OPEN UP
THE EXCITING WORLD
OF SHORTWAVE LISTENING
SRX 30

contact LOWE ELECTRONICS
119 Cavendish Rd., Matlock, Derbyshire. Tel. Matlock (0629) 2430 or 2817
THE ALL NEW TS 180S

- 160-10m (28-30 MHz)
- ALL SOLID STATE
- 200W PEP
- VARIABLE POWER
- PASSBAND TUNING
- NEW DIGITAL FREQUENCY CONTROL
- NEW COMPRESSOR
- NEW STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE

GET READY FOR THE NEW HF LEADER

Well chaps, Trio have done it again. We proudly introduce the new top of the line HF transceiver from the people who lead the field.

The all new TS180S will delight the most demanding user with its combination of high power, small size, all solid-state design and an array of features like no other transceiver has had before.

The digital frequency control system is an operators' dream since it allows split frequency working, displays frequency dispersion, has multiple memories which not only store any frequency but also allow shifting around the memorised channel and much, much more.

Every facility you ever wanted is included in the HF dream machine – the TS180S from Trio. TS180S complete with digital frequency control £825 inc VAT

TS180V only £408 inc VAT

Measuring only 9½ x 3½ x 9½ – which is about the size of a packet of cornflakes, the TS120V can best be described as a miniature TS820. The rig covers all bands 80-10 metres – and all of 10 metres 28-30 MHz so it’s ideal for transverter driving, has digital readout built-in, vox, break-in CW, RIT, noise blanker and the unique Trio passband tuning system used in the 820. The power output is 10W and a matching linear will be along shortly.

The TS120V is clearly a winner for mobile operation but is equally attractive at home and is perfect for the VHF/UHF enthusiast who requires a high performance I.F. system for his transverters.

The transceiver is based on an advanced PLL system and the digital readout gives you the correct operating frequency at all times unlike many other rigs. Remember my previous comments about Trio attention to detail.

For ease of operation, the TS120V is unsurpassed; simply select the band required, tune the VFO to the frequency you want and there you are; no preselector or PA tuning to worry about, and a distinct safety feature for the mobile operator.

STOP PRESS – TS120S now in stock. As TS120V but 200W P.E.P. £495 inc. VAT.

SEND 50p IN STAMPS FOR COMPLETE CATALOGUE AND ANTENNA BOOK

PLEASE SPECIFY ANY PARTICULAR INTEREST AND WE WILL SEND FULL INFORMATION
LOWE ELECTRONICS Ltd

TRIO TR2300 £199 inc VAT

The TR2300 is a remarkable package which combines all the advantages of a portable station with those of a sophisticated mobile set. With the TR2300, you get full band coverage from 144-146 MHz in fully synthesised 25 kHz channels together with 800 kHz repeater shift (and reverse repeater if required) with automatic 1750 Hz tone burst.

The dial is directly calibrated in frequency and has switched illumination for ease of use at night.

The transmitter puts out a very clean signal at a power in excess of one watt, and the receiver is very sensitive, in fact better than many big rigs. The external power and external antenna sockets allow one to use it as a fixed station when desired.

The TR2300 is amazingly small, much smaller than its predecessor the TR2200GX and uses a more sophisticated case design and modular construction making a really rugged rig. It comes complete with carrying case, shoulder strap, battery charger, external power cord, etc. Needless to say, you don’t need any crystals!

And now some new goodies from Matlock

An interesting new range of station accessories aimed at the advanced short wave listener. Based on a mini rack system, each unit measures only 8½ wide and 2½ high and is individually designed to fulfil a particular need in the station. Any unit or combination of units can be mounted in the mini rack or, of course, used alone.

AX-1 Sky Changer. £27.00 including VAT — This is a complete station aerial switching system to allow instant connection of up to six different aerials or accessories to any one of six receivers. Both single wire and coaxial feeds are available and the additional facility of a variable attenuator which can be switched into the system to reduce receiver overload.

KK-2 Sky Coupler. £29.90, including VAT. An entirely new wide range aerial tuning system which covers the frequency range 500 KHz to 30 MHz thereby not only catering for all HF aerials and receivers but for the first time the 500 KHz - 1.7 MHz range for the keen MW DX listener. Already selling like wildfire, this is the new standard for all SWL tuning units.

AP11 Audio Processor. £45.15, including VAT. A complete audio processing system to suit any receiver, the AP11 simply plugs into the receiver phone socket and provides a variable bandwidth filter with variable frequency tuning as well as a tunable deep rejection notch to take out those difficult heterodyne whistles. Requires 12V DC for operation and really has to be handled to hear the benefits which a good audio processor can give. Transforms your DX listening.

SURELY THE MOST AMAZING HAND-HELD TRANSCEIVER YET!

The AR240 is a truly staggering rig. In a small hand-held unit, you have a fully synthesised 2 metre FM transceiver covering 144-148 MHz in 5 kHz steps. Frequency selection is by direct reading top mounted decade switches giving instant access to any frequency in the tuning range. Power output is over 1W and the receiver sensitivity is not only excellent, it’s maintained across the full tuning range by automatic voltage controlled tracking. Both up and down 600 kHz repeater shifts are built in as is a 1750 Hz tone burst.

What more could you ask for in a hand held, except possibly a price of £195 including VAT?

LOWE ELECTRONICS HEAD OFFICE AND SERVICE CENTRE
119 CAVENDISH ROAD, MATLOCK, DERBYSHIRE. TEL: 0629-2817 or 2430. TELEX 377482. OPEN 9-5.30 TUES-SAT. PHONE IN 9am-9pm.

Agents: John, G3JYG, 16 Harvard Road, Ringmer, Lewes, Sussex, Ringmer 812071. Sim, GM3SAN, 19 Ellismuir Road, Bailleieston, Nr Glasgow. 041-771 0364

COME AND SEE US SOON — IT'S WORTH THE VISIT. 73 DE G3PCY
WATERS & STANTON ELECTRONICS

It’s now our pleasure to announce that we have been appointed official Trio stockists for the South East. We shall be carrying the full range of their products, including the new TS180S solid state HF rig and TS770 VHF/UHF transceiver. Yes, 1979/1980 promises to be an exciting year for Trio and Waters & Stanton. This month we will be moving into our large, purpose-built premises a couple of hundred yards away in Main Road, Hockley. But don’t worry, all our mail will be re-directed automatically — in fact, our mail order customers won’t notice we’ve moved (apart from an even faster service!). Callers will see our new super store (we hope) as they enter Hockley! No parking problems, two miles from Southend-on-Sea and a shop full of Trio — can you resist the invitation to visit us?

**TRIO TS820S £832 inc VAT** SAE for brochure

The Trio TS820S must be the HF operator’s dream come true. Many superlatives have been used to describe it and all are justly deserved. It’s the transceiver that you’ll hear from about every corner of the World with its distinctive, clean, crisp audio. A most effective RF processor ensures a remarkable improvement in readability under QRM conditions without any degradation of quality and RF negative feedback produces just about the cleanest signal you’ll find anywhere. 160-10 metres, 200 watts PEP input and 0.2uv for 10db S-N all add up to an enviable package. Add to this the digital readout display and unique selectivity obtained by “bandpass tuning” of the IF section produces a transceiver that is today’s DX operator’s No. 1 choice. For further information or credit terms, just drop us an SAE. Less digital readout £710 inc VAT.

NEW TS 180S ex stock

**TRIO TS520S £542 inc VAT** SAE for brochure

The TS520 is now the most widely sold HF rig in the World. Just listen for a while on the HF bands and you’ll realise just how many TS520’s there are about. Full 6 band coverage of 160-10 metres with 200 watts PEP input and built-in speech compressor will get your signal around the World with ease. And, of course, the TS520 gives you a remarkable receiver performance to match. With the TS520 you are buying the best engineered HF rig in its price bracket — and that’s our own opinion having tried them all! Ask any owner of a TS520 what he thinks of it — he’ll tell you his only regret is all the OSO’s he lost by not changing to Trio before! If you have a limited budget yet want performance and a rig that will hold its price, then the TS520 is your choice.

**TRIO TR2300 £199 inc VAT** SAE for brochure

The TR2300 is a remarkable package which combines all the advantages of a portable station with those of a mobile transceiver. In many ways it’s the ideal “starter rig” in amateur radio. Full band coverage from 144-146mHz in 80 x 25kHz channels plus 600kHz repeater shift and 1750Hz automatic tone-burst complete its versatility. The dial is directly calibrated in frequency and has illumination for night use. The transmitter is exceptionally clean with an output power in excess of 1 watt. Receiver sensitivity is every bit as good as the best mobile rigs or an external DC source may be used. Fits easily into a suit case or on the corner of a desk and makes a really compact mobile rig. Price includes carrying case, shoulder strap, battery charger, external DC cord and, of course, the Waters & Stanton 12 month warranty. An absolute bargain — we even sell them to our staff!

**TRIO TR7500 £239.95 inc VAT** SAE for brochure

The TR7500 2 metre FM transceiver combines simplicity of operation with advanced design. Full coverage of 144-146MHz in 80 x 25kHz channels means no more crystals to buy. Dial indication meets the modern operator’s requirements — if you want 20 you simply dial “20”. Reverse repeater operation is, of course, a single switch action — as it should be. The package comes complete with microphone, mounting bracket and DC leads. Performance is equal to the best in a remarkably small package — 15-18 watts transmitter output and better than 0.2uv sensitivity matched with the unparalleled Trio quality and attention to detail makes the TR7500 hard to beat.
WATERS & STANTON ELECTRONICS

STOP PRESS
Now in stock the new FDK Palm IV 70/2 transceiver, including hi-cad and AC 240V charger. £159 inc. VAT

YAESU
FRG7 General Coverage Receiver £214.00 (N/C)
FRG7000 Digital deluxe receiver £375.00 (N/C)
FR5005A Matching 5 watts £259.00 (N/C)
Y100 Monitor scope £159.00 (N/C)
FT301 160-10m Solid state £691.00 (N/C)
F301C AC £93.00 (N/C)
F180DE 160-10m digital £900.00 (N/C)
F78B 80-10m 50w transceiver £421.75 (N/C)
FT112 12m PSU £74.35 (N/C)
FT2700 2m 10w transmitter £199.50 (N/C)
FL1000D 1200 watt 80-10m linear £349.00 (N/C)
FT1012 160-10m transceiver £562.00 (N/C)
FT1010 160-10m transceiver £564.00 (N/C)
LOWE RECEIVER
SRX30 0.5-30MHz AM/SWB/C £178.00 (N/C)

ICOM
IC25E FM 3w 12c/hrs £159.00 (N/C)
IC205S 2m 5w 30c/hrs £203.00 (N/C)
IC240 2m 22ch 30 watts £193.00 (N/C)
IC260 2m FM 80 ch's 10 watts £250.00 (N/C)
IC271E 11m All mode transceiver £397.00 (N/C)

MICROWAVE WAVES
MRT 432/28 15w transverter £136.75 (N/C)
MRT 432/144-R transverter £173.50 (N/C)
MRT 144-16 2w transverter £200.00 (N/C)
MMC 144-24 4, 6 or 28-30 MHz £20.70 (N/C)
MMC 144/28LD converter £20.70 (N/C)
MMC 70-20 converter £20.70 (N/C)
MMC 70-28 LD converter £20.70 (N/C)
MMC 432/28 S converter £30.50 (N/C)
MMC 432/144 S converter £30.50 (N/C)
MMC 1296/144 or 28 converter £32.00 (N/C)
MMC 28/144 10m converter £20.70 (N/C)
MMD 600/500MHz counter £73.50 (N/C)
MMA 144 2w pre-amp £14.90 (N/C)
MMD 2000 500w pre-scaler £78.75 (N/C)
MV196 character triplet £34.50 (N/C)
MMU 144/100w linear amplifier £142.50 (N/C)
MMU 432/100w linear amplifier £252.90 (N/C)
MMU 144/25w £44.95 (N/C)
MMC 432/50wx - pre-amp £113.85 (N/C)

SEM
Euripa 'C' 2m transverter £114.95 (1.0)
F1805 AC PSU £67.45 (1.0)
2m converters £20.70 (N/C)
70cm converters £23.00 (N/C)
2m pre-amp £12.75 (N/C)
2m auto switching pre-amp £19.40 (N/C)
70cm auto switching pre-amp £22.40 (N/C)
2m PA3 pre-amp £6.95 (N/C)
70cm PA3 pre-amp £9.20 (N/C)
4m 10w linear/2ch pre-amp £60.90 (1/25)

*listed SO 239 sockets £20.70 (N/C)

MOBILE SAFETY MIC'S £20.95 S.A.E.

DENTRON
MLA 3500 160-10m 2kw linear £185.00 (N/C)
MLA 37000 3kw 160-10m tuner £275.00 (N/C)
MLA 37000A 3kw 160-10m tuner £195.00 (N/C)
MLA 100AT Super Tuner £185.00 (N/C)
JR Monitor 160-10m tuner 300w £50.00 (N/C)
W 2160-10m PEP/ SWR meter £23.00 (N/C)
GLA 1000 £295.00 (N/C)

MIZUHO
2m SSB 1 watt portable £185.00 (N/C)
Extra xtras £3.00

NAIGAI
2200 2m 500w PIP linear £485.00 (N/C)

ADONIS MICROPHONES
AM9000 Competitor - 3 outputs £55.00 (N/C)
AM2002 Competitor - 1 output £55.00 (N/C)
AM2002 Mobile boom £20.95 (N/C)
AM2002 Mobile boom £20.95 (N/C)

ASPMOBILEANTENNAS
201 -2m 'wide' wave £3.90 (1/00)
671 -2m 'wide' wave £14.95 (1.0)
462 -70cm colinear £8.25 (1/00)
667 -70cm colinear deluxe £17.95 (1.0)
No 'nose' bow mount £37.75 (0.5)

HF ANTENNAS
HO 1 20-15-10m mini-quad £96.50 (2.50)
40-15-10m vertical £48.95 (0.50)
Mosley 20-15-10m mini-beam 600w £98.00 (0.00)
Mosley 2kw version £135.00 (2.00)
TAS 600 watts 20-15-10m £120.75 (2.50)

FDK 700E
The ultimate in 2 metre mobile transceivers at a sensible price. £229 for details.

MAIL ORDER!
Yes, we do run one of the most efficient services the UK. Just look at our stock! Either send us your cheque or PO adding carriage if shown in brackets, or telephone our Barclaycard or Access number. We'll get the goods to you by the quickest route. Heavy items by parcel post. All sent at our risk and, of course, guaranteed. It pays to deal with an established company like ours - try us and see.

RETAIL CALLERS
AGENTS: GSWRJ (03844) 77778 G3WRA (0432) 67864 G8NMU (0272) 669454 G3TX (0708) 68956 GM3GXR (0324) 24428

MONDAY-SATURDAY 9-5.30 THE COMPLETE HAM RADIO CENTRE EARLY CLOSING WED 1.00 pm
31 SPA ROAD, HOCKLEY, ESSEX Telephone (03704) 6835 PHONE ORDERS BARCLAYCARD MAIL ORDER

Volume XXXVII THE SHORT WAVE MAGAZINE 323
RADIO SHACK for TRIO

TRIO EQUIPMENT

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<td>TS820S</td>
<td>160-10m transceiver 200W PEP (with SP180)</td>
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<td>160-10m transceiver 200W PEP</td>
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<td>VFO820</td>
<td>External VFO</td>
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<td>TG86C</td>
<td>CW filter Spole</td>
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<td>DS1A</td>
<td>12V dc inverter</td>
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<td>R820</td>
<td>The ultimate matching receiver to the TS820</td>
<td>46.00 0.75</td>
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<td>YG455C</td>
<td>CW filter 500 Hz</td>
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<td>YG455CN</td>
<td>CW filter 250 Hz</td>
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<td>TS520S</td>
<td>160-10m transceiver</td>
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<td>SP520</td>
<td>Speaker</td>
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<td>VFO520S</td>
<td>External VFO</td>
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<td>DG5</td>
<td>Digital display counter</td>
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<td>DK520</td>
<td>Conversion for older TS520</td>
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<td>TS120S</td>
<td>60-10m mobile transceiver 2000W PEP</td>
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<td>TS120V</td>
<td>80-10m mobile transceiver 2000W PEP</td>
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<td>PS20</td>
<td>AC power supply for TS120V</td>
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<td>MB100</td>
<td>Mono mounting bracket</td>
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<td>YK98C</td>
<td>500Hz CW filter</td>
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<td>External speaker</td>
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<td>AT120</td>
<td>Antenna tuner (100W)</td>
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<td>PS30</td>
<td>ACPSU for TS120S</td>
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<td>AT200</td>
<td>1-30MHz antenna tuner</td>
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<td>SM220</td>
<td>Monitor scope</td>
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<td>BS5</td>
<td>TS820 scanboard for SM220</td>
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<td>BS8</td>
<td>TS820 scanboard for SM220</td>
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<td>TR8300</td>
<td>70cm FM mobile 10W transceiver fitted 4 channels</td>
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<td>TR3200</td>
<td>70cm FM handy transceiver fitted 3 others</td>
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<td>MB1A</td>
<td>Matching mount</td>
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<td>PB10</td>
<td>Pack of 10m-cad batteries</td>
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<td>TF7010</td>
<td>2m SSB/CW mobile transceiver 10W output</td>
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<tr>
<td>R300</td>
<td>General coverage receiver</td>
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<td>H5</td>
<td>Communications headphones, tailored response</td>
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<td>H54</td>
<td>Communications headphones, tailored response</td>
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<tr>
<td>TL922</td>
<td>HF linear amplifier 160-10m/2 Kw PEP</td>
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<td>MC50</td>
<td>De luxe desk microphone dual impedance PTT locking bar</td>
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<td>MC25S</td>
<td>50k fit microphone</td>
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<td>MC30S</td>
<td>50kOhm fit microphone</td>
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<td>LF30A</td>
<td>HF low pass filter 1 kW 90 db, Stop band rejection</td>
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<tr>
<td>BFP2A</td>
<td>2m band pass filter 144-146 MHz 50W PEP</td>
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<td>RD300</td>
<td>High power dummy/lead</td>
<td>3.75</td>
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<td>TS700S</td>
<td>2m all mode digital readout transceiver</td>
<td>3.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>SP70</td>
<td>Simply the best</td>
<td>3.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>VFO700S</td>
<td>External VFO</td>
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<td>TS770</td>
<td>2m/70cm all mode dual bands</td>
<td>3.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>TR7500</td>
<td>2m FM mobile 10W transceiver PLL with all 80 FM channels</td>
<td>3.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>R7600</td>
<td>2m synthesised mobile/fixed transceiver 10 Watt</td>
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<td>TR7625</td>
<td>2m synthesised mobile/fixed transceiver 25 Watts</td>
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<tr>
<td>RM76</td>
<td>Microprocessor control unit</td>
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<td>PS6</td>
<td>ACPSU for TR7500/7600</td>
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<tr>
<td>TR2300</td>
<td>2m FM portable transceiver PLL with all 80 FM channels</td>
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<td>VB2300</td>
<td>10W booster</td>
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<td>MB2</td>
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<td>RA1</td>
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<td>VB2200GX</td>
<td>10W PA for TR2200GX</td>
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<tr>
<td>PS1200</td>
<td>Power unit and charge TR2300/3200/2200GX</td>
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<tr>
<td>TS180S</td>
<td>160-10m solid state transceiver</td>
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<tr>
<td>TR180S</td>
<td>As above but with digital frequency control</td>
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<tr>
<td>VF0180</td>
<td>External VFO</td>
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<tr>
<td>SP180</td>
<td>Speaker</td>
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<tr>
<td>DF180</td>
<td>Digital frequency control</td>
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<tr>
<td>AT180</td>
<td>1-8-30MHz antenna tuner</td>
<td>3.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>PS30</td>
<td>AC power unit for TS180S</td>
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TRIO OSCILLOSCOPES

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<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Inc. VAT Carriage £</th>
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<tr>
<td>CS1575</td>
<td>Dual trace 30MHz with signal delay</td>
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<tr>
<td>CS1566</td>
<td>Dual trace 20MHz</td>
<td>3.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>CS1560A</td>
<td>Dual trace 15MHz, 10mV/cm on X and Y</td>
<td>3.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>CS1562A</td>
<td>Dual trace 10MHz, Auto run and trigger T6</td>
<td>3.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>CS1352</td>
<td>Dual trace 15MHz battery portable</td>
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<tr>
<td>B7-TE</td>
<td>Battery pack</td>
<td>3.75</td>
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The above 5 scopes are complete with matching probes
### DRAKE PRICES
(Inclusive of 15% VAT)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<tr>
<td>R-7</td>
<td>Receiver SSB/AM/CW/RTTY 0-30MHz</td>
<td>£833.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>TR-7</td>
<td>Transceiver 160-10m and 1.5-30MHz receive</td>
<td>£897.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>PS-7</td>
<td>Power supply for TR-7</td>
<td>£159.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RV-7</td>
<td>Remote VFO for TR-7</td>
<td>£126.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-7</td>
<td>Linear 160-10m 2kW</td>
<td>£747.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MN-7</td>
<td>ATU/CSWR/RF Wattmeter 250 watts</td>
<td>£115.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIN-2700</td>
<td>2700 ATU/CWSR/RF Wattmeter 2kW</td>
<td>£184.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPR-4</td>
<td>Programmable Receiver</td>
<td>£460.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TR-4CW</td>
<td>(RIT) Last version of the famous Transceiver</td>
<td>£496.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AC-4</td>
<td>Power supply for the TR-4CW</td>
<td>£109.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Securicor delivery £3.50

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**DRAKE TR-7**

Designed and made by R. L. Drake Co. in Ohio USA

_for details send 15p stamps or 4 international reply coupons_
TRIO TRIO from Western

TRIO TS-120V £408
MATCHING PSU—PS20 £51
Trio's latest for HF Mobile
Join in the mobile scene now that conditions are up!
* Big rig features in a compact package
* Digital frequency readout
* All bands 10 to 80 metres CW/SSB
* IF passband tuning and other fine features.

COMING SOON — TS-120S 100 watt MODEL!

TRIO TS-520S £539
Yet another Trio bargain from WESTERN! The latest version of this fine HF Transceiver with all the up-to-date features needed by today's amateur but at a realistic price. No frills; just good all-round performance and excellent value at the price.
* Full coverage 10-160 metres, CW/SSB
* A solid-state except driver (12BY7A) and PA which uses rugged and proven B1468 (S-2001A) valves
* Improved speech processor to help in those pile-ups
* Highly efficient noise blanker

OTHER TRIO EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE — WRITE/PHONE FOR DETAILS

Western — FOR VALUE FOR MONEY WITH

THIS MONTH'S SPECIAL CHOICE...

YAESU FT-101ZD £639
* Latest in a famous line of HF transceivers
* Digital frequency readout
* GRM-biased Variable IF Bandwidth
* High performance RF processor
* Rugged 6146B PAs with RF negative feedback
* Full band coverage 160-10 metres
* Compatible with all '901 accessories

YAESU FT-7B £415
A High-Performance HF mobile transceiver at a realistic price.
* Small size, light weight
* All solid-state 50 watts output
* 80-10 metres SSB/CW/AM
* Audio peak filter for CW
* Single knob peaking of all circuits
* Optional YC-78 digital display

OTHER YAESU BARGAINS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FP-4</td>
<td>13.8V 4A PSU</td>
<td>£37.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>FRG-7</td>
<td>0.5-30MHz Receiver</td>
<td>£203.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>FT-7</td>
<td>10 watt HF mobile</td>
<td>£335.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>FT-101Z</td>
<td>HF Transceiver</td>
<td>£550.0</td>
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<td>FT-225R</td>
<td>VHF Multi-mode</td>
<td>£549.0</td>
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<td>FTV-250</td>
<td>2m Transverter</td>
<td>£195.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>FT-620B</td>
<td>6m SSB/CW transceiver</td>
<td>£259.0</td>
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<td>FC-901</td>
<td>All-band ATU</td>
<td>£125.0</td>
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<td>FT-901DM</td>
<td>Digital HF Transceiver</td>
<td>£970.0</td>
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<td>FTV-901R</td>
<td>V/UHF Transverter</td>
<td>£255.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>70CM</td>
<td>Module for FTV-901R</td>
<td>£167.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>FV-901DM</td>
<td>Memory/Scanning VFO</td>
<td>£235.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRG-7000</td>
<td>Digital gen. coverage receiver</td>
<td>£355.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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TWO-YEAR WARRANTY ON ALL TRANSCEIVERS ETC.
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The EMOTO 502 is now available with a new-style control unit featuring:
- Smaller, compact size
- Full 360° circular dial
- Provision for fitting "map" dial

The rotor is mechanically identical to 502CXX but should be ordered as . . .

502 SAX Price £148.75

OTHER EMOTO products — available from Western — sole distributor

THE MB300 MAST BEARING

The best answer to your rotary mast problems. Robust, ball-bearing fitted unit with stainless hardware. Complete with 4 lugs for guying rotary masts up to 60 mm dia. — or can be bolted to flat tower plate as an alignment bearing.

TOP TIPS for 2M

A SELECTION from the Western LINE PEAK READING (PEP) WATTMETERS

NOW — BRITISH PATENT PROTECTED!

PM-2000 (HF) £51.75  PM-2001 (VHF) £51.75

All above are synthesised except 202R

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Scotland: Alan Cameron, GM30GJ, Alloa (0259) 214653
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Mon-Sat 9-5pm; closed Thurs.
THE ICOM WINNERS

THE LEADER BASE STATION
IC-211E £477.39 or £549.00 inc. VAT

Fast becoming one of the most popular base station rigs because of its superb performance and advanced technology, the IC-211E leads the field in 2M base stations. With a full synthesizer which employs state of the art technology it provides all you want for full coverage on FM USB, LSB or CW on 2 metres with that extra bit of quality for which ICOM are so renowned. plus the chance to use the latest digital technology and even drive it from your home computer if you wish!

THE MOBILES

IC-245E

IC-240

The IC-240 is the ideal mobile rig for most people. Apart from the fact that it is quite a lot cheaper than most, it is, in fact, more suitable than many to use in the car while driving (and let's face it, it is under those conditions that most mobiles are used). It can be operated with ease without taking your eyes off the road and provides up to 32 channels (which is more than you are likely to need). Being synthesised, of course, there are no crystals to buy for extra channels. Full repeat, reverse repeat and automatic tone burst plus a low power facility are selectable from the front panel. By adding a "Superscan" at a later date you can obtain full scanning facilities over the whole band at a VERY competitive price.

The IC-245E is probably the only multi-mode mobile on the market. Of course, it can also be used as a base station, and many own one for just this purpose. It employs all the same technology as the IC-211E, and in fact virtually the same electronically with the exceptions that it only operates on USB, FM and CW and does not have VOX and sidetone or full seven digit readout. As with the 211 you have access, via a multi-way plug on the back, to the LSI synthesizer for connection of a keypad, computer or other bit of home-brewed logic.

Less VAT = £346.96 With VAT = £399

IC-280E

Icom's new 2 metre mobile has a detachable microprocessor controlled head, easy to read LED's and a new style meter set in a brushed aluminium front panel.

The 280E comes as one radio which can be mounted in the normal manner but as an option the entire front section of the radio attaches and can be mounted in that small location on the car dash in the glove compartment where other sets are just too large to fit. While the main body sits neatly out of sight several feet away such as under the passengers seat. No longer do you have to mount a radio in a location where it is exposed all ready to smash your right kneecap should you have an accident!

With the microprocessor head the IC-280E can store three frequencies of your choice which are selected by a four position front panel switch. These frequencies are retained in the 280E's memory for as long as power is applied to the radio. Even when power is turned off, the front panel switch will be maintained and the 600 kHz repeater shift is always retained.

It goes without saying that the usual high quality engineering for which ICOM are renowned is found in the 280E, there are no nasty shortcuts to try to keep the price down to the detriment of performance. The 280 includes the latest innovations in large signal handling, FET front ends for excellent intermodulation performance and good squelch at the same time. The IF filters are crystal monolithics in the first IF and ceramic in the second, providing narrow band capacity for today's and tomorrow's crowded operating conditions. Modular PA construction with broad band tuning provides full rated power across the full 2 metre band.

Optional scanner fitted for £10 extra.

Less VAT = £217.39 With VAT = £250.00

Agents (Phone First - All evenings and weekends only, except Norfollk and Burnley)

Scotland - Jack GMBGC (031-665 2420)

Scotland - Tony GW3FJO (0222 702993)

North West - Gordon G3LEQ (Knutsford 01606 4040)

Yorkshire - Peter G3TPX (022678 7517)

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THE REST OF THE RANGE
ARE LEADERS IN THEIR FIELD TOO:

The IC-215 is getting more and more popular also as it combines the advantages of a portable, which can be operated anywhere, with the ability to double as a low power base station by virtue of its 3 Watts of output and SO239 antenna connector on the back. Of course there are facilities to operate from an external power supply, and if it is fitted with Ni-Cads you can arrange to trickle charge these at the same time. The batteries used are of a sensible size being C type (or UI1) instead of the ‘penlight’ batteries used by most of its competitors. This gives at least three times the operating power when you are away from home which you will appreciate if ever you have run out of battery in the middle of a QSO! It comes already crystallised up for 12 channels, 520, 522 and all the repeater channels 0 to 9. We think the extra power and larger batteries far outweigh the advantages of having the extra channels produced from a synthesizer.

Less VAT = £140.87  With VAT = £162.00

ICOM's range of sideband portables has been recently expanded. The well known and tested IC-202E has now been improved in the form of the IC-2025 which has lower side band fitted also and provides sidetone on CW. The receiver has been hotted up making it even more suitable for use as a base station, either barefoot or as a prime mover. The new IC-402 is the 70cm. version of the 202S giving the same facilities as its 2m. cousin over the range 432-435.2 MHz. Both use a very stable VXO circuit, to give fully tuneable coverage of the band in 200 kHz segments and both have extremely clean signals so that using them to drive a linear to the full legal limit presents no problems. We are very impressed with both the 202S and the 402.

The IC-202E was good... these are even better!

IC-202S  Less VAT = £173.04  With VAT = £199.00
IC-2025  Less VAT = £265.65  With VAT = £294.00
IC-402

The IC-701 with its power supply the IC-701PS and the remote, micro-processor controlled IC-RM3 make the ideal station for HF. By no means the cheapest on the market, this transceiver system, which has all the facilities normally listed as extras with other systems, is getting a very good name for itself throughout the world. The quality is typically ICOM and the sheer pleasure of driving one of these beasts has to be tried to be understood. The size is so compact too, that mobile operation with 100 Watts of RF into the antenna is easy to achieve. The RM3 is the luxury extra for the man who wants the lot. It provides automatic remote band changing and the facility to key in any allowed frequency on any band and to store up to four. Scanning up or down the band over a range programmed in by the user is possible. The RM3 can also be used on your 2 Metre station if you have a 211E or a 245E.

The solid state PA is protected against bad SWR — but you won’t get far with a rotten antenna! They are now so reliable that they GUARANTEE THEM AGAINST FAILURE for 12 months. This same warranty applies to all components and labour costs on new equipment bought from us providing there has been no unauthorised tampering.

The IC-SM2, which is supplied as standard with the IC701, is also available as a separate. It is a superb Electret desk microphone which is powered directly from all current ICOM equipment without modification. Details can be given for use with other makes of equipment also.

IC-701  Less VAT = £695.65  With VAT = £820.00
IC-701PS  Less VAT = £86.09  With VAT = £99.00
IC-RM3  Less VAT = £86.09  With VAT = £99.00
IC-SM2  Less VAT = £22.61  With VAT = £26.00

Phone—or put a message on the Ansaphone for further details

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FDK

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Frequency coverage 60-10m plus SW Broadcast Bands. All modes CW-USB-LSB-RTTY-PSK. Digital Readout. Noise Blanker. Fully variable IF. Bandswitch, plus Bandpass tuning, plus rejection notch filter.

**TR2300**

TR2300 2m Synthesised Portable Transceiver. Have last count of the number of this model we have sold over the last 12 months. Hikers, campers, you can hear them all over the country and reliability which is the essence of TRIO equipment.

**JAYBEAM**

SYJ/M 5 element yagi $86.86
BYJ/M 8 element yagi $115.13
IDYJ 10 element $135.78
PS/1 4/14 element Parasube $155.86
SXYJ 5 element crossed yagi $165.40
BXYJ 8 element crossed yagi $185.92
IDYJ 10 element crossed yagi $205.48
QYJ 4 element Quad $199.08
QQJ 6 element Quad $219.50
DDJ 3m, 6 over 3 slot fed yagi $135.86
DDJ 3m, 8 over 3 slot fed yagi $155.48
UGP 2m ground plane $179.96
MB/MBB 70CMS Multibeam $225.06
MB/MBBB 70CMS Multibeam $255.33
TAS 4 2m, Whip mobile $147.37
CG/CM Collinear $354.65
CG/70CMS Collinear $454.42
DISH 23CMS Antenna $269.90

Carriage £3.00 on Antennas.

**YAESU FRG-7 RECEIVER**

Main and battery operated receiver 0.5 to 30 MHz. Solid state. Advance circuitry offers excellent performance for the DX listener at a moderate price. Price £255.00

YAESU FRG7000 Receiver
YAESU SP101B Speaker

**NEW ANTENNA MODELS**

LHS, HF Vertical 10-80m $40.00
JH, Ground Plane Kit $23.00
MONA 2 Discote Antenna 50-400 MHz $30.00

**BANTENX**

Bantex Magnetic Base Mount $10.00
JH, Stainless steel Whip $15.44
JH, Stainless steel Whip $50.40
Standard base mount $2.70

**TRIO TS120 TRANSCEIVER**

All Solid State HF Band Transceiver

TRIO TS120 70cm. FM Mobile Transceiver £255.00
TRIO TS120 10cm. FM Mobile Transceiver £260.00
TRIO TS120 20cm. Portable Transceiver £190.00
TRIO TS120 30cm. Mobile Transceiver £290.00
TRIO TS120 40cm. Portable Transceiver £189.00
TRIO TS120 70cm. Portable Transceiver £190.00
TRIO TS120 80cm. Portable Transceiver £189.00
TRIO TS120 90cm. Portable Transceiver £189.00
TRIO TS120 100cm. Portable Transceiver £189.00
TRIO TS120 110cm. Portable Transceiver £189.00

**RECEIVERS AND TRANSCEIVERS**

(Inc VAT and Postage)

SRI Tunesel 444-466 MHz FM Receiver £59.00
AR 219B Scanner Receiver, AC or DC operation £113.50
RS12 Aircraft Band Scanning Receiver £135.00
AR 240, 800 Channel Hand Held 2m FM Transceiver £195.00
HC 1400 2m Transceiver £285.00
Regency Digital Flight Scan Synthesised Aircraft Band Receiver £330.00
F.D.K. TS1024 3m Transceiver £109.00

**SECONDHAND EQUIPMENT**

Due to delay in publishing secondhand lists please send SAE for our up to date lists. We have a very quick turn over in secondhand equipment, especially in receivers. If you require a specific model please let us know and we will inform you as soon as we have one available. Our secondhand equipment carries a three month guarantee. We would be pleased to sell your equipment on a commission basis, which saves you time and moneys advertising.

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Part exchanges always welcome. Spot cash paid for good clean equipment. If you have equipment surplus to your requirement we would be pleased to sell this on commission for you.

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5 p.m. Saturday.
Volume XXXVII

TECHNICAL ASSOCIATES

ASP and Diawa 144MHz and 70 cm Antennas

DL50 50 watt 50 ohm Dummy Load

Hansen FS-301 Through Line Wattmeter...

Single Meter SWR Desk type...

Single Meter SWR Wall type...

6 way Antenna Switch 2 kW PEP

4 way Antenna Switch 50 ohm 200 watt

2 way Antenna Switch 50 ohm -200 watt

Accessories

SD Multi Band Trapped Dipole 80-40-20-15-10 metres. 50 ohm feed. 23 metres in length. This is complete, not a kit. High quality Traps and wire. 2kW PEP rating

PRICE (inc. VAT) £17.00

ROTATORS

G-Whip

Tribander Helical 10-15-20m. ...

LF Cells for Tribander ...

LF Telescopic Whip Section ...

Basemount standard type ...

Multimobile 10-15-20m.

MM Telescopic Whip section ...

Flexiwhip basic 10 metre section ...

Basemount standard ...

Bell type Basemount ...

Coils for Flexiwhip ...

Base thread adaptor USA/G Whip ...

Extended 40"...

Drake

S/S-1 Solid State General Coverage Receiver ...

TX-3100 Low Pass Filter ...

TR7 Transceiver and AC/DC...

MNT ATU/RF Watson ...

R/C Amateur Band Receiver ...

S.T.E. Prices include VAT and postage

ARAC 102 receiver, 28-30 MHz, 144-146 MHz, AM-SSB-FM-CW Price £103.00

S.T.E. Prices include VAT and postage

AR20, 12 channel FM receiver 144-146 MHz, Input impedance 50-75 ohm, AM-FM modes. Sensitivity 0.2µV AF output 3 watts. 12v. DC operation. Price £50.00

AT23, 12 Channel PM Transmitter, 3 watts, 144-146 MHz. Frequency deviation 1-10 kHz adjustable. 12v. DC operated AF input sensitivity 2mV adjustable to 50 mV. Price £50.00

455 kHz FM Discriminator Amplifier.

Limiting threshold 100uV, Amplitude modulation rejection 40dB. Audio output voltage at 1 kHz: 200-300mV frequency deviation + or - 1 kHz. Price £3.00

Solid State Stabilised Power Supplies

Max. ratings quoted. Prices include postage.

Model 12S 12.6V 2.5A ...

Model 15S 15.6V 2 amp Dual Meter ...

Model 15S 15.6V 2 amp 1000Hz Filter ...

Model 1210S 15-20V 20 amp Twin Meter ...

Model 1210S 4-20V 10 amp Twin Meter ...

Model 1210S 4-20V 10 amp Digital Readout ...

Model 1535V 4-20V 3 amp Digital Readout ...

Model 1220/113-2V 20 amp ...

Model 1220/113-2V 12 amp ...

Some Models in New Type Cabinets

These prices include VAT and postage.

TECHNICAL ASSOCIATES

Rx Band Pass Filter. 9 L/Cs. 1 watt output. 8 switched positions of filters. High pass 2-4 kHz-2MHz kHz-1.5 kHz-200 Hz-10 Hz-80 Hz. Ideal for increased selectivity with FRGT, SX/R30, ETC...

Price £3.00

Printed Circuit Module. Including rotary switch...

Price £17.65

RX Peak and Notch Filter. Goes between RX and speaker. All L/Cs. By-pass switch. Narrow width control for optimum width of notch...

Price £30.45

Printed Circuit Module. Including all pots and switch...

Price £17.65

Pre-selector. Coverage 1.5 MHz to 31 MHz. Three switched bands. Type 1 with antenna changeover relay for Transceiver...

Price £30.45

Type 2 for SWL without relay...

Price £27.25

Crystal Calibrator. Seven ranges down to 1 kHz. Selected from front panel. Complete with antenna...

Price £22.80

VHF Tunable Preamp...

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As Factory Appointed Distributors we offer you—widest choice, largest stocks, promptest deal and fast, sure service right through.

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FT-101ZD SERIES HIGH PERFORMANCE TRANSCEIVER

FULL COVERAGE
Full band coverage is provided on the FT-101ZD: 160 through 10 metres, plus WWV/JJY reception on 5 MHz. Tuned with the FTV90IR transverter, operation can be extended to 72, 144, and 430 MHz from your desk top.

CLEAN OUTPUT SIGNAL
With today’s crowded bands, we all have the responsibility to keep our transmitted signal free of spurious radiation. YAESU engineers have included RF negative feedback, for a clean output signal.

STATE OF THE ART NOISE BLANKER
The all-new noise blanker is extraordinarily helpful in reducing the level of impulse noise. The blanking level may be adjusted from the front panel.

RF SPEECH PROCESSOR
A high-performance RF speech processor is built into every FT-101ZD, providing an increase in your average talk power of approximately 6 dB. The processor level can be adjusted from the front panel, for optimum signal enhancement.

WORLD-WIDE POWER CAPABILITY
The FT-101ZD has provision for operation from a variety of AC voltages, from 100 to 234 volts. When you’re travelling, you’ll never need a heavy, bulky transformer for operation with your FT-101ZD. A DC-DC converter is an available option, for mobile operation. The FT-101ZD is small enough to qualify as carry-on baggage on most airlines, and is equipped with a strong, side mounted handle for ease of carrying.

VARIABLE IF BANDWIDTH
Using two 8-pole crystal filters with superior shape factors, the FT-101ZD variable bandwidth system is a valuable tool on today’s crowded bands. With the turn of a dial, high-pitched SSB “buckshot,” or unwanted CW signals, can be eliminated from the IF passband. Compare for yourself: other systems use a single filter in the IF; though you can move away from one interfering signal, you may move into more QRM. The YAESU design actually varies the bandwidth, eliminating the QRM.

Other manufacturers would have you spend hundreds of pounds on different filters for 2.1 kHz, 1.8 kHz, 1.5 kHz, 800 Hz, 500 Hz, etc. With the FT-101ZD, you have continuously variable bandwidth—from 2.4 kHz down to 300 Hz.

DIGITAL PLUS ANALOG READOUT
The FT-101ZD features digital plus analog frequency readout. The display features big, bright LED digits, for maximum readability. For extra savings, the economy model FT-101Z gives you the same precision analog display, at a significantly reduced cost. You can add the digital display later, if you wish.

INTERFACE WITH 901 SERIES COMPONENTS
Your FT-101ZD may be used with all of the exciting FT-901DM series accessories. The FV-901DM synthesised, scanning VFO provides storage and recall of up to 40 frequencies, in addition to its 3-speed scanner and auto scan function. SAE for information on other accessories.

How to reach us (Easy private parking on our 70 ft. forecourt)

From South and East. We are located approximately two miles from Junction 5 of the M6 from which follow signposts to Birmingham. Within 4 mile turn right at Clock Garage and proceed towards city. After one mile look for traffic lights at Fox & Goose and immediately over the lights take minor left fork into Alum Rock Road. We are located one mile from this point.

From North. Leave M6 at Junction 6 (Spaghetti) and follow left fork down to traffic island beneath motorway complex. Take third turning off to Lichfield. One mile further on follow A4040 to the right and within 100 yds. veer again to the right, approximately one mile further on brings you to the Fox & Goose. Turn right and see preceding directions.

From the West and South-West. Follow M5 then M6 to Spaghetti Junction (see above). Alternatively, leave M5 at Junction 4 or 3 and proceed to inner ring road. Turn South on ring road and leave on A47 (East). We are located three miles from this point.

Hours: 9.30-5.30 Continuous including Saturdays—Early closing Wednesday, 1 p.m.

Access or attractive H.P. terms readily available for on-the-spot transactions. Full demonstration facilities. Free Securicor delivery.
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THE HIGH TECHNOLOGY
CPU-2500RK 2M F.M.
TRANSCEIVER WHICH IS
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SOPHISTICATED UNITS
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TODAY. 36p IN STAMPS
BRINGS YOU THE LATEST
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WHICH GIVES FULL
SPECIFICATION TOGETHER
WITH DETAILS OF THE EVER-
GROWING YAESU RANGE —
AND AS AN ADDED BONUS
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Communications Receiver FRG-7

- 0.5-29.9 MHz Coverage with 10kHz Readout
The FRG-7 is a precision-built all-purpose communications receiver, featuring all
solid state construction for long life and high performance. Utilizing the Wadley
Loop drift cancellation system, in conjunction with a triple conversion super-
heterodyne circuit, the FRG-7 boasts high sensitivity along with excellent stability.
It provides broadcast listeners with such features as a 3-position tone selector, an
RF attenuator, and an automatic noise suppression circuit. For many years of
satisfying reception, the FRG-7 is the receiver for you.

Digital Display Communications
Receiver with CPU Digital Clock
& Timer FRG-7000

- 0.25 Thru 29.9 MHz Coverage with 1 kHz Readout
Computer technology and convenience features are brought together in the
FRG-7000, a digital-display general coverage receiver for the discriminating SWL.
The digital clock and timer, controlled by a CPU (Central Processing Unit) chip, will
read out both local and GMT time, and will control peripheral station equipment
such as a tape recorder. Improved SSB selectivity, ease of operation, and rugged
construction are yours with the new FRG-7000 from YAESU.

508-514 ALUM ROCK ROAD
BIRMINGHAM 8 021-327 1497
Telex 337045 6313
MML 432/50, 50 WATT 432 MHz LINEAR POWER AMPLIFIER & LOW-NOISE RECEIVE PREAMP

As mentioned in the August edition of the "Short Wave Magazine", we are pleased to announce a new addition to our range of high quality linear amplifiers. The MML 432/50 is a 432 MHz, 50 Watt linear power amplifier combined with a low-noise receive preamplifier. The unit is styled on the lines of the MML 432/100 and MML 144/100 and includes the following features:

- **50 WATTS MINIMUM OUTPUT 6dB MINIMUM GAIN**
- **RUGGED 145W DISSIPATION PA TRANSISTOR**
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SHORT WAVE MAGAZINE

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ACTION!

WRAC '79 is nearly here. Half used air space could be snapped up by others, so — use the bands whenever you can!
COMMUNICATION and DX NEWS

E. P. Essery, G3KFE

WE come to our task this time with a somewhat heavy heart. After eleven years of faithful service, Hugh Cassidy and his wife have decided to call it a day on the West Coast DX Bulletin. Quite apart from the news — and they were always pretty smart with that! — the characters he created all added to the pleasure of reading it. It seems hard to realise that Red-Eyed Louie the Old Timer, the QRP-ers Palos Verdes Sundancers, and Slim (Slim the Pirate), are all now just a memory and a chuckle. It gave us a pretty good idea of The Boss wrestling weekly with his worn press which rebelled at being asked to print, at the end, some 30,000 sheets of paper a week, while the staff reckoned on two or three fourteen-hour days each week, and never a day with less than four hours. *WCDXB* will not be an easy document to replace.

Conditions

When one has oneself not been able to get on the bands, one must rely on spies for information. Essentially, it does seem as though the summer conditions have been more marked than usual, so that when in previous sunspot cycles Ten has been open at least North-South with an occasional lift to the States, this time there has been nothing comparable, and Ten has been mainly the home of first-hop and short-skip. This has resulted in 21 MHz being the best, while on 14 MHz there have been Ws on right around the clock.

Politics

WARC '79 is now with us; whether you like RSGB or not, you have to hand it to them for the work they put in on behalf of amateur radio (one can only hope the Russians and the Americans have done as much). Changes are all but certain, and the writer for one would be the first to moan if his pet bit of band went west; but it must be realised that whatever bit we lose, it’s bound to be someone’s favourite, and so we must all just keep a stiff upper lip — the chaps on the spot will be doing their best, and they will have to do some horse-trading for sure as the arguments ebb and flow. All we can do is pray for their best judgement.

That letter from G8PG in a recent issue of *Short Wave Magazine* about a CW-only Novice licence seems to have stirred up a few arguments in both directions, but at least it has gone to an RSGB committee for consideration. They have enough on their plate until the dust of WARC '79 settles, but maybe in January next year we may see something emerge; we like the idea if only because we feel that it would make it a lot easier for the newcomer to learn his Morse properly, with all the QRM, which would provide the stimulus of wanting to extract the other guy’s name and details out of the mush — it makes learning Morse so much easier if there is the incentive, and we find that the majority who have learned this way seem to get the taste for it.

Not surprisingly, we are a bit down on details this time, but nonetheless there are a few items to be mentioned. Before he closed down, Hugh Cassidy was able to head the front page of his final *WCDXB* with a paragraph regarding BY. It seems that in August, JA6HOZ will be in Peking to conduct some instruction classes at a unit of the Peking Youth Club, with some CW efficiency not being overlooked; they are taking with them an Icom 701 and an SWL receiver, it is hoped. Who knows? All these China noises seem to portend something, and maybe by the time this is read, there will be a pile-up on a BY. It certainly looks more likely now than ever before.

8Z4 plans are understood to be brewing-up, with the aim for mid-September appearance, and the 9K2DJ/8Z4 signal is noted on the Arabian Knights net on occasion. Kerguelen has FBRXV there, and reports seem to indicate him as showing fairly regularly, particularly on 14 MHz CW.

Quite an interesting one during August was Kasaksia Island; Father Marquette camped there in 1675 and it was the capital of the state of Illinois — but in 1805 it became an island when the river changed course. (There has to be a moral to that story!)

Those who know of KH61J, and his station, will be pleased to hear that he is now much better and has resumed his column in the Honolulu newspaper.

The third of the South African "homelands" is due to become independent on September 13, under the name of Venda; like the other two, there will be some operation on the day of independence, but the question of status for DXCC purposes is a difficult one, and we don't see any indicators until after DXAC have had time to consider the word from WARC... Life is complicated!

‘CDXN’ deadlines for the next three months—

(October issue—September 6th)
November issue—October 4th
December issue—November 1st
January issue—December 6th

Please be sure to note these dates.

Now, to take a look at the reports, and first we must look at the G-QRP club offering put together from members’ reports by G4BUE. First, the Activity Week-end back in June showed at least 22 members of the G-QRP club participating, despite poor DX conditions, with a lot of non-member stations showing up (which should result in a few extra members). There is another Activity Week-end set for October 6-7. As to the CQ WW CW WPX contest, the QRP section did attract some QRP activity, club members scoring 418 QSOs and 208 prefixes for 159000 points (SM0MG0), 418 QSOs and 204 prefixes (G4BUE), and PA3ABA who made some 242 QSOs and 143 prefixes for a score of 57000. Another known score is that of N2AA who claimed 435000 from 567 QSOs and 301 prefixes. For G4BUE himself, the Steyning shack found contest contacts at 5 watts on 21 MHz with, for example UD6DFY, UWOAF, HD1A, ED8TY, CK7WJ, 4Z4NUT, TF3JB, HS1ABD, KP4EP, CG6LU, J4S, and all W call areas save W6 and W7.
28 MHz was nothing like so productive, with only JAIPIG/PZ. 14 MHz was a different tale of course, with EA8QE, UA0SGN, ZW40D, K0AX/DU2, TF3JB, CG6LU, LUSDQ, UH8EAA, and plenty of Ws. Outside the contest there were some QSO's of note: 28 MHz, VP2VJ with 1 watt and 5N0DOG at 5 watts; on 21 MHz VP5PX, YY5GHL, FP8PL, KP2A, ZK1DR, VU2GO, plus QSOs with N4BP and N4TO using only five milliwatts input! Turning to the G-QRP club itself, G4BUE notes that it is now up into the 600 members region, and so they are going to "do something" about the G4BUE notes that it is now up into the 600 members region, and so they are going to "do something" about the method of printing their Newsletter to reflect this. We could add that there is no doubt whatever that the G-QRP club is far and away the most important in world terms, which is notable when one appreciates the considerably increased spread of countries which can be found on 21 MHz. G2HKU mentions that a couple of prosecutions have taken place on Sheppey against illegal CB transceiver users, which resulted in each case in fines and costs to over £100, and confiscation of the gear.

Turning to the G-QRP club itself, G4BUE notes that it is now up into the 600 members region, and so they are going to "do something" about the method of printing their Newsletter to reflect this. We could add that there is no doubt whatever that the G-QRP club is far and away the most important in world terms, which is notable when one appreciates the considerably increased spread of countries which can be found on 21 MHz. G2HKU mentions that a couple of prosecutions have taken place on Sheppey against illegal CB transceiver users, which resulted in each case in fines and costs to over £100, and confiscation of the gear.
why we never hear of the group these
days.

The National Wireless Museum at
Arreton Manor, on the Isle of Wight is
now also licensed as GB3WM, and
came on the air at 1300z on July 25,
with G3EEL in the driver's seat, being
one of the authorised ops. One expects
the station will see more operation
from G3KPO, the Secretary-Curator.
Naturally, G2NJ was on the other end
of this contact. Still on the subject of
Nick and his activities, he has found
on Eighty that around 1830z has been
favourite for the inter-G working he
prefers; apart from the G3EEL/A
contacts while the latter was with
G3KPO, G2CAS was noted out /P on
July 27th some 10 miles north of
Ripon, while among the QRP lads we
note G2CP in Scarborough and
GD3FXN, both of whom had one
watt only.

Anyone looking for VK9Y, Cocos-
Keeling should keep an open ear to the
receiver between September 7 and 9,
when, it is understood a couple of
VQ9s are going to give with the pile-
ups.

G3HCT sent us a copy of the Rules
for the RSGB's new 21 MHz CW
Contest — a shortie, from 0700z to
1900z on October 21, 1979. In general
terms, the standard rules for the
RSGB's HF contests apply. There are
four sections, all single-operator:
British Isles, RSGB members, British
Isles RSGB members running QRP
(less than five watts output), overseas
amateurs anywhere in the world, and
overseas amateurs using QRP, again
less than five watts output. No QSOs
between stations within the British
Isles allowable. U.K. stations to score
3 points per QSO, with a multiplier of
one for every country worked (RSGB
list) save that VE, VK, W, ZL and
ZS call areas each count as a country.
Overseas entries score three points for
each QSO with a station in the British
Isles, the multiplier being the number
of G prefixes worked — there are 42
of them, if we disregard GB which
doesn't count (rotters, we could have
come up as GB3SWM and had ourselves a ball!). Logs, to John
Bazley, G3HCT, Brooklands,
Ullenhall, Solihull, West Midlands
B95 5NW, are to arrive from stations
within the British Isles no more than
30 days after the contest; overseas
entries to arrive at the same address by
December 31, 1979. The usual
declaration and cover sheet will be
required. There is also, an SWL
section, broadly to the same rules.

Don't forget the TOPS CW contest,
1979, at the CW end of Eighty
between 1800z December 1 and 1800z
December 2; (USA Novices are
allowable between 3.7 and 3.75 MHz).
All the details are to be obtained from
Peter Lumb, G31RM, 14 Linton
Gardens, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk
IP33 2DZ. We would think he would
surely want an s.a.e. for a reply, or
an IRC. Results will be posted to all
entrants and we would again think it
would be a courtesy to add an IRC
with the log.

M.C.C.

Remember November 17-18, on
Top Band, usual time. A club contest
for clubs of any or no affiliation. And
those who are going to tell us there's a
clash, please don't 'cos there isn't a
week-end free in the year. Indeed next
year maybe we'll try a midweek
evening effort for a change.

Finally, we have a note from
G2BJY (Walsall) who runs 100% home-brew gear and is currently on
21/28 MHz CW. On Ten, there were
some EUs, GM3SWK in Stornoway,
LU8DQ, LU9FAN, PY2GVV, and
PY2DG; Fifteen was a bit more
forthcoming with J7DD, JA1CKE,
JA4KGA, JA5FDG, JF3JTC,
LZ2KEF with 500 milliwatts,
OH0DX, PY7TA, PY2AWD,
SV1LZ, T12LA, UA0ACJ, UA0IAW,
UK6VAF, UK8LAA, VO2CW and
YT3M.

Finale

Short and sharp, like the proverbial
donkey's gallop; all your news, please,
by the date in the box, to “CDXN”;
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The new Model SB-15M portable lightweight (7.6 kg) oscillo-
scope from Albol Electronic and Mechanical Products Ltd.,
who claim that it breaks all records for cost/effectiveness for a
professional/amateur instrument. Price is £150 plus VAT, and
full details may be obtained from the manufacturers at 3 Crown
Buildings, Crown Street, London SE5 0JR.
ANTENNAS — THE WEAK LINK, PART IX

PLANNING, CONSTRUCTION, ERECTION AND TUNING

A. P. ASHTON, G3XAP

From the previous articles we should now be in a position to choose the type of antenna required, obtain the necessary parts, erect and tune it. However, unless some form of plan is worked to there will be various snags and irritations — most of which are avoidable.

Planning

It is surprising how many amateurs put up an antenna without asking the basic question “will it do the job I require from it?” Perhaps the problem is best illustrated by an example. An acquaintance of G3XAP bought an expensive 4-band trapped vertical antenna because he wanted to work DX on 7 MHz. He had previously tried a simple half-wave dipole in the inverted-vee configuration with the apex at about 30ft, but had worked few DX stations. The manufacturer of the vertical had advised (in the normal instructions for the device) that only 4 radials were required — one for each band that the antenna covered. The device gave some DX contacts but the results were spasmodic and unpredictable, and the particular station involved was far from satisfied with the results. This was an example of lack of thought before purchasing what was an expensive antenna when a little thought could have saved a lot of money and produced far better results.

The idea of using a vertical for low angle radiation was sound, but if we consider the average trapped vertical, we see a very significant fact — the antenna in question had a physical height of only 20ft 6ins, compared with 33ft for a quarter-wave self-resonant device. Although electrically a quarter-wave long, the physical height of the antenna (when used on 7 MHz) is only a little over an eighth wave, resulting in an angle of radiation which must surely be much higher than that from a true quarter-wave vertical. Secondly, the manufacturers’ statement that only one radial per band is required is true from the point of view of providing an electrical balance for the antenna to work against, but is far from the “perfectly conducting” earth mentioned in classic diagrams showing the angle of radiation from verticals of different lengths (this compromise also raises the angle of radiation!). So, the whole set-up was a compromise — not helped by the manufacturer’s advertising which described the antenna as “giving low angle radiation, making an excellent DX antenna at low cost”, and the rather dubious advice regarding the radials. The operator concerned and G3XAP therefore planned a system to cope with the task of providing 7 MHz DX coverage, and it is felt that the exercise will make a suitable example for our discussion.

Planning the system

Firstly, certain basic questions had to be answered, the first of which was “what results are required?” As mentioned earlier, the primary objective was to provide reliable DX communication on 7 MHz — the HF bands were covered by another antenna — but operation on 3.5 MHz would be a welcome bonus. The next question was what space was available for the antenna, and where it should be located in relation to the shack. It turned out that a total area of about 30ft by 50ft was available, and that the shack was located at one end of the area, see Fig. 1. A 30ft mast bearing a rotator and tri-band trapped Yagi was located close to the shack as seen in the diagram (the 7 MHz inverted-vee dipole had been suspended from this support, the ends running to the garage roof in one direction and the perimeter fence in the other). The garden was part-lawn and part-cultivated, and it was desirable that any guy wires used should be tied at the perimeter only — as with the existing mast.

It was decided that a vertical antenna was the answer from the low angle of radiation point of view, and it soon became apparent that there were two alternatives: (a) to ignore the bonus of providing 80 metre operation and erect an extended quarter-wave vertical antenna for 7 MHz tuned with a series variable capacitor (Fig. 2a), and (b) to erect a 7 MHz quarter-wave antenna with a 7 MHz trap at the top and a top wire to resonate the array on 3.5 MHz, i.e. a trapped inverted-L (Fig. 2b). From the 7 MHz DX point of view, the single band extended vertical was the better of the two devices, but the 40ft total height would cause problems in erection and siting as will be seen later. It also became apparent in more detailed discussion that the desire to use 80 metres was somewhat stronger than had been indicated, though if the extended quarter-wave had been erected, the operator involved would have “put up a piece of wire” for 80 metre inter-G working! So, the trapped inverted-L was decided upon as a suitable
compromise, and attention next turned to planning the construction and erection stages.

The first consideration was the physical siting of the antenna, and this was dictated to a very large extent by the fact that the antenna would need to be laid along the ground in the assembled state with its base on the fixed base mount. During the erection, the guy wires from the existing mast could be an interfering factor, and this point was also borne in mind. Finally, the layout shown in Fig. 3 was arrived at, and it can be seen that the two existing mast supports, plus one linen post, were decided upon as suitable guying points. Although, when constructed, the top of the vertical would extend beyond the existing mast, it was calculated that it could be raised whilst clearing the guy wires. This was proven by making a scale drawing showing the arc through which the antenna top would pass in relation to the position of the guy clamps on the existing mast during erection — Fig. 4.

The next consideration was the material to be used for the device, and it was decided that the vertical itself should be of aluminium tubing, rather than use a wire held vertical by some supporting structure. It was decided that two 15ft lengths of 1½ inch O.D. tubing with an insert of 2ft of a smaller telescoping diameter would provide a suitably strong structure. The 7 MHz trap could have been made simply enough, but two suitable traps were available from an old trapped dipole, so it was decided to use one of these. The guy clamps would consist of simple loops of steel wire held to the mast by Jubilee clips, and the guys would be positioned at approximately 13ft and 27ft from the base, and be of ¼ inch diameter nylon rope. The antenna would be mounted on a base mount consisting of a 3ft length of 2 x 2 inch wood, buried about 1ft into the ground, a suitable mounting for the base of the antenna being made from two pieces of angle-iron with a steel bolt passing through them and the antenna itself (this serving as a pivot during erection and a support for the antenna whilst raised). The base of the antenna would be insulated by the pivot bolt and hence from ground by putting a short length of plastic water pipe through the mast for the pivot to run through. Figs. 5a and 5b will illustrate these points. To prevent the antenna touching the angle iron at any point, the bottom few inches of the tubing would be wrapped with a few thicknesses of PVC insulating tape.

The next design consideration was the question of securing the trap to the top of the tubing, and it was decided that the strain should be taken by a short length of nylon rope as shown in Fig. 6 — this would prevent the joint to the tubing from being weakened by swaying of the top section during windy weather.

The final design consideration was the question of radials and, as was mentioned above, any compromise in this department will lead to an increase in the angle of radiation. Because of space limitations, it was not possible to install straight quarter-wave radials for either band so a compromise of some kind was obviously necessary. As DX was not important on 3.5 MHz, a real compromise was acceptable for this frequency, so it was decided to use a single insulated radial about 70ft in length, and run it as far as possible in a straight line, then run it around the perimeter of the garden. On 7 MHz three insulated radials about 35ft in length were used, and the placement of all four radials can be seen in Fig. 7. (It was also decided that for peak performance, these radials would be tuned to the operating frequency.) A 5ft earth spike was also provided right at the base of the antenna because, as the radials were to be insulated, this would be the only contact with true earth.

Still in the planning stage we must give consideration to the manner in which the device is to be tuned, and it was apparent that adjustment of the 7 MHz portion of the antenna could only be accomplished by lowering the whole structure and altering the length of the wire between the top of the
vertical and the trap. It was therefore essential that the whole question of raising and lowering the antenna be carefully planned in order to make this operation as simple as possible. Once resonance had been established on 7 MHz, the 3.5 MHz resonance could be simply attained by trimming the end of the top wire without the need to lower the vertical section.

The final stage of the planning was to take a last, close, look at the site to determine whether anything had been overlooked. At this point it was noted that the clothes line (which would be very close to the base of the completed antenna) was constructed of plastic covered steel wire, and that the total length of the wire was very close to a quarter-wave on 7 MHz! The line was promptly replaced with an all-nylon type.

**Construction and erection**

All of the parts required — including a suitable length of high quality 50-ohm coaxial feeder — were purchased (the money being available as a result of selling the new defunct vertical!). The first stage was the construction and mounting of the ground-post, and no problems were encountered with this simple task; although obvious, it should be noted that one face of this post will carry the angle iron and antenna, so it must face in the correct direction!

The radials were next installed and tuned (this is described under Tuning). They were buried about one foot below the level of the soil by digging a trench and pressing them into place. (This depth was chosen as being unlikely to interfere with digging and cultivating the garden.) The trench was then filled in with the exception of a few feet at the ends where the radial would need trimming during tuning. The 80 metre radial actually ran along the edge of the lawn, and here a slot was opened up with a spade and the wire laid in — afterwards the slot was closed by simply stamping on it; in this area the radial was only one or two inches below the surface.

Next the ground spike was driven into the ground — a stout wire having been previously brazed onto it for connection to the radials. The bottom of the lower 15ft section of tubing was drilled, the insulating pipe inserted and this section was then fastened to the base mount on the ground post. The three lower guy ropes were attached and this lower section was then raised and the tension of the guy ropes adjusted to hold the tube vertical. Reference to Fig. 3 will show that the two guy ropes attached to the guy of the existing mast can be left tied — only the other guy need be released to lower this section.

The point at which the third guy rope was attached to the linen post was marked with a dab of paint, enabling it to be tied rapidly at the correct tension during erection of the completed antenna. The tubing was then lowered by undoing the “back” guy, and the other 15ft section plus guy ropes were attached. The complete 30ft vertical section was then raised and the tension of the top guys adjusted — the “back” guy again being marked at the tying position;
the tubing was once more lowered to the ground, again undoing only the ‘‘back’’ guys. The trap, top wire and nylon strain rope were then fitted and the antenna raised, this time the top wire being pulled into the horizontal by tying the supporting rope to an upstairs window frame of the house.

The resonant frequency of the 7 MHz section was then determined by use of a GDO, using a communications receiver to determine the GDO’s frequency. The antenna was then tuned, first for 7 MHz and then for 3.5 MHz. After tuning, the feeder was attached to the feed point and to the radials plus earth stake, and the whole structure was then weatherproofed. This consisted of wrapping generous quantities of PVC insulating tape round all self-tapping screws used for jointing and attaching the feeder and top wire, and also over the top and bottom of the tubing — in fact in any place where moisture could get in. The end of the coaxial feeder was taped up even more generously, as water getting into the end can render it unusable! The ends of the radials (after tuning) were similarly taped-up prior to burying their ends.

The final stage of the construction was to fit two ‘‘jumper wires’’ between the two 15ft sections of tubing, as any build up of corrosion between them would lead to deterioration of the antenna’s performance. The wires were held with self-tapping screws, and again a liberal application of PVC tape was used for waterproofing; Fig. 8 shows the jointing sections plus jumper wires.

**Tuning**

The antenna described was simple to tune, the radials being tuned first. They were connected (as shown in Fig. 9a) one at a time through a single turn coil to the ground spike, and trimmed a little at a time until the GDO dipped at the required frequency: 7.01 MHz for the three short radials, and 3.75 MHz for the long one. The radials were then disconnected from the ground spike and the antenna was connected to it through a single turn loop — again using the GDO to establish resonance — as shown in Fig. 9b. Both sections gave absolutely no problems, and a well defined dip was noted on both bands. From figures quoted in various books, the feed impedance should have been around 30 ohms on both bands, so the VSWR should have been about 1.6 or 1.7:1. In fact the indicated SWR was 1.68:1 on 40 metres and 1.45:1 on 80 metres, and it was assumed that the presence of the 7 MHz trap was increasing the feed impedance slightly on 3.5 MHz. (Later measurements with an antennascope gave impedances of 28 ohms and 34 ohms on 40 and 80 metres respectively, tending to confirm the SWR’s.)

This comparison of measured parameters with expected results is most important — had the SWR on either hand been below about 1.25:1 or above 2:1, this would have been an indication of possible malfunction.

**Evaluation**

The next stage is obviously the evaluation of results obtained with the new antenna. The 2-band inverted-L performed better than the operator’s wildest expectations on 7 MHz, both VK and ZL being worked with 150 watts input on CW. On 80 metres reports were better than had been expected with inter-G contacts — obviously the compromise in height and earth system had led to high radiation angles being present; but the ease with which W1/W2 stations were also worked suggests that some low angle radiation is also present. The final evaluation must, of course, come from the station itself; this particular operator has no complaints — apart, that is, from regretting the money lost on the 4-band commercial vertical.

The author hopes that by going through the above project in some detail, the general principles of planning will have become evident. One point that should have become apparent is that planning is an essential part of the whole project: the construction, erection and tuning operations all need to be planned prior to commencement of the project. The author has devised a check-list which he
uses with all antenna installations, and this is reproduced here in full. For those readers who intend purchasing the antenna rather than building it, please note that this list applies to them also — the construction stage is simpler, but the other considerations are still present. The list also applies to SWLs, as their antennas should be held in just as high esteem by their owners as transmitting antennas are by licensed amateurs!

Use of the check-list is very largely self explanatory, and the only section that may need some clarification is that on evaluation. This is a part of the complete process of installing an antenna, and careful planning can be helpful; it is wrong to gain an impression of the antenna's performance by results obtained at random over a few days or few weeks intensive operation (Murphy's Law will see to it that erection of a new antenna will be followed by a period of abnormally good or abnormally bad conditions!). Any evaluation needs a reference and we can either use an existing antenna (assuming that we do not need to take this down to make room for the new one!) or enlists the help of another, nearby station. By getting distant stations to compare the signal from the antenna with that from the assisting station, both from the old antenna and the new one, can provide a useful guide as to whether or not our signal has, in fact, been improved.

During the tuning stage of the project, ensure that results obtained are in line with those expected — this stage can make or break an antenna's performance, and no compromise should be made. When altering an antenna's dimensions, note carefully the exact change made, and the exact change in result, as this can save much time later. For example, if we are adjusting a wire antenna for resonance, and we note that removal of, say, 1ft of wire moves the resonant frequency by 50 kHz, it should be possible to calculate approximately how much more wire to remove in order to arrive at the required resonant frequency.

Investigate unexpected results very thoroughly, and if possible verify results by use of a second instrument; for example a feed impedance obtained with an antennascope can be checked by measuring the SWR at the resonant frequency and calculating the impedance from the SWR figure, or by measuring the feed point impedance directly with another instrument such as a noise bridge. However, it must be recognised that differences of 10 to 20% for results obtained by different methods are not uncommon, and it is pointless striving for exact agreement. Again, the results quoted in the case-histories described in the previous article give typical differences.

Erection

Erection of a mast (with or without antenna attached) can be a very simple task, or it can be made very difficult — the difference depending almost entirely on the amount of thought and planning that has been applied. The author has been involved in the raising and lowering of a great many masts, including a 40ft aluminium mast carrying a rotator and tri-band HF beam, and a 60ft mast with a 6-over-6 element 144 MHz Yagi. Many points have been noted that will make erection simpler and safer, and these are discussed below (in no order of priority).

Firstly, during the raising (or lowering) of the structure the base of the structure must be held rigid and must also act as a pivot during the actual raising, and practical devices for this purpose can be similar to that described for the inverted-L discussed above. However, it must be recognised that during the actual erection the tendency is for the ground post to be lifted vertically out of the ground (until the mast has been raised to an angle of more than 45° to the ground), so any post used for this purpose must be firmly embedded.

The direction in which guy ropes run is an important factor, because with ideal positioning it is possible to have to guys already fastened, and the other one or two can be used to pull the mast up during the erection. If a multi-section mast is to be used, it is extremely useful to erect just the bottom section first, and mark the tying positions for the correct tension; it is also useful to repeat this exercise with the complete mast, but without the antenna/rotator etc. mounted. Guy wires (or ropes) should not be over-tightened as this can lead to distortion of the shape of the mast, and in any case reduces the life of the guys themselves. Also, if the guys are not over-stressed, then during windy weather they will absorb a large amount of the wind's energy: with very tight guyiing this energy is transmitted to the mast itself resulting in considerable flexing and wear of mounting components, such as ground posts and mounting brackets. Masts at G3XAP are always "slack guyed" with nylon rope, and the author has never lost sleep worrying about gales — in spite of having a 60ft mast guyed in only 3 directions. No damage has ever been noted either to a mast and its fittings, or to guy wires.

The biggest single mistake made by amateurs in raising masts is in not providing an "elevated point" from which to raise the structure. By relying on pushing the mast up
from underneath and pulling on the guy wires with help from no other structure, we literally make a mountain out of a molehill. At G3XAP, 4 people can erect and secure a 60ft mast in under 3 minutes — safely and with a minimum of effort! The answer lies in the use of an elevated point from which to pull the mast upwards — a tree or building is ideal, but a gin pole is usually necessary and normally adequate. Fig. 10a shows the arrangement — note that a pivot is provided on the ground mounting post on the opposite side to that on which the mast is mounted.

With the mast secured to the mounting post, a guy wire is tied to the gin pole so that the latter is in an upright position. (This can be done by tying the gin pole on the ground at right angles to the main mast.) Note that it is pointless to try to use a gin pole connected to the top guys as flexing of the mast during raising makes this practice almost impossible! With the back guys already fastened in the correct positions, one operator lifts the mast clear of the ground, a second pulls down on the gin pole while the third and fourth hold two top guy ropes — these being positioned behind the mounting post and on both sides of it (Fig. 10b). These ropes should not be pulled: they are used to stop the mast from swinging from side to side during the erection. However, when the bottom section of the mast is practically vertical, the top section will probably be leaning over at an alarming angle, and the top guys can then be pulled gently to pull the structure upright; caution, do not jerk these guys or pull violently or the structure can be damaged. Many operators become very alarmed when raising an aluminium mast because of the large degree of distortion at this stage, but provided the tubing is of sufficiently large wall thickness, no permanent damage results and the tubing straightens out when the structure is fully upright. However, light wall tubing can be permanently damaged and it is false economy to buy a cheap grade.

All masting in use at G3XAP is 1.29/32 inch O.D. aluminium alloy with a 7 s.w.g. wall thickness; this tubing is heavy (1.65 kgm. per metre) and expensive (about £3 per metre) but is extremely safe to use. Raising such structures also puts a colossal strain on the joints between adjacent sections and the author does not trust commercial coupling clamps. Instead, adjacent sections are overlapped 2ft and joined by two heavy-duty steel bolts. This has proved to be a very safe practice, although the resultant mast may not look as elegant as one jointed by coupling clamps!

Prior to erection all helpers should be told exactly what is going to happen and exactly what each person’s job is; they should also be warned about such matters as not pulling hard on the top guys, and to expect a lot of mast bending, etc. During erection it is absolutely essential that one person acts as a foreman, and that his sole job is to give instructions to the members of the crew. It is also essential that such orders should be obeyed accurately, immediately and without question. (Obviously, the foreman should desirably have had prior experience of raising such structures!)

Finally, and probably the most important point of all, under no circumstances should any risk be taken when raising masts. All materials used must possess sufficient strength and all methods used must be safe. The stresses encountered when a mast is raised or lowered are tremendous and an accident at this stage can kill.

If any doubt exists regarding either methods or materials, seek expert advice — the delay incurred could prevent serious injury or even save a life.

Check-List for Planning an Antenna Project

**Choice of Antenna:** frequency coverage required; single- or multi-band; properties required (low angle radiation, omni-directional etc.). Prepare list of suitable antennas. Make final choice from list by elimination (on grounds of size, cost, weight, comparative performances etc.) and then see that the chosen type will (a) meet all the properties required (gain, directivity etc.); (b) be within financial limit; (c) be within engineering capabilities; (d) be aesthetically acceptable (consider XYL, neighbours, planning reg. etc).

**Choice of Location:** site the antenna in the area available so that it will be (a) possible to erect it (consider obstructions such as buildings and trees during the raising operation); (b) not too badly screened; (c) as remote as possible from other metallic structures; (d) possible to provide an effective earth system (where applicable); (e) possible to run a feeder clear of obstructions; (f) remote from TV aerials; (g) possible to guy it safely; (h) radiating in the required direction (applies only to fixed arrays such as dipoles and long wires); (i) possible to use existing structures (e.g. guyed to trees, wire antennas fastened to chimneys, etc.); (j) unobtrusive through rotator noise (where applicable).

**Choice of Materials, and Construction:** list all materials required for the antenna, feeder, mast, guys, rotator, earth system etc; against each item list alternatives, making final choice on grounds of cost, strength, weight, corrosion resistance, stretching properties (wire for antenna, wire or...
nylon for guys) and overall safety considerations. Under the heading of 'safety' comes the height of masts, supports etc., and as well as the above list influencing height, so does angle of radiation, antenna feed impedance, height of nearby screening structures, local planning regulations, aesthetics and ground area available (in regard to safe positioning of guys and the need to lay the mast on the ground before erection).

Erection: whichever type of antenna and materials are chosen, the device ultimately has to be raised into its operating position, and this single consideration can lead to final rejection of the chosen antenna type. The main considerations for mast-mounted antennas are: (a) is the antenna to be fastened to the mast prior to erection? If so, check back on choice of materials (especially strength) and that the rotator, if used, will withstand the leverage imposed on it; if not, consider in detail how to get the antenna and rotator to the top of the mast, remembering that there will be guys to negotiate. (b) can the mast be raised without meeting nearby structures (allow for the presence of guys and possibly the antenna itself). (c) can existing ‘high points’ (trees, upstairs windows etc.) be used for pulling up on guys during raising. (d) number of helpers needed (plus one to meet unforeseen snags).

Tuning: the method should be worked out prior to construction/erection, bearing in mind the following: (a) will the antenna need lowering to make adjustments? (b) what instruments will be used (these can be borrowed!); (c) any special items required (e.g. quarter- or half-wavelengths of feeder); (d) what sort of results expected (it helps greatly to have some idea of such factors as the likely feed impedance at resonance, etc.).

Evaluation: the evaluation of an antenna’s performance is difficult for an amateur because of the need for a reference. There is little planning to be done here, but the following remarks are useful: (a) against what standard will the antenna be evaluated (e.g. an existing antenna, or a specially-erected half-wave reference antenna); (b) can use be made of contests or activity periods (these can provide useful comparisons with other stations, but are usually delayed; operating skill has a large influence also!); (c) can a link-up with nearby amateurs be made to get comparative signal reports (clearly comparative reports with existing antennas must be obtained first to find out whether or not our signal has been improved).

Summary

We have now progressed through a fairly broad spectrum of antenna theory and have discussed planning and construction, so we are now in a position to look at our own needs and install an antenna for the job. However, the newcomer may not be aware of the antenna types available and, even more important, the properties that such antenna exhibit. The final articles in this series will therefore describe and discuss various antenna types and give an indication of their properties. Although such a list cannot be exhaustive, it is considered that it will provide a valuable addition to this series.

to be continued
town centre traffic-lights to the west of the town; the booking is for the third Monday in each month, and there is a programme already worked out which will take them through the next twelve-months.

Down south again, to **Bournemouth**, where they have the first and third Friday in every month at the Dolphin Hotel, Holdenhurst Road, Bournemouth.

**Braintree** are next on the pile, based on Braintree Community Centre, where they can be located in Room 3 on the first and third Mondays of the month. This is by the Bus Park in Victoria Road.

**Bury** have a new P.R.O. owing to G4FQE having to give up, but in G4GSY they seem to have found a worthy successor. They have two projects running at the moment, one of which is a micro-processor effort which is being backed by the local council using lottery proceeds; the other is an HF band linear amplifier. Find them at the Mosses Community Centre, Cecil Street, Bury, on Tuesdays, the formal meeting being the second one, the rest informal. At the moment they have a record total of some 80 members.

Band together all you YLs! **BYLARA** is the group for the licensed G8, G4 or whatever, XYL or YL/SWL; they have a cunning arrangement for a get-together at mobile rallies, licensed G8, G4 or whatever, XYL or YL/SWL; they have the moment they have a record total of some 80 members.

At Chichester the venue is at the Lancastrian Wing (Room 34A) of Chichester High School for Boys, Basin Road, Chichester, on the first Tuesday and the third Thursday.

It is good, once in a while, for an organisation to look at itself and take stock; **Chiltern**, in noting the odd loss of a member, are looking at themselves and wondering what, if anything, has gone wrong. Meetings on the last Wednesday of the month at the canteen of the John Hawkins Furniture factory in Victoria Street, off West Wycombe Road, the latter being the local bit of the A40 trunk road.

On we go now to **Cornish**; they are at the *SWEB* Club Room, Pool, Camborne, on the first Thursday of each month. Start nominally at 7.30, but get there on the dot if you want a seat — attendances are enough to fill the room!

The routine at **Crystal Palace** is to have the main date on the third Saturday evening in every month, at Emmanuel Church Hall, Barry Road, S.E.22 for the talk, plus a visit to a member's home on the first Saturday. No doubt for the latter it would be a courtesy to contact the Hon Sec initially — see Panel for his name and address.

Another club based on a church hall is at ** Crawley**, where the favoured spot is Trinity Church Ifield, or as an alternative a gathering at the home of a member; so again we suggest a contact with the Hon Sec first.

At **Cray Valley** we lack a copy of their newsletter for the first time in years; but we noted it down as Christ Church Centre, High Street, Eltham, on the first and third Thursdays: normally the former is for a lecture and the latter for a natter, but of course it is possible to do a switch to suit the needs for some special speaker.

**Up to Derby** now, to the top floor at 119 Green Lane, Derby, where on every Wednesday you can look in on one of the oldest clubs in the country (and one of the most powerful, too).

Not far away is the **Nunsfield House** lot; their base is in Boulton Lane, Alvaston, Derby, and they are in residence every Friday evening — obviously these two make up a pretty crowded club life for anyone who wants to be a member of both!

Nearer the metropolis we have **Ealing**, who foregather on Tuesdays at Northfields Community Centre, Northfields Road, London W.13.

A new reporter is the **East London RSGB group** who are based on Wanstead Community Centre, 21 The Green, Wanstead, London E.11. The nearest tube station is at Wanstead, and the date is Sunday September 16 for G3LMX to talk about getting started on fast-scan ATV. Looking a month on, we see October 21 as a time for G3RPE to come along and talk about RSGB and its workings.

Now we trot off to **Edgware**, and their Hq at Watling Community Centre, 145 Orange Hill Road, Burnt Oak, Edgware. They foregather here on the second and fourth Thursdays.

**Deadlines for “Clubs” for the next three months**

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September 10 is the next one for **Exeter**, and it looks like a talk by G3OFY, at the Community Centre, St. Davids Hill, where they have the second Monday. In addition to the September date, we see the AGM appears on October 15, when doubtless they want all members to turn up.

**Fulford** is "the other one" around York; they have their base at 31 George Street, York on Tuesday evenings.

We must never overlook the **G-QRP Club**, where we find all the low-power buffs are members; the newsletter, SPRAT, gives much useful information, both directly by way of articles and also by such facilities as reprints of articles from other parts of the world dealing with their speciality; not to mention a very fine trophy awarded annually.

**Guildford** are to be found at the Hq of the Guildford Model Engineers in Stoke Park, where they foregather on the second and fourth Friday evenings. More details from the Hon Sec — see Panel for his address.

Moving on to **Harrow**, we find them at Harrow Arts Centre, High Road, Harrow Weald; which dates there we do not know, so we must refer you to the Hon Sec — see Panel for his address.

Up to **Scotland next**, to **Helensburgh**, where the venue is at East Clyde Street School, on the first and third Wednesdays of each month; among the activities they specialise in giving Morse and RAE tuition, and they welcome new members.

**Hereford** is a club which seems to have made steady growth, where we see from the newsletter that the Hq is at County Control, Civil Defence Hq, Gaol Street, Hereford on the first and third Fridays. Unfortunately, their
Names and Addresses of Club Secretaries reporting in this issue:

ACTON, BRENTFORD & ETSWICK: W. G. Dyer, G3GEH, Furns Road, London W3 8LW. (01-592 3778)
ADDISONCOMBE: P. J. Hart, G3SSJX, 42 Gravel Hill, Croydon, Surrey CR0 5BD. (01-656 9054)
AMSAT-UK: R. Broadbent, G3AAJ, 94 Herongate Road, Harpenden, Herts. AL5 3JS. (0727 651152)
A.R.M.S.: N. A. S. Fitch, G3PK, 40 Eskdale Gardens, Purley, Surrey CR2 1EZ
ASHFORD: J. A. Clarke, G2TIS, Yeomans Cottage, The Street, Ashford, Kent. (0832 21163)
BURY: M. Bainbridge, G4GSY, 7 Rothbury Close, Bury, Lancs. BL8 2TT. (061-761 5065)
BURLINGTON: T. W. W. Hallett, G3RJ, 40 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1X 7SD. (01-353 0091)
BURE: M. F. J. Moore, G4BUE, 11 Rook Lane, Bury, Greater Manchester.
BURY ST EDMUNDS: P. J. Clark, G4FUG, 42 Shooters Hill Road, Cray Valley, Surrey.
CHILTERN: N. C. Ambridge, G4FRL, 53 The Avenue, Chinnor, Oxon. OX9 4PE. (Kingston Blount 52006)
CHRISTCHURCH: N. H. Jones, G3JUL, 76 Canterbury Road, Christchurch. (01-654 1632)
CRAY VALLEY: P. J. Clark, G4FUG, 42 Shooters Hill Road, Cray Valley, Surrey.
CRAWLEY: A. Davis, G3MGL, 41 Gainsborough Road, Crawley, West Sussex.
CRAWLEY: A. Davis, G3MGL, 41 Gainsborough Road, Crawley, West Sussex.
CRAY VALLEY: P. J. Clark, G4FUG, 42 Shooters Hill Road, Cray Valley, Surrey.

It's the first time for many moons that we have had an entry from Jersey, but although they have a most interesting newsletter we cannot put you in touch directly; they seem to be having some sort of a 'do' with a visit from a group of F stations, so we must refer you to the Hon Sec for more details, and whether or not you can attend this affair on September 23.

Still over the water, we have IRTS Region 1; a fine crowd, and the focus of amateur radio activity in Eire. Thus if you really want to know what is happening, or where your nearest El club is, talk to the Hon Sec at the address in the Panel.

Back nearer home now, to Maidenhead and the Red Cross Hall, The Crescent, Maidenhead. On Tuesday September 18 there is a quiz, at home against Bracknell.

Lincoln meet at the City Engineers Club, Waterside South, Lincoln: more details from the Hon Sec — see Panel.

A change of address is noted for Northern Heights, the revised conditions under which they could continue to use the Hq being totally unacceptable. The upshot is a move to a place called the "Bradshaw Tavern," with a room without going through the bar; a further attraction at Grid Ref 083308 is that the cellar contains barrels of Webster's Ales, and a friendly landlord is behind the bar. Meetings

HEREFORD: S. Jesson, G4CNY, 181 Kings Acre Road, Hereford. (Hereford 2337)
IRTS REGION: J. Ryan, EI6DG, 23 Dollymount Grove, Dunbarton, Dublin 13
JERSEY (C.I.): J. S. White, G18EZA, 19 Parade Road, St. Helier, Jersey. (Jersey 23249)
LINCOLN: B. Bennett, G3EAM, 142 West Parade, Lincoln. (Lincoln 2358)
MAIDENHEAD: J. Patrick, G3TWF, Bedford Lodge, Cameron Place, Bourne End, Bucks. (Bourne End 25275)
NORTHERN HEIGHTS: M. Topham, G8NUC, 120 Great Lincoln Road, Bradford. ( Bradford 21275)
NORTH KENT: Dr. C. P. Conduit, 49 Baldwins Park, Bedt, Kent DA5 2BE
PETERBOROUGH: B. Patent, G3ELF, 16 Waterford Park, Peterborough
R.A.I.B.C.: Mrs. F. Woolley, G3LWY, 9 Rannoch Court, Reading. (Reading 23275)

Names and Addresses of Club Secretaries reporting in this issue:
here will be on Wednesday evenings. For details, contact the Hon Sec — see Panel.

How nice it is to hear of the continued existence of a group we had given up for dead! Such a one is at North Kent who now have a home at St. Mary's Institute, 2 North Cray Road, Bexley, on the second and fourth Thursdays in each month.

There is sorrow at Reigate at the passing of G3JDN, who was a founder member and for many years served on the committee in various functions. Peter Lucas also will be recalled for his work with the youngsters, at his home, which resulted in many passing the RAE. Gone, maybe, but not forgotten. Not surprisingly, there is no note of the dates or venue, but we know they will be at the Constitutional Centre on the evening of September 18th.

At Peterborough the troops foregather at the Scout Hut, Occupation Road, on the third Friday. Unusually, we don't have details of the activity on file this time.

If you know anyone who is blind or invalid and needs some help to get on the air, either initially as an SWL, or later as a licensed amateur, the first move is to put them in touch with RAIBC — see Panel for the Hon Sec's name and address. If you or your club can provide any supporting activity, you can become a member yourself — as a supporter or representative; and fund-raising activities are much appreciated and well used.

On now to the Royal Navy; this is another of the spread-out groups where the main contact is either on the air or by newsletter; but of course there are some local groups, as well as the Hq at H.M.S. Mercury. More details from the Hon Sec.

At Saltash the venue is still Buraton Toc H, on the first and third Fridays of each month; you have to find the junction between Warraton Road and Oaklands Drive.

The Manor House, High Street, is home to Solihull on the third Tuesday in each month. Details from the Hon Sec at the address in the Panel.

South Birmingham have their corporate-being in Hampstead House, Fairfax Road, West Heath; the first Wednesday is the "formal" meeting, and each Thursday they operate on HF from the club shack, leaving room for an open evening every Friday.

A change of Hon Sec is noted at Southdown, the contact now being G8KQN, and his address is in the Panel.

We have the word from Southgate of a temporary change of venue; so we suggest you get in touch with the Hon Sec before setting off — see Panel.

Over to Stevenage where the group have the use of the Staff Canteen at the British Aerospace Plant B in the Industrial area. Contact the Hon Sec for details.

Stourbridge newsletter this time does not seem to mention the venue for their gatherings, so we have to aim you at the new Hon Sec — see Panel.

No shortage of information from Surrey; the Hq is at T.S. Terra Nova, a 'stone frigate' at 34 The Waldrons, South Croydon.

There seems the possibility of a temporary change of venue at Sutton & Cheam if, as so often happens, building works take longer than programmed. So, to be on the safe side, check with the Hon Sec before making a first visit to be sure you get to the right address.

On the first Tuesday in each month, Giggis Hill Green Library, Thames Ditton is the focus of the radio amateur activity of Thames Valley club.

We don't have the latest doings from Torbay, so we must refer you to the Hon Sec at the address in the Panel.

Every Monday the Tyneside chaps make for the Community Centre, Vine Street, Wallsend.

One we seldom, if ever, fail to get the gen about is Verulam and we now have, it that they are re-settled, the new Hq being the Jubilee Centre, Catherine Street on the fourth Thursday. The September date (27th) will see them crowding in to hear about RAIBC from G3LWY herself — and who better, as she has been associated with it right from the beginning.

WACRAL is a club comprising a world-wide membership of practising Christians of whatever denomination, albeit since it began in Methodism it still has a majority there. Contact is maintained by newsletter, skeds over the air and various get-togethers. Details from the Hon Sec at the address in the Panel.

September 14 and 28 are the dates for West Kent; on the former a two-metre foxhunt and on the latter an Open Evening. The venue is the Adult Education Centre, Monson Road, Tunbridge Wells, and between the formals they also have natter evenings at the Drill Hall in Victoria Road.

It's a long while since we heard from Winchester, but they are alive and kicking — find them on the third Saturday in each month with a talk, lecture/demonstration, films or whatever; in addition an informal session on the first Friday of each month takes place at the Crown Hotel, North Walls, Winchester.

At Worcester the Old Pheasant (which, paradoxically, is in New Street) is the Hq and they are to be found there on the first Monday of each month.

There are all sorts of places where clubs can have an Hq, as a read through any "Clubs Roundup" will indicate: for an example of this, Yeovil are at Hut 101, Houndstone Camp, every Thursday evening.

Something to make it all worth while happened to the York chaps at the Great Yorkshire show. It appears that some 3 years ago, at the same show, they interested a farmer in amateur radio; this year he returned to tell them he had, on his own, passed RAE and then Morse, and when they spoke to him he was awaiting his callsign. If he reads this, our congratulations, too.

Deadline

As always, to be found in the 'box' in the body of the piece, and may we remind you to check and update your entry (by letter). Make sure it arrives by the deadline, which means allowing about five days for first-class post to reach us. Address to "Club Secretary", SHORT WAVE MAGAZINE, 34 High Street, Welwyn, Herts. AL6 9EQ.

Late Flash

Stamford. It seems this club has been moribund for a year, but now a new committee has been elected and things are again happening. In the first place contact G.L. Kay, G3LOD, 6 Westbrooke Park Road, Woodston, Peterborough (tel: Peterborough 43530) for his latest situation report and the venue.

Cheshunt are trying to set up an RAE class at Ware — details direct from G3OJJ, 18 Coltsfoot Road, Ware. They are at home every Wednesday evening in Church Room, Church Lane, Wormley.
MORE ON THE FRG-7
RON BARKER

In a previous article on the FRG-7\(^1\) a method was described for improving the SSB performance by the use of a 2.5 KHz bandwidth mechanical filter for SSB whilst retaining the existing ceramic filter for AM reception, the correct filter for the mode of operation required being selected by the existing mode switch of the receiver. Since the first article appeared the receiver has been fitted with a 100 Hz digital frequency readout facility, and the S-meter calibrated against a signal generator having an excellent attenuator. The S-meter calibration is interesting for its own sake but in conjunction with the digital frequency readout it has enabled accurate IF bandpass plots to be made; the signal generator was also used to calibrate the attenuator of the FRG-7. The receiver has been further modified to reduce the tuning rate from more than 100 KHz per knob revolution to less than 20 KHz, which has made the tuning of SSB signals very much easier; the circuit of the filter sub-assembly shown in the first article has also been modified slightly. It was thought that other owners of this very popular receiver would be interested in the details of the work which are presented here, and information on how to use the FRG-7 as a general purpose audio amplifier is also given.

The Filter Sub-Assembly

In the original, the 510 pF \(\pm 5\%\) mechanical filter resonating capacitors (C13 and C14) were a pair of rather dubious looking ceramic types supposedly of the correct value and tolerance. They have since been replaced by a pair of polystyrene capacitors of the same value. The effect of this change has been to reduce the small amount of passband ripple to a level at which it can not be detected by the test methods available. It is recommended, therefore, that only the best quality capacitors are used for this application.

Continuing on the theme of the termination of the Collins filter, it was originally estimated that the input resistance of the 2SC372Y silicon bipolar transistor first 455 KHz IF stage would be very much less than the 2 K required for correct matching, and a 1.5 K resistor (R10) was used in series with the input of the transistor; this estimation was based on studies made of manufacturers’ specifications for 455 KHz IF transformers designed for use with similar transistors. In an attempt to get an actual measurement of the input resistance a simple bridge circuit was temporarily installed in the receiver between the filter sub-assembly and the transistor. The signal source to the bridge was obtained by tuning the FRG-7 to the internal 1 MHz crystal oscillator and the R.R1155 was pulled out of retirement to detect the null; the set up of the bridge is shown in Fig. 1. A very sharp null was obtained indicating that the bridge was operating correctly and the input resistance of the transistor was found to be in excess of 2 K. This was very much higher than was expected and the reason has not been established — but it could be the effect of the 1 pF neutralising capacitor C424. The only literature found on this topic has included advanced mathematics which the writer could never hope to understand, or has been restricted to very generalised statements. (There must be some readers of Short Wave Magazine who are well informed on this subject and could write it up in a way that would be meaningful to ordinary mortals!) However, having got this result R10 was replaced by a shorting link. There was no deterioration of the response curve of the filter and the insertion loss was reduced by several dB to become the same as that of the ceramic filter, as near as could be measured.

A further modification has been made to the filter sub-assembly to reduce the current taken by the switching transistors; resistors R5 and R6 have been replaced by shorting links, and R3 and R4 increased in value to 5 K.

This change has reduced the current demand of the unit from 22 mA to 5 mA without changing the biasing current through the switching diodes. The voltage measurements on the collectors of the switching transistors with this modification are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode Switch Setting</th>
<th>TR1</th>
<th>TR2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USB/LSB</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AM/AM ANL</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above refinements have made no noticeable difference to the performance of the receiver on the air.

Calibration of the S-Meter

Whilst it is generally accepted that S-meter readings can never be absolute, they are exchanged in every amateur QSO so there should be some uniformity of calibration. The recommendations of the ARRL\(^2\) on S-meter calibration are that S9 should be 50 µV and that one ‘S’ unit should be equal to 6 dB. The IARU Region 1 Conference\(^3\) (Hungary 1978) adopted a standard for S-meter calibration which is based on the power delivered by the receiving antenna to the receiver, and is identical to the ARRL recommendations for frequencies below 30 MHz and a receiver input impedance of 50 ohms.

When operating the FRG-7 over the range which covers (10, 15 and 20 metres) it soon becomes evident that signals have to be fairly strong to give any reading on the S-meter, and that only a small increase in strength will take the meter to S9 and indeed when readings go above S9 + 10 dB, major
changes in signal strength are required to produce any change in S-meter reading. It was therefore decided to attempt to calibrate the S-meter so that readings could be corrected to the IARU standard. The signal source for the calibration was a government-surplus signal generator Type 106 of 1940's vintage made by Salford Electrical Instruments: this is an extremely well made piece of equipment with metered RF output and a superbly engineered attenuator. It was bought from a radio junk shop about fifteen years ago for £5 and still works perfectly.

The S-meter was calibrated at 14.2 MHz, 21.25 MHz and 28.6 MHz. There was no significant difference in the sensitivity at these three frequencies and a single curve was plotted, as shown in Fig. 2. The IARU standard is also shown on the same graph.

**Calibration of the Attenuator**

The instruction manual supplied with the FRG-7 gives no indication of the amount of attenuation given by the two position attenuator; the attenuator was therefore calibrated at each of the three frequencies used to calibrate the S-meter, and the following results were obtained:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Attenuator Setting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14.2 MHz</td>
<td>DX: 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.25 MHz</td>
<td>DX: 11, Local: 19 dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.60 MHz</td>
<td>DX: 12, Local: 20 dB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Measurement of IF Passband Characteristics**

The first requirement for the accurate measurement of IF passband characteristic is an accurate method of frequency
measurement, and this was provided by the SMC digital readout now fitted to the FRG-7 which gives readout to 100 Hz. The second requirement is a very stable signal source, which was provided by the 10,878 KHz crystal oscillator of an old fixed tuned converter. The Type 106 signal generator was used to calibrate the S-meter and the attenuator of the FRG-7 at this frequency for the purpose of the test. The curve was of identical shape to that shown in Fig. 2 but displaced downwards by about 15 dB. It was found that at the IF output socket of the converter the 10,878 KHz signal was 32 mV and at the antenna input socket it was 10 μV; by tuning the FRG-7 across the 10,878 KHz signal the curves shown in Fig. 3 were derived. Measurements were made in both selectivity positions at both input levels, and with the 32 mV input the FRG-7 attenuator was used where necessary to avoid the S-meter of the receiver exceeding S9 + 30 dB. It will be seen from Fig. 3 that the frequency scale has been converted to the actual IF frequency; this required some rather tedious calibration accurate to 100 Hz and a lot of very tedious arithmetic (the precise details of which would be superfluous in this article). The Collins filter was found to be symmetrical about 455 KHz with a 6 dB bandwidth of 2.8 KHz, and a 60 dB bandwidth of 4.2 KHz, giving a shape factor of 1.5, and exactly the same shape of curve was obtained at both input levels. The ceramic filter was centred on 454.3 KHz and the shape of the passband was different for the two levels of input signal, being wider across the top with the weaker signal. Taking the weak signal response, the 6 dB bandwidth was 8.5 KHz and the 60 dB bandwidth 11.3 KHz, giving a shape factor of 1.33. The results on the Collins filter confirmed the superb performance which would be expected from this product. Collins have very kindly provided the following information on a sample batch of 23 filters type F455FD25 which they gave permission to publish:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Average Value</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Passband ripple</td>
<td>1.24 dB</td>
<td>0.41 dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 dB bandwidth</td>
<td>2791 Hz</td>
<td>47 Hz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 dB bandwidth</td>
<td>2865 Hz</td>
<td>134 Hz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 dB bandwidth</td>
<td>5634 Hz</td>
<td>73 Hz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The characteristics of the ceramic filter are very good for a filter having a bandwidth of 8.5 KHz; for broadcast band use where 9 KHz channel spacing is used it is ideal, but it is three times too wide for SSB reception.
Reducing the Tuning Rate

In the reception of SSB, re-insertion of the suppressed carrier has to be within about 50 Hz of the correct value if good speech is to be recovered and this means, of course, that the receiver has to be tuned to within 50 Hz. The tuning rate of the FRG-7 on the main tuning knob is more than 100 kHz per knob revolution and a simple calculation shows that the knob has to be set to better than 1/5th of a degree: not an easy task with a 2” diameter tuning control. To overcome this difficulty all but the earliest models of the FRG-7 were fitted with a separate fine tuning control and whilst this improves matters it is not nearly as good as having the main tuning knob geared correctly. A note in Short Wave Magazine suggested using a 6-to-1 epicyclic ball reduction drive mounted on the front of an AR88 receiver to get the tuning rate required for SSB, and it was decided to try this on the FRG-7; there was a problem, however, because the shafts and knobs on the FRG-7 are 6 mm diameter, whereas the 6-to-1 reduction drives readily available are 1/4” diameter. The difference is only 0.014” but is enough to prevent knobs fitting.

Epicyclic reduction drives are made with 6 mm. diameter shafts; there are two in the FRG-7, one on the MHz control and one of the Preselector control. It came as a pleasant surprise to find that Yaesu Musen actually use British made Jackson Bros. components for this application, so it should be possible to obtain them. However, in the writer’s case, a 1/4” diameter component was obtained and the brass spindle reduced to 6 mm to take the FRG-7 tuning knob; this was then attached to the front of the receiver as shown in the note on the AR88 previously referred to. The tuning rate was reduced to between 15 and 20 KHz per knob revolution which was considered perfect but the appearance left a lot to be desired. After using the receiver set up this way for several months it was decided to install the reduction drive out of sight on the front panel of the receiver where it is covered by the plastic moulding which frames the tuning scales and S-meter. This was not an easy decision since it meant making changes to the receiver which for all practical purposes were irreversible, but it was concluded that in this case the advantages of the alteration outweighed the arguments against irreversible modifications. (It is not proposed to give precise details, since anyone wanting to tackle this modification should be able to work out how to do it; however, it is worth pointing out that with the reduction drive securely attached to the front panel it is necessary to include a flexible coupling between the reduction drive and the main tuning shaft and the only way to make room for the flexible coupling is to remove the overwind protection device.) Having completed the modification the results are considered to be well worth the effort and the original appearance of the receiver has been restored. However, it must be stressed that this is an irreversible modification and if you have any doubts whatsoever, don’t do it.

Using the FRG-7 as an Audio Amplifier

No doubt there are some who would argue that to use the audio stages of a communications receiver as a general purpose audio amplifier is like using the Coronation Coach to deliver coal. In both cases the equipment is much more expensive than it needs to be to do the job, and furthermore cheaper equipment designed for the purpose would do the job better! But having said that, it is always useful to have an audio amplifier readily available even if it is not in the hi-fi class and at most QTH’s the receiver is normally available for instant use at the flick of a switch. With the FRG-7 audio signals can be fed into the “Record” socket on the front panel and output can be on either phones or speaker. Best with the “Mute” terminal on the back panel earthed and with the mode switch in the AM position; both the volume and tone controls are operative. This facility with the FRG-7 has proved useful for amplifying the audio from a low output oscillator used for Morse practice (for which the circuit is shown in Fig. 4); this circuit gives a T9 note at about 800 Hz, the current requirement is only 2 mA and the output is at the correct level for driving the audio stages of the FRG-7.

References

Perhaps, once in a way, we should look at the most important part of the SWL station — the operator. What is it that makes the dedicated SWL reach the top? On the face of it, it is easier to send an SWL report than it is to QSL a contact, if only because the unscrupulous SWL has only to hear a pile-up and listen for a while to know the DX station’s call sign; common sense tells him the DX will be dishing out the same sort of reports as he is getting. If he sticks around the frequency and hears the “home” end of several QSOs, he can send an apparently good report without ever having heard the signals of the DX station. So also on the SWL HPX Ladder; the chap who moves up the tree fast is either listening for a lot of hours from a good site with good gear and aerial, or he is claiming signals he hasn’t actually heard. Where we differ from the DX QSL Manager is that the Ladder appears regularly, and so we can sniff out the wrong ’un fairly easily. Usually he is so anxious to keep his score moving ahead that he fakes his claims to the point where he gives himself away. Usually he has brought the finger of suspicion on himself long before he needs to, for instance by claiming to have heard a DX signal from an expedition without realising that that particular DX expedition was delayed, or didn’t make it, or whatever.

The real, dedicated, SWL is a somewhat different animal. He may reach the top or near it, but his progress is very slow, and he will often comment about how long he had to struggle with the pile-up before he managed to find his man with certainty; but he will still be at the game, one way or another, years later, maybe after a break. The late Arthur Nielson was the last of the originals, in the sense that he had stayed with us all the way from the beginning.

On this theme of continuity, in an issue of SWM of some twenty years ago, appeared a list of equipment used by various named SWL’s and it was of great interest to this writer to note that, in coming across this issue in his search for something else, quite a high proportion of those listed were still known to be active, or to have been active within the last, say, couple of years. This is in very marked contrast to the other end of the spectrum — the chap who passes RAE and Morse, then buys his first receiver or transceiver, often only to drop right out after a year or so, particularly if he has TVI problems; the reason usually is an inability to work stations at a distance in the manner he has been told about (even Hancock was able to find out the weather in Tokyo!), and the disillusion that follows. In other words, the station is badly operated. The savvy SWL who works his way through to the ticket will have heard so much bad operating that he won’t follow suit — he grasps the idea that it’s the good operator who lifts the DX from under the noses of the bad ’uns, and he noticed how it is done while he was still an SWL.

Design

There are, in our sense, essentially two aspects: Active, implying the presence of active devices such as valves, transistors or ICs, and Passive with which we can lump such things as aerial tuning units, station wiring interconnections, and other such gadgetry, down to mains leads and plugs. Both are equally important. If the receiver howls its head off with no aerial connected, there isn’t much point in fitting a pre-amp or ATU — so both aspects are equally important. However, very often the nonce DX shies off any home-brew bits inside the shack even though he is happy enough to hang up a wire outside and drive an earth spike outside; and in all probability a bit of thought, and a bit of paper, followed by a bit of effort on the kitchen table (or workshop if you are that lucky!) would make the working of the station twice the pleasure.

As an example of what we mean, the Old Man has a boat (which he calls Short Waves). Now, with WARC ’79 in mind, he has been working out ways and means of stirring-up some interest and activity from the sort of places he visits, which are always more than a little out-of-the-way and hence can yield some interesting WAB squares for the gang to chase. We ran across him a couple of evenings ago, with pint pushed to one side, working out on the back of a cigarette-packet filched from the pub ashtray, ways and means of switching the engine electrical output at AC out to the nav-lights, or feeding them with DC, or feeding DC from the ship’s battery out to all the accessories, or charging the battery from the AC, the while keeping AC away from such as the fluorescent cabin lighting. Lots of little toggle switches in a die-east box, plus a couple of “chocolate-block” twelve-way connectors such as electricians use, about sums it up. Next we saw his ample butt as he dived into the pile of junk which constitutes the Junk Box; he came up with a rotary wafer switch having heavy wipers as all he had that was usable (he never buys anything save at club junk sales!). So — a re-design was in order, and a piece of paper was taken and a circuit sketched out. In rather less than an hour the business was at the cutting-of-metal stage; a stand for the Black & Decker drill, and one of the same firm’s “Workmate” benches was dug out, and — there it was!

Aerials

Need supports. A few words on this topic may be worth while, saving some unnecessary toil, and possibly an injury. Lots of people make lots of effort out of getting a mast up; for one thing, there is a tendency for too many people to get under each other’s feet, and for another they are all Chiefs and no Indians. Add to that an ill-prepared plan, and trouble stares you in the face. Sorry to mention ’KFE again, and his old boat, but we recall a covey of G3MWF plus G3KFE plus the junior-op of the latter giving up a mast-erecting exercise as too dangerous. When they were again together — lo! — that mast was stepped and rigged; the Old Feller had done it on his own. What’s more, his mast doesn’t run to a tabernacle at its foot, but we’ve seen him drop that mast, sails and all, to shoot a bridge, and re-step it on the far side in not much part of a minute and without loss of steerage way. The trick, believe it or no, is a ten-foot length of rope of fairly hefty section, plus another length which runs about 25 feet and is of much thinner stuff, plus
a few shackles of the ‘D’ and the carbine type; if you want to be economical, use galvanized ‘D’ shackles, but for preference all of them should be of the stainless-steel type. Again, the way to provide a fitting on the mast for the guys is to use a boat’s masthead fitting, to which you can attach your guys. No-one uses steel or stainless guys for a ham aerial these days, but it is as well to recall a few points about “rope” to avoid disappointments.

Firstly, nylon stretches up to 20% which is fine for resisting shock-loading when towing, but no use for guys. As for polypropylene, it doesn’t seem too resistant to chafe and in addition it tends to be slippery. What is needed is pre-stretched terylene in the ordinary three-strand configuration. The plaited ones feel nicer, which is why they are used on boats for sheets, but plaited multi-strand is a pig to splice. Which brings us to the next point. Any rope which is seriously bent or kinked will be crippled and therefore not to be trusted; crippling can occur when you take a rope round a sharp bend, so that half the rope is in tension and the rest in compression at the bend point. The result is that the rope is heated and fused at the stress areas, which gives the rope a rather odd feel in places (of stiffness greater than normal). Inspection will show you that one or more of the strands has turned into a lump of melted-and-cooled terylene at that point, and the rope is not now to be trusted in any situation where failure could be an embarrassment. So, the eye splice is the answer, and rather than a thimble worked in, a piece of plastic garden hose can be embodied by slipping the eye part through it before making the splice to the standing part — and at least five tucks of the splice are needed. While you don’t have to whip terylene ends (or any synthetic rope) but simply fuse the end to itself with a match or red-hot knife, if you are going to make an eye-splice then you must fuse each strand (or whip it), before you start splicing! We don’t expect many of you will want to know how to splice a rope, so for the odd exception we refer you to the nearest Boy Scout or sailing type! Meantime, before anyone thinks they’re reading Practical Chandlery, on to the letters!

Mail

So far, this edition of “SWL” has been rather discursive, largely because we have been sitting waiting for five days while a packet of mail delivered by first class (?) took its allotted standard time to stagger from Welwyn to your J. C. Rather comically, we had been on the phone on the day the stuff was posted, and noises on both sides were indicating things on the postal front were maybe looking up. Oh, well, hope on!

M. Law (Chesterfield) uses a Joystick with ATU, or a GM3FR shortened vertical at three metres high, which gear lifted him to 964 in HPX.

Another letter from K. Kyeor indicates that the lack of South America is a chronic problem in Brandon, with only one PY logged and one station from San Salvador. That seems to have taken any question of time out of it, leaving just the problem of whether it is the aerial or, as would seem possible, the site.

H. M. Graham (Harefield) starts out with a beef about the erratic appearance of SWM of late; we ourselves are more than a little browned-off by it all as, despite the printing situation being much improved, we still can’t rely on the posts. However with fingers crossed, the Editor reckons all should be well by the October issue — leaving us just the eternal problem of the efficiency of wholesale newsagents. But of course this is something over which, sadly, we have no control (a direct subscription neatly bypasses this particular snag from the reader’s point of view!). Turning to the bands, Maurice has found the summer doldrums quite a bind as far as 28 MHz goes, with very few W openings and lots of short skip. On the other hand, even to hearing short-hop stuff is an improvement on nothing! On 7 MHz, EJ4DI was the IRTS expedition to Aran, an island in Galway Bay.

P. L. Shakespeare (Fordness) does some philosophising on the W prefix system; but then he goes on to a very useful bit of news when he says that that HV2VO is known to have QSL-ed. That can’t be bad!

Next stop Worcester, where B. F. Hughes is battling with the problems of re-vamping his filing-system to cope with all the changes of late. Since he has some 1825 prefixes to sort through, he has a sizeable problem!

A very interesting letter from A. Cuthbert (Jarrow) details how he manages to remote-tune his receiver; a method which supersedes an earlier attempt involving nylon cord and bobbins fixed to skirting-boards. Now there is a tin-lid attached to the main tuning-control which is driven by a small DC motor. The motor in its turn is driven by way of a rectifier bridge and a variac from the mains, with the speaker leads brought from the receiver in the bedroom down to the hi-fi speaker by the chair downstairs. Next move is a counter to indicate frequency — a tricky one this, as first you have to mix the output of the oscillators in the receiver correctly so as to arrive at the frequency it is looking at, then isolate the signal so generated before feeding it down below in co-ax, to a counter; depending on co-ax loss and the length of the run, a stage or so of amplification may be in order before showing it to the counter. There isn’t any question of showing the received signal directly to the counter; what you do is, knowing that the crystal oscillator setting the band, the VFO permitting tuning, and the BFO inserting carrier, are all on the right spots to process the signal, take a whiff off each (in the

ANNUAL HPX LADDER

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<th>PREFIXES</th>
<th>SWL</th>
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<td>R. Miller (Cheilmsford)</td>
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<td>F. C. D. Barnes (Cardiff)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

200 Prefixes must have been heard for an entry to be made, all since January 1, 1979. See also HPX Rules.
The Short Wave Magazine, Volume XXXVII

**HPX Ladder**

*(All-Time Post War)*

<table>
<thead>
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<th>PHONE ONLY</th>
<th>PREFIXES</th>
<th>Phone Only</th>
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Minimum score for an entry: 500 for Phone; 200 for CW. Listings include only recent claims, and are in accordance with HPX Rules. A 'Nil' return is allowable, to hold a place.

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right order, mix together, and count the result which must be on the frequency you are tuned to.

From Chetnole, B. L. Henderson has sent a letter in which he lists prefixes enough to move him just out of the annual and into the All-Time at 501.

P. L. Spindler (Bradford) was 13 when last he wrote, when he lived in North London; trouble with the receiver and shortage of finance to repair it killed the interest off, or rather changed its direction into Hospital Broadcasting and thence into the broadcasting world. A couple of weeks before his letter, Paul decided to get an RTTY set-up going at home, so he went out and bought a Racial RA-17L. A turn round the dial to see what was changed and what the same (and of course the old Star SR-150 of twelve years ago didn't do as well as the RA-17 on the amateur bands). Result — he's hooked again! Fourteen days after the start, the first 324 prefixes have been heard, and the queries begin: in essence we accept as a Prefix anything that comes in accordance with the Rules. Doubtful ones, usually, are entered and noted with all relevant information, so we can decide what is good or bad, sometimes directly, sometimes after reference to Geoff Watts or one of the other DX Bulletins. We notice Paul fished up one U.S. station on 3.798 MHz, in the form of AD2J. This is fair enough, provided the station is operating within his own band allocations; in the States, Eighty goes right up to 4 MHz, and Forty to 7.3 MHz. On the other hand, they don't have 70 MHz; so the fair rule is to accept any amateur prefix heard operating legally and within the bands it has permission for — clearly a G operating 3.85 MHz would be ineligible. Pirates using amateur call signs also don't count, and of course other occupants of a shared band aren't amateurs anyway!

In answer to G. F. Green (Middlesbrough) we don't want to see the QSLs, and the first showing of the new Annual Table is always in May. For the latter, just think it out; the January "SWL" is put together well before Christmas, so it can't carry the final showing for the old year; this must appear in March, which means the first showing of the new year list is in the May issue. Anyway, George has taken the RAE so we expect his interest in being an SWL will be overtaken by an interest in operating!

R. Middleton (Bury St. Edmunds) has a FRG-7000, which he bought for retirement, having been interested in SWL since the fifties, with a progression from a 'Globe King', through Lafayette and Trio to the present. Contact has been made with E. W. Robinson, and they now work as a team on the listening, which is one of the better ways of getting the DX into the log.

On we go, to D. C. Casson (Earley), who was quite pleased to switch on the receiver and find 9M2RR without even tuning! Derek has become a member of RSGB, and is hoping, work permitting to develop his radio interest.

Next a most interesting letter from M. Ribton (Oxted) who remarks that the new QTH resulted in a question of new three-piece suite or new car — that one was resolved by the XYL, so Mike invites visitors to come in and sit on what might have been a new car! Still, there is still SWL, and the pleasure of watching daughter Julie finding her own interest in the hobby and setting up her own log; Dad soon gave her a "proper" book for the purpose, and she now appears in the list in her own right. Good for Julie! On a different tack, from the new place, reception is good of both the LO and SN repeaters, which means that one of them is being heard by means of the same effect which is noted with light (or knife-edge) diffraction, the light being bent downwards as a result of contact with the top of the hill, or the "knife-edge" — both being electro-magnetic waves.

L. Stockwell (Grays) has been sticking at it, and now has some 700 prefixes logged; he uses a Joystick and an HRO-MX.

B. Collinge (Enugu, Nigeria) sends a first entry for the Ladder and mentions that as at June 5, the only legal stations were 5N0NAS, 5N0AAM, 5N0AY, and 5N1AAE, the first-mentioned being ex-5N2NAS. In essence what has been done is to divide the country into call areas, as is done in some other countries, with the 0 area comprising Lagos state and Abuja the Federal capital, with the rest of the call areas using numbers 1 to 9.

F. C. D. Barnes (Cardiff) has misread the Rules a little, in that he has produced a list of all the stations heard, some 1048 in all; this leaves him, after the mis-hearings and the duplicates have been deleted, with a score of some 288 left to go into the Table. We cannot over-stress that an amateur call sign consists of two parts, namely the prefix, which defines nationality and, maybe, location within the country, and the call sign proper.

Others

Thanks to K. Linge, Willington; D. Taylor, Harborne; and D. Hill, Crawley for their lists, which have been taken in.

Finale

Which is where we give you your deadline for the November issue as September 20, addressed as always to your scribe, "SWL", SHORT WAVE MAGAZINE, 34 High Street, Welwyn, Herts, AL6 9EQ.
These two photographs show some of the results of 5 years dedicated collection by one man — C. H. Matthews of the Electrical Engineering Dept. of Edinburgh University. He conceived the idea of a "Museum of Communications" after rescuing a receiver he helped design from a Corporation dust-cart. The museum has examples of equipment and components of all kinds stretching back to 1890, and includes early radar gear and even one of the first 'pace-makers'. Housed in the King's Buildings of the University, the collection is open to the public on Wednesdays from 3.30 to 5.30 p.m.; clubs and groups can arrange special evening visits by telephoning Mr. Matthews, 031-667 1081 ext. 3273. We reckon this museum would be well worth a visit; and since it is not funded, donations of all kinds will be most welcome.
AN EASY IC MODULATOR

F. G. RAYER, T. ENG.(CEI), A. I. E. R. E., G3OGR

For low power or portable operation, AM has the advantage of low building cost, little complication, and simplicity. A single integrated circuit, with associated components, offers a particularly easy method of modulating a low power transmitter, and the circuit in Fig. 1 has been found to give excellent results, and employs the TBA810AS IC.

This IC has an audio output of about 7 watts maximum, and is here operated at about 4 watts maximum. It was found to provide enough gain so that a pre-amplifier was not necessary, when using the customary type of high output crystal microphone.

RF Section

This will be for the band or bands required, and may be VFO or crystal controlled in the usual way. Bands actually worked were 80m. and 10m. TR1 is the driver, and for 80m. L1 can be twenty-three turns of 24 swg wire on a $\frac{1}{2}$ in. dia. cored former, tapped at seven turns for the collector; the low priced BFY51 is suitable here. L2 is three turns, on L1; L3 is similar, tapped at six turns, and L4 is five turns, but may be modified to produce suitable coupling and loading of the PA TR2. For the LF bands, an audio type transistor with a high $f_T$, such as the BD139, is suitable for TR2.

The RF section will be adjusted in the usual way, and checked for output, etc. A 2-2w. 14v. MES bulb is suitable as a load for this purpose, and is about 80 ohm, when lit.

Modulator

The board identification in Fig. 1 is for the “Chekit” printed circuit amplifier, which is ready prepared with sink, and allows the IC to be used with a minimum of difficulty. K1 is the microphone input, and K2 the signal ground; the lead to K1 must of course be screened. On the other side, K3 is the positive supply line, K4 the audio output, and K5 the power supply ground.

To match the IC output to the PA in this circuit, a transformer ratio of 1:2 is sufficiently close. As audio output is more than required, some power is dissipated in R2/R3 (This permanent resistor load improves reproduction). At the same time, the resistors R2 and R3 are selected so that roughly one-third of the total secondary audio swing is applied to the driver TR1. This results in adequate modulation of the RF section, with excellent quality.

For other PA stages, the approximate modulating impedance can be calculated from the collector current and voltage, in the usual way, and the transformer ratio can be chosen so that a load of between 4 and 8 ohms will be presented to the IC.

The power unit ought to be able to supply peaks of 1A without voltage drop, but for battery running and slightly reduced power a very useful signal is obtainable with dry batteries.

Drive to TR2, and loading and tuning of L3, are adjusted for best output and modulation, as heard with the station receiver, or phones with a diode and loop coupled to the L4 circuit.

Table of Values

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<td>BD139</td>
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IC amplifier: “Chekits” 75-B
(Chekits Ltd., 56 Fortis Green Road, London N10 3HN).
VHF BANDS

NORMAN FITCH, G3FPK

Awards and Tables

INGEBRIGT Lunde, LA3WU, from Bergen in Norway is the first overseas reader to join the QTH Squares Century Club. Certificate No. 5, dated July 30, 1979, has been awarded to him for 2m operation. LA3WU is a callsign familiar to most DX-ers and it is regularly heard during Auroral and tropospheric openings. As might be expected of station at latitude 60° 24’ North, 55% of the squares in the initial 100 were worked via Ar mode, all but one on CW. Ingebritg is a keen MS operator and 27% of the squares listed were worked on this mode. Only 14% of the contacts were on tropo., the rest being E’s.

Our erratic publishing schedule this year, coupled with the continual postal delays has resulted in fewer entries in the Three Band Annual table than usual. Some of the “regulars” of previous years are missing but it is hoped they will send in their scores if they are active. G4DEZ had to start all over again following his move from Oxfordshire to Essex in mid-July.

As mentioned last month, it is proposed to delete those calls from the squares table whose owners have not reported this year. Since the 23 cm All-Time table was last published, there have been some additions so it is included this month. It is hoped to publish this table more regularly now.

Beacon Notes

GB3SU (ZN61a) on 70.695 MHz now boasts a new state-of-the-art giving 20 watts output and which replaces the old valve Tx which has been in use hitherto. On 2 m, the Ulster beacon GB3GI (X041j) is now on its new frequency of 144.945 MHz. The 3 cm beacon GB3LBH (AL31c) was taken out of service on July 10 until further notice. It will be recommissioned later from a new site.

Brian Bower, G3COJ, sent along his regular U.K. Beacon status list dated July from which it is noted that 2 m beacons GB3ANG and GB3LER; 70 cm beacon GB3SUT, 23 cm one GB31OW and 3 cm one GB31OW are all listed as “temporarily QRT”. Brian mentions hearing a new French 70 cm beacon recently on 432.83 MHz approx., sending, “FXIUHF BI21b report to FIKBS,” but he has no further news at present.

From the GB2RS News Bulletin of August 12, it was learned that the 2 m, 4 m and 6 m Gibraltar beacons, ZB2VHF, went QRT on August 1 for resiting and/or rebuilding.

Concerts

Result; The 144 MHz Portable Contest run on May 26/27 was won by the G4BPO team with 7952 points from 643 contacts. Second place went to GW8BHH, 7210 (624) and the GW6UQ team came third, 6642 (584). G3ZIG and G6UW were respectively fourth and fifth.

Coming events; The 11th BARTG VHF/UHF Contest is scheduled for 1800-2300 on Sept. 8 and the second leg is 0700-1200 on the 16th. This is for 144 and 432 MHz but no cross-band, repeater or satellite QSO’s. The weekend Sept: 8/9 sees the International ATV Activity Contest from 1800-1200 on 432 MHz, 1.3 and 10 GHz. The 144.75 MHz ‘phone calling QRG may be used to initiate QSO’s. Scoring for two-way QSO’s only at 2 pts/km on 432 MHz; 8 pts/km on 1.3 GHz and 16 pts/km on 10 GHz.

Sept. 16 from 0900-1700 is when the RSGB Region 1 Contest takes place on 70 MHz, 144 MHz, 432 MHz and 1.3 GHz. Entrants can choose any three from those four. This is a section affair comprising either multi-operator or single operator categories. Complicated scoring system too long to record here. Region 1 comprises Cheshire, Cumbria, Greater Manchester, the Isle of Man, Lancashire and Merseyside, by the way.

Sept. 22 from 1900-2300 sees the German AGCW CW Contest on 2 m. There are three classes; “A” = less 3½ watts output: “B” = less than 25 watts output and “C” more than 25 watts output. Exchanges to consist of RST, serial number, call and QTH locator, e.g. 579001/B EL25a. Complicated scoring system with multipliers. The final legs of the 10 GHz and Microwave Cumulative Contests are scheduled for Sept. 23 from 0900-2000, the latter being a 2.3 GHz affair.

The Satellite Scene

AMSAT’s Oscar 7 and 8 continue to function but 0-7’s half battery voltage is very low now so it is surprising its transponders work so well still. 0-8 crosses the Equator well ahead of the times printed in the AMSAT-UK calendar and the best way to get the latest information is to listen in on the 80m net on Sunday mornings from 1015 local time around 3780 kHz G3RWL in North London is net control and AMSAT-UK secretary Ron Broadbent, G3AAJ, is usually on, too.

Ron has supplied a Progress Report from the University of Surrey on UOSAT, the British Amateur Satellite Project, from which it seems that a launch opportunity will now occur in August, 1981. What the “bird” will not incorporate are transponders; instead there will be some interesting experimental packages including SS/Ti, a magnetometer, radiation detectors, HF band beacons on 7, 14, 21 and 28 MHz, synthesized speech telemetry, microcomputer control of the “housekeeping”, power command and TLM facilities, engineering/data beacons on 2 m and 70 cm, and 1.3/10 GHz beacons, if possible after WARC 1979. UOS was having difficulty in finding a suitable, second, full-time engineer to work on the project. Someone with practical ability was sought, details from Martin Sweeting, G3YJO, Dept. of Engineering, University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey GU2 5XH.

As far as can be ascertained, the two Russian satellites RS-1 and RS-2 will not be available to transpond amateur signals anymore, not that either was ever much use. It seems that RS-2 may be switched on to TLM mode when over Moscow, occasionally.
**Four Metres**

"A few lines re 70 MHz, for a plea for more activity on a sadly neglected band." That is how John Baker, GW3MHW (Dyfed), starts his letter. He has been on 4 m from various locations since 1960 and advises he is QRV again on SSB from his Dyfed QTH and on AM from the Call Book one in Powys. John hopes, "...we have seen the finish of B44 and radio taxi 'phones." He plans to try four 6-ele. "Quads stacked and phased in Dyfed; half wave ones at that. When in Dyfed, the band is 8 km NW of Tregaron which your scribe calculates as XM60d — and John proposes to put out a CQ call nightly calculates as XM60d — and John introduces the Telford club lad's foray into Wales with the Millenium "GT" prefix and a few others were heard the ZB2VHF beacon on July 6 at 1730 GMT. The Gibraltar beacon fading out at 1930. Syd Harden, G2AXI (Hants.), reports ZB2VHF on 70.262 MHz, at S9 on July 6 at 1730 GMT. The Gibraltar beacon fading out at 1930. GW3MHW copied it earlier that day. Syd made numerous A1 calls ZB2-wards on '262 and '200 but to no avail. NFD weekend gave G2AXI 19 new 1979 counties for the table and the Telford club lad's foray into Wales produced another four, thanks to GW3UKV/P. Frank Howe, G3FIJ, (Essex) used NFD to notch up 24 counties and worked GW3UKV/P in five Welsh ones between July 26 and 30.

Alan Scott, G4BYP, is now well installed in the new Cheshire QTH but at present is only using indoor aerials. A makeshift dipole was made for NFD resulting in 28 counties and four counties for the table. Recently, Ray Elliott, G4ERX, (Essex) has been concentrating on 4 m and stayed home for NFD weekend. The reward was 11 all-time new counties and one all-time new country towards the goal of his Senior RSGB award. In all, 52 stations were worked in rare counties such as Gwynedd, Durham and Somerset. Ray worked GW3UKV/P in all six counties they visited, and would welcome skeds with stations in Avon, Wilts., Cheshire, Lancs., Cleveland, GJ and any Scottish Region.

David Thorpe, G4FKI, (Essex) also heard the ZB2VHF beacon on July 6 on his 3-ele. "Yagi. Time was 1845 and it was S9-plus. "By pure luck" the 4 m transverter was finished on the eve of NFD. Operating portable from AL21a, Dave had 79 QSO's, the best being with GM3WOJ/P. Arthur Breese, GD2HDZ, used NFD weekend to good effect adding 17 new 1979 counties and GI to his band total. He was using the Millenium "GT" prefix but expresses surprise at receiving no requests for QSL's. During a weak Aurora on June 22, George Szymanski, GM4COK, (Edinburgh) worked G6WR in YO square, on CW.

**Two Metres**

"The joker has been on again in July using SVIAB's call on the 10th and 11th, so beware of reports from N.E. England on these dates," Thus advises s.w.l. Mike Allmark from Leeds, who then goes on to list some nice, genuine E's stations heard in the grand opening of June 28. He switched on at 1554 and promptly heard four 14's in FE and GE squares, 9H1CD (HV03e), three IT9's in GY and HX, 17HVP (1B74c) and YU2RQG (HE77h) until 1715. At
1934 the path to YU re-opened with stations in HE, HF and HG squares copied, plus YT9MI (ID 33f) and DD4DZ/YU2, the latter working an I4 and apparently unaware of the E's opening. Final fade-out was at 1500. On July 12, Mike reports good ducting via tropo, into the Bremen and Hamburg areas. From 2120 on the 17th, Icelandic TV on channels E3 and E4 was copied, the signals being quite strong and possibly propagated via Auroral E? On June 30, he noted E's reception of Norwegian Band 1 TV from Varanger (PD21f); Kantokieno (LD68h) and Hadsel (HB35e). All were very strong.

In a letter listing the Summer's events, G2AXI reports working his first Italian on 2 m in 19 years on May 29. The June 28 affair produced a contact with YT9MI. At 1630, a few seconds burst from an SP9 was heard and an LB2 likewise at 1720. Roger Thorn, G3CHN, (Devon) only worked three Spanish stations during their contest on Aug. 4/5; EE1E (YC); ED1EC0 (WD) and EA2BK (ZC). Note those new prefixes. Roger says that most EA's seem to be using vertical aerials and is sure that, if they turned them horizontal, many would be able to work into the U.K. quite often over Biscay.

Bob Lane, G4AWU, (S. Yorks.) was in on the E's event on June 28 and contacted 14GBZ (FE10f); 9H1CD; IT9ZGY; IT9PLT (HX77h); I7HVP; YY3ER (HG63d); YU2CMS (IG); YY3DJD (HF08b); YT9MI and YU2RQG. G4ERX worked EA1CR (XN32d) for his first EA on 2 m on June 20. Ray was the winner of the Barking club's 2 m contest on March 25 with 3535 pts, by the way.

Jon Dougherty, G4FUT, (Tyne & Wear) mentions an Ar event on June 22 when he worked SM4GGC (GT80c) at 1725, OY5NS (WW77f) 10 mins later and GM4GQJ (XN40d) at 1810. Ar signals faded out at 1827 and no Doppler shift was noted. Later, LA6HL mentioned that DM stations were working into UA3 in this one. Jon did not copy Ar signals from any beacons. He was in on the Ar of July 26/27 which started at 2335 with LA3WU (CU47a) and ended at 0200. This produced four LA's, eight SM's and a PA. The only beacon positively identified was SK4MP1 but there was a constant, unkeyed carrier on 144.134 MHz. Now get this! Some weeks ago a couple of sea gulls went into "an amorous embrace" on the driven element of Jon's 6-ele. Quad and bent it so badly that he has now replaced the thing by two 9-ele. Yagis at 35 ft. The Quad was tilted at 10° elevation which enabled G4FUT to work the "higher" Auroras when others could not hear any Ar signals. Jon suggests tilting a beam is beneficial anyway as it enables one's signal to get into a tropo duct that much sooner, thus suffering less attenuation on the way into it. He plans to evaluate the performance of the two stacked Yagis in this respect.
Bob Nash, G4GEE, (Coventry) has missed most of the activity this year but did work some useful DX in the NFD weekend, noting consistently good signals from GM from XO, YP and YQ squares, plus G4AAAX/P in Northumberland for an all-time “first” with the county. John Cleaton, G4GHA, (Dorset) now has a Northumberland for and YQ squares, plus G4AAX/P in good signals from GM from XO, YP NFD weekend, but did work some useful DX in the missed most of the activity this year another country. June 28 was a notable day for new correspondent Brian Osborne, G4HWU, (Blackpool) for a confirmed contact with YU3ER during the E’s opening. This was near the end, at 1946. Brian was using a Trio TR-7010 at 8 watts to a loft-mounted, home-made 6-ele. ZL-Special, 25 ft. a.g.l.

Ken Osborne from Bistol, now G4IGO (ex-G8KSS) and his first QSO with the new call was on May 21 with YU4VIP (JD12c). On June 28, in about 45 mins he worked six IT9’s, 9H1CD, 9H1CE and YU2RSD (HF64c) up to 1514. At 1858, YU2RQG and at 1943 HG1YA (IH63b) were worked with L22CBI, OE6BGG (HH78b) and a couple more YU’s heard in the last phase. Main inspiration for Ken’s getting the G4 licence was to get in on CW MS.

Graham Taylor, G8HVY, (Dorset) was another reader who took full advantage of the June 28 E’s working no less than 18 Sicilian stations, plus five 9H1’s. Other successes included Capri stations IC8EGO and ‘EJG (HA); 18CYF (IV); YT9MI; OK2PMG (11); IS0PDQ (EZ) and F01HC/FC (EB). Dave Gregory, G8JDX, (Plymouth) sent in E’s lists from May 21 to date and remarks upon the very selective nature of E’s reception whereby stations only 25 kms away are working stuff he cannot hear and vice versa. The June 28 event ended at 1939 after hearing a couple of HG stations. However, Dave reports hearing two 10’s having a local natter at 2146. He writes:— “They heard me, paused, then continued, unbelieving!” He makes two interesting observations; first, his take-off to the southeast is extremely poor but nevertheless, he gets strong reception of E’s signals suggesting that these come in “from above.” Good news for valley dwellers! Second, during all E’s openings, local stations within a 50 kms radius drop right down into the noise returning to normal at the end of the opening.

Chris Baker, G8JGK, (Essex) has added the “wet” square BN to his total thanks to PA0UY/A (BN80d) on a gas platform. The QSO was on June 3 on 145.55 MHz FM. Operator Hermann runs 10 watts to a 5-ele. aerial at 40 metres a.s.l. On SSB, Chris now uses a Yaesu FT-101 driving a Magnun 2 transverter to a 6-ele. Quad, plus G3LLL speech clipper. Paul Broadhurst, G8LGL, (Avon) is away from home much of the time so has missed most of the E’s affairs apart from the latter end of the June 28 event when, over a three minute period from 1942, he contacted YU1QEO (KF77a); YU1BCX (KF44f); HG8CH and HG1YA (IH63b). Earlier, on June 18/19, he worked some nice DX down the west coast of France, plus EA1CR in XD.

Ian Harwood, G8LHT, (S. Yorks.) is another who mentions the idiot in the area “borrowing” DX calls during E’s openings, so is not yet counting a QSO with SV1AB. He also does a lot of TV DX-ing on Band 1 and has seen pictures this year from CT, HB, 1, HG, LA, OE, OK, SM, TF, UA, YO and YU and writes: “... at least I know none of these are fakes!” George Gullis, G8MFJ, (Wilt5.) when sending in his latest squares totals, mentions he now runs a Mizuho SB-2m into a Nag 144XL amplifier and 9-ele. Yagi.

GD2HDZ is delighted not to have missed the E’s of June 28. The first station heard was a 9H1 whom Arthur called without switching on the PA HT. “Not surprisingly he did not come back to me!” he writes. Unfortunately the Maltese has not found again but Arthur did work three YU’s and three Italians, including an IT9. Geoff Brown, G4JCD, continues to pile up a big squares score. During the June 28 E’s fun he worked five new ones, IT9XIX (HX16j); IT9AJH (HY68c); F0HI/FC (EB14c); YU1NIA (KF77a) and HG8QB (KG16g) and is claiming the FC and HG as “firsts” for Jersey. NFD yielded E11AA/P in WN and E12VQL in VL, while July 28 brought F1AVG/P in BC21c. Phil Johnson, G86KNV, also worked the FC on June 28, plus 12 IT9’s, 3 9H1’s, and 4 I’s. During NFD, Phil worked portables in WN, WO and XO squares, “... and all the usual stations.”

GM4COK has been busy on MS and during July George completed skeds with SM2BYC (M2); YU3UAN (GF); DK5RQ (GI); YU3TCD (GF); I6WJB (HC); SM2AZH (KY); DK2DO (EK); PE0IPP (CN); 13LGP (GF) and OH3AWH (LV). The Ar of July 27 returned eight SM’s, one German and one Dutch station. The SM’s peaked at QTF 340° and the following beacons were heard: DL0PR, GB3’s CTC, GI, NEE and VHF and SK4MPI. In the June 28 E’s George connected with 15LOO and ‘MZY (FD); 10CEP and ZM2 (GB); 1W0AIO (GB) and YT9MI.

Some interesting QSO’s came the way of your scriber in the past four weeks with E12CA/P (WN69b) on July 11 and GM8AGU/P in X018c, XQ80e and XQ62h. On the 23rd, GU5CXM (alias DF3XH) was worked
in Sark which is rather a rarity these days on 2 m SSB. The Telford group, GW8JZH/P provided the missing 1979 county of West Glamorgan on the 29th. Another German visitor, DF1ZE, was worked on CW on the 28th as GW5CZJ/P from XM square. On the 27th and 28th, conditions down western France were quite good with stations in the D and C squares coming through. On Aug. 8, Eric Grosssmith was worked as GM3WOH/P on Ilay (WP301) and later on that evening, G5DA (alias ON6UG) in the Scillies (WJ).

**Seventy Centimetres**

The GB2RS news bulletin on July 29 carried news of a 2550 miles QSO between WB6NNT in California and KH6HME in Hawaii, a new World record QRB for this mode.

During NFD weekend, Mike Allmark heard some good DX, such as GJ4JFCD/P and many GW and GM portables. He heard GM3AGU/P from most all the regions and squares activated. On July 12 Mike copied DC1HV (FN31d); DC9DX (FN53f); DB2BZ (EM04a); SM6HYG (FS58f); DB2BF (EN) and DC1XC (FN31a). A Swedish TV station on Ch. 43 at Karlstad was also seen, a QRB of 1100 kms.

For G2AXI, NFD provided 15 more 1979 counties plus GJ. It enabled G3UJ to add five plus one, too, with GW8FSV/P in Gwent on the 26th for good measure. G4FKI now has 10 watts of SSB on the band so should improve his present score soon. G8LGL has been QRV since April with 400 watts output from a pair of 4CX250B's in a cavity amplifier. The present aerial is an 18-ele. Parabeam with something more gainsy in mind. On July 7, Paul worked F6CTT (ZH04j) who was using sixteen 21-ele. Yagis! G8LGL complains of the low level of activity outside of contests and wonders where everybody gets to. He would be pleased to make skeds with anyone on the band.

GD2HDZ managed eight counties plus GM in NFD but had not even heard a single continental on 70 cms. For G141CD, NFD weekend brought another 8 squares in G and PA. Later in the month, Geoff added AI, BC, BE and ZC, the last being F6CIS/M, to bring the band total to 47.

**Gigahertz Bands**

G4ERX's main 23 cm activity has been —/P from Dartmoor with the Hadrabs Contest Group, from whence 12 counties and 3 countries have been worked. The group will be there again for the October contest with high power and four Quad Loop aerials: Devon seekers please note! As they can copy neither CW nor SSB. He mentions the UB5's, etc., as they can copy 20 watts to an HB9CV aerial. On the MS topic, Eddi advises against the use of very narrow beamwidth aerial arrays which are why he uses a five-eighths wavelength whip aerial! EA8AK was the only one using SSB over the 2440 kms path to RO square.

Fausto Minardi, 14EAT, (FE60e) is now QRV only on 2 m and reckon he is the only amateur to have worked all types of propagation; i.e. tropo, E's, Ar, MS, EME and TEP/FAI. He intriguingly mentions: "We have also discovered a new type of VHF propagation; it seems to depend upon the E's phenomenon but with a different characteristic."

Writing about the ZS3B QSO, Fausto received the ZS3B beacon on 144.120 MHz on March 30 from 1840 to 1905. "...very strong, about S3/4 without QSB. The signal was absolutely the same as an Auroral one." Unfortunately, ZS3B was not QSV so no QSO took place. At 1850 GMT on March 31, 14EAT again copied the beacon, called ZS3B on 10 metres, then ZS3B immediately copied Fausto's report to him of RST 444. However, when 14EAT listened for the ZS, the signal was going down and he only copied "42" so they did not feel that a proper QSO had been made. However, subsequent correspondence with other TEP folk, e.g. 5B4AZ, 5B4VR, ZE2JV, has revealed that, because signals are usually very Ar, they do not bother to send a tone report but use a special TEP reporting system: T1, meaning 366 THE SHORT WAVE MAGAZINE September, 1979
very weak, partial copy; T2 denoting weak copy but all received and T3 confirming good signal with easy copy. Therefore, Nik Kyriazis, 5B4AZ, says it was a QSO by their standards so Fausto and ZS3B should claim a new world record for TEP of 7700 kms on 144 MHz. Your scribe fully agrees, so this brings 14EAT to 51 countries on the band.

Fausto makes the point that this type of TEP is a sunset related event so it is worth mentioning that the sunset for a possible G or F path to ZS3 would come about 11/2 hours later.

Type of TEP is a sunset related event.

51 countries on the band.

7700 kms on 144 MHz. Your scribe

5B4AZ, says it was a QSO by their

very weak, partial copy; T2 denoting
XA, XB, ZB and ZC, plus UB5JIN
working 6 EA's on SSB in AB, BB and
I4EAT operated from 1355 to 1610
fully agrees, so this brings I4EAT to

Volume XXXVII
THE SHORT WAVE MAGAZINE
34 High Street, WELWYN, HERTS., AL6 9EQ.

This space is for the publication of the addresses of holders of new callsigns, or changes of address, in EI, G, GC, GD, GI, GM and GW of stations not already listed. All addresses published here will appear in the U.K. section of the American "CALL BOOK" in preparation. Please write clearly and address on a separate slip to QTH Section. Be sure to give correct County designation and post-code. In the case of direct subscribers needing Change of Address, please state for card index adjustment. Address items for this space to: "New QTH Page", SHORT WAVE MAGAZINE, 34 HIGH STREET, WELWYN, HERTS., AL6 9EQ.

E14DM, M. F. Fogarty, 167 Battery Heights, Athlone, Co. Westmeath.
G3DKO, J. W. Stevenson, 52 Trulock Court, Tottonham, London N170PE.
G3IOU, G. W. Allen, 61 Southwood Avenue, Coombe Dingle, Bristol BS2 9QN.
GW3NNY, W. A. F. Davidson. pse QSL via GM3NNY.
G4HLJ, R. C. Woolley (ex-G8LYZ), 29 Belle Vue Road, Ashbourne, Derbyshire DE6 1AT.
G4HSW, F. Le Queune, Brookhill House, Prince's Tower Road, St. Saviour.
G4GRW, R. J. Owen (ex-GW8AWR), Ynys Dawel, Solva, Haverfordwest, Dyfed SA62 6UA. (Tel: Solva 491.)
G4HZN, T. Lockwood (ex-G8CUI), 8 St. Nicholas Road, Thorne, Doncaster, South Yorkshire DN9 9LG.
G4IAQ, Mrs. Judith Brooks, 28 Avon Vale Road, Loughborough, Leics. LE11 2AA. (Tel; Loughborough 217655.)
G4IJAR, D. R. Brooks, 28 Avon Vale Road, Loughborough, Leics. LE11 2AA. (Tel; Loughborough 217655.)
G4IBD, K. A. Fillmore, 26 Mosside Road, Derraghy, Dunmurry, Belfast BT17 9HQ. (Tel; Belfast 621449.)
G4ICC, M. J. Gater (ex-G8XOB), 268 Main Road, New Duston, Northampton NN5 6PF. (Tel; Northampton 5260L.)
G4FB, G. T. Hinson, 72 Sandy Lane, Chesh, Summer SM2 7EP.
G4IGY, G. L. Southwell (ex-G8PPY), Mill House, Atwick Road, Hornsea, North Humberside HU18 1DZ. (Tel: 0462-78473.)
G4JHA, E. R. Robson (ex-G8DCAF), 13 King Edward Park, Onchan.
G4JIBB, J. Whitmore, "Gilon Darragh", Ballacurri Road, Grebuca, St. John's.
G4JLB, L. R. Funnex (ex-G8DNZT), "Bryrkek", Wyndham Road, Ramsey.
G4JHF, E. Fielding (ex-G8MIZM), "The Hawthorns", 12 Moorland Avenue, Bagesdale, Rochdale, Greater Manchester OL1 5XS. (Tel; Rochdale 0708-49887.)
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G8PQN, 2010 Sea Lane, Ferring, West Sussex BN12 5JB.
G8RTM, D. Patton, "Innisfree", 33-C Carr Road, Deepcar, Sheffield S30 5QG. (Tel: 0274-843435.)
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GW8BSN, J. T. Kemp, "Poldhu", 25 Delfordd, Rhos, Pontardawe, Swansea, West Glamorgan SA3 8EP.
G8SSD, A. A. Austin, 15 Brockholme Road, Darlington, Lanes. L18 4QD.
G8SEP, L. B. Bailey, 2 Brownden Close, Nunthorpe, Middlesbrough, Cleveland TS5 0LY. (Tel: 0642-313109.)
G8GJ3, B. Fashley (ex-G6FJ), 15 Annesley Road, Greenhill, Sathaway, South Yorkshire S875B. (Tel: 0742-740185.)
G8SH, N. M. Lister, 80 Sarum Hill, Basingstoke, Hants. RG21 1ST. (Tel: 0256-67338.)
G8BY9, R. J. Marrin, 4 East Elloe Avenue, Holbeach, Spalding, Lincs. PE12 7NB.
G8SOR, S. P. Richardson, 52 Salterns Lane, Hayling Island, Hants. PO11 9PJ. (Tel: 070-16-3504.)

Change of Address
E14BY, T. F. Campbell Davis, The Manse, College Road, Sligo. pse QSL via G3YMM.
G2BZ, Q. R. Q. Marris, Flat 2, 14 Grange Park, Ealing, London W3 3PL.
G2HIX, G. G. P. Holden, "Brook Lodge", 2 Westbrooke Drive, Chesterfield.
G3H, J. R. S. Coulson, 30 Berkeley Drive, Hornchurch, Essex RM11 3PZ.
G3 KDQ, J. C. D. Brock, 147 Wollaton Vale, Wollaston, Nottingham. (Tel: Nottingh 285254.)
G3MBC, D. Nichols, 15 Clober Road, Milngavie, Glasgow.
G3YMM, T. F. Campbell Davis, 9 Cloister Road, North Acton, London W3 0DE.
G3NKW, H. White, 16 Turnberry Close, Sleaford, Lincolnshire, SA8 3EP. (Tel: Lymn 6472.)
G3TYJ, A. S. Carpenter, "Alola", Adderwell Close, Frome, Somerset BA11 1NW.
G3UCV, R. C. Cartwright, 124 Pendas Way, Leeds LS15 8HP.
G4BEZ, J. Phillipson, 4 Holmefield, Wel¬lington, Somerset TA21 9AJ.
G4BXL, F. Day, "Jean Villa", Shop Lane, Goucleby, Louth, Lincs. LN11 9UW. (Tel: Stiegel 74.)
G4DVH, J. Barnes, 6 Cross Moor, Swarthmoor, Ulverston, Cumbria LA12 9RT. (Tel: 0229-34466.)
G4GHZ, M. Dixon, 6 Billingmead Square, Beige, Northolt, Middlesex.
G4CXM, R. C. Corr, 15 Waterdell Lane, Worsley, Manchester M28 7RH.
G4GXM, R. J. Owen, 75 Merseybank Avenue, Athlone, Co. Westmeath.
G4GHJ, R. J. Owen, "Gilon Darragh", Ballacurri Road, Grebuca, St. John's.
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- The SRX-30 represents a new step forward for the keen shortwave listener or the radio amateur who needs to tune frequencies outside the amateur bands. In the past, the performance of general coverage receivers has been limited by the difficulty inherent in setting to a known frequency — OK, so you know that Radio Peking is on 8547 KHz but how do you set the receiver dial? The SRX-30, due to application of new technology, solves the problem by utilizing a drift cancelling loop system converting to a very high (40 MHz) first IF so as to remove image interference problems. This is followed by a stable VFO controlled tunable second IF with excellent reset accuracy. The frequency range covered by the SRX-30 is 500 MHz in thirty bands, each 1 MHz wide. If you wish to tune say 14250 KHz, simply set the KHz dial to 250 and there you are, no fuss, no twiddling, no need to use calibrators etc. (remember the drift cancelling system). The SRX-30 is housed in a rugged metal case and operates from 240 V Ac mains or 12 V dc supply. Reception modes are USB/LSB/AM/CW to cater for all HF operation and the receiver is equally at home on VHF using an external converter. This receiver combines small size, accurate readout, ease of use, all mode operation, mains/battery power supply and excellent performance at a remarkably low price. £178 inc. VAT.

**THE FRG-7**
- The FRG-7 is a precision-built all-purpose communications receiver, featuring all solid state construction for long life and high performance. Utilizing the Wadley Loop drift cancellation system, in conjunction with a triple conversion superheterodyne circuit, the FRG-7 boasts high sensitivity along with excellent stability. It provides broadcast listeners with such features as a 3 position tone selector, an RF attenuator and an automatic noise suppression circuit. For many years of satisfying reception, the FRG-7 is the receiver for you. £215 inc. VAT.

**THE FRG-7000**
- Computer technology and convenience features are brought together in the FRG-7000; a digital-display general coverage receiver for the discriminating SWL. The digital clock and timer, controlled by a CPU (Central Processing Unit) chip, will read out both local and GMT time, and will control peripheral station equipment such as a tape recorder, improved SSB selectivity, ease of operation, and rugged construction are yours with the new FRG-7000 from Yaesu. £376 inc. VAT.

**THE R820**
- The ultimate in receiver design. Tri-R820. With more features than ever before available in a ham band receiver. This triple-conversion (8.83 MHz, 455 KHz and 50 KHz IF) receiver, covering all amateur bands from 160 through 10 metres, as well as several short wave broadcast bands, features digital and analogue frequency readouts, notch filter, IF shift, variable band width tuning, sharp IF filters, noise blanker, stepped RF attenuator, 25 KHz calibrator, and many other features providing more operating conveniences than any other ham band receiver. £790 inc. VAT.

### VHF RECEIVERS

**THE SR9**
- 2 Metre or Marine versions. The SR9 represents the finest value for money in FM monitor receivers. It is available in two versions for the 2 metre amateur band or the marine FM band. It gives fully tunable coverage of either band and has the facility for setting up to 11 fixed crystal controlled channels to allow continuous tuning of important services such as weather reports, harbour movement, etc... The SR9 also incorporates the unique facility of fully tunable operation over the entire VHF/FM marine range 156-162 MHz so that you can cover all activity, wherever you may be. The crystals used in the SR9 are to the same specification as the already established SR9 12 channel receiver. The SR9 is self-contained, even including loudspeaker and requires 12 V dc to operate. It can be used at home with a suitable PSU or mounted in the car or boat using the supplied mounting brackets. Case size is a mere 52 x 11 x 6 so it will fit almost anywhere. £87 inc. VAT. Fitted 3 Channels.

**THE SR11**
- Marine only. The SR11 is the latest VHF/FM monitor receiver from the Daiwa range of top quality equipment, and combines in one small package everything that the marine operator could want. Featuring automatic scanning of up to six crystal controlled channels to allow continuous monitoring of important services such as weather reports, harbour movement, etc... the SR11 also incorporates the unique facility of fully tunable operation over the entire VHF/FM marine range 156-162 MHz so that you can cover all activity, wherever you may be. The crystals used in the SR11 are to the same specification as the already established SR9 12 channel receiver. The SR11 is self-contained, even including loudspeaker and requires 12 V dc to operate. It can be used at home with a suitable PSU or mounted in the car or boat using the supplied mounting brackets. Case size is a mere 52 x 11 x 6 so it will fit almost anywhere. £97 inc. VAT. Fitted 6 Channels.

**THE TM568**
- 2 metre or Marine versions. The TM568 VHF monitor is a high quality design in a compact highly portable unit. It can be used either at home using its own built-in 230 V AC supply, or in the car operating from 12 V DC. It has 12 switched channels plus an additional 4 auto scan channels. This feature enables it to be programmed for up to 4 channels of the users choice that are continually scanned for signals. Immediately a signal appears the receiver locks on to it leaving the operators hands free, an important factor when used under mobile conditions. It is also possible to lock out any of the scanned channels if you wish to skip a frequency which is in use. It has a built-in speaker with 1.5 W RMS to give adequate signal in the noisiest environment. It comes complete at this price with mounting brackets, hardware spare fuse, AC and DC power leads and is fitted with 10 of the most popular channels. 2m £106, Marine £116 inc. VAT. Fitted 10 Channels.

**THE AMR217B**
- 2 Metre or Marine versions. The AMR217B VHF FM monitor is an outstanding receiver for either the marine or amateur band. It is available in two versions for the 2 metre amateur band or VHF marine band. It has an 8 channel scanning facility with channel lock out and skip facilities and can also be fitted with up to 10 additional pre-set channels. It is extremely sensitive and completely self-contained with built-in speaker, mains power supply and provision for external 12 V DC supply. £121 inc. VAT. Fitted 8 Channels.

**THE AP12**
- Aircraft Band. The AP12 is a 12-channel crystal controlled air band monitor receiver covering a frequency range from 108 to 136 MHz. It uses a micro-computer which automatically tunes the RF, oscillator and mixer stages for peak performance on the selected frequency. You can therefore install crystals for any frequency in the entire band without any drop in performance. It is a handy-package size with built-in telescopic whip aerial, and comes complete with rechargeable batteries and charger. £119 inc. VAT.

### Microwave modules converters

- Microwave modules converters to extend the range of your HF receiver to cover VHF and UHF Amateur Bands.

---

**ABOUT BREDHURST**

Unlike some of our larger competitors, we do not import any one line of equipment and therefore we do not make a larger profit by selling a particular manufacturer’s product in preference to any others. Consequently we have no axe to grind when recommending to you a rig that we feel, after a discussion of your particular requirements, will suit you best. If you would like to discuss your Amateur Radio requirements with us from antenna insulators to complete stations, please drop in or call us. We can part-exchange equipment or purchase your good condition gear for cash. We normally have a selection of secondhand equipment in stock which changes almost daily. If you are looking for a particular item, call us and we will keep your name on record and call you if one comes in. We have full demonstration and of course service facilities. We can also sell your equipment for you on commission.

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**2M TX & RX CRYSTAL AVAILABILITY AND PRICE CHART**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUTPUT FREQUENCY</th>
<th>CRYSTAL FREQUENCY RANGE</th>
<th>USE (Tx or Rx) and HOLDER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>144-4 (433-2)</td>
<td>6 MHz-THX-HC6/U</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>144-480</td>
<td>8 MHz-THX-HC6/U</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>144-485</td>
<td>8 MHz-THX-HC6/U</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>144-485</td>
<td>10 MHz-THX-HC6/U</td>
<td>e</td>
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<tr>
<td>144-485</td>
<td>12 MHz-THX-HC6/U</td>
<td>e</td>
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<tr>
<td>144-485</td>
<td>18 MHz-THX-HC6/U</td>
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<tr>
<td>144-485</td>
<td>24 MHz-THX-HC6/U</td>
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<td>800 MHz-THX-HC6/U</td>
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<tr>
<td>144-485</td>
<td>900 MHz-THX-HC6/U</td>
<td>e</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**PRICES:** (a) £1.95 (£2.19); (b) £2.32 (£2.61); (c) £3.80 (£3.15); (d) and (e) £3.92 (£4.41).

**AVAILABILITY:** (a), (b), (c), and (d) stock items, normally available by return on order over 500 items in stock. (e) for order of 10,000 items but it is quite possible we could be able to supply from stock.

**ORDERING:** When ordering please quote (1) Channel; (2) Crystal frequency; (3) Holder; (4) Circuit conditions (lead in pl). If you cannot give these, please give make and model of equipment and channel or output frequency required and we will advise if we have stocks.

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We can supply crystals for YAESU (FT2F, FT2 Auto, FT224), most of the ICOM range and the TRIO-KENWOOD range. We can also supply from stock crystals for the HEATHKIT HW202 and HW17A.

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**4M. CRYSTALS FOR 70-26 MHZ—HC6/U**

TX: 7-8725 Mhz and RX: 26.668 MHz £2.12 (£2.61).

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20 to 299 MHz £6.05 (61.48)
100 to 299 MHz £6.05 (61.48)
30 to 999 MHz £6.15 (61.75)
150 to 499 MHz £6.15 (61.75)
600 to 999 MHz £6.15 (61.75)
1000 to 1999 MHz £6.15 (61.75)

B Mid frequency fundamentals in HC6/u, HC113/u or HC25/u
Ad. tol. ±20ppm. Temp. tol. ±30ppm. 0 to +70°C
100 to 999 kHz £1.86 (2.04)
500 to 999 kHz £1.86 (2.04)

C High frequency overtones in HC6/u, HC113/u or HC25/u
Ad. tol. ±20ppm. Temp. tol. ±30ppm. 0 to +70°C
10 MHz £2.00 (2.18)
100 MHz £2.00 (2.18)

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EDDYSTONE EB35 Receiver</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>£100.00 (£3.00)</td>
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<tr>
<td>EDDYSTONE 830/7 Receiver</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>P.O.A.</td>
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<tr>
<td>EDDYSTONE 9505 Receiver</td>
<td>230-870 MHz, AM/FM</td>
<td>P.O.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YAESU MUSEN FRG7 Digital, fitted 2m Conv.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>£200.00 (£4.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.E.C. RC410R Receiver</td>
<td>2-31 MHz</td>
<td>P.O.A.</td>
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<tr>
<td>G.E.C. RC411R Receiver</td>
<td>15-30 MHz</td>
<td>P.O.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRIO TS-310 Transceiver</td>
<td>PSU &amp; Ext. V.F.O.</td>
<td>£250.00 (£6.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRIO TR2200GX 2mt. Transceiver</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>£125.00 (£2.00)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<tr>
<td>DM2</td>
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<tr>
<td>PDM35</td>
<td>£15-95 (65p)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mains adaptor for either model</td>
<td>£3-00 (70p)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrying case for DM2</td>
<td>£5-00 (70p)</td>
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**YAESU MUSEN FRG7 Receiver in stock**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price</th>
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<tr>
<td>£187-00 (£1-00)</td>
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**YAESU MUSEN FRG7 Digital in stock**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Price</th>
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<tr>
<td>£238-00 (£3-00)</td>
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**YAESU MUSEN 7000 Receiver**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Price</th>
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<tr>
<td>£214-00 (£4-00)</td>
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</table>

In present conditions we regret that all prices are subject to alteration without notice.

**NOTE.** 15% VAT must be added to TOTAL PRICE

Including carriage and packing.

This applies to NEW or USED equipment.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
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<tr>
<td>KW103</td>
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<tr>
<td>KW107</td>
<td>£118-00 (£1-50)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KW Antenna Switch</td>
<td>£10-00 (£1-00)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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