe that the Morse requirement - for the marine bands at least - has now been dropped. If this is so, there appears to be no logical reason for retaining the Morse code as a requirement for operating those bands.

As a non-operating third class amateur (i.e., I have a class A license but am not a G3), I suppose my opinion isn’t worth very much. As I am currently suffering in my attempts to teach Morse to my wife, who wants an A-class license before they become fourth class, I need to vent my frustrations to someone!

One benefit of this is that I may actually start to listen - and even transmit - on the amateur bands again!

**Dave Beedan**
West Midlands

---

**And Even More!!!**

Dear Sir,

I read Don Walmsley’s letter in your November issue with interest, but also with growing frustration.

Whilst appreciating his dedication to the hobby in being a Morse tutor for 40 years, I believe that he has missed the point of the intended removal of the Morse requirement for access to the h.f. bands. It is not a step being taken to make things easier, but a change made necessary by the declining official use of Morse.

The inclusion of a Morse test was not put in place to make the acquisition of a radio licence harder, or to prove that the person had the required attitude or any of the other attributes that I have heard used to justify the retention of the test.

On shared bands, we could be required by the primary user to move or stop transmitting. The given mode of passing this information to us was to be Morse code. Therefore, it was then essential that we had to be proficient in its use. Hence the test to prove this.

Times have now changed, with most official and emergency communications now being done via computers and satellites, etc. We therefore do not now need this requirement as we had in the past.

I am sure that no one wishes to stop the use of Morse, but to try and bring some sort of logical test of competence to the Morse test to prove this.

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I am sure that no one wishes to stop the use of Morse, but to try and bring some sort of logical test of competence to the Morse test to prove this.

**Malcolm Pemberton G6DAY**
Croydon

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**Picketts Lock Talk-In**

Dear Sir,

I would like to offer my congratulations and thanks to John and the ‘Talk-In’ team at the Lea Valley (Picketts Lock) Centre for the extremely efficient and friendly service they provided to all of those of us unfamiliar with the territory around London when we attended the London Amateur Radio & Computer Show which was held on November 28 and 29. The Talk-In service was really splendid!

Once they had latched onto us, hearing my call for assistance, they kept each group’s location under constant individual surveillance, regularly calling us to see if we were okay if nothing was heard from us for a few minutes. This individual monitoring was assiduously continued until they had us all safely ‘locked’ in the car park at Picketts Lock.

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**Letters Received**

**Via The ‘Internet’**

A great deal of correspondence intended for letters now arrives via the ‘‘Internet’. And although there’s no problem in general with E-Mail, many correspondents are forgetting to provide their postal address. I have to remind readers that although we will publish a full postal address (unless we are asked to do so), we require it if the letter is to be considered. So, please don’t forget to include your full postal address and call sign along with your E-Mail address! All letters intended for publication on this page must be clearly marked ‘For Publication’.

Editor
Making More Waves?
Dear Sir
My congratulations to Bryan Wells G3MND on his article 'Making Waves', published in the December edition of PW. It is not often one finds an author brave enough to challenge the conventional wisdom, ask a number of highly pertinent questions and invite people to comment, critically if necessary. I would like to respond in the spirit of his invitation and perhaps throw some light on four particular aspects of the subject.

Firstly, the comments on the dipole which is considered as lumped inductance and capacitance and the radiation resistance (although I cannot reconcile the figures given with any formula I know of). This approach is of limited value since the inductance and capacitance are in fact distributed and a much more accurate picture can be obtained by considering the dipole (or any antenna whose length is close to an integral number of quarter wavelengths) as a transmission line.

For a thin dipole, the characteristic impedance (the travelling wave impedance) is a function of the antenna's overall length and diameter and, as stated, is likely to be between 800 and 1000Ω for an 80m dipole. Here, the quarter wave resonant dipole can be thought of as 73.2Ω in series with a reactance of 837μ characteristic impedance (the transmission line).

The nearest analogy I can think of to the plane wave travelling through the induction field is a resistive load fed via an L-C matching network such as a pi or L section. All the power will be dissipated in the load resistor and whilst there are voltages across the reactances which can be very high, these do not affect the power transferred to the load which is the same as if it were connected to the generator via a loss less transformer.

The third point raised is, to my mind, of the greatest importance - that of reconciling the classical 'explanation' (it is no such thing) of radiation with modern quantum theory and photon radiation. This is currently the subject of correspondence in the IEE Review, in which I am involved. A radio waveform is indeed "a well organised shower of photons" as G3MND suggests and many other radio phenomena can be explained by quantum physics. For instance, the radiation pattern of an antenna is a measure of the probability of photons being emitted in a particular direction. I feel that any further development in radiation theory must lie in the development of quantum theory to reconcile it with classical theory as epitomised by Maxwell's equations since this is probably the only way in which the actual relationship between the generation of photons by the acceleration of charged particles will be explained. Well done G3MND for daring to raise the issue.

Finally, I must comment on the antenna system and feed arrangement referred to in the article. Although it is some ten years since I studied the Hately system for consideration as a compact m.f. system for the local radio broadcast stations my recollection is that it aims to synthesise the radiated wave by generating separate electric and magnetic components using discrete capacitive and inductive elements and arranging for these to be of the correct phase to produce radiation. I do not think G3MND has done this since he is in effect simply feeding two normal antennas, which each have distributed capacity and Inductance, in phase quadrature. Such a system is not uncommon in normal antenna practice - for instance, feeding two orthogonal dipoles in phase quadrature is a method of producing a circularly polarised wave. I suspect any improvement G3MND may have obtained is possibly due to the generation of mixed polarisation which can give rise to a more rugged transmission system.

What an interesting topic antenna theory is!
Tony Harwood G4HHZ
Chandlers Ford
Hampshire

Making Waves - Part 2
Dear Sir
I read with Interest, the article: 'Making Waves - In More Senses Than One' by Bryan Wells G3MND in your December issue of PW. I am very pleased to see that someone is questioning conventional wisdom and that the interesting ideas of Maurice Hately are being explored.

However, I remain to be convinced that the two antenna systems proposed by Mr Wells are in any way unique. It seems to me that the 45° phasing is equivalent to 0 and 90° phasing and that the two antennas are a phased pair. Any gain could be directivity gain and the 3dB gain that Bryan reports is, of course, the gain that would be expected. The doublets, Fig. 3, in the article are particularly likely to constitute a phased pair with a spacing of little under 1/8.

I hope that I am wrong, but I do believe that some consideration should be given to the possibility of directivity gain. I look forward to reading more on this intriguing subject.

L. V. Mayhead G3AQC
Chichester

Editor’s comment: The article in question generated a great deal of interest. The author will send a copy of their new book as soon as possible.

Everyone Has An Opinion - Send Yours To PM And Win A Voucher To Spend On Any PM Service
Palstar's New PS50 PSU

According to Nevada, this new addition to the Palstar range of power supply units (p.s.u.), the PS50, delivers 40A continuous output (50A peak) with high stability. It apparently features both short circuit and overload protection and has a thermostatically controlled fan cooling system.

Nevada say that the precision voltage and current meters allow accurate voltage and current monitoring and it's priced at £144.63 plus VAT. For more information about this or any other Nevada products, you can contact them at 189 London Road, North End, Portsmouth PO2 9AE or Tel: 01705) 662145.

Oundle School Takes To The Air Waves

Oundle School near Peterborough has been in touch with the PW Newsdesk to tell us that it is "re-affirming its reputation as a pioneer in radio transmission by becoming one of only a few schools in Britain to operate a commercial radio station".

The launch of Oscar Radio on 87.7 FM took place on 14 November 1998 and the station plans to transmit its own programmes between 6 and 10pm each day and re-transmit material, including news broadcasts, from a local commercial station at other times.

According to Oundle School, the students have already compiled a stock of recorded interviews with former Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd, former Head of MI5 Stella Rimington, film critic Barry Norman and Director of Kosovo Information Centre, Isa Zymben. With such an interesting content, it will definitely be worth a listen!

Sponsor A Special Event!

Practical Wireless have got wind of a Special Event which will be taking place on the 30/31 January 1999 in aid of Raunds Windmill Primary School. They need funds quickly to carry out repairs to their swimming pool which has consequently been closed down.

Mr and Mrs Evans, as parents, have decided that they should pitch in and help and because Mr Evans is a keen Radio Amateur, they have arranged a 36 hour sponsored Amateur Radio Marathon.

Mr Evans will spend the whole time, with breaks for nourishment, communicating around the world with as many countries and citizens as possible the station callsign will be G6DRW. It will be held at Raunds Windmill Primary School, with the support and encouragement of the school and its pupils and the main hall will be open throughout the day for people who want to drop in and see what it's all about.

They are seeking sponsors from people, but mainly, they would like some sponsors from some of the bigger businesses from the world of Amateur Radio. If you would like to know more about the event, or perhaps you'd like to sponsor Mr Evans, you can contact him on Tel: (01933) 460552.
THE ROYAL SEAL OF APPROVAL FOR BRICKFIELDS!

The Chairman of the Brickfield's ARS, Alan Gardner G0NTH, contacted Practical Wireless with some interesting news concerning a Special Event which took place back in August 1998. This Special Event - which took place to mark Carisbrooke Castle Museum's centenary - was 'special' for one very good reason - it received the Royal seal of approval from HRH Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh!

The 100W station carried the callsign GX0BAR9 and used a 30m long wire antenna which was erected on the castle ramparts. Because the Brickfield's ARS had posted digital messages about the event across the world, they received many contacts over the Special Event weekend. Altogether, they managed to make 70 contacts with various countries across Europe, despite imperfect weather conditions and hence made people aware of the museum and its centenary.

Members of the Brickfield's ARC hard 'at work' in the drum room of Carisbrooke Castle.

NEW CATALOGUE FOR 1999

Waters & Stanton have produced their new catalogue for 1999. This new 240 page colour catalogue was actually published in October of 1998 and Waters & Stanton claim that it is the most comprehensive guide of its type in Europe! In fact, in the introduction, Peter Waters G3OJV/G0PEP boldly claims that it is "the largest of its kind ... possibly in the world".

It claims to have 1500 items listed with illustrations, many new models along with some editorial matter and some useful technical information. It costs £2.95 plus £1 P&P but W&S say that there are some discount vouchers included in the catalogue which should make up for any initial outlay. For more information, or to order a catalogue you can contact Waters & Stanton at Spa House, 22 Main Road, Hockley, Essex SS5 4OS or Tel: (01702) 206836/204965.

Spa's Special 'Steam' Event

Chris Margaret M0BOE/G7VJM of the Droitwich Spa Amateur Radio Society (DSARS) has written to Practical Wireless to tell us of a Special Event Station which they were involved with on the 19 and 20 September 1998 at the Hanbury Steam Rally in north Worcestershire.

The event was put together to raise money for the Hanbury Parish Church, which needs some restoration to the roof - the village of Hanbury and its church are said to be the model for the village of 'Ambridge' in the long running BBC radio series: 'The Archers'.

DSARS used the callsign GB2HSR and used a G5RV antenna at 12m supported by two home constructed portable masts. Two of the club's members: Geoff GOWIS and Derek G4RCB were responsible for erecting the antenna together with a 144MHz collinear antenna. They used a Trio TR-130S on h.f. and a Yaesu FT-290 on v.h.f.

Operating mainly on 40m (7MHz) with some contacts on 2m (144MHz). A total of 150 OSOs were made and QSL cards sent to contacts. The Club operators included John G4OPV, Geoff GOWIS, Derek G4RCB, Chris M0BOE/G7VJM with guest operator Geoff Woodford G0KNM with the Chairman, Eddie G4POZ supervising the whole operation.

One of the many steam engines at the Rally.

POOLE'S PROPAGATION POCKET GUIDE!

Ian Poole G3YWX has been in touch with Practical Wireless to tell us all about his new book: Your Guide To Propagation. Published by the RSGB, the book is the latest in their Pocket Guide series and costs £6.99. Your Guide To Propagation claims to "help the non-scientists get the most out of their radios" and is "an ideal choice for beginners as well as enthusiasts". You may recognise Ian's name as of course he's the author of our 'What Is A...?' bi-monthly series. If an understanding of propagation is what you crave for, then this could be of help to you.

It is important for Radio Amateurs to know not only the characteristics of each band, but also how other influences such as the time of day and the state of the sun can affect it, according to the book. It claims to cover from hi up to v.h.f. and u.h.f. bands - and meteor scatter and transcecutorial propagation.
Stolen Car Radio Equipment - Exported To Eastern Europe?

At a recent meeting in Kent, attended by Neighbourhood Watch Scheme Co-ordinators - the West Kent Constabulary revealed that they were urgently seeking information on any aspect of car crime - with particular emphasis on thefts involving car radio/stero systems. The Police authority went on to further explain that they were especially interested in knowing where the stolen equipment actually ends up.

The police believe that some stolen equipment somehow manages to find its way to Eastern Europe. However, as there’s such a high volume of equipment disappearing, the authorities believe it’s being disposed of in a very highly organised manner.

So, if any reader knows of, or hears about any such arrangements through their contacts in the radio and electronics world - here’s a chance to help light a beacon against crime and perhaps put the thief out of business by writing or contacting (in the strictest confidence) to: The Detective Chief Inspector, West Kent Police, Tonbridge Police Station, 1 Pembury Road, Tonbridge, Kent TN9 2HS. Tel: (01732) 740055.

Sykes, Syon and Sycom!

Robin Sykes G3NFV has written to the PW Offices to say that the mention of himself and Sycom in ‘Radio Basics’ (January 1999) may have caused some confusion for readers. On page 20 of that particular issue, Bob G3XFD stated that he got his ferrite cores from Robin Sykes of Sycom and then pointed the reader to his advert. Robin’s advert which was on p.71 is actually listed under the ‘Syon Trading’ name.

In order to clear up any confusion: Sycom components is a division of Syon Trading. Syon Trading has been around the radio rallies for nearly 17 years and Sycom Components was formed to concentrate on the components aspect although both divisions are interlinked. You can reach Syon Trading/Sycom Components on 16 The Ridgeway, Fetcham, Leatherhead, Surrey KT22 9AZ. Tel: (01372) 372587, FAX: (01372) 361421. (Callers by appointment only).

International Marconi Day

From 0000 to 2359UTC on the Saturday 24 April 1999, the Cornish ARC will be holding their 13th annual International Marconi Day (IMD) in celebration of Guglielmo Marconi’s birthday. They state that, as in previous years, the event will run for a full 24 hours and will take place on all bands from 160-2m (1.8-144MHz), on all modes: c.w.; s.s.b.; and digital (including SSTV).

There will be the usual high profile authorised Participating Stations representing former Marconi operating locations for you all to log/work to enable the Special Award to be claimed, say the Cornish ARC. This special Award Certificate, based on an original Marconi Stock Certificate circa 1901 (Fig. 1) will be awarded for working authorised IMD Participating Stations.

Your Award claim should state the Award Category claimed and must be made in writing, giving a FULL extract of your log together with your callsign and address. You must send your claim to Sue Thomas G0GPX, Awards Manager, Cornish ARC, PO Box 100, Truro, Cornwall TR1 1RX, England. The cost of the Award will be the same for all classes at £4 Sterling, US$10 or 12 IRCs. The Cornish ARC state that only one contact with each IMD Special Event Station will count towards the award, the award is NOT cumulative, i.e. contacts made prior to or after the 24 April 1999 will NOT count towards the Award.

Different categories for the award include: Transmitting Amateur - Fixed Station; Transmitting Amateur - Mobile; Transmitting Amateur - c.w.; Transmitting Amateur - Digital Modes; Transmitting Amateur - Multi-operator; shortwave listener and shortwave listener c.w. If you have any questions or would like more information, you can contact Robin G0MYR on Tel: (01209) 820118. There is also a Web site about this Special Event at: http://www.users.globalnet.co.uk/~straff Other Web sites supporting the event include The Radio Society Of Great Britain (RSGB), Society Of Newfoundland Radio Amateurs (SONRA) and the South Dorset Radio Society (SDRS).

NEW PRESIDENT!

The World Association of Christian Radio Amateurs and Listeners (WACRAL) have appointed a new President - only the third President in 40 years! John Corbett G3TWS is well known for his pioneering work in relief communications in Africa and is also the author of the book: Where There Is No Telephone. He was appointed as President of WACRAL at their ‘40th Year Celebration and Conference’ which was held back in October 1998.
STOURBRIDGE & DISTRICT ARS CELEBRATES 60 YEARS

Celebrations to mark the 60th anniversary of the Stourbridge & District Amateur Radio Society (S&DARS) took place in a magnificent setting of the Great Hall of Old Swinford Hospital in the West Midland's town on Friday 30th of October 1998.

Originally formed in 1938, the Society has had a remarkable history and, along with making recent tremendous strides into the future, also made it possible for Alec Higgins G8GF - one of the original three founder members - to attend the celebrations from his home in Eastbourne on the South Coast.

Various Venues

During the past 60 years the S&DARS has met at various venues in Stourbridge, including King Edward's Grammar School, the Robin Woods Centre and various pubs! During the 1998 60th year a magnificent new venue was established with the opportunity of providing much better prospects for Amateur Radio in Stourbridge.

The new venue is the Old Swinford Hospital - which, despite its name, is a very large school with a long and distinguished history and its own radio club for students. The celebration year was also highlighted by the amalgamation of the S&DARS and the Old Swinford Hospital Amateur Radio Club to form a new society in attractive surroundings, with a well equipped shack and new training facilities for prospective Radio Amateurs.

Training for the Novice RAE is provided for anyone who may be interested and the Society welcomes new members of all ages.

Memorable Occasion

The 60th Anniversary dinner - completing a special week long reunion celebration - was attended by many past and present members of both original societies. Amongst the guest speakers was PW Editor Rob Mannion G3XFD who shared the story of his own experiences of helping out at a school radio club at Clayesmore School between Blandford Forum and Shaftesbury. Rob amused the assembled guests when he mentioned how he became 'Persona non grata' with various school boarding house-masters as the keen young club members strung wire everywhere for homemade telephones and 'breadboard radios'!

Altogether, it was a wonderful evening for those who attended and the newly united society is now looking forward to the next 60 years. As previously mentioned, new members of all ages are welcome to join and further information can be obtained directly from Gordon Bryant GOTEV on 101384) 395208.

Fig. 1: Alec Higgins G8GF, one of the founder members of the Stourbridge & DARS recalls the early days. Alex lived in nearby Kingswinford for 26 years, but now lives at Eastbourne on the south coast.

Fig. 2: The formal photographs before the anniversary meal began! Alec G8GF with PW Editor Rob G3XFD and Dr. Bob Derricott G4VPE, President of the newly combined S&DARS and the Old Swinford Hospital School Radio Club.

Fig. 3: James French G7HEZ, youngest member of the society, presents Daisy Higgins (wife of Alex G8GF) with a bouquet of flowers. Daisy and her husband had been able to attend the celebrations thanks to the kind efforts of the organisers who had arranged to collect them from and then return them to their home in Eastbourne.

COURSES

Adrian Dening G4JBL has a practical weekend course on 'A Scientific Approach To Global Communication' taking place on 9 to 11 April 1999. It will be covering such things as: 'The History Of Radio'; 'What Are Radio Waves and How Do They Travel?'; 'Satellites - Communication, Television and Weather' and 'Computers and Their Use in The Radio Environment'. It costs £89 (includes full-board accommodation) and if you are interested, you can contact the Course Director (Adrian Dening) on Tel: (01288) 341454 or E-mail: 106471.620@compuserve.com
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Please mention Practical Wireless when replying to advertisements.
January 17: The Oldham ARC Mobile Rally is to be held at the Queen Elizabeth Hall, Civic Centre, West Street, Oldham, Lancs. Doors open at 1100 (1030 for disabled visitors). The event will feature the usual traders and a Bring & Buy stall. Morse tests are available on demand. Take-in on S22. The venue is the Oldham ABC (0161-652 4164).

February 7: The Harwell Amateur Radio Society are holding their Radio & Computing Rally at the Harwell Science and Engineering Centre, one mile west of the A34, two miles from junction 3 of the M42. Doors open from 1000 to 1600 and admission is £1.50. There will be the usual traders in three halls and a large marquee. Bring & Buy, bar, light refreshments, and craft exhibits. Admission is 50p. Children free. GBNW or (01235) 816370 or http://www.hamradio.harwell.com

February 7: The 14th South Essex Amateur Radio Society Rally is to be held at the Paddocks, Long Road, Canvey Island, Essex. The Paddocks is situated at the end of the A130. Doors open at 1030. Features include Amateur Radio, computer and electronic component exhibitors. Bring & Buy, RSGB Morse testing on demand (two passport photos required). Free car parking. Facilities around and in the Penner House can be used by disabled visitors. David G4UV on (01268) 697978.

February 7: The 14th Northern Essex Amateur Radio Society Rally is to be held at the Paddocks, Long Road, Canvey Island, Essex. The Paddocks is situated at the end of the A130. Doors open at 1030. Features include Amateur Radio, computer and electronic component exhibitors. Bring & Buy, RSGB Morse testing on demand (two passport photos required). Free car parking. Facilities around and in the Penner House can be used by disabled visitors. David G4UV on (01268) 697978.

February 14: The 11th Northern Mobile Rally will take place at the Great Yorkshire Showground. There will be all the usual stalls, talk-in, Bring & Buy, free car park, disabled access, etc. Contact (01765) 640229 or E-mail gerald@bronce.co.uk

May 30: The 1999 Plymouth Amateur Radio Society are holding their rally at the usual venue, which is at the Plymouth College of Further Education, Kings Road, Devonport, Plymouth. Doors open 1030 till 1430 and admission is just £1. There will be the usual traders, plus Morse testing on demand. The venue is large and spacious with ample free car parking. The display halls have plenty of room to walk around and view exhibits. There is a large canteen serving freshly cooked light meals and snacks at reasonable prices. Plymouth City Centre, the Hope and many major attractions are close by for the family. Signposting will be from the Manadon Junction on the A38 Devon Expressway and there will also be a rally sign on S22. More information on (01752) 682051 during office hours.

April 18: The Cambreidge Radio Group are holding their annual rally at Bostham Village College, Bostham, which is six miles south of the A1297. Access is via A14 and A1303. There is a large hall with car boot sale, Bring & Buy and the Group's renowned auction of radio and electronic equipment. Doors open 1030 and admission is just £1. Refreshments will be available. Talk in on 2m S22.

March 7: The Wythall Radio Club are holding their 14th Annual Radio & Computer Rally at Wythall Park, Silver Street, Wythall, near Birmingham on the A435, just two miles from junction 3 of the M42. Doors open from 1000 to 1600 and admission is £1.50. There will be the usual traders in three halls and a large marquee, Bring & Buy, bar and refreshment facilities are also on site. Talk-in on S22. There will also be a unique park and ride for easy and comfortable parking. Contact Chris GOEYO on 0121-246 7267 evenings and weekends for more details. FAX on 0121-246 7268 or E-mail goeyo@compuserve.com

March 13: The 6th West Wales Amateur Radio & Computer Rally will be held at Penparcau School, Aberystwyth. Doors open 1030 till 1600 (with disabled access from 1000). Admission is £1 per person. There are good parking facilities, with easy access for disabled and traders to all stalls. There will be a demonstration area and catering facilities. Features include Amateur Radio, Bring & Buy, computers (software and hardware), electronics, h.f. and v.h.f. on the air, and much more. Katy GW6SOF on 01545 580675.

March 21: The Tiverton South West Amateur Radio Club will be sponsoring and running their rally in the Tiverton Pantzer Market. Doors open at 1000. There will be a wide selection of traders, catering for all aspects of the hobby. There will be the usual excellent food and catering facilities around and in the Pantzer Market. More information from Alan Sedgbeer GMAS on 01884 252259.

March 21: The Bournemouth Radio Society are holding their 12th Annual Sale at Kinson Community Centre, Paddocks, Millthams Road, Kinson, Bournemouth. Doors open at 1030 and close at 1630. Talk-in from G1BRS on 2m S22. There will be Amateur Radio and Computer Traders, clubs and specialised groups, excellent refreshments and a Bring & Buy. Admission is just £1. More details from Olive or Frank Goodger, 66 Sark Close, Merley, Wimborne, Dorset BH21 1TP or telephone on (01202) 887721.

April 21: The Norbreck Amateur Radio, Computing & Electronics Exhibition is being held in the Norbreck Castle Hotel, Queens Promenade, Blackpool, Lancashire. Doors open 1100 (with disabled access at 1045). There will be over 100 trade stands, club stands, Bring & Buy stand, RSGB stand and book stall, amateur computer centre, construction competition, free car parking at hotel, a bus from an extra car park and wheelchair access to all the exhibitors. Admission is £2. OAPs (60 and under 14s go free. Peter Denton G6CCF on 0151-630 5790.

March 28: The 10th Magnum Radio & Computer Rally will be held at the Magnum Leisure Centre, Harbourside, Irvine. Doors open 1100. This rally is organised by the Cunninghamham & DARC. More information from William Gebbie on (01560) 221009.

April 18: The Northumbria Radio Group are holding their rally at Bottisham Village College, Bottisham, which is six miles east of Cambridge. Access is via A12 and A1303. There is a large hall with a car boot sale, Bring & Buy and the Group's renowned auction of radio and electronic equipment. Doors open 1030 and admission is just £1. Refreshments will be available. Talk-in on 2m S22.

April 28: The Newbury & District Amateur Radio Society are holding their 17th Annual Radio Car Boot Sale at Cold Ash Green playing field, near Newbury. Sellers' Trade Stands are being booked by 0900. Sale open from 0900 till 1500. Ian Trusson, Secretary, on (01635) 926011. G3RVM@compuserve.com

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The 'Tinny Dipper' - Part 2

Well, here we are at last! I'm sorry that the project has been delayed for the reasons mentioned last month ... but perhaps it's a case of better late than never' and for myself I can tell you that I've really enjoyed the work that has gone into providing a unit which should prove very useful indeed to anyone that builds it.

So, without further ado ... let's get on with it and start by looking at the circuit, Fig. 1. This, as I mentioned in the first part of the project, is based on the work of the late Doug DeMaw W1FB and dates back to before 1970 and was first published as far as I can tell you that I've really never' and for myself I can confirm) in the ARRL's QST magazine, subsequently appearing in many other ARRL publications.

The Circuit

The circuit, Fig. 1, as originally published, used two terminal coils but various different approaches with W1FB's project have resulted in two and three terminal coils being used. My version of the circuit takes advantage of both forms of coil to ensure wide coverage and reliable operation.

I've prepared the project so as to provide reasonably accurate coverage so that anyone building it will have the minimum of frequency calibration to carry out. However, you should bear in mind the 'Tinny Dipper' is not use the same wire gauge as I've used in the project, you can (if you're prepared to experiment with frequency coverage, etc.) use any wire between 24 and 32's w.g., such as that recovered from old mains transformers, for example.

The original circuit suggested the use of a 100μA full scale deflection (f.s.d.) moving coil meter. However, over the years I've used meters ranging from 50 to 500μA f.s.d. with success.

My prototype 'Tinny Dipper' meters (I've built three units) have all used the same basic 200μA f.s.d. unit that can often be seen on sale at rallies and which also appears in many different catalogues. But if you don't have one in your 'junk box' don't worry because Dick Pascoe G0BPS of Kanga Products has some on special offer! (see 'Suppliers' panel on page 23).

If you take a look at the circuit in Fig. 1, you'll see that R1 is marked with an asterisk and is accompanied by the instruction 'see text'. This is because the value of the resistor will have to be varied to suit the meter. My prototypes (using the 200μA f.s.d. movement) have used values between 2.5 and 10kΩ. This is because the surplus meters available were obviously intended for indicating recording levels on tape recorders (hi-fi units) and of course it's quite straightforward. However, you should be prepared to spend quite some time winding the coils!

The radio frequency choke (r.f.c.) RFC1 can either be a home wound type (see PW January if you've not tried winding one for yourself yet) or one purchased from one of the suppliers listed in the article or advertising within PW itself.

The heading photograph showing the external aspects of one of the prototype 'Tinny Dippers' illustrates the simple tuning dial I used because my version is used in conjunction with the receiver section of an Alinco DX-70 transceiver fit covers from approximately 160kHz to 30MHz without a break.

It's very simple to make the tuning dial - and of course it's made from SRPB material (didn't you guess that anyway?). The largest cise of the material that can be accommodated is 45mm in diameter and Tex Swann G1TEX has kindly produced a 'stick on' scale (below fig. 1) that you can either photocopy and cut out or cut out directly from the magazine.

To cut the disc, all you have to do is drill a hole (slightly...
smaller than that required to take the dial-to-spindle fixing screw) and make a short radius and again from SRPB material long enough to make a disc of 45mm diameter with a little left over to leave room for holes to be drilled for fixing points. Then drill holes at either end. When you've drilled the holes, place one end of the radius arm above a hole, you've prepared in the SRPB sheet which is to provide the disc. Then provide a central pivot (a nail, gently forced through and into the wood below will do the job) and you can start the process of scribbling the disc itself.

Using a needle file or some very hard pointed tool, you can scribe a circle to form the disc by just rotating the file held in 'orbit' by the radius arm) around the pivot. It's a little time-consuming but I've made many discs in this way with varying in size from 20 to 100mm - in about ten minutes (one of the discs I made, along with the cardboard backing required for the p.c.b. is shown in Fig. 2, along with the cut-out scale for your use).

Once the disc begins to really thin you can use side cutters to crack the surrounding SRPB material away. But - don't do this until you can almost see daylight around the whole disc when you hold it up to the light otherwise the disc will crack and you'll have to start again. Patience is a virtue on this job but the final result is attractive and rewarding.

It's a little time-consuming but I've made many discs in this way. The photograph in Fig. 3, shows the underside of the disc which is to be sawn to be mounted later. It's important because the copper would effect the covering of the SRPB material away. But - don't do this until you can almost see daylight around the whole disc when you hold it up to the light otherwise the disc will crack and you'll have to start again. Patience is a virtue on this job but the final result is attractive and rewarding.

The photograph in Fig. 3, shows the underside of the prototype featured in the article here. The photograph shows the SRPB 'saddle' (Swung aside for photography) has to be etched to remove the copper cladding. This is important because the copper would effect the tuning and calibration otherwise. Take note also, that the bolt to the left of the coil (next to the soldering point) has to be provided with an 'earth return' (via a short jumper) to provide a connection for coil centre taps.

The diagram in Fig. 4, shows the p.c.b. for the project prepared for etching. The annotation illustrates the placing of large components and where you should provide mounting holes for the 10kΩ potentiometer (small size) and meter hole. The meter hole has to be cut carefully and the meter should be orientated as shown (so that when the unit is switched on the indicating pointer needle goes up 'the scale'. A 'Dato' type errest filled pen used is used for the main p.c.b. track markings and pvc tape is used to 'mask' the larger areas. If you follow the design in Fig. 5, there will be enough room for the PP3 battery which is used to power the unit. But make sure that when you are assembling the board that you don't place any component too near the edge where it will make it difficult to mount the project in the tin when the work is finished.

My method of fixing the unit into the empty fish tin 'case' owes much to the BBC's 'Blue Peter' programme as I use the famous double-sided sticky tape that's featured on the programme over the years. Cut into small sections and laid around the lip of the tin, where the edge of the p.c.b. 'sits' - the tape holds the component and the board together but also allows it to be removed easily by applying sustained (but gentle) pressure with the small screwdriver tip. Alternatively, you can use small nuts and bolts, but be careful that the soft aluminium is not distorted as you tighten them.

So, after the preliminaries ... it's on to the main job - preparing and winding the coils. And although it is a time-consuming job I've no doubt that when you finish you'll be proud of your 'Tiny Dipper' which will provide a far wider coverage than is usually possible. Such are the advantages of home-brewing your own!

Coil Formers

The coil formers are made from synthetic resin paper board (SRPB) copper clad material and I described the Preparation and fabrication of the cruciform type formers on pages 22 and 23 of the December 1996 issue of PW. If you've not already prepared the formers...you'd better get cracking on that job so you can start the actual winding process itself. To be quite honest, I've become quite fascinated with the concept of these cruciform formers. They're so simple and effective. You start off with a sheet of board and after a few hours, there in front of you is a complete set of formers. All for the price of a few hours of your time!

In the course of the project development I have made well over 40 of these coil units. The job was made easier by preparing a little 'jig' made from a small off-cut of pine flooring board. If you're anything like me you won't be able to pass a road-side skip (don't forget to ask before you take - though for houses are being built or modernised. Invariably you'll find off-cuts of wood, peculiarly shaped perhaps ... but still useful. If you don't have access to offcuts of wood your local timber merchant or DIY store will sell you some and it's worth having it to hand because the 'drawing pin and board' method (discussed in earlier 'Radio Basics' columns) isn't useful in prototyping. I often use it myself.

The jig I used is so simple it doesn't really deserve the term but that's the job it does. In essence the jig is a small length of off-cut floor boarding with the outline of the longest section of the SRPB material coil drawn on it. I then marked the length of the required saw cut on the jig and cut the slot to length with the saw. Next I placed the cut and prepared material on the jig, holding it in place with 'Mole Grips' (a self gripping wrench). With a scrap piece of SRPB between the job itself and the wrench, I mounted the assembly at the edge and described thekip to the desk itself with the versatile wrench.

With careful adjustment of the 'grip' gap on the wrench it's possible for the whole assembly to be attached to the edge of the bench/table quite firmly without damaging anything. I also arrange the end which is to be sown to be justing out from the desk. Once this is done it's a very simple job to cut the necessary slots on the SRPB material which is to provide the cruciform style formers. Another area of the jig is marked with the outline of the main SRPB board section which is to make the 'plug in' section of the former. You can then hold the material down with the wrench (even people with two arms will find this useful!) and having provided marking points you can drill the two terminal holes on the boards.

I strongly recommend that you make 12 or 14 formers so that you have some spare, it's also a good idea to cement the cruciform units in place with rapid setting epoxy resin adhesive (I used 'Araldite Rapid'). Keep the adhesive handy because it will be used again later.

Incidentally, to illustrate how versatile the SRPB material is - I even made myself a pair of 'tweezers' to help in the ferric chloride etching process. I temporality mislaid the photographic tweezers I normally used, but it only took me a few minutes to cut two narrow strips of SRPB material from a board, etch off the copper cladding, wash and dry them yourself. Then I prepared a section of wood to separate the tweezers before using the adhesive to fix them together. Very useful ... and when I found the main pair of tweezers I had a spare pair!

Winding The Coils

Now let's get on with the winding of the coils themselves! Eleven coils are used to provide complete coverage from 172kHz to 30MHz, but of course although I strongly recommend that you do make the complete set of 11 coils - you can if you wish only wind those that you think you need (let's say from Coil 5 upwards).

The coils are of two types and the first form, the 'centre-tapped', are shown in Fig. 5. The first group comprise Coils 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. Centre-tapping a large coil may seem

Rob Manning G3XFD describes the circuitry, winding the coils and building the 'Tiny Dipper' project.

Practical Wireless, February 1999
rather daunting but I can assure you they're easy to make.

To help, I'll describe the winding of Coil 1 first and then you should refer to Fig. 5 for further details on the rest of the centre tapped group. All the coils used in the project use 32s.w.g. or metric equivalent enamelled copper wire.

Firstly, you should start by making sure you are comfortable and unlikely to be disturbed. Take the telephone off the hook so that you won't lose count if it rings when you're winding the coils! Wind the coils in the direction that suits your 'handedness' (I'm obviously left-handed) but you must (when winding the centre tapped coils) remember to keep the two halves of the coil windings in the same direction.

Solder the start of the coil at the lower terminal hole (the one nearest the plug-in p.c.b. section) and then start winding slowly, towards the centre. Incidentally, most modern enamels on copper wire will 'melt through' for soldering - but makes sure you have good ventilation in the workshop in case toxic fumes are emitted during the process.

Wind slowly (as I've said) keeping count as your hand passes the start point each time. The coil (Coil 1 for this example) needs a massive 340 turns, a centre tap and another 340 turns. So, when you reach 340 turns, pass a loop down through the first half of the coil. Temporarily fix it with soft wax and continue winding the second half (leave a small gap between windings) with the same wire (it's all one length of course).

When you finished the second 340 turns winding, solder the end to the top terminal. Then return to the centre tap, twist it into a tight little 'pigtail' and solder a flexible length of insulated wire to it with a small crocodile clip which will provide the centre tap connection to the bolt emerging from the main p.c.b.

The 'flying lead' joint (between the wire tapping and 'crocodile lead' only shown on coil 1 for clarity) can be secured in place by using some of the rapid setting epoxy resin adhesive, in the right-angled corner of the lower end of the cruciform coil former. However, do not at this stage seal the winding with wax ... just in case you have an 'open circuit' or you have gone wildly wrong with the winding process.

If you do find you have to reduce the turns on a centre tapped coil - remember to remove the same number of turns from each half of the coil. There should be no need to do anything more to the centre tap itself, so it's quite safe to solder and seal it down with epoxy resin adhesive. Use the same technique for all the centre tapped coils (1 - 7).

Coils 8 to 11, lower half of Fig. 5, are easier to prepare as there's no centre tap involved. However, you should wherever possible space the winding in the same way as I've done in lower Fig. 5. Incidentally, coils 10 and 11 are very similar in the number of turns used because there's quite a bit of 'overlap', paradoxically though it's proved useful because the coverage of coil 11 - 20.5 to 30kHz is very useful.

The numerical indicators stuck onto the coil formers can stay in that position (we put them there for photography) or they can be placed on the rear of the assembly. However, you should not place coloured tape for identification on each coil unless you are prepared to re-check frequency coverage!

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**Radio Basics**

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**Fig. 5: Main tuning coil details.**

All coils are wound on the formers described in Part 1 of the project. All coils use 32s.w.g. or metric equivalent enamelled copper wire. Enough 'overlap' of frequency coverage has been allowed to cover small differences in winding techniques but coverage will vary a few kilohertz depending on the setting of the 'sensitivity/gain' control and the polyvaricon's built-in trimmers. Don't forget to allow for the frequency lowering effect of wax sealing or pvc tape covering before finally checking the 'calibration' of your meter and preparing tuning scale dials/check charts.
The PCB and etched it. Once you've drawn and masked, marking out), are also marked (these should be done prior to masking and etching. The positions of switch, motor end potentiometer holes, etc. can be marked on the p.c.b. and etched it. The positions of switch, motor end potentiometer holes, etc. can be marked on the p.c.b. and etched it.

Building The Dipper

Once you've drawn and masked the p.c.b. and etched it - the assembly stage is much quicker. I actually assembled three 'Tinny Dipper's in one afternoon and that was after making forty or so coil components (that took some time).

When soldering, ensure you don't cause shorts circuits with solder splashes and check to see that the p.c.b. coil 'contact' areas make good electrical connections with the slightly raised copper contact 'pads' on the main board. Only use just enough solder to slightly run the tiniest 'humps' of solder. Check for shorts - especially between the coil p.c.b. tracks and the edge of the guides.

Make sure the etched (copper removed) SRI's 'bridge' which holds the coil in place is not too tight. Use very thin washers to raise the 'bridge' if necessary so that it makes a good sliding fit for the coil whilst providing good contact for the p.c.b. coil connectors.

When complete, do a last check, plug in a coil (I suggest coil 1) and switch on. The meter needle should immediately move upwards and it should be adjusted (to stay at the top of the scale) by careful movement of the 10kΩ potentiometer, R2.

Incidentally, the R2 control (I've not bothered to use a knob as it takes up room and it's not strictly necessary in my opinion) will have to be adjusted occasionally as the instrument is moved from one end of a coil's coverage to the other. This is normal... so don't worry!

Heard on a radio, the 'Dipper' signal will cause a heterodyne (whistling) to appear as it crosses the frequency of another transmission (particularly evident on amplitude modulation (a.m.) signals.

Occasionally, when using coils 8, 9, 10 and 11, depending on the individual MPF102, you coil winding, state of the battery, or if the meter is placed near some large metal objects. Wires or coils, the oscillator can stop or refuse to start. If this happens, just tune the meter up in frequency and then return it to the point you require, adjusting the sensitivity/gain control as necessary for needle positioning.

Using The Meter

Next month we'll be using the 'Tinny Dipper' to modify the 'Radio Basics' 3.5MHz to medium wave converter to cover 7MHz. I'll also describe how you can use this versatile little instrument to find out the intermediate frequency (i.f.) of the car radio you're using and improve the beat frequency oscillator (b.f.o.) operation.

In the meantime - practice a little by winding some coils (preferably roughly the same as have been sued in the series so far) connect them to capacitors and then find out where they resonate by gently placing the 'Dipper' coil close to the 'unknown' coil and capacitor combination. Find the 'dip' on the 'Dipper', check where the instrument is tuned to on a receiver - and that's it - you've used your 'Tinny Dipper' successfully!

So, get busy and next time I'll explain how to get the best out of your 'Tinny Dipper' CHEERIO for now! (See right)

Fig 4: The p.c.b. prepared and masked with pvc tape ready for etching. The positions of switch, motor and potentiometer holes are also marked (these should be done prior to masking and marking out).

Shopping list

Resistors

Metal film miniature 0.25%

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Variable

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Variable 125pF

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Inductors L1 - L11

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Radio frequency choke MPF102

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Miscellaneous

Coil formers for L1 to L11 are made as described in Part 1 of 'The Tinny Dipper' published on pages 22 and 23 of the December 1998 issue of PW. The coils are all wound using the metric equivalent of 32s.w.g. enamelled copper wire. The variable capacitor is a polystyrene (125+125pF) type available from JAB (address below) catalogue ref. PVC-01. Various full scale deflection (f.s.d.) microammeters can be used in the circuit ranging from 100μA to 300μA (see text) but a suitable meter is available from Kanga Products (see below). Suitable wire is available from the Scientific Wire Company (see below).

Supplier Details

Variable capacitor: JAB Electronic Components: PO Box 5774, Birmingham B44 8PJ, Tel: 0121-682 5774. Fax: (0121) 681 1329.

Suitable meter: A 200μA f.s.d. meter is available from Kanga Products for a special (including postage) price of £3.95. Orders to: Seaview House, Crete Road East, Folkestone, Kent CT18 7EG. Tel/FAX: (01303) 891106.

Wire, 10kΩ potentiometer, r.f. choke, MPF102, variable capacitor, switches, PVC tape (suitable for p.c.b. masking), crocodile clips etc., available from Syon Trading. Orders to 16 The Ridgeway, Fetcham, Leatherhead, Surrey KT22 9AZ. Tel: (01372) 372587, Fax: (01372) 361421.

Specialised wire suppliers:

The Scientific Wire Company (Atten. Mr Ray) carry huge stocks of wire and a 500g spool of 32s.w.g. metric equivalent is available for £8.88 including P&P. Orders to 18 Raven Road, London E18 1HV, Tel: 0181-505 0002.
Cooke's Choice!
The Yaesu FT-1000MP

Up until now, PW has not been able to obtain a Yaesu FT-1000MP to review on behalf of readers. However, the problem was solved when regular PW author and keen DXer Roger Cooke G3LDI bought one for himself. So, at long last we can present the considered opinion of one very happy reviewer!

The purchase of a rig such as the FT-1000MP has taken this particular G3 a long time to ponder. However, I have taken the plunge at last and so far I have few regrets! In the past in PW I have reviewed and looked at several different h.f. transceivers, including the hi-tech Kachina, computer based transceiver. However, at the end of the day, I am still convinced that lots of h.f. operators, including myself, enjoy the tactile feel of a tuning dial. This, plus all the other controls, together with a multi-function display, all sitting in one box on the desk, make for a comfortable ergonomic satisfaction that's difficult to replace.

Armed with my convincing opinion I'd convinced myself!), I visited the new Leicester Show at Castle Donington in September and flashed my plastic at Martin Lynch's stand and sat back and waited for delivery. A slight problem here, in that they misunderstood my order and were waiting for me to collect! However, the transceiver did eventually arrive and I set out to climb yet another steep learning curve.

The new generation of amateur transceivers from the major manufacturers all utilise built-in digital signal processing (DSP). It's one of the main selling points of a modern transceiver. The flexibility of control offered by DSP is far greater than previous generations of transceivers, using analogue techniques. This, coupled with the ability to control most of the operating parameters of the transceiver from a menu, displayed on the front panel display, provides a very powerful and versatile arrangement.

Feel Good Factor
In my opinion, a transceiver has to have a 'feel good' factor for the operator, which is governed by the ergonomics of the design. I think the FT-1000MP possesses this important factor. The lay-out of the transceiver's front panel plus the clear multi-
The FT-1000MP is a real 'hands on' transceiver. Altogether there are 95 operator controls on the front panel, counting the concentric controls as two!

A menu system is also utilised in this transceiver, as in most modern transceivers. Access to the menu is via the pushing of two buttons, with the display showing the various parameters.

The menu functions are selectable using a click-step rotary control. The parameters appear on the fluorescent display and it does take a while to become accustomed to the way it’s presented.

The various levels of a particular parameter are adjusted by turning the main tuning knob. Obviously, this is explained in the handbook and operating parameters should be set before using the transceiver on the air.

Items such as the s.s.b. transmit audio, utilising the Enhanced Digital Signal Processing (EDSP) settings, in particular will need to be set, depending on which microphone you will be using. However, the transceiver comes with default settings and if you make a mistake and want to start again, you can return easily to these original settings quite easily.

## Tuning Extremely Versatile

The main tuning of the FT-1000MP transceiver is extremely versatile and possibly one of the main attractions of using the rig on the air. I've not possessed a transceiver with such a sophisticated tuning arrangement before, so it took a little learning here!

So, first of all I'd better explain that in the FT-1000MP package there are two receivers, with two tuning controls. Both controls are programmable, tuning in a selection of six steps from 0.625Hz up to 20kHz per step on c.w. and s.s.b., with 1000 steps per revolution on the tuning knob.

The rate of tuning can be selected from the parameters at x2 or x4 without upsetting the step settings. This is accomplished by pushing a Fast key on the front panel.

There are also Up/Down keys to provide steps in 100kHz, or by again pushing the Fast key, 1MHz increments can be selected. The rotary click-step switch provides for the selection of programmable steps from 1kHz to 100kHz.

Individual keys select the different bands and double band stacking registers are used. Bands or frequencies may be set separately for the main and sub receivers and frequencies for both can be entered from the numeric keypad.

The main tuning knob on the FT-1000MP is rather different from the majority of transceivers I’ve come across. It has an outer spring-loaded ring around the circumference. Moving this ring in either direction away from its resting position, results in instant tuning, the rate of which depends on the movement of the ring.

There are 13 pre-set steps, from 10Hz to 100kHz and these increase the more the ring is turned. This enables the operator to make large frequency excursions with ease plus, with a little practice, even small moves. It requires a little dexterity and practice to operate, but greatly improved ease of operation.

Each band switch can also be assumed to have two variable frequency oscillators (v.f.o.s). Pushing the band switch button to go to 14MHz (for example) you can set up the transceiver for s.s.b. operation at around 14.250MHz with 2.4kHz filtering.

Push the control again and you can set the transceiver up to operate on 14.020kHz c.w. with 250Hz filtering. These parameters will be memorised so it's possible to set each band position with two types of emission with filtering to match. There’s a 'clarifier' for both receive and transmit, which is adjustable to ±9kHz.

The Sub v.f.o. works in a similar manner to the Main v.f.o. and will provide split operation using a Split control button. It will also give the dual-receive function, which is very useful for monitoring another frequency while operating with the main v.f.o.

It’s also possible to transfer the data from the Main v.f.o. to the Sub v.f.o. Additionally, if the Sub v.f.o. is on a different band or frequency, it’s also possible to transfer the two sets of data, A-B and B-A.

The Sub v.f.o. receiver uses dual-conversion circuitry whereas the main receiver uses triple conversion. (About the only things that cannot be done on the Sub v.f.o. is the storage of parameters directly into memory and the settings of the clarifier).

Interestingly, the dual receive function is able to be set so that the operator can have balanced audio in...
"The FT-1000MP has the all important 'feel good' factor" says Roger G3LDI.

Transceiver Memories
The transceiver has 99 memories, which can be arranged in one group, or five separate groups. Each memory location stores the usual parameters, both v.f.o. frequencies, modes, filtering and so on. Memory selection is by means of the click-step switch and it's fast!

Various memory management features are provided, copying between memories, memory tuning - emulation of v.f.o. tuning on a memory channel whilst retaining the memory checking feature - and more. This makes operation on channel whilst retaining the memory checking feature possible.

Another feature - Programmed Memory Scanning - can be used when limited frequency-range scanning is required. Nine special purpose memories are provided for this purpose.

Mechanical Filter
The Yaesu FT-1000MP is provided with a built-in Collins mechanical filter at a centre frequency of 455kHz with a bandwidth of 2.75kHz. There's also an optional extra Collins mechanical filter available for the 500Hz position.

In my opinion, with all five optional filters fitted (as in my rig) coupled with the EDSP capabilities make this transceiver's performance difficult to match. I say this because Collins mechanical filters make this transceiver's performance difficult to match. I say this because Collins mechanical filters have a textbook response curve, with excellent skirt selectivity and low intermodulation distortion (IMD).

In operation, the filters can be cascaded - using the front panel controls - to combat interference from strong adjacent channel transmissions and tailor the received audio. Normal s.s.b. communications use the 2.4kHz filtering, providing good quality recovered audio. However, the 2kHz filtering is very acceptable and it's possible to mix the two.

For c.w. use, the 500 and 250Hz filters narrow the passband without introducing any 'ringing', enabling the weakest of Morse signals to be hauled out of the ORM and noise.

Digital Signal Processing
The third Intermediate frequency (i.f.) output is applied to a 10.24kHz enhanced digital Signal processing (EDSP) i.f. for demodulation and processing. The contours of the EDSP bandpass filtering are selectable and offer low, mid and high range roll-off responses.

The EDSP facilities also have a multiple notch capability within the audio frequency (a.f.) passband, providing an automatic notch filter. In use, the digital notch circuitry continually analyses the a.f. passband and the correlation of signals within it and notch out heterodynes as they appear.

The shift and width controls can be used to further process the bandpass skirt, within the limit of the selected filter. The width control shapes the response from one side only, either upper or lower, thus you can narrow the response according to which side of the signal the ORM is. The shift control tunes the relative position of the receiver i.f. passband with respect to the displayed frequency.

Two Antenna Connectors
There are two antenna connections, making it possible to use a separate antenna for receive. Again, selection is from the front panel. These selections can be put into memory (I think this is a very useful feature for DX working on 1.8 and 3.5MHz).

An input attenuator is provided and it has three steps: 6, 12, or 18dB of r.f. attenuation. It's also possible to select between two tuned amplifiers or a flat wide-band amplifier.

The r.f. amplifiers can be bypassed by pressing the Intercept Point Optimisation (IPO) button. All these features have proved to be a real bonus on the crowded i.f. bands.

On The Key
When you wish to operate 'on the key'... all you'll require is a paddle. The built-in electronic keyer provides two iambic modes and a mechanical 'bug' type operation, if you require it. It has variable weighting and Automatic Character Spacing (ACS). Semi break-in and full break-in (QSK) is also available.

All keying parameters and timing are programmable from the menu. A spot control activates the c.w. side-tone, allowing the operator to tune a station to the same pitch as the side-tone. (This tone is adjustable for operator preference, something I have always wanted!). A 'straight' key can also be used as can an external keyer. (I prefer to use my MM3 keyer, but this is a personal choice).

If you like working contests, it's also possible to have a four digit number and a six message memory feature as well, using an external remote control keypad. This can be the FH1 from Yaesu, or a home-built version. It would be easy to make one (details are given in the manual) and it consists of merely twelve resistors and twelve switches or pads.

Narrow Band FM
The 28MHz band is now 'open' on many days and owners of the FT-1000MP can take advantage of the narrow band frequency modulation (n.b.f.m.) facilities. With the better...
DX conditions it's possible to use the repeaters that are on the band. A low-level 88.5Hz sub-audible tone is transmitted to access 'closed' repeaters and a standard 100Hz offset is available. Again this can be changed if necessary from the menu.

**Digital Modes.**

Operation on all h.f. digital modes is possible with the FT-1000MP and there's a built-in digitally-synthesised audio frequency shift keying (AFSK) generator for radio teletype (RTTY) and AMTOR terminal units. The transmit to receive turnaround time is 18 milliseconds (ms). Either Main or Sub receive audio can be used, selectable by a switch on the rear panel. Audio level is adjustable by a potentiometer also on the rear apron.

Audio level from both outlets is 100mV but the RTTY level is fixed. There is also a packet audio level control. All conventional RTTY shifts are catered for, selectable on frequency shift keying (FSK) with normal or reversed polarity. For the normal h.f. 170Hz shift, the 250Hz filtering can be used to effect, but remember to limit the power output to 50W, or keep the transmit time below three minutes!

Personally, I think it's best to lower the power and drive a linear, also running low power for RTTY operation. (The other digital modes do not have a 100% duty cycle so the full 100W can be used.)

If you are contemplating using Pactor II with the SCS PTC II unit, the power level will be controlled by the link results anyway. The PTC II will decrease the power level of the transmitter according to 'retires'. Incidentally, I've found that for packet operation, the 500Hz filtering is ideal.

**Main Fluorescent Display**

The FT-1000MP's main fluorescent display is complex, with so many functions being catered for and a number of others can also be selected! I don't think I have seen so many functions on a display before! Included on the main fluorescent display are: Main, Sub and clarifier frequencies (these are read simultaneously down to 10Hz resolution). Bargraph displays provided include S-meters for both Main and Sub v.f.o.s, the peak reading segment of which can be held for a user-defined amount of time.

Another display (above the Main v.f.o.) displays clarifier offsets. Alternatively, you can select to have the segments expand outward as you tune in either direction from the displayed frequency, viewing tuning increments smaller than 10Hz.

When tuning on the FT-1000MP for RTTY c.w. or Packet, maximum signal indication on the S-meter should correspond with an indication on the tuning meter as follows. For c.w., the end and centre segments should light and for RTTY and Packet there should be an even amount of segments lit, either side of centre.

**Metering Positions**

There are six metering positions to monitor transmit functions, two automatic level control (ALC) voltage and r.f. speech compressor levels and three final amplifier collector voltage and
Fig. 4: Rear panel of the transceiver.

microphone gain levels.

Various other indications of control settings appear on the display. Even the display brightness can be adjusted to suit the operator.

Specialised Operation
For a specialised operation (let’s say SSTV or non-standard RTTY shift operation) there’s a User control button. This can be programmed with a set of parameters to cater for the ‘specialised operation’ at the push of the button.

Certain settings can upset transceiver operation here however, so care has to be taken. In the event that this happens, panic not! Default parameters can be selected by performing a Central Processor Unit (CPU) reset ... fully explained in the user manual!

Automatic Antenna Tuning
An automatic antenna tuning unit (a.a.t.u.) is fitted as standard and operates between about 20 and 150Ω impedance. The a.a.t.u. system includes 39 memories for instant recall. (I’ve found that usually only a couple per band is all that’s needed).

Broadcast Bands
For those short wave listeners who like to listen on the broadcast bands, amplitude modulation (a.m.) differential sideband fading (often referred to as ‘phase distortion’) can be a problem. The problem is caused by one sideband’s propagation pathway differing from the other’s pathway.

‘Differential fading’ can be reduced by using the synchronous tuning facility. In this mode the a.m. transmission is received using the lower sideband (l.s.b.) and a carrier is injected. This is accomplished by pushing the AM button twice and tuning across the signal until the centre segment lights.

Alternatively, good results can also be achieved by using sideband diversity reception. This is carried out by using both Main and Sub v.f.o.s, one in upper and the other in lower sideband, while listening on stereo headphones will produce an acceptable result.

Linear Operation
Instantaneous band-switching can be achieved by using the FT-1000MP in conjunction with the FL-7000 linear. All the necessary band-switching data is output from the transceiver on the rear apron and OOK operation can be used.

There’s also an ALC input socket. For switching a conventional linear amplifier (like my 20 year old home-brew) a TX-to-ground socket is available to close the linear relay.

Computer Control
Computer control of the transceiver is possible via the serial port on the rear. The transceiver has a built-in level converter and serial data is at 4800 bits/sec. There are 29 instruction opcodes for the FT-1000MP, usually duplicating menu programming.

Optional Extras
Optional extras include the SP-8 speaker. This includes audio filtering and tailoring from the front of the speaker, plus a phone-patch facility at the back.

A digital voice recorder is also available and can be connected to the rear of the transceiver. Various options are available with this unit, and I suspect many will be in use at contest stations and the like. Transverter operation is also possible, although I think this is a dying mode these days.

The transceiver comes with a fist microphone, a 10/4 page manual, complete with circuit. The manual, by the way, is extremely well written - clear, concise and with no ‘Japanese English’. A transceiver of this calibre needs a good manual - and I wasn’t disappointed. Also included in the package is a map of the world and a handout giving information about the Islands On The Air (IOTA) programme.

On The Air
Although I’ve had the transceiver for several months, I’m still not using it in the ‘second nature’ mode. In other words ... I’m still learning! Mind you, the new transceiver does make me realise just how old my Icom IC-751 is now and it clearly demonstrates how much technology has advanced in those 16 years.

However, my Icom IC-751 is still ‘going strong’ and it spends most of every day of the year operating on h.f. packet and will continue to do so. I shall be keeping the FT-1000MP for my own ‘personal’ use!

On the air I have found the automatic notch facility on the FT-1000MP to be a real boon and the tuning arrangement makes the rig a real pleasure to use. Audio quality on receive is superb, and although I’m only using the supplied hand-held microphone, the reports received so far (and once I’d set up the menu properly) have been good.

The transceiver’s r.f processor has to be adjusted very carefully though. (It’s easy to ‘over process’). However, monitoring of the transmitted audio is available by the simple push of a button and the response can then be tailored to suit. I shall be adding a Heil microphone soon and will have to go through the procedure once again!

I’ve used the FT-1000MP on its own, running 10W and still managed my contacts with Australia and Canada with no problem. Admittedly though, I do have a TH7 beam antenna mounted 37m (yes 37 metres!) up on my tower and propagation has been good recently.

Incidentally, there is also a QSL card from the late Sako JA1MP (the founder of Yaesu) from his new OTH which is given as Heaven! And I think operating an FT-1000MP must come a close second!
Thyristors, often called silicon-controlled rectifiers (s.c.r.s), are widely used in power-related applications. Indeed, thyristors are able to switch large levels of power and are used in a wide variety of different applications. Thyristors even find use in smaller electronic modules including providing an easy method of giving over-voltage protection. They're also commonly used in such applications as light dimmers and so forth.

Four Layers

The thyristor consists of a four-layer pnpn structure.

If a small current is passed through the gate electrode, this will turn on transistor T2, causing current to flow in the collector of T2. This current then causes current to flow through the base of T1 turning this transistor on. Again, this causes collector current to flow in T1.

The new current from T1 reinforces the gate (T1's base) current, causing its 'on' state to be maintained. In other words, once a small pulse has been applied to the gate, the device will hold itself on. The only way to turn the s.c.r. off is to remove the voltage from the anode of the whole device, or to reverse the voltage polarity.

**Variety Of Applications**

The s.c.r. finds use in a very wide variety of power control applications, the most common is in a light dimmer shown in simplified form in Fig. 3. A portion of the input a.c. waveform is fed through a C-R network that delays the waveform applied to the gate (eventually) by a variable amount.

Only when the gate goes sufficiently positive to conduct the s.c.r. turns on. The more delay in the waveform, the later in the cycle is the s.c.r. turned on, hence less of the waveform appears across the load as shown in Fig. 3. Note that current can only flow in the load during the positive going half cycle of the supply.

Thyristors also find use in crowbar (over-voltage protection) circuits in power supplies. Part of a simplified power supply is shown in Fig. 4. If the series pass transistor fails and becomes a short circuit the full output from the rectifier would be placed onto the output line, which could cause considerable damage to expensive equipment.

To prevent over-voltage, a simple thyristor circuit can be added as shown. The Zener diode voltage is chosen to be a little higher than the nominal output so, that when the output voltage exceeds the zener voltage, allowing current to flow into the gate of the thyristor, causing it to 'fire', shorting the supply to ground and blowing the fuse. This happens fast enough for the voltage not to rise to a level where it will cause damage. It's a very simple but effective circuit.
Radio Amateur Caught Broadcasting!

“Calling CQ 1500 metres...”

Next time you’re listening to the Shipping Forecast or catching up on the latest in the Archers you could be listening to Jim Lee G4AEH, a BBC Radio 4 Announcer who was recently interviewed by Rob Mannion G3XFD.

The following interview is the result of catching Jim Lee during one of his quieter periods and make my notes interesting reading. He begins: “I made my first nervous CQ call on ‘Top Band’ in April 1971 twiddling a 10W Codar ATS and little did I realise that one day I would be ‘twiddling’ the controls of one of the most respected radio networks in the World - the BBC.

“Although I’m unlikely ever to actually call ‘CQ 1500 metres’ (despite the badgering of the Editor of a certain best selling radio magazine), as one of the respected team of BBC Radio 4 announcers, I nevertheless have the power (500kW on 198kHz) to do so! The thought of calling ‘CQ’ when reading the news had never occurred to me until I met my old friend Rob Mannion G3XFD at the Leicester Show in 1997 and he first suggested this article. Now every time I ‘stop out’ of the live service to read the news and shipping forecast on long wave, Rob’s suggestion does come to mind fleetingly!”

Working On Radio Four

“I’ve been working at Radio 4 since May 1997. When I explain the varied duties of an announcer you’ll soon realise that it’s a very responsible job and that actually announcing the programmes is just the tip of the iceberg so to speak.

“The full title of the job I do is Continuity Announcer. That means that my colleagues and I are there to maintain the continuity of Radio 4’s output. To explain further it means that you have to be constantly aware of problems that might spoil the smooth flow of the output. You also have to be ready to jump in and as calmly and warmly as possible to make sure the listener’s enjoyment isn’t impaired.

“The demands of continuity also means that the announcer’s word is law. A programme producer, who wants extra time or indeed wants to finish early, must do so after they have consulted the announcer. I always try to oblige ... but if it doesn’t suit the timings or the output, they have to accept my refusal!”

Promoting The Network

“My colleagues and I are also partly responsible for promoting the network. There is a team who make all the pre-recorded trails - you’ll sometimes hear me on some of those, but the announcers write many of the ‘verbal’ programme trails.

“Where it all comes together, for instance, is when you know that a recorded programme duration is short and you need to fill the time before the next one begins. As the continuity announcer, you have to decide how to fill that gap - with a written or a pre-recorded trail - you may even ad-lib something.

“Whatever you do, it has to be to the split second because you know that every hour you have to make everything stop in time for the Greenwich Time Signal. That signal waits for no-one!”

Attention All Shipping

Jim went on to explain that “Even for people who don’t understand it, there is something poetic and romantic about the Shipping Forecast with the famous words ‘attention all shipping’ which is broadcast several times a day on BBC Radio 4.

“Oh, I’m very aware of the responsibility of getting the forecast right! The first few times I was so scared I could hardly keep the script still. In practical terms it’s one of the longest, straight ‘live-reads’ on the radio. (The late night version runs for something like 11 minutes).

“The shipping forecast also has to be done to time to meet various programme ‘junctions’. But the main pressure to get it right is because the lives of so many people on the high seas depend on your every word!”

“As a freelance, my Radio 4 duties are only a part of my busy broadcaster’s professional life. It all began in commercial radio nearly 20 years ago with Mercia Sound in Coventry, from where I moved to the BBC as a senior producer in 1989”.

I also learned from Jim that listeners can also hear his voice presenting programmes and reading or reporting news on regional and local radio in the Midlands. He’s also heard on stations like BBC Hereford and Worcester, Radio WM and the BBC’s regional TV news programme Midlands Today.

Jim went on to explain that “I’ve also worked on the regional documentary TV series, Midlands Report and for two years produced an accompanying radio ‘phone-in programme Reportback’. Early in 1998 I presented a TV documentary, Shor At Dawn, which told the story of a group of British soldiers shot for desertion during the First World War. My latest work has seen me making a series of programmes for BBC Education, which will be heard in the spring”. Quite a busy schedule there Jim!

Enjoy Amateur Radio

Writing on radio has also been a pleasure for Jim Lee and he’s also written for PW on the subject of Restricted Service Licences broadcasting (November 1996) and he tells me that he still enjoys Amateur Radio when he gets the opportunity!

“Although, unfortunately, I rarely get the time to operate, I did buy my callsign number plate in the recent auction! I thought...”
the price was a bit of a rip-off but it was my callsign so I took a deep breath and went for it! I licensed as a 17-year-old schoolboy in 1971. Jim says he’s a keen PW subscriber and member of the RGGB. I spend what time I have at the moment mostly listening but occasionally I operate mobile with an Icom IC-706. I’m looking forward to increased sun spot activity and working some DX on 29MHz narrow band f.m. which is fascinating!

In 1996 G4AEH was one of the operators of GB6IBC, celebrating 50 years of BBC Television, running stations from Shepherds Bush and Nuneaton. “That kept me busy” he says modestly.

What Of The Future?
So, what’s in store for the future Jim? I asked. “Well, I’m having a lot of fun being freelance because of the variety of radio and TV work that comes my way. To be part of one of the most respected broadcasting teams in the world is such a great honour. Radio 4 has a unique place in broadcasting and I intend to be there as long as they’ll have me - so you won’t actually hear me calling CG 1500 metres!

At the moment I’m involved in talks with several people, which may lead to me being heard on other radio networks and there’s a chance I may be doing more television. It’s hard

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Practical Wireless, February 1999
'Longish Wire' is the description that Ed Chicken G3BIK applies to his end-fed antenna which is longer than his garden. Read on to find out more!

For use as a short-wave radio antenna, pvc-covered copper wire is readily available. It's cheap, flexible, easy to install and most important of all, can perform very effectively over the entire h.f. range. And that's more than can be said about any h.f. beam antenna! Furthermore, although not so readily controllable as a beam, a wire antenna can (under certain conditions) give useful directional gain.

But why, you may ask, do I refer to it as a 'longish-wire' rather than the more usual title of long-wire? Well, in answer, antenna text books will tell you that for an end-fed wire antenna to be called a 'long-wire', it has to be a length of at least two wavelengths at the frequency of use. And even then, the published radiation patterns are valid only for an ideally installed long-wire antenna, that is to say, horizontal, straight, high and in clear space.

So let's face it if, like the majority of radio enthusiasts, you do not have the ground space and supports to hoist a wire 320m or more in length for use through the h.f. range from say 1.8MHz to 30MHz, then you cannot really have an end-fed wire that can truly be classified as a 'long-wire antenna'.

Space Restrictions
Such restrictions on space shouldn't dissuade anyone from suspending as much wire as can be accommodated within whatever space and height they have available. The golden rules are: make it as long, put it as high up and as much in the clear as possible.

The wire has a length of approximately 50m, which was dictated by the garden space available and its height is governed by whatever high supporting points I could conveniently access. These points include the lower branches of a pine-tree at about 10m above ground level, the TV antenna bracket at perhaps six metres and the washing-line pole at only two metres.

I did consider wiring up the whirley-gig (rotary washing dryer) as part of the antenna, but my wife rebelled at that notion. Instead the wire run is far from being the ideal, in that it wends a zig-zag path up, down, sideways and back upon itself until it eventually finds an entrance route into my shack in the loft-room.

Insulators as such, are not used because the covering of the wire itself provides effective insulation. Thin polyvinyl clothes line (not the metal-reinforced variety) is used as a halyard where needed. The line itself provides further insulation, which is enhanced at each point of suspension by tying a few knots in the cord. The knots also serve as a drip point for rain water running down the antenna wire.

Be assured however, that the basic G3BIK antenna described does work extremely well as a short-wave receiving antenna over the entire h.f. band and on transmission in all of the amateur h.f. bands from 1.8MHz to 30MHz. Granted, it does have the help of an antenna tuning unit (a.t.u.) to optimise performance on the frequency in use at the time, but more on the a.t.u. later.

Earlier Claim
Regarding my earlier claim for directivity from a longish-wire antenna, Fig. 1 illustrates the radiation patterns of a half-wavelength long antenna. This pattern can best be understood by imagining that you are located high above the horizontal wire antenna and looking down upon it.

Consider first the radiation pattern of the half-wavelength wire antenna suspended horizontally in clear.
space. This antenna exhibits preferential reception, or transmission, broadside on, to either side of the wire. Such preference must of course be at the expense of directional performance in other directions, which, in the case of the half-wave antenna, appears as more or less zero response at either end, in the direction of the wire's length.

The 'figure-of-eight' directivity pattern changes dramatically when the half-wave wire is suspended vertically rather than horizontally. In this case, the same antenna performs equally well all round, with no preferred direction or directions.

Taking the topic of directivity one stage further, an interesting effect takes place if a second half-wave wire is connected end to end with the original to form a full wavelength of wire, again horizontal in free space. The two directional lobes from each of the half-wave antennas then interact with each other, to create a totally different pattern of preferred reception or transmission from the full-wave antenna as shown in Fig. 2.

**Preferential Performance**

The preferential performance of a full-wave antenna is now in four directions rather than the two of an half-wave antenna. But there will also be four nulls (minimal response) in between the four lobes. As with the single half-wave antenna, there is again a null of zero response from each end of the full-wave wire, but now there is a zero response broadside on at each side. Similarly, if a horizontal wire antenna in free space is shortened as opposed to lengthened, yet again it exhibits a different directional pattern. It follows therefore, that simply by changing the frequency in use the directional response pattern of any length of wire antenna will be dramatically altered as the wire is acting as different fractions of a wavelength, sometimes electrically longer and sometimes shorter.

Now, the performance of any random length of antenna wire suspended in less than ideal conditions, will behave in a directional manner entirely of its own devising. This is due to the interaction of directivity lobes from the different sections of the wire whether they be from the horizontal or vertical sections, or from any other slope angle.

Furthermore, the wire's response patterns will vary tremendously with change of frequency, both for reception and transmission. It's exactly this almost magical unpredictable behaviour that makes the longish-wire antenna so appealing in its performance and then there's the pleasure to be derived from exploring its favoured directions at the different frequencies of use!

**Better Understanding**

For a better understanding of how best to connect the antenna to your receiver or transmitter, it is useful to have some basic knowledge of antenna Impedance. There's nothing mysterious or frightening about this, as you don't need to know the actual value of impedance. It's really just another example of Ohm's Law in practice.

When an incoming electromagnetic radio wave meets an antenna, it induces an (a.c.) current into the elements and a corresponding signal voltage (and so power). At radio frequencies, power in an antenna gives levels of voltage and current that do not remain constant along the length of the wire.

Currents and voltages are distributed along the length of the antenna wire with levels varying in a sinusoidal form. This effect is known as a standing wave, because the peaks and troughs, of voltage and current, occur at definite but different locations according to frequency.

The variations in signal levels are dependent upon the frequency of the radio wave and the physical length of the wire. At any given frequency, for any power in the antenna, whether it be microwatts on receive or hundreds of watts on transmit, any one location along the wire will exhibit the same ratio of voltage to current. And of course, with voltage and current, Ohm's Law says there must also be an impedance (expressed in Ohms).

**Resultant Variations**

The resultant variations in voltage and current along the antenna element, implies that the impedance must also be changing along the wire's length. What this means in practice, is that the impedance at the end of the wire which connects to the radio can, and does, vary significantly in use (which we refer to as the feed point impedance).

The feed-point impedance depends upon the frequency of interest and upon the length and physical disposition of the longish-wire antenna. The ohmic value of this feed-point impedance can range from a few ohms to several thousand ohms.

However, you will be relieved to know that its actual value is not of any practical importance and does not need to be known. All you need be aware of, is the fact that the feed-point impedance of an end-fed wire varies with frequency.

The impedance at the antenna connector on most modern items of radio equipment however, is typically specified as 50Ω. Even though the radio itself may have a frequency range spanning the entire h.f. band of say 1.5-30MHz.

Now there is a fundamental law of physics (Maximum Transfer Theorem) which states that for maximum transfer of energy from a generator to a load, the impedance of the load must equal that of the generator.

In the reception case, the antenna must be considered as the energy generator and the receiver as the load into which that energy must be totally transferred. While for a transmission, the transmitter is now the generator and the antenna its load. So, here we have a situation that clearly poses a serious matching problem if the radio is to be used in conjunction with and end-fed longish-wire antenna.

**Antenna Tuning Unit**

That is where the antenna tuning unit (a.t.u.) comes into play, unless the particular short-wave receiver or transmitter was designed to accommodate an end-fed...
antenna as well as a coaxial socket for the antenna. In this case the radio probably already has an inbuilt a.t.u. of sorts. The various a.t.u.s come under a variety of titles such as 'Antenna Impedance Matching Unit', or 'Z-Matching Unit'. But all units serve much the same purpose: To match the impedance of the antenna to that of the radio equipment. (*) antenna matching unit is a better general term G1TEX. All matching, or tuning units set out to optimise the performance of the antenna at the frequency of interest, by providing maximum transfer of radio signal between antenna and radio, or vice-versa.

Many units are available commercially, either ready for use or in kit form. Some are intended for short-wave reception, but in spite of its supposed use, this type is also suitable for low-power (QRP) transmission. Those a.t.u.s designed for use with high power transmitters are more expensive, because of the need to use components of a higher electrical rating (although the units are no more complex in design). An effective receive/QRP a.t.u. is easy to construct at low cost, with a simple design and can compare favourably in performance with a commercial equivalent.

Basic ATU

A basic but very effective a.t.u. need be no more than a parallel tuned circuit as in Fig. 3, comprising nothing more than a coil and a variable capacitor, not even needing to be housed in a container at the experimental stage! The two components are connected in parallel, with one end grounded and tuned to the frequency-band of interest (for example 3.5MHz). For best antenna performance, the ground connection should preferably be a good radio frequency earth. The 250pF variable capacitor and the coil shown in Fig. 3 actually allow a frequency span of about 2-11MHz. The coil is made up of some 22 turns on a 35mm film canister.

When this combination is tuned to 3.5MHz, the top end of the coil would present a high value of impedance to any applied 3.5MHz signal. This impedance would be in the order of a few thousand ohms. The lower end of the coil being connected to ground, would, of course, represent zero impedance. And the impedance at different tappings would yield impedances ranging from about zero ohms to some thousands of ohms (from the grounded end towards the top).

The task of the tuned circuit is two-fold. First, it acts as a frequency-selective filter, which, when used for reception, selects the frequency of interest from the plethora of signals incident upon the antenna. When used for transmission, it selects the wanted frequency only and rejects any unwanted harmonics that might be present at the transmitter's output connector.

Its second and perhaps most important role is that of impedance matching. The impedance of the radio and that of the antenna are individually matched via the tuned circuit, so as to allow the maximum transfer of the wanted signal between the antenna and radio. This is a two stage impedance matching process, with the coil itself being used as an impedance matching auto-transformer. Although I shall be discussing the receiving impedance-matching role, the following description applies equally for transmission, although in reverse.

The end-fed antenna acts as the energy source or signal generator and the tuned-circuit as its load. When the antenna impedance is matched to that of its load by being tapped onto the appropriate turn of the coil, there is maximum transfer of signal (at the frequency to which that is tuned) from antenna into the tuned-circuit.

The signal in the tuned circuit must now be transferred to the receiver, with the tuned-circuit then acting as the signal generator and the receiver as its load. Again, that transfer will be maximised when the impedance at the free end of the receiver's antenna coaxial cable is matched to that of the tuned-circuit by being tapped onto the appropriate tapping on the coil.

The antenna's feed-point impedance can be anything between a few tens of ohms to a few thousand ohms, hence it will need to be tapped onto the coil at a point matching its value of impedance. The actual tapping point on the coil will depend upon the individual antenna (and on the frequency in use if used for other than the 3.5MHz band).

On the other hand, the impedance seen at the transceiver's socket, is assumed to be an unvarying 50Ω for both input and output. So, the connecting coaxial cable will always find the matching low value of impedance, to be found at a tap on the coil near to the grounded end.

Typically, the feed point for a receiver or transceiver is about the second turn from ground and being independent of frequency. When it is established, the tapping point can be made permanent. The a.t.u. is easy to use. First connect the radio's antenna-connection coaxial cable to the a.t.u., with the inner conductor soldered to the coil say at its second turn up from ground and the braid to the a.t.u.'s ground connection.

Connect the free end of the antenna initially to the top end of the coil and tune the receiver to a steady signal on the 3.5MHz band. Adjust the a.t.u. tuning capacitor for maximum signal strength, then move the antenna feed-wire further down the coil, listening for any change in signal strength.

At each change of tapping point, the tuning capacitor will need to be realigned for maximum signal at each different tapping point. This is because attaching the antenna wire to the coil slightly affects the tuning.

Having experimentally determined the tapping which produces the maximum signal, solder the antenna wire to that position and the a.t.u. is now giving its best with your antenna and receiver combination.

Although 'designed' for 3.5MHz the unit is really multiband workable over the range 2-11MHz (approximately). This is achieved, simply by retuning the variable capacitor and of course relocating the antenna feed-wire on the coil, again for maximum signal.

Can Be Modified

The simple a.t.u. can be modified to give an easier method of attaching different tapping points for the antenna and to the tuning capacitor. The inclusion of two multipole switches can make the unit, shown in Fig. 4 and 5, useful over several bands as shown in Fig. 4 and 5. These modifications will improve the ease-of-use of this otherwise simple a.t.u. and make it quicker to use and more versatile.

As an improvement the a.t.u. could be made to cover the full h.f. range in a 'user friendly' way. Such a method was described in full constructional detail by Ben Nock G4BXD in his excellent article 'Antenna Tuning-The Simple Way', in Practical Wireless of January 1995.

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Fig. 3: A slight modification the the a.t.u. of Fig. 4, can sometimes improve the range covered.
Practical Wireless, February 1999

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Carrying on the Practical Way

For the last several years, QRP fans in the United States of America have grafted an extra day on to the annual Dayton Hamvention in Ohio. The Dayton Hamvention begins on Friday and the QRPers gather in a nearby hotel on the Thursday for what they called FDIM: "Four Days in May".

The four days being the QRP day on the Thursday followed by the Hamvention. The QRP day is built around a symposium with a series of lectures, which are published in a proceedings document. I have attended FDIM since it began and it's a truly worthwhile event.

The QRP component is not restricted to the Thursday, there are also events on each evening of the Hamvention. One of the popular events has been a construction competition sponsored by NorCal (the Northern California QRP Club).

The NorCal challenge for 1998 was to build a transceiver using 2N2222 transistors as the only active devices. Constructors were allowed to use as many of these devices as they wished, but not to use integrated circuits, although passive diode mixers were allowed. The judges at the Hamvention included Dick Pascoe G0BPS who is of course well known to PW readers as an 'Antenna Workshop' author and reviewer.

The winner of the 1998 competition was Jim Kortge K810Y, with a very sophisticated 14MHz transceiver. Each section of the transceiver was modelled in software and the construction used non-printed circuit board, direct wiring techniques.

Roger Traylor WB4TPW, won second prize with a 7MHz transceiver. The third prize went to Jim Roberts NC9H, for a 14MHz c.w., a.m. and s.s.b. transceiver.

One of the problems for the designers of the 2N2222 transceivers was to get enough r.f. power output from what is a small signal transistor. One entrant - N7RI - used eight 2N2222 transistors in parallel in a double sideband suppressed carrier (d.s.b.s.c.) transceiver.

Another entrant - N6CM - went even further and built a 5W amplifier using ten 2N2222s complete with a cooling fan! Most of the entrants used the paralleling of the transistors, with emitter ballasting, to obtain a reasonable power output.

The various circuits drew my mind back to a little circuit idea by the late Doug DeMaw W1FB, for using paralleled 2N2222 transistors in power amplifiers. And it was the Dayton competition amplifiers which inspired me to try the simple arrangement used by W1FB.

The Circuit

The circuit of my trial transmitter for 7MHz is shown in Fig.1. The section of the circuit after L2 shows the DeMaw circuit. This Class C amplifier uses only a pair of the 2N2222 transistors in parallel.

Emitter ballasting is achieved with two 2.2Ω resistors. This prevents any single transistor from hogging the current, with a risk of self-destruction. It also alleviates the need to use a matched pair of transistors. The resistors also allow relatively equal transistor currents. (This is a common practice in transistor construction).

As W1FB pointed out in his original notes, many Motorola high power radio frequency (r.f.) transistors (BETs) contain several small signal devices on a common substrate. Each of their emitters is returned to the package emitter terminal via an internal 10Ω resistor. So in effect this idea is imitating a high power r.f. device.

Each 2N2222 transistor is capable of about a quarter of a watt of r.f. output. So the total output of this little transmitter is in the order of 500mW. A slight innovation is the output circuit. The collector tuned circuit is not the usual common low pass filter found in so many simple QRP transceiver designs. Instead it's a low pass filter with circuit elements in parallel.

The output circuit is slightly novel! The collector tuned circuit is not the usual common low pass filter found in so many simple QRP transceiver designs. Instead it's a low pass filter with circuit elements in parallel.

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Fig. 1: Circuit of the 2N2222 transmitter, designed by the late Doug DeMaw which has been the cause of considerable interest and some intriguing variations ever since.
This month's project (see text), together with Fig. 2b, showing the arrangement for the radio frequency chokes (r.f.c.s) for the VXO.

**The Power Amplifier**

The power amplifier uses a different form of construction. The pair of 2N222A transistors is soldered to small pads made from p.c.b. material. Two pads are used for the emitters, one for both bases and one for both collectors. I also added small heatsinks to the output transistors.

Another method could be to make a small heatsink from a strip of copper and soldering this to both transistor cases. The case is connected to the collector and this would provide a common collector connection as well as acting as a heatsink.

Incidentally, the 22µH L4 choke is a standard moulded inductor. It's always a good idea to keep a stock of chokes to hand!

I think it's best to build the oscillator first and check the output from L2 using an oscilloscope or simple diode probe connected to a meter. The trimmer can be adjusted for maximum output. The power amplifier section may then be added knowing that it will receive a signal from the oscillator.

**Shifting the Frequency**

The basic circuit in Fig. 1 is, of course, a fixed frequency crystal oscillator but it is possible, as I've often mentioned in this column, to shift the frequency of a quartz crystal by adding capacitance and inductance. The circuit for a Variable Crystal Oscillator (VXO) is shown in Fig. 2a and 2b.

Adding the capacitance raises the frequency and the inductance lowers the frequency. Therefore the VXO circuit will allow frequency swing either side of the crystal fixed frequency.

Following the design of the Universal Transmitter mentioned earlier, Fig. 2b, shows how two moulded axial inductors can be mounted side by side to increase the inductance value. This method is attributed to Ha-Jo Brandt DJ12B.

Values which give a generous frequency shift of several kHz at 7MHz would be 60pF for the variable capacitor and two 330µH moulded chokes. In practice the variable capacitor can be a trimmer.

Not the most powerful transmitter in the world...but it is interesting to see what can be done with three common small signal bipolar devices. Perhaps in a later column I will try one of the power amplifiers using a larger number of transistors and perhaps a cooling fan too.
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Ron Wilson G3DSV describes his 'Simple Loop' coaxial cable antenna which had its origins in the early 1990s but can still provide the basis for experimentation — particularly as 28MHz is really 'warming up' nowadays!

**The DSV Simple Loop**

The DSV 'Simple Loop' started life because I thought that the cost of commercially made loops, back in the early 1990s, was rather high. So I decided to try 'home brewing' one for myself and the aim of this article is to encourage you to experiment and build one for yourself... using the details I'm providing as the 'base line' so to speak.

The results I obtained exceeded all expectations and comparing my loop antenna with a commercially made vertical antenna, all the signals I received were at least two S-points better. Incidentally, the bandwidth I set for my antenna was 10.1 to 28.7 MHz. Now you'll realise that with the improvement of 'Fan-Metre' propagation the antenna could prove useful for your own operations on this fascinating band.

**Coaxial Cable**

The material I used for the loop was HW100 coaxial cable because it's cheaper, with the added advantage that it was more rigid than UR67. The resulting diameter loop (internal dimensions) ended up as 99.5mm, as in Fig. 1.

The necessary frequency range was achieved by using a variable capacitor with widely spaced vanes (surplus from a Second World War TUS tuning unit). These capacitors are still frequently seen on sale at rallys and mine coast £1 and has a nominal capacity of 100μF but when measured proved to have a value of 5 to 10μF.

The minimum value of the variable capacitor governs the upper frequency limit of the loop. A smaller loop was tried and successfully covered up to 28.9 MHz but at the expense of the loss of coverage of the 10MHz allocation.

In practice, the braiding of the coaxial cable is treated as the loop. (A very solid connection must be made from the ends of the loop to the tuning capacitor).

**The Loop**

The cable for the loop is cut 100mm, too long. The ends of the loop are then stripped back approximately 50mm from each end of the outer pvc covering. Next, the braid is pulled back and the inner polythene is cut off and the braid is squeezed down and one end is connected to the capacitor rotor and the other to the stator.

Next, strip approximately 20mm off the loop's outer covering and distort the loop section) and finally soldering the tinned copper wire to the braiding of the loop.

When complete, I recommend that you cover the loop section and distort the loop.)

**Gamma Match**

I adopted the use of a Gamma Match feed after several experiments as this form proved to be relatively non-critical and reasonably easy to construct. My prototype was originally constructed from 14aws copper wire but eventually I opted for 6mm (outside diameter) copper tubing of the type used for Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) cookers, etc. This is available from caravan accessory shops or Calor Gas dealers, alternatively, copper brake piping (available from motor accessory shops) could be used.

One end of the tube is flattened for approximately 12mm and drilled to take the spigot of a SO239 socket. The opposite end is also flattened for the same length but at 90° relative to the first 'flat' section. It's then bent at 15mm to make an 'L' shape. This is the end which is connected to the coaxial cable braid (see Fig. 1).

The assembly should be coated with vanish after assembly. Self-amalgamating tape can then be used to provide a fully waterproof seal.

**Insulated Shaft Coupler**

An insulated shaft coupler must be used between the drive of the motorised gear train (necessary for remote tuning control) and the tuning capacitor. This is because the voltage across the capacitor will be around 2 to 4kV depending on the band and the transmitter power. The motor and necessary gearing train is not the problem you may think it to be! They're available - in kit form - from almost any model shop and the supplied gear train provides you with an option to the final drive ratio.

As supplied, the kits come with 3mm diameter drive spindle, therefore a 3 to 6mm adapter bush is required and these are also available at model shops. The d.c. feed for the motor can be fed up to a plastic box which will also house the motor, the gearing and one end of the drive shaft and the antenna socket. Depending on the capacitor used, some form of 'end stop' switching would have to be incorporated and this could be in the form of cam-operated microswitches or even Hall effect devices operated by magnets.

There will be some radio frequency interference (RFI) but this is not a problem because it only occurs during tuning up.

**Tuning Up Simple**

Tuning up the loop is straightforward and simple. It's achieved by using your s.w.r. bridge connected in series with the coaxial feed from the transmitter and you just tune for the minimum — usually 1:1.

Please note that the bandwidth of the loop is relatively narrow. Retuning will be necessary if you move more than a few kilohertz.

In practice I found that by using your receiver S-meter to tune the loop to the station you want you call works well enough on receive. The RFI, as previously mentioned will be present but won't be enough to cause any problems.

So, that's the DSV 'Simple Loop' — it's a long time since I made the original version which worked very well indeed — but there's nothing to stop you trying. Try it and see — and enjoy the DX!

Ron G3DSV suggests that you try experimenting with his simple loop and work the DX!
Welcome to the first Electronic-in-Action (E-i-A) of 1999 - even though Christmas is some distance in the future as I write this! This month I have a look at two power supplies, three books, a ten-CDROM data set and a few of your letters.

I've had a press release from Feedback Instruments Limited about some new dual or triple output power supplies. The two new p.s.u.s mentioned have the model numbers of EX354D and EX354T and have a great output power capability. The dual output model can supply up to 280W of output with its two regulated output voltages of 0-35V at up to 4A, which may be combined to give either 0-35V at 0-8A or 0-70V at up to 4A. The EX354T has an additional 3.5-5V supply with up to 5A capability, giving a total output capacity of 305W.

Both the EX354D and EX354T feature digital indicators of the set voltage and the output current in each supply. For those who use the digital meter, the output current in each supply can be adjusted for maximum accuracy. Each output can be programmed to switch on when a particular voltage is detected. The EX354T is also programmable to provide an additional output of 0-35V at 0-8A, which may be combined to give either 0-35V at 0-8A or 0-70V at up to 4A. The EX354T has an additional 3.5-5V supply with up to 5A capability, giving a total output capacity of 305W.

The company's new contact details are: The Scientific Wire Company 18 Raven Road, London E18 1HY, Tel: 0181-505 0902. So, if you have a specialist requirement why not try them because they traditionally provide excellent service.

Imagine a shelf full of data sheets for semiconductor manufacturer's products and you have some idea of the vast quantity of data to be found on the ten CDROMs available from Duncell Electronics Limited. I've had the opportunity to try them out, and you'll find my mini-review later in E-i-A. Here's it's about this time of year that many new books become available and it's to three new books that I start first, with a book from McGraw-Hill, How Electronic Things Work And What To Do When They Don't. Written by Robert Goodman, this 370+ page book is well titled. It describes a good course of action to take in the case of problems occurring with many everyday things. Throughout the ten chapters, illustrations are used copiously to get over the logically simple tasks that can get a piece of equipment going again, or at least identify the problem after it has all gone wrong.

The first chapter takes those who are unsure, through a swift, but fairly thorough course on 'Basic Electronics' and various type of components to be found in circuit diagrams. Then the 'course' starts with resistors, their measurement and problems, before dealing with capacitors their problems and faults.

The final passive component to be dealt with, coils and transformers, aren't forgotten either as their types, faults and problems are described. Also to be found in this chapter are transistors, diodes and integrated circuit descriptions (although due to space limitations - these are not in great detail). And the final part of the first chapter is on test equipment and how it may be used in the repair.

Real Chapter

Moving on to chapter two, the first 'real' chapter in the rather flimsy book, which deals with 'Radio/ Audio/ Stereo/ Speakers/ Music Systems and Cassette Player Operations'. This chapter begins with a description of how a broadcast station works, finishing up at the recording of information for later pleasure. Each link in the chain is dealt with and its strengths and weaknesses described.

Chapter three deals with audio/ video/ CD players and remote control operations In a similar manner to the previous chapter. Similarly through chapter four dealing with colour TV's and PC colour monitors, then Chapter Five (video recorders and operations), Chapter Six (Direct broadcasting by satellite (DBS)), Chapter Seven (video cameras and camcorders), Chapter Eight (all things telephonic) and Chapter Nine (computers, and how they work) before finally arriving at Chapter Ten which covers the use of photorinipers, photocopiers and FAX machinery. In fact, to detail what is in each of the ten chapters takes four and a half pages.

To finish off this comprehensive book is a 'well-stocked' glossary of the many terms that 'litter' technical documentation. If I had to find fault with this book, about the only minus point is that it deals with American systems and the readers must bear this in mind when reading it. But otherwise a good book that prove excellent to 'fill-in' on other technologies not yet encountered.

Second out of the McGraw-Hill stable this month is a book published on this side of the pond. Written by N. F. Thornhill, (a senior lecturer in electronics at University College London). An Introduction to Analogue Electronics With Practical Demonstrations, contains almost 140 pages of more technical nature. This book also has ten chapters, but it's more technical content is aimed at readers after a more in-depth understanding of how circuits work and the reasons for the design of them.

The ten chapters to be found in this book are: Basic concepts, analysis of linear circuits, practical operational amplifier circuits), semiconductor components and transistor circuits, Practical (transistor amplifier circuits), analysis of non-linear circuit, practical oscillators, circuit simulation using SPICE, instrumentation and data analysis.

The final chapter is another practical one dealing with an electronic measuring instrument, which is more a discussion of measuring techniques for analogue values, rather than of any particular instrument. To complete the book there are three appendices of circuit elements, terms and methods used throughout the book.

The book seems to have been written to accompany a variety of electronics courses at 'further education' level. It's also somewhat academic, in spite of the practical demonstrations, which seem more to illustrate the topic under discussion rather than a particular circuit. The subject is clearly dealt with and the book was, I found, well-laid out and easy to read, making the subject seem less imposing and difficult - and I think it's a good bookshelf purchase for any electronics student.

Well Known

The name Joseph J. Carr K4IPV is one that is well known PW - Electronics in Action, February 1999
to readers of our sister magazine Short Wave Magazine as an author of definitive books on radio and related topics. Under the Newnes label his latest book Microwave & Wireless Communications Technology is all about the techniques and components to be found in equipment for our higher bands.

With over 425 pages, this book gives a strong grounding in techniques that make microwaves seem more of a black art than it really should be. With 20 chapters making up the hook, each component has a chapter to itself. Technology, propagation, transmission lines and waveguides, filters and amplifying devices, detectors and transmitters are all dealt with in an easy to understand way.

It's possible to work your way through this book and feel that you have learned something each time you read it, although sometimes (as with many new concepts) you have to accept many ideas and statements 'on-trust'. This is an ideal hook to gather a considerable insight into the microwave bands, bands that are playing a greater and greater part in our hobby and everyday life.

Two decades ago, a simple wide-band Lin system with only a few milliwatts of radiated power was considered fairly advanced, we now have solid state units pushing out several watts of power on 10GHz, using the same s.s.b. and other narrow-band techniques to be found on the i.f. bands. Distances worked are going up almost daily, microwaves are no longer considered the 'line-of-sight' mode that they had been labelled. In my opinion this book may be considered as a valued addition to any amateur's book shelf.

**Good Response**

I've had a good, amazing even, response to my last conundrum in the December 1998 issue of PW. The 'resistor cube' problem was posed on page 69 of that issue and was originally posed by Frank Whitehead G4MRL. I have to say that with the exception of one reader all the answers were correct so, perhaps it's 'faddish' ones that stimulate you. I'll have look out for some more! Or if you know of one perhaps you'd like to share it with the readers. The deadline for that conundrum is still first post 6 January 1999 and a little clue to working it out is to look at it from a current flow point of view. There's a pictorial conundrum at the end of this column this month for your consideration.

Along with his (correct) entry for the cube conundrum Chris Meadows G4KWH, sent me in the following little bit of text:

"Wanted: A reward is offered for information leading to the arrest of Eddy Current. He is charged with the induction of an 1.8-year-old coil named Milli Henry, who was found induced, half choked and robbed of valuable joules. This unidentified criminal, armed with a ferrite rod, escaped from a Weston cell where he had been clapped in tons since Faraday. With an erg to be free, his escape was carefully planned in three phases. First, he fused the electrolyte, then climbed through the grid despite the impedance of the warders whose reaction was too slow. Finally, he went to ground in a local magnetic field. Watt seemed most likely is that he stole an ac motor. As this is of low capacity, he is expected to change it for a megacircuit and return by a short circuit to ohm. He may offer resistance, which Hertz is a potential killer, A.C. Mains-Hum (Sheriff)."

Chris said in his E-mail "Your readers may be interested in finding out how many technical terms are to be found in the above text. Well, I'm going to throw this one back to you Chris to act as arbiter. Answers please, to cmeadows@globalnet.co.uk under a plain brown E-mail cover.

---

**Data Feast**

I've had the opportunity recently to have a look at a real 'data feast' on CDROM for an IBM PC. The feast came in the form of a series of ten CDROMs called DATA-NET available from Dannell Electronics Ltd. The CDs are the latest compilation of manufacturer's data for their semiconductor products and a linking database of the reference numbers.

Installation of the database search engine is quick and simple. The only real decision to be made is which of the three languages (English, French or German) to use. On running the search engine, a simple window opens with just three button operations to use: Search, Form and Exit. It could hardly be simpler!

So, as I initially wanted some data on an amplifier i.e. I started with that number and the series of 'screens grabs' illustrate the three basic steps. To initiate an inquiry, type the full or part number you would like information about in the 'search box' window. Then 'press' Search, press the carriage return key, or [Alt]+['S'] combination to set it going. I tried it on both a 133-MHz Pentium equivalent and on a 266 MHz equivalent machine and searching was reasonably fast.
Single-Valve radio

Some time ago I was able to identify which, of the many single-valve radio circuits produced in PW during the period just after the last war, that John Shaw G3ZKZ was looking to recreate. Since receiving the reprints of the original article, John has been busy with his soldering iron and taken himself on "a most enjoyable trip down memory lane". The photographs of Fig. 2, 3 and 4, show the little radio amongst friends, as much of the equipment John uses started life as projects in PW.

The radio originally had a frame "aerial", which John has modified to use a long wire antenna. He has also said that "...as Woolworths had got out of grid-bias batteries, I used a U2 for the 1.5V supply and an 80V A pack for h.f. It draws 3.5mA so, I will have to remember to change the batteries every 'toffee-apple day'...".

John then went on to mention that the set has a good volume, in spite of only being a single valve and a very quiet noise level. More surprisingly he says it has a very good selectivity, pulling in many, mainly continental, stations at 59+ after dark. Who needs thousands of transistors for a radio to work well?

Mystery Object

And "The next mystery object is ....", how long is it since I've heard that on the radio or TV? Now this is where you have the chance to play. have a look at the radio or TV and may be installed if needed. Reader program is supplied on CD -10 for the I W supply and an 8xAA pack for h.f. It draws 3.5mA so, I will have to remember to change the batteries every 'toffee-apple day'...

John says that "...as Woolworths had sold out of grid-bias batteries, I used a U2 for the 1.5V supply and an 80V A pack for h.f. It draws 3.5mA so, I will have to remember to change the batteries every 'toffee-apple day'...".

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Mystery Object

And "The next mystery object is ....", how long is it since I've heard that on the radio or TV? Now this is where you have the chance to play. have a look at the radio or TV, see if you know, or can guess, what it is. This is in lieu of a conundrum this month. My thanks go to Walter Farrar G3ESP for the mystery object, which he gave, as a 'mystery gift', to Rob Mannino G3XFD at the Rochdale QRI Convention in October 1998.

Send in your guesses (Marked "Tex's Mystery Object") to me at the editorial address (or by E-mail to text@pwpublishing.ltd.uk) by Monday February 1 1999. The first correct answer out of the editorial hat on that day, will win a PW Bookstore Voucher for the sender. I shall also award another voucher for the most humorous answer (even though I may not be able to print your reply). Get your thinking caps on.

The Price

The price of this veritable goldmine of data is a mere £39.00, which according to my calculations means that you get over four "PDF" files for every penny you spend. And a "PDF" file can contain many pages - so excellent value for money. This would be an ideal candidate for the next generation of DVD CDROMs to reduce the number of CD swaps sometimes needed.
Another RAW ‘Fishy’ Idea!

The PW Sardine Signal Source

We seem to have a real ‘fishy’ theme with this month’s projects in PW don’t we? Rising to the bait, Steve Ortmayer G4RAW casts his keen constructor’s eye on an empty sardine tin and with his typical ‘saucy’ humour caught the idea of a signal source to be fitted in the ready made receptacle!

As a keen constructor I’ve often found that a good, clean, stable radio frequency signal tuned to the frequency (or frequencies) where the receiver is to operate can be an invaluable aid. Good quality signal generators are available but they tend to be expensive, especially if they incorporate an adjustable attenuated output.

I’ve got a budget-priced signal generator here in my shack, but it drifts badly and I often think that the receiver under test has developed a fault until that is I discover the signal generator has drifted out of the receiver’s pass-band!

Simple Crystal Oscillator

A simple crystal oscillator provides a good ‘home brew’ project. That’s where the ‘Sardine Signal’ source comes in. Perhaps you’ll forgive my ‘saucy’ humour which matches PW’s mini ‘fish theme’ this month particularly well as the project can fit into an aluminium sardine tin!

Why in an empty sardine tin? Well, in reply, it has often been said that the case for a project can cost more than the electronics inside ... so why not recycle a humble ‘tin’? To get your case for the project all you have to do is to eat the contents and remember to wash out the aluminium ‘tin’ properly afterwards! My inspiration for the project came from the late great Doug DeMaw W1FB who designed a transmitter in an empty tin and called it the ‘Sardine Sender’! I much admired the man ... he had immense technical knowledge and was a citizen of the richest country in the world but despite that was not averse to making use of the humble sardine tin!

The Circuit

The circuit is shown in Fig. 1 and, as you can see ... it’s very simple. Two transistors, both are of the readily available BC108 type, are used as oscillator.

Fig. 1: Circuit of G4RAW’s ‘Sardine Signal Source’ crystal oscillator unit. A suitable ‘sauce’ for the workshop table!
and buffer amplifier.

The crystal (XL1) to provide the frequency 'standard' is connected via 'crocodile' clips, as shown in the diagram. The transistor, Tr1, then acts as the oscillator 'take off' point is between capacitors C2 and 3.

The oscillator's signal is isolated and amplified by the second transistor, Tr2. The term 'buffer' is used with this form of amplifier because, in effect, it acts as a 'buffer' between the oscillator and the output circuit. By doing so it reduces the tendency of the oscillator frequency to change under the output load and also reduces 'start up' problems when the crystal may be reluctant to oscillate.

The output is then taken from the emitter of Tr2 and fed to the output via the potentiometer R8. This variable control provides a simple but effective output attenuator. Power is provided by a PP3 battery.

**Building The Project**

Building the project certainly comes under the 'weekend' or even 'Saturday' category. I assembled my version on 'Perfboard', and the diagram in Fig. 2, shows the general lay-out I adopted.

Of course, there's no reason why you can't make yourself a full printed circuit board design for the project. Another method would be to adopt the same techniques as are suggested for the 'Radio Basics' printed circuit lay-out designs where G3XFD suggests the 'components on the same side as the printed circuit track' technique.

Whatever method you decide to use - it should all easily fit into a standard size empty sardine tin. However, when fitting the project into the tin, don't forget to provide some form of insulation (pvc tape will do the job) on the rear of the Perfboard so that it won't be shorted as it's mounted.

Alternatively, the completed Perfboard assembly can be mounted on simple 'stand-off' mountings, You can then make a lid from a scrap pieces of p.c.b. material or plastic.

**Using The Source**

Using the signal source is not difficult ... and it will prove useful in the workshop. The oscillator requires a fundamental crystal of any frequency up to about 15MHz, although a 7MHz crystal (available from many of the component suppliers advertising in PW) will be particularly useful as its harmonics will be heard on 14, 21 and 28MHz.

In use, the signal source - with a suitable crystal connected by the crocodile clips can be connected to the receiver under test via a small value capacitor (let's says 10pF). Although, in most cases, a short length of wire will act as a small antenna enabling the receiver to detect it at short distances.

So there it is - a 'Sardine Signal Source' ... I think Doug DeMaw would have approved of the idea!
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For his first session 'on duty' in the vintage 'wireless shop' in 1999, Ben Nock G4BXD replaces his normal 'tin hat' with a flying helmet as he looks at aircraft equipment and also asks for help in solving some mysteries!

A very happy New Year to you all! I hope your festive season went well and Santa did indeed bring you all the toys you asked for. I'm still waiting for mine to arrive!

Greetings over ... so let's start up - and speaking of new toys, a recent set in my shack here in Kidderminster is a very nice Canadian built aircraft transmitter, the TA-12, Fig. 1. made by Bendix. This transmitter is superbly built, the construction is really first class and its appearance and looks are doubly so. The transmitter has seven valves inside, including four as separate oscillators, a buffer stage and a pair of 807s in the power amplifier (p.a.) stage. The aircraft installation used a separate power supply unit/modulator unit so on its own, the TA-12 is for telegraphy (c.w.) only.

With 570V h.t. feeding the entire transmitter, a radio frequency (r.f.) output of nearly 50W is achieved. One point worth noting though, is that both the p.a. control grid and the cathode are easily accessible, so either control grid or cathode modulation can be applied without too much trouble.

Several Versions

There are several versions of the transmitter, that in Fig. 1 being a TA-12C covering 300 to 600kHz (not much use to the Radio Amateur) and 3 to 12MHz in a total of four ranges. Each range has its own oscillator, a 12SK7 and a motorised switch which is used to change bands. The buffer stage uses an 807 and another pair of 807s in parallel form the p.a. stage. The modulator ran a further pair of 807 valves in a push-pull configuration. Frequency setting on the TA-12 is a bit involved as each variable frequency oscillator (v.f.o.) has a counter type dial (visible through a small window next to the knob). As the knob is rotated, the counter 'clocks up' a reference figure.

Likewise, the p.a. controls, four separate sets for each band, also use counter dials. In military use the operator would have been supplied with charts which would have listed the frequency against number allowing the operator to quickly 'dial' up the frequency settings.

Having used the TA-12 over the past few weeks I can report that it's a real joy to operate. The c.w. note is very good and quite clean and sharp and QSOs on 3.5MHz were made with Ray G3IFF, Gerald G3MCK and PA0CC.

Gerald G3MCK and PA0CC.

I attempted both grid and cathode modulation and received encouraging reports from Howard G3RXH and Gerry G3LEO. But after the tests, I've decided to postpone further tests until I either find the original modulator or build a proper plate and screen unit.

Aircraft Receiver

While on the subject of aircraft sets, how about the BC-312 receiver in Fig. 2? Very similar to the more commonly seen BC-348, the BC-312 and the BC-324 cover 1.5 to 18MHz and are both single conversion superhets of very rugged construction. The BC-342 was 115V a.c. powered and the BC-312 was powered by the usual rotary generator, which is mounted inside.

Another difference between the BC-348/342 and the BC-312 is the omission of the crystal filter unit on later models of the 312. The valve line up uses the black metal-tubed type American valves including 6K7, 6C5, 6L7, 6R7, 6F6 types and a 5W4 as rectifier in the a.c. versions.

Whilst fairly good receivers as they stand, the BC-312 is ideally suited for the military use of the time, various modifications will improve them considerably for Amateur Radio and short wave listening use. For example, the r.f. stages can be modified to increase the gain, and the crystal filter improved. Additionally, reducing the audio hum on the a.c. versions helps a lot and an improved audio...
Japanese Puzzle

An interesting Japanese item came along recently and provides rather a puzzle! (See Fig. 3.) It looks like a crystal calibrator or crystal checker. Although I'm awaiting formal translation of the characters, it's reasonable to guess that there's an off/on switch, and perhaps a modulation switch (inducing some sort of tone onto the carrier) and the necessary antenna connection.

Inside the mystery unit there are two valves, a 6C5 and a 6K7 and, with power applied, there is indeed a nice carrier on 8.680 MHz, the frequency of the crystal inserted into the front of the set. The Japanese crystals of the period came in either pin form, or like the example illustrated, had metal plates on the side of the crystal case to which contact is made. The unit is dated around 1943. Perhaps you can help identify it?

Unknown Meter

A small, unknown type of meter in a very nice wooden box was found recently and is dated 1943. On the meter face, Fig. 4, is the inscription “Detector O R B, MKI (W.B.0279).” On the rear of the wood box is a further inscription: “The insulated ‘O’ terminal must not be used for testing electric firing circuits which include firing heads or detonators”.

Interestingly, while watching one of the many excellent documentaries on the Second World War last November, I noticed a box in one section of archive film which had a very similar meter fitted.

The wooden box and construction provide me with the impression that the little meter in Fig. 3 is a design left over from the First World War days, just as many things were at the beginning of the Second. So the question is, what was it used for? Answers on a postcard please.

Letter From America

I’ve received a letter from America and it came from Harry Weber who lives in Illinois. I’m glad you like the material I produce Harry... and thank you for the comments. After reading about the German book I reviewed on page 63 of the August 1999 issue of PW.

Although published in German, the book carried the sub-title “How it weakened the radio command of U-boats during the ‘Battle of the Atlantic’” and costs £25 from the publishers in Rheinberg in Germany! Harry went and bought a copy which he finds fascinating.

In his letter Harry asked if there was a similar book around that details the historical and current very low frequency (v.f.m. or LF) transmitters of the UK, such as GBR (Rugby). In answering Harry, I don’t know of one but, if you do, dear reader, let me know and I’ll pass the information on to Harry.

After mentioning the MCR1 receiver last time around a Mr Youard from London wrote:

“I know of one but, if you do, dear reader, let me know and I’ll pass the information on to Harry.”

Bletchley Park

Watch out for a TV program, which I understand is due in January, on Channel Four about Bletchley Park and the code breakers. You might see a few radios!

Finally, I've a personal request as I'm looking for the circuit of the Mx XV transmitter and receiver built around 1938. Can you help please?

That's all for now then - and as always, I can be contacted at 62 Cobden St, Kidderminster, DY11 6RP, or E-mail on G4BXD@compuserve.com or via the PW offices. Best regards till the next time I'm 'on duty'. PW
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Practical Wireless, February 1999
"This Is Your Life"!

Practical Wireless received some interesting news from Chris Carrington GO1YZ, a member of the Nunsfield House Amateur Radio Group based in Alvaston, Derbyshire. Together, the members of the Nunsfield House ARG arranged a surprise for their President, Les Jackson G3OZ, who was instrumental in bringing about the now famous Elvaston Castle National Radio Rally.

Les was under the impression that he was attending a junk sale on the 6 November 1998 but everybody else were turning up to see Les' very own "This Is Your Life". Chris tells us that it took quite a lot of organising - months of planning, research and photographing. He says that it was also very difficult keeping it a secret as they had to have several visits to Les' home in order to interview his wife, Renee, on the events that made up his life.

From what Chris says, it seems that there was a fair amount of work done in order to insure that the mock "This Is Your Life" went as smoothly as the one that you see on TV. There were a few mistakes, Chris tells us, but otherwise it was very successful with photographs, music and videos from people who couldn't make it on the night!

You can see Les in the photo holding a vintage copy of Amateur Wireless which was kindly donated by PWs very own Rob Mannion G3XFD, which was framed especially for Les by the members of the Nunsfield House ARG. They say that special thanks must go to Brian Reid G1CUH, Kevin Davison M1AFB and Chris Carrington GO1YZ for their hard work in gathering and collating all the information.

Les Jackson G3OZ, President of the Nunsfield House ARG receives an original vintage copy of Amateur Wireless magazine on the evening of his "This Is Your Life"!

**WEATHER WATCHING WITH Timestep**

Timestep, well-known manufacturers of equipment for receiving live images from weather satellites, have been in touch with Practical Wireless about their latest Windows product - HRPT for Windows. (HRPT stands for High Resolution Picture Transmission and is digital data from the NOAA polar orbiting satellites).

According to Timestep, this new product is a powerful new system for resolving the high resolution (1.1km) digital images from NOAA 12, 14 and 15 and is completely Windows 95, 98 and NT compatible. They also tell us that its automatic scheduling eliminates the need to predict start times and its automatic channel switching allows continuous unattended reception of the three satellites.

The new software saves all five band, ten bit data, say Timestep and provides real time 30 bit MultiSpectral colour reception and manipulation. There are many other outstanding features which combine to produce "stunningly clear images showing even very small towns and rivers" (see fig. 1 and 2).

Dave Cawley of Timestep says that "... this is by far the best HRPT software there is!"

If you would like some more information on this new software, you can write to PO Box 2001, Newmarket CB8 8XB, or you can Tel: (01440) 820040, FAX: (01440) 820181. You could also visit their Web site: http://www.Time-step.com or send an E-mail: sales@Time-step.com

**MEMBERS NEEDED!**

The Wessex Repeater Group recently formed in order to set up a new 6m (50MHz) Repeater and will be located at Wincanton in Somerset.

Being a new group, they currently only have six members and would really like some more as, without additional support, it will become increasingly hard to raise the funds with which they can purchase their equipment.

If you are interested in joining, or would like to know more, then you can look up their Web site at: http://www.twxrg.freeserve.co.uk which will have all the information that you need. You could also E-mail them: gb3wxx@twxrg.freeserve.co.uk
Book Profiles

RCA Receiving Tube Manual
Reprinted by the Antique Electronic Supply

This popular re-print, put together by the Radio Corporation of America (RCA), comes in a well-presented paperback format and is essentially a designer's handbook. Prepared, it claims, in order to assist "... those who work or experiment with electron tubes and circuits. It will be found valuable by engineers, service technicians, experimenters, students, Radio Amateurs and all others technically interested in tubes".

Not only a valve listing, the RCA Receiving Tube Manual comes complete with 'thumbnail' design data for the RCA's receiving 'tubes' (the American term for 'valves'). Not only this, but it covers application notes, theory, practical circuits, base pin-outs, internal circuitry and much, much more.

Its 304 pages explains a lot about valve theory and their applications and some of the chapters include:

- 'Electrons: Electrodes and Electron Tubes'
- 'Electron Tube Characteristics'
- 'Electron Tube Applications'
- 'Electron Tube Installation'. Very Highly Recommended.

Tubes & Transistors - Essential Characteristics
Reprinted by Antique Electronic Supply

An excellent companion book to support the RCA Receiving Tube Manual, the Tubes & Transistors - Essential Characteristics is a compact 474 page paperback book packed to the covers with essential information on valves, cathode ray tubes, thytratrons, ignitrons (rectifiers), vidicons, special bulbs, reed switches and semiconductors.

Prepared by a number of individuals on behalf of the Tube Products Department of General Electric Company based in Owensboro, Kentucky, this book claims to have been prepared to "... provide the Service Technician with a single source of reference containing data on every tube likely to be found in any home receiver - a.m., f.m., Hi-Fi or television. It also claims to contain data which includes those characteristics and ratings "... essential to fast, efficient trouble shooting".

It has a comprehensive physical characteristics section and a valve-base pin-out section and contains such chapters as: 'Special-Purpose Types'; 'Thyratrons'; 'Planar and Ceramic Types'; 'X-Radiation Rated Recommended Replacements For High Voltage Rectifier and Shunt Regulator Tubes' and 'X-Radiation Symbol Definition' this title really is Highly Recommended.

RCA Transmitting Tubes - 4kW Plate Input
Reprinted by Antique Electronic Supply

Are you trying to build a valved linear? The RCA Transmitting Tubes - 4kW Plate Input will point you in the right direction. It is a 316 page book covering valves from the 955 'acorn' type (yes, it was a transmitting valve) to
well known favourites such as the 833 and 5763. Apart from anything else, this book is an interesting read. Packed with information, pin-outs, design data and circuit ideas (including amateur band transmitters) this book will prove very useful for collectors and constructors alike.

Again, such chapters include: 'Power-Tube Fundamentals'; 'Construction and Materials'; 'Power-Tube Applications'; 'Power-Tube Installation' and much, much more. Highly Recommended.

**Tube Substitution Handbook**
William Smith and Barry Buchanan

Are you struggling to find a valve equivalent? The *Tube Substitution Handbook* could be just what you are looking for! It claims to cater for the many technicians and hobbyists who still repair and use valve-based equipment. *Practical Wireless* knows that there are many of you who do still use valves and would therefore find this book very helpful.

The book also claims that valve substitution is one of the only feasible methods to repair or restore original valve equipment, but that it should not be performed haphazardly. "This handbook itemises all known vacuum 'tubes' that have been or are still being manufactured, along with their replacements, will make substitution not only possible, but relatively straightforward and efficient".

Broken down into three sections, this book looks at: 'Vacuum Tube Substitution'; 'Picture Tube Substitution' and 'Base Diagrams' and includes such things as a listing of all known vacuum valves in numeric-alphabetic order, all known picture valves and 900 pin arrangements which detail each of the valves listed in the handbook. This book is a handy reference source and therefore comes as

**Electron Tube Locator**
By George H. Fathauer

The *Electron Tube Locator*, published by Antique Electronic Supply, is ideal for the vintage collector, military historian and anyone generally interested in valves.

The author, George H. Fathauer, says that his reason for compiling this book was that, whilst working with Antique Electronic Supply, he took many queries on valves which weren't to be found in the common data books and that his book came about in order to save him a lot of time in searching.

The author claims that this book "... provides an orderly listing of receiving, transmitting and industrial electron tubes". Apparently, all commercially marketed US and Western European valve types - from the first antique types to the latest types produced before transistorisation.

The *Electron Tube Locator* basically provides references to more complete data sources where needed but, where possible, it does cover the basic function of each valve type along with the filament/heater characteristics. Broken down into five parts which cover from data sources and over 11 000 valve types to a listing of major references and data sources for additional information. Clearly laid out and easy to use, this book comes

---

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The books that appear in the 'Book Profiles' this month will all, in some way, help Radio Amateurs to find that valve (or its replacement) that they just haven't been able to get their hands on! All the books featured this month are from across the pond in America.

---

**OR USE THE ORDER FORM ON PAGE 82**

Please note: Cash only accepted with mail orders.
Up the Ladder

Professional TV and Radio Antenna Engineer Allan Wightman has found time to get off his ladder to explain how he came to the rescue of a Radio Amateur who was thought to be causing Television Interference.

This time I've got a rather different story to tell and it's rather funny in a way because it all started when one of my Radio 'Ham' customers contacted me to ask for help. He'd had complaints from neighbours who thought his transmissions were causing interference to TV reception. But in an odd 'turn round' I found it was a TV antenna system - in transmission mode - that was the culprit!

My customer contacted me for help because he'd often done work for him in the past - erecting his Ham antennas and other erecting work because he suffers from arthritis and is not able to climb ladders, etc. I enjoy doing the work because it's rather erecting work because he suffers from arthritis and is not able to climb ladders, etc. I enjoy doing the work because it's rather difficult to find because unless you know that the culprit can be the common mast-head TV amplifier (commonly known as 'boosters') you won't know where to start. However, I quickly traced the current development when a microphone is placed to near a loudspeaker...trouble started as soon as the new development developed very close to his home. And although he'd been operating his shortwave transmitter virtually overlooking my customer's bungalow and large garden - was occupied by its new residents.

Of course, the Radio Ham's extensive antennas drew attention when the new residents noticed interference of their television reception. It wasn't long before a deputation came knocking at my customer's front door. But they were rather surprised to find that he too was suffering from interference and had not been on the air! That was when I was called in to help.

When I arrived, I looked at my customer's own set and saw the typical 'patterning' of radio frequency interference on his TV picture. It was on all four channels (no Channel 5 in his area) but was worse on one particular channel. Already suspicious of the possible cause, I pumped up the ten metre pneumatic mast on the back of my van and took a look at the picture on my portable monitor. The old 'Antiference' uh.f. log periodic I use for signal evaluation had to 'look' at the transmitter (Rowridge on the Isle of Wight) through the new development. I too was getting interference on all four channels. Switching to a field strength meter video monitor to look at the signals, I could see the problem transmission 'wandering' in and around one channel. My suspicions were confirmed - I'd found a 'hooter'!

Howling Hooter

A 'howling hooter' can be a real nuisance and can be difficult to find because unless you know that the culprit can be the common mast-head TV amplifier (commonly known as 'boosters') you won't know where to start. However, I quickly traced the current problem to the community based amplifier system on a block of newly erected 'sheltered' housing on the development. It was radiating like mad!

In fact, I could see the problem immediately because the cheap 'contractors' Band IV antenna had a mast head amplifier mounted literally amongst the antenna elements, similar to that shown in Fig. 1. This was causing radio frequency 'feedback' In the same way audio feedback develops when a microphone is placed near a loudspeaker on public address systems. There aren't many people about who have not heard the end results of that problem! Obviously, I could not get involved with the problem but I learned later that the 'howling' mast head amplifier had been feeding into a wide-band distribution system which fed 20 flats. So, in addition to radiating the signal in all directions (the cheaper 'contractor' type of antenna has little directivity) the problem caused mayhem to the community based amplifier system on a block of newly erected 'sheltered' housing on the development. It was radiating like mad!

Correctly Installed

If the offending mast head amplifier had been correctly installed, as in Fig. 2, the problems would not have arisen. Unfortunately though, as happens with many new...
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Practical Wireless, February 1999
Prone To Interference

Problems arise for 'Ham' radio operators when a nearby TV viewer opts for 'out of area' programmes because of several factors. The major problem is caused by the fact that the television receiver itself may well have an automatic gain (a.g.c.) 'turned right up' - making the set more likely to be prone to interference. This happens in the same way with a radio receiver - try listening to a distant station on v.h.f. FM, and you may find that the local station will be heard in the background or cause the received (wanted) station to 'hiss and warble'.

The likelihood of inadvertent interference being caused by a local 'Ham' is increased when an amplifier is used in conjunction with the viewer's antenna system. This is because the mast-head amplifier which is of course 'looking for' possibly much weaker transmissions can be easily overloaded by relatively strong localised transmissions which are actually located on frequencies well away from Band IV and V, particularly if a wideband mast-head amplifier is used.

One method I've often used for helping customers with 'out of area' reception is shown in Fig. 3. Providing a good quality 'high gain' antenna (I very much prefer the Antiference XG-8 for this work as it's relatively small and can be easily accommodated on the existing mast) is used with an inductive combiner/splitter ... the use of an amplifier to 'boost' the required 'out of area' transmissions won't be required.

There's also an additional bonus for those viewers who normally get their normal service from a vertically polarised transmitting system, as it avoids the problem of different polarisation between incoming and incoming transmissions as well. You will have to set the incoming signal level. However, the advantages can outweigh the disadvantages.

Most 'stubb' filters I've used have been incredibly simple to assemble and make. They have to be when you're on the top of a roof! This is where practicality takes over from theory and rather than sit down and work out the mathematics I've found it best to make the stub and continue to trim it (cutting tiny sections off) until the interference disappears.

The diagram, Fig. 4, shows an application for a coaxial stub filter. They're ideal for single frequency transmitters (it was a Taxi service transmitter in one case) but do provide some reduction over a range of frequencies and this includes the frequencies used on your 'two metre' and 'seventy centimetre' bands.

All you need is a waterproof junction box and a metre or so of cable. Arrange to have the offending transmitter on (having made sure it is the offender of course!) and with one end of the length of coaxial cable connected across the antenna downlead and antenna lead, slip off 5mm 'slugs' of cable. Very deep 'nulls' can be achieved ... and if you think you've 'missed the 'tough of' the null', just carry on snipping until the next null, And if you have an 'open' stub (unkeyed), just start again.

When the interference is reduced, or removed, just coil up the cable neatly, seal off the open end of the stub to stop the ingress of water and the job is done. Just hope that another transmitter doesn't open up on another frequency nearby!

Cheerio for now, and I hope to be joining you 'Up The Ladder' again soon!

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The Leonids are a meteor shower that is visible every year in the period November 15-19. They are called the Leonids because they appear to radiate out of the constellation Leo. This event is very important as there are considerable differences between the two, especially when it comes to calculating peaks in activity. Therefore, to avoid confusion, the following comment relates to radio propagation via meteor trails or meteor scatter (m.s.) as it is termed.

All meteor showers have different characteristics. These can include speed, brightness, shower duration and visibility above the horizon. The Leonids are very fast meteors entering Earth's atmosphere at speeds of over 254 269km per hour. Besides being fast, the Leonids usually contain a large number of very bright meteors that produce highly ionised trails.

Although the Earth can take some days to pass through a shower stream, the peaks in radio activity can be quite short. The Quadrantids, for example, might only be observed for a few hours - normally on January 4. The effectiveness of the Leonids meteor shower can last for 12 hours or so and usually occurs on November 17.

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Tremendous bursts of signals were heard between 2330-0330UTC by which time Geoff regrettably left the band. At 71 years old and recovering from two operations something has to give - and it had to be the "off-switch!". On the following evening Geoff listened intently to the band but activity was much reduced compared to events of the previous week.

Mike Tubbby G4TTC (I082) reports making 15 complete contacts with stations in DL, F, I, PA, SP, SS and 9A. Running an FT -847 and a 3CX800 amplifier into a 10 -element DJ9BY Yagi Mike reckoned his best s.s.b. contact was with the station of LY2SA (K014). Well known microwave operators were also active. Among them was Roy Edmond G4JFX (I001) who is usually to be found on the 5.7GHz and 10GHz bands. He heard some bursts late in the evening of November 16 but didn’t think much of them.

He was out again on the following morning. Roy was surprised to hear many long bursts of signals on the 144MHz band.

Running 100W and a 7 -element Yagi Roy then made s.s.b. contacts with DF9RG, DC8NKO, HG1DLZ, IZ2EME and SP8UF. Roy mentioned that he had to get these QSOs from the log book as he doesn’t think he’ll be around in 33 years to witness the next burst. (In action, please note, Roy, that conditions may be as good if not better in November 1999."

John Eaton G4MJL is another microwave operator, usually found on the 1.3GHz band where he runs 250W into an array of four 23 -element Yagis. On the 144MHz band however he runs 50W into a 15 -element Cushcraft Yagi - and when I mean 50W, I mean four director elements missing from the front and three triangular reflectors elements missing from the rear. This was an 8 -element Yagi of undetermined performance, stuck on a pole with no rotator at three metres above the ground.

It will probably not surprise you that some very interesting contacts were made with John’s antenna set up. Among them were s.s.b. QSOs with RW1AW at 1930km and RZ1AS at 1980km. He also worked stations in ES, HA, HB, I, LY, SP, YU and 9A.

John Quarmby G3JXYY (I002) can normally be found on the 430MHz, 1.3GHz and 2.3GHz bands. He decided to monitor the Packet radio DX Cluster for signs of activity and just before midnight saw several spots for DX stations on the 144MHz band. His first contact was with the station of LY2MW (K024).

Further QSOs were then made with operators in CT, EA, F, HA, I, SP, SS and 9A before closing the station down at 0100UTC. Probably John’s best DX of this session was with W1LZI (K033) in Belarus, Republic. At 0600UTC he made another brief foray onto the band working L3FZO (KN131) at 1835km and further stations in F, HA, HB9, J, DK, SS, YU and 9A.

**HOW DID THE EXPERIENCED PERE?**

For those that were all geared up for microwave scatter operation and run high power, this event really was a once in a lifetime experience. Ray James GM4CXM (I075), using 400W and a pair of 16 -element Yagis, made 87 QSOs throughout the night before having to close down at 030UTC. Stations in 19 European countries were worked, some of the DX including LY2IC, LY2WR, OH8HDL, OH8LV, RU1AA, S77TW and 9AI8VR. Ray mentions that this was the best summer he had operated in during almost 30 years of m.s. operation.

Alec Trusler GOFIG (I090) made similar comments and reckons that this event will be talked about for many years to come. He was active between 0200-1000UTC making 31 contacts with stations in 14 countries. Alec said he was really looking for new locator squares and was pleased to work four new squares to bring his total up to 351. His best DX of the event was with OH6KSR at 201QI.

Erik Evdikinas G8XVI (I003) uses a Yaesu TS -930S transceiver, an LT2 transverter and an I877 amplifier running 400W into a 17 -element Yagi. His first contact was made at 2314UTC working the station of YL7EW. At the time Erik was running 50W whilst waiting for the amplifier to warm up! A total of 107 contacts were made with stations in 21 countries throughout Europe.

Erik’s most memorable contacts came at 022UTC when, in 2 bursts lasting nearly three minutes, he worked the stations of EA9AI (59 both ways Into North Africa), SM4EY, S4K6, SP8US and 9AI8VR. And all this with the beam pointing to eastern Europe! He said it was really fantastic after 16 years of m.s. operation.

Another station to note the excellent conditions around 020UTC was Dave Johnson G4DHF (I093). Whilst beams north-east towards Scandinavia, he worked EA6NQ and EA6FG, both situated in the Balearic Island! David runs 400W into eight 11 -element Yagis, shown in the photographs, Fig.1 a bit sharp for m.s. work maybe, but nevertheless over 90 QSOs were made in a three hour period. Six contacts were over 2000km, OH4HML, OH4LV, RUIAA, RW1AW, RX1AS and LZ3UF (K12) for his best DX at 2084km. David reports that he worked IW0ULQ (I494) on Sardinia and was later called by a UK station but he lost him in the pile-up!

From the Isle of Wight (I090), Dave Edwards G7RAU managed to work 72 stations situated in 20 countries. He was active between 2242-1222UTC and was very pleased to find 22 new locator squares. Dave runs a Yaesu FT -757 transceiver, a Mutek transverter and 80W solid-state amplifier into a pair of 9 -element OZSHF Yagis. His best contacts included L2ZFO (KN1 at 1958km, OH8LK (KP30) at 207km and OH6KSR (KP22) at 208km.

All did not run smoothly at my QTH (I011). At 2200UTC I fired up the Heritage (2 x 8174) which promptly tripped its main circuit breaker. The problem turned out to be a very high standing wave ratio (s.w.r.) on the antenna feeder.

So, at 230UTC I was out in the garden, tower luffed over, trying to find the problem aided by car headlights. It took nearly an hour to discover that the matching stub on the driven element of the antenna had broken away within the moulding of the assembly. I had noticed this crack some months before but had failed to take action at the time!

By the time the element was replaced it was after midnight and I’d had enough! However I did set the alarm for 0300UTC to make sure I didn’t miss all the fun.

My first contact was a c.w. schmooze with OH1HT (I031) over a path of 1822km. Within seconds of the start of the QSO.
RadioScene

I heard his high speed c.w. signals (500 w.p.m.) which went on and on for two minutes. Then it was my turn to transmit but instead of using high speed Morse from my purpose built keyer I just wound up the electronic keyer and made a quick transmission "CI1XT ur 599 de GAASR hr". He came back instantly and the contact was completed.

Although we were operating in the c.w. sub-band (144.122MHz) I quickly swapped to s.s.b. to make another QSO via that mode. Then it was time to QSY up the band to join in the more frenetic action.

In total I made 54 contacts with stations in 20 countries, CT, DL, EA, F, HA, HB, I, LA, LY, OE, OH, OM, OK, OZ, SM, SP, SS, UA, YU and 9A. Some of my longest distance contacts included the stations of I8TLV (1827km), JBIMO (1828km) and LY2WR on slow speed c.w. (1884km). Best DX of the evening, however, came with my final contact of the morning at 1138UTC when I exchanged 59 reports with the station of RW1AW (KP50) over a path of 2231km. I wonder if anyone worked further than this?

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LEIGHTON SAYS - WHOA!
WHAT A MONTH IT'S BEEN!
THE BANDS HAVE CERTAINLY COME
HOUND IN THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

Conditions on the 28MHz band have been the subject of much conversation of late, with many amateurs having a great time hooking up with rare DX stations, often with extremely simple and basic antennas. One of these is Peter Downey G33WDX, who told me over the telephone that he'd contacted China on 28MHz s.s.b. using nothing more than a wire-cored clothes line tacked under the weather board of his house on the edge of Dartmouth.

Peter says: "I used the clothes line end-fed. In conjunction with an MFJ 'Artificial Ground' and a roller-coaster Versatter. The s.w.r. was absolutely minimal and I was amazed at how well it worked. I also hooked up with a string of Russian stations using the same set up, all at 100W output. It made me realise just what you can get away with as far as antennas are concerned!"

THE 14MHz BAND

Up to '20' now and the 14MHz band log from Steve Locke GW1WGL of Moat Farm, Ash, Mid Glamorgan. Using a Yaesu FT-1000D and a HyGain TH-70XX antenna, Steve reports s.s.b. contacts with J66DXI (Vietnam) at 1600, D55ARL (Republic of Korea) at 1753, RV7CA (Taiwan) at 1549, VK6FIX (Australia) at 1805, VU3RSB (India) at 1700, XX9TX (Macao) at 1700, and E31AA (Eritrea) at 1430UTC.

Although he concentrated on the higher bands this month, Ted Trowell G2HOKU on the Isle of Sheppey in Kent offers a couple of c.w. contacts on 14MHz in the form of VK9IC (Chagos Islands) at 1600, and TF8SM (Iceland) at 1800, while Don G3NOF throws in H5lAFN (Thailand), W11W (USA) - genuine call! (QSL to Box 501, Carmel, NY 10512, USA), and 1K7ECG (Alaska).

THE 21MHz BAND

This month, Carl Mason GW1WVS of Skeen in West Glamorgan used higher power and s.s.b. for a change, as opposed to his usual QRP operations. With 70W and a vertical antenna, he lists 21MHz contacts with HVS8PUL (Vatican State) - QSL via PUL 00120, Vatican State and FMS8HF (Martinique Island) both at around 1130, while operating on 1700 and 2030UTC, respectively.

YOUR REPORTS

I'll delve straight into your reports now, as space is limited this time around, starting with the 7MHz log from Sean Gilbert G4UCI in Milton Keynes.

Operating mainly during the early hours, Sean used c.w. on the 7MHz band with a half-sized G5RVA antenna to work CO8ZU (Cuba), FM5FI (Martinique Island), VE3FU/NP2 (US Virgin Islands), DL4JAH/NB (Dominican Republic), RO9PI (Maldives Islands), ZF2NT (Cayman Islands), and C56A (Gabon), all between midnight and 0200UTC.

Meanwhile, down in Yerwell, Don McLean G3NNOF used s.s.b. and a trapped dipole antenna on 7MHz to contact F5MDP (Martinique Island), OX3SA (Greenland), VY2SS (Prince Edward Island), and 9K2UB (Kuwait), all after 2300UTC.

THE 24 & 28MHZ BANDS

The 24MHz band was 'where it
was all happening' for Ted G2HKU this month, judging by his log. Ted lists c.w. contacts at around 70W and a CSR4 dipole with V26MG (Turks and Caicos Islands), HF/HF (Antarctica), 592YN (Sao Tome & Principe), TSLA (Central African Republic), F4GJXJ (Guadeloupe), 70+7MHz (Malawi), and V26GM (Antigua and Barbuda Islands), all at around 1500, while VE3UN/TP2 (US Virgin Islands) and 6X1BY/TB (Dominican Republic) were worked at 1600UTC.

After a spell in hospital, Eric Masters G0RT of Worcester Park in Surrey says he’s had little time for the radio, however, he did manage to try out his new 100W rig on the 29MHz band. Operating in the all-mode slot between 29.01X and 29.200MHz using 25W of power, Eric lists contacts with VE2FU/NP2 (US Virgin Islands), FC/G.3TXF (Guadeloupe), VK5M5 (Australia) at 1400, and 5R8FL (Madagascar) at 1330. as well as 635UTC. (Hope you’re feeling better now Eric. Keep well and enjoy the 10m a.m.)!

THANKS AGAIN TO ALL MY REPORTERS FOR THEIR TIME AND EFFORT IN PUTTING TOGETHER THEIR REPORTS AND LOGS FOR THE COLUMN. AS USUAL, REPORTS AND INFORMATION (AND PHOTOGRAPHS - PLEASE!) BY THE 15TH OF EACH MONTH, CHEERIO FOR NOW AND GOOD DX!

73 Leighton GWOLB1

DATA SCARE

ROGER I COOKE G3LDI
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PACKET: G3LDI @ GB7LDI.#45.BER.EU

THIS MONTH ROGER G3LDI GIVES HIS OPINION ON A FEW OF THE GAMES THAT CAN BE FOUND ON THE INTERNET AND ALSO TELLS YOU ABOUT THE NEW APPLE IMAC.

GAMES ONLINE
First of all, let me say that I have no interest whatsoever in playing games, either on the Internet or Packet radio. However, at risk of being labelled a 'kill-joy', please let it also be known that I am far from that. I merely think that they’re not suitable for me!

Having said that, I do carry some humour and puzzles on my BBS in a humour directory. I just do not see the point in wasting time and money on the Internet or Packet radio. Other people think differently and if it appeals to them, great! I mention this because I have had some information sent to me regarding games on the internet.

A large Web site has just been established called: Jamba.co.uk. On this site, you can play games and win prizes and could possibly relieve some of the stress of modern life! Jamba brings together a host of interactive games and quizzes. These range from 'Jumbo Jambor', with its major game-shows, such as catchphrase, through to pub quizzes and darts in 'Bar Jamba' and finally a range of diverse challenges and puzzles, in 'Jamba Dips'.

The first of three major new Web sites, Jamba.co.uk, is being launched by Carlton Online this month. Targeted at a mixed audience aged 18 to 25 years - this is the reason why it does not appeal to me - being 135 now! - the target audience are the sort of people likely to be interested in clubbing, pubs, TV, cinema, fashion, football and music.

Also, there are competitive multi-player games that can be played by office teams, competing to win prizes. Some major big-name advertisers are sponsoring the site, including Microsoft, Nationwide Building Society, Orange and more. If you want further Information, then you can E-mail Emma Crowe at: ecrowe@carltononline.com

STEALTH PRODUCTIONS INC from Beverly Hills, California, have announced the release of their new 3D Internet game called 'Pretzel Pete'. This game is designed for the PC, and can be downloaded from their site for $24.99. It has an 'E' rating and is a clean, fun product suitable for all ages.

The soundtrack is also available separately on audio CD for $12.99. If you are interested in this one, then you can E-mail: sales@stealthprod.com

ALTERNATIVELY, you can look on their Web site at: www.stealthprod.com.

EDUCATION
Microsoft wanted to publish the Encyclopaedia Britannica on CDROM but was snubbed by them. Therefore, they commissioned their own reference work and now Microsoft's Encarta is the world's best selling encyclopaedia. (However, Britannica has also bowed to Microsoft's Encarta...)

Fig. 1: Screen grab from the HTML User Group Packet site at: Michael 2E1FDD @ GB7MRU
increase my ability with HTML. To that end a user group has been set up by Michael 2E1FDD @ GB7MRU. The result, when viewed with an HTML viewer sent over the Packet network, is shown in Fig. 1.

There is some controversy on whether HTML should be sent over the Packet network, but I see it as all part of the ‘experimental part’ of BR-68. It’s all very well providing a network and a service, but not at the expense of diversification and experimentation.

Like lots of other amateurs, I am now using the Internet, E-mail et al and, although it will never replace the Amateur Radio network as far as I am concerned, there are certain tasks that Packet - with its limited protocol - just cannot do. There is also the business aspect too ... the Internet is ideal for this purpose and some knowledge of HTML is definitely an asset.

MORE ON NETSCAPE.

Next, from a local. Paddy G7KZZ. here comes some news on these latest gems! (The subject is Multiple Navigator Windows):

‘While surfing the net, I often find a large page of Information that I don’t want to save or read while online. So, I just open a new window: (File > New > Navigator Window) and up pops the same page (usually) in a new window. I then continue surfing from that window. (Just remember not to close the windows when you go off-line). Sometimes, when a site is slow and you have somewhere else to look at it’s worth while opening another Navigator window and downloading from another site at the same time. Been anywhere recently but can’t remember the address? Why not try ‘CONTROL H’?

Another subject he spoke about was Bookmarks in Netscape.

Netscape can hold a list known as bookmarks. Start Netscape and do a CTRL I and up pops a window with a load of default bookmarks you’ll probably never use, except ‘Search’. Right click on the bottom of this ‘tree’ and choose ‘New Bookmark’, then type in a name to identify it, a URL in the obvious place and a description if you wish. Close the bookmark window and then with the Navigator window active, click on ‘Bookmarks’ (left of the Location box) and up pops the bookmarks including the one you added. Click on the bookmark and if you are connected to the net it will go there.

You can type in a load of URLs as bookmarks while you’re off line, saving time when you are on line as they’ll be a couple of mouse clicks away’.

MORE FREE INTERNET ACCESS

Looks like the Internet wars are warming up. Freeserve are now offering 15Mb Web space as standard, with unlimited E-mail addresses. So, you could, in theory, have several E-mail addresses and allocate 15Mb of Web space to each, with links between them.

If you want even more, another free provider has come along. Try this for a massive 100Mb Web site! www.freeonline.net. There is a slight catch to this one. Apparently you are not allowed to access E-mail servers of other ISPs, plus your mail might have adverts on it.

Peter GOGSZ has let me know of yet another new Internet provider. This one is Software Warehouse. I have just taken a look and it looks really good.

With the standard package, you can have 10Mb of Web space and with the Gold version - also free - you can have 50Mb of Web space. The URL for this one is www.software-warehouse.co.uk. When you go there you’ll see an icon on the right that will let you go to the sofnetFREE site. Look under frequently asked questions (FAQ) and you’ll find all the details.

The site appears as in Fig. 2, I am now waiting for the first one to pay me say, £1000 per annum for using their site! Seriously though, this will put lots of pressure on other providers, like AOL, who still charge a lot of money per month! I can’t see many users staying with them. I am still waiting to be told which telephone company is allowing Internet access for 1p for the whole weekend.

QUARTERLY RAIBC MAGAZINE

The Radio Amateur Invalid and Blind Club (RAIBC) produce a very nice quarterly magazine called RADIAL. The editor is Peter Hunter GOGSZ. Peter used to write the ‘Bits and Bytes’ computer column in PW several years ago. He is very active on Packet and also the Internet and the RAIBC have their own Web site, also written and produced by Peter. You are most welcome to visit the site at www.gurney.co.uk/raIBC.

Peter is shown in his shack in Fig. 3 - and his new antenna system - for access to G7?DW is shown in Fig. 4. If you would like to join and new members are always welcome, please send Peter an E-mail to: peter@gogsz.freeserve.co.uk

THAT’S ALL FOR THIS MONTH. INCIDENTALLY, FREESERVE HAPPENS TO BE MY ISP NOW! I HAVE CHANGED AND MY NEW E-MAIL ADDRESS IS: rcvous@3dl.freeserve.co.uk I KNOW I SHALL BE INUNDATED WITH OFFERINGS FOR THE COLUMN - SO, KEEP ‘EM COMING!

73 Roger G3LDI
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THIS MONTH GRAHAM HANKINS GBEMX ILLUSTRATES THE ADVANTAGES OF DIGITAL TV WHICH HE SAYS "... BRINGS BETTER PICTURE AND SOUND QUALITY..." AND DISCUSSES THE QUESTIONS IT RAISES IN THE WORLD OF AMATEUR TV.

Digital Television has arrived! The recent launches of broadcast satellite and terrestrial channels signalled the biggest advance for professional television since the arrival of colour TV.

Achieving broadcast digital TV systems has not been easy. Substantial compression techniques are used - based on the fact that a TV picture contains lots of redundant information anyway. This, together with the power, speed and price of current computing electronics - particularly at the electronics - particularly at the price of current computing.
Welle which ensured a sensible approach to frequency use and sharing. The objective was to ensure that the western broadcasters did not transmit on the same frequencies at the same time and so unintentionally down each other out.

Today the membership has increased to include a majority of the broadcasters in western Europe, plus all the former Soviet bloc countries and the US and Canada. In total, more than 40 countries are represented in the HFCC.

The next HFCC meeting takes place this month to discuss the summer schedule period. It is a tribute to the organisation - chaired by Richard Cip of Radio Prague - that we enjoy such easy listening compared to the days of Cold War broadcasting and jamming.

The HFCC Internet site is run by Nexus-IBA, the Milan-based transmitting station that operates IRRS. This carries programmes from a variety of smaller broadcasters to Europe, North Africa and the Middle East on short wave.

The current schedule for IRRS is: 0300-0600 on Saturday and Sunday on 7.2MHz In Russian and English; 0600-0730 daily on 3.95MHz In English and Italian; 0730-0830 on Saturday and Sunday on 3.95MHz In English and Russian; 0830-1300 on Saturday and Sunday on 7.12MHz In English, French, Spanish and German; 1800-2300 daily on 3.95MHz In English, Spanish, Italian, French, Russian and German.

IRRS can be contacted by mail at PO Box 11028, 20110 Milan, Italy.

NEW ADDRESS FOR RVI

Radio Vlaanderen International has a brand new address - although their programme guide doesn't reflect this! To contact the station, simply write to Brussels Calling, 1043 Brussels, Belgium.

The RVI service is on the air with English to Europe at: 0830 and digital terrestrial TV transmitters. I think all these advances are quite amazing. This is brought home when you realise that the digital terrestrial television transmitters can send out a multiplex of six TV channels using less than a quarter of the power of the analogue senders and yet achieve coverage on the same geographic scale. Wyn is a long-standing listener to RVI on 1512kHz and perked up at my mention of the Belgian V4T station trying to use the Ofordness medium wave transmitter on 1296kHz. He sees no problem here, considering that the Voice of America has, for years, commissioned the Ludlow transmitters (Woolferton is the station name) and that Japan has been hiring time on former BBC transceivers.

There is no more news about the potential use of the medium wave transmitter at Ofordness for foreign stations, so it may be that the transmitter's owner, Merlin Communications, has not gained permission from the UK Radiocommunications Agency to use this UK frequency for a Belgian-based station.

Concluding his letter, Wyn says that he and his wife Eileen enjoyed a lovely welcome at Manx Radio in April last year when they were shown around by "the Chief" (presumably Chief Engineer) who was "ballybally proud of the 24 hour operation with just staff and four transmitters - three f.m. and one m.f. This proves that broadcasters do - even in this fiercely commercial world - like to visit from enthusiastic. So, if you get the chance, ask nicely and maybe you'll get a similar opportunity to Wyn and Eileen's. Thanks for your letter, Wyn.

More changes at the top in Europe and Liberty. originating in the same studios in Prague as RFE/RL has now launched a Persian service targeting Iran. The station is on the air at 0300UTC daily on 5.965, 7.11, 7.275 and 9.74MHz and then again at 1600UTC on 6.13, 9.54 and 11.915MHz. For the latest information about Radio Free Iraq, you can check out the website at www.rferl.org.

If the Web address looks as though it belongs to another station - you're right. Radio Free Iraq is part of Radio Free Europe and Liberty, originating in the same studios in Prague as RFE/RL. Because of this connection, Iran has recalled its envoy from the Czech Republic, as RFE/RL has now launched a Persian service targeting Iran.

NEW UNITED NATIONS SHORT WAVE SERVICE

The United Nations (UN) has been reported as about to launch a new short wave service for its International Radio Service. The Deutsche Telekom transmitters at Jülich had been identified for transmitting programmes to Europe and Africa and I understand that Merlin Communications in the UK and some Russian short wave stations were also to be used. The transmitters from Germany were scheduled to start in October, but did not appear on the broadcast bands.

I understand that the UN Media Division - which is in charge of radio, press, television and the Internet - has a new Director and he is re-evaluating the way the UN uses all these means of getting information around the world. He believes that the short wave options are too expensive for the results and listening audience they are likely to give, so for the time being, the plans for short wave are on hold. More news as I get it!

Finally, news of the latest US-sponsored super station.

Radio Free Iraq opened for business on 30th October beaming programmes in Arabic from studios in Prague via transmitters in Russia, Germany and the UK.

The station is on the air at 0300UTC daily on 5.965, 7.11, 7.275 and 9.74MHz and then again at 1600UTC on 6.13, 9.54 and 11.915MHz. For the latest information about Radio Free Iraq, you can check out the website at www.rferl.org.

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WATCHE OUT FOR LOTS OF DEVELOPMENTS AS THE YEAR PROGRESSES ON THIS AND OTHER TOPICS. OF COURSE, YOU'LL ALWAYS FIND THE LATEST AND MOST RELIABLE NEWS HERE IN PW. UNTIL NEXT MONTH, GOOD LISTENING!
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Written by Jim Kaufman KR1BS the book is published by the American Radio Relay League (ARRL) which almost guarantees that it will have something of interest for all you Radio Amateurs. If you would like to be a less conspicuous operator, then this book claims to be able to help you to set up and operate an amateur station without attracting attention!

Normally, this book retails at £15.50, but our special offer this month is £8 including P&P (UK), plus £1 P&P for overseas delivery. So, why not order a copy today?

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