welcome to Donington
In 1971, following two or three years with no national amateur radio shows, a group of concerned dealers got their heads together and formed an association with the sole aim of putting on a really representative amateur radio exhibition in the Midlands. The result was the formation of the A.R.R.A. and the first National Amateur Radio Exhibition at the Granby Halls in Leicester.

Everyone now knows that the show went from strength to strength over the years, but in our tenth year it is obvious from comments received from visitors to the show that serious drawbacks arose as the attendance figures increased.

You will remember with horror, the state of Granby Halls at last year's show. No one could be content with such a place and we are delighted to tell you that the show has been moved this year to a superb new site at Castle Donington. All the problems of Leicester have been overcome by the move, and you will no doubt see the wisdom and necessity for leaving Granby Halls behind us.

how to get there
Access to Donington is easy. Simply leave the M1 motorway at exit 24 (East Midlands Airport) and follow the signs to Donington Park. You need only travel about a mile and a half along quiet country roads; quite a contrast to fighting with Leicester city centre traffic.

parking
Parking: You remember the parking in Leicester? At Donington Park there are 2½ acres of free parking right at the exhibition hall entrance. Say no more.

facilities
Cleanliness. The main complaint by visitors and exhibitors alike. When you pass through the plate glass doors, cross the carpeted entrance hall and enter the well lit, clear, warm halls at Donington, you will be amazed at the difference. Facilities in general. Clean toilets and a well staffed permanent restaurant will be quite a change from Leicester, where you needed wellington boots before you dared venture into the toilets.

for you
At Donington, all the main dealers and importers will be putting on an even bigger and better display of all the best for the Radio Amateur and Enthusiast. The only complaint is likely to be from wives and girl friends who may miss the stands selling dolls, balloons and souvenirs. The A.R.R.A. felt that these stands were not in keeping with Amateur Radio and, accordingly, have not allocated them space.

plus
Add to all this the fact that since the new exhibition is taking place at the home of the Donington Motor Museum, and the entrance charge also includes entry to the Museum, you have full and free access to the one of the finest collections of historic motoring in the country.

NOTE CERTAIN DEALERS WILL BE REFUNDING ADMISSION COSTS ON SALES OVER £30.00

THE AMATEUR RADIO RETAILERS ASSOCIATION

THIS YEAR AT

DONINGTON PARK

HOME OF THE DONNINGTON MOTOR MUSEUM

THURSDAY 29TH OCTOBER
FRIDAY 30TH OCTOBER
SATURDAY 31ST OCTOBER

Open from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Admission £1.00
(PARTIES OF 15 OR OVER 80p/PERSON)
Includes admission to the motor museum

NOT AT LEICESTER

THIS YEAR AT

DONINGTON
THE SHORT WAVE MAGAZINE

September, 1981

TRIO pacesetter in amateur radio

TS830S V.B.T., notch, IF shift, wide dynamic range

The TS-830S has every conceivable operating feature built-in for 160-10 metres (including the three new bands). It combines a high dynamic range with variable bandwidth tuning (VBT). IF shift, and IF notch filters, as well as very sharp filters in the 455kHz second IF. Its optional VFO-230 remote digital VFO provides five memories.

TS-830S FEATURES:
- LSB, USB and CW on 160-10 metres, including the new 10, 18, and 24MHz bands. Receives WWV.
- Built-in speech processor.
- Narrow and wide filter switching.
- Noise blanker threshold level control.
- At 230 antenna tuner/antenna switch, 160-10 metres, including three new bands.
- SSB monitor circuit to check transmitted audio quality.
- RIT (receiver incremental tuning) and XIT (transmitter incremental tuning).
- Noise blanker threshold level control.

Optional Accessories:
- SP-230 external speaker with selectable audio filters.
- VFO-230 external digital VFO with 20Hz steps, five memories, digital display.
- AT 230 antenna tuner/antenna switch, 160-10 metres, including three new bands.
- VFOs for TS 830S, TS 130 Series, and TS 120S are compatible with all three series of transceivers.

TS-830S £726.57 inc VAT. Carriage £4.50.

TS530S building on proven success

The all new TS530S is firmly based on the reputation of the TS520 series and incorporates many of the features of the superb TS830S. Included are the three new bands and, of course, the rig has both digital and analogue frequency readout. Also available for the TS530S is a complete range of matching station accessories, the SP230 speaker, the VFO240 and, of course, the AT230 antenna tuning unit.

TS530S features:
- Single conversion receiver and transmitter using 8.83 MHz IF.
- LSB, USB and CW on 160-10 metres including the new 10, 18 and 24 MHz bands.
- Built in digital display with 6 digits and also analogue dial.
- IF shift (passband tuning).
- RIT (Receiver Incremental Tuning) and XIT (Transmitter Incremental Tuning).
- Built in speech processor.
- Narrow and wide filter switching.
- Noise blanker threshold level control.
- Also retained are the rugged reliable 6146B PA valves and the easy to use controls.

Optional Accessories:
- SP230 external speaker with selectable audio filters.
- VFO 240 external matching VFO.
- AT230 antenna tuner/antenna switch, 160 to 10 metres including the 3 new bands.

SP-230
TS-830S
VFO-230
AT-230

Have your thought about selling or trading in your QSL cards? Not so daft as it seems, since our collectomaniac Director — John Wilson — is willing to buy or trade in QSL cards. They must be postally used, in other words have stamps on, and been sent to you from abroad. Particular interests are cards from former African colonies and places like Ascension, St. Helena, and so on. If you are interested, why not contact John Wilson at Matlock; it’s an easy way to turn waste paper into money.

£561.20 inc VAT carriage £4.50

LOWE ELECTRONICS Ltd.
CHESTERFIELD ROAD, MATLOCK, DERBYSHIRE. TEL. 0629/2817.
A familiar name, but a whole new receiver behind it. Building on all the excellent features of the SRX-30, including the drift cancelling system covering 500 KHz to 30 MHz; the selectable sidebands and AM; the easy to use tuning system; we now introduce the all new SRX30D which incorporates the suggestions made by our customers. Outstanding new features are:

- Extended coverage 200 KHz - 30 MHz.
- Digital readout in large green display units which give true unambiguous frequency information - even when you switch sidebands or use the clarifier.
- All new frequency synthesis using Plessey SL61641 double balanced modular ICs for a new high standard of performance.
- All new audio system which produces outstandingly good quality on the built in speaker, and is capable of driving external hi fi speaker units for even better sound.
- All new IF filters with optimum bandwidth for mode in use. Automatic filter selection from mode switch.

There is so much that is impressive about the SRX30D that you have to see it and handle it to really appreciate the performance.

We predict that the SRX30D will be a landmark in low cost, high performance SWL receivers. Just consider how much you should pay for a receiver covering 200 KHz-30 MHz with accurate digital readout; high performance USB/LSB/AM with switched filters; drift cancelling frequency synthesis; built in mains supply and built in speaker; high quality construction and advanced design - and so much more.

Then look at our price for the SRX30D and you will be even more impressed.

£195.00 inc VAT, Securicor carriage £4.50.

---

**LOWE SRX30D**

A familiar name, but a whole new receiver.

---

**TRIO**

Pacesetter in amateur radio

---

The Trio 9500, a 70 cm multimode mobile giving SSB, FM and CW operation in a compact rig. Add the spacious 7 cm band to your operating.

**TR9500 70 cm multimode.**

£482.54 inc. VAT. Securicor carriage £4.50.

---

TR-9000 The exciting TR-9000 2-metre all-mode transceiver combining the convenience of FM with long distance SSB and CW in a very compact, very affordable package. Because of its compactness the TR-9000 is ideal for mobile installation; add on its fixed station accessories and it becomes the obvious choice for your shack.

**TR9000 2 metre multimode.**

£371.91 inc. VAT. Securicor carriage £4.50.

---

TR-7800 Trio's remarkable TR-7803 2-metre FM mobile transceiver provides all the features you could desire for maximum operating enjoyment. Frequency selection is easier than ever, and the rig incorporates new memory developments for repeater shift, priority, and scan. The TR-7800 by Trio, the only FM mobile.

**TR7800 2 metre FM rig.**

£276.00 inc. VAT. Securicor carriage £4.50.

---

HEAD OFFICE AND SERVICE CENTRE
Chesterfield Road, Matlock, Derbys. Tel. 0629 2817 or 2430.
Open Tuesday-Friday 9-5.30, Saturday 9-5.00. Closed for lunch 12.30-1.30.
For all that's best in ham radio, contact us at Matlock.
For full catalogues send 70p in stamps with your address. Mark enquiry SWM.
**WATERS & STANTON ELECTRONICS**

18/20 MAIN ROAD, HOCKLEY, ESSEX. Tel: (0702) 206435

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**BARCLAYCARD**

HP TERMS AVAILABLE

**“SUCH NICE PEOPLE”**

**DATONG PRODUCTS NOW IN STOCK!**

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Why not send for a catalogue?
**STOP PRESS**

**THE ANNUAL AMATEUR RADIO RETAILERS ASSOCIATION EXHIBITION HAS BEEN MOVED FROM LEICESTER TO CASTLE DONINGTON (ADJACENT M1)**

DATES: — 29, 30, 31 OCTOBER

At last here is a fully synthesised 2m FM mobile rig with full band scan and eight channel memory — AT A SENSIBLE PRICE! The fabulous AZDEN PCS 3000 is a new 25 watt transceiver which combines the latest technology inside with an easy to use exterior.

★ The front 2½ inches is completely detachable and with the optional extra cable kit, the main unit can even be mounted in the boot!

★ YOU NEVER BE AFRAID TO LEAVE YOUR CAR IN THE CAR PARK AGAIN!

The control head fits easily into your briefcase, jacket pocket — even the wife’s handbag!

★ Full 144-146MHz coverage in 25kHz steps or 12½ kHz option.

★ Computer controlled touchpad for frequency selection.

★ Multi function microphone gives up/down tuning and memory recall.

★ Complete with mobile bracket, microphone and leads.

**GLOBAL ACCESSORIES**

**INTERFERENCE?**

HP4A FILTER

NO MORE TVI FROM CB OR AMATEURS

The HP4A provides a highly effective solution to TVI and simply connects to any UHF TV receiver.

Global HP4A £5.95 Post free.

**BRAND NEW ITEM**

Global PS-15 Power Supply Unit

12-15v.

5.2A (5.8 max.)

with volts/amps meter

Price t.b.a.

**SHORTWAVE LISTENER A.T.U.**

GLOBAL AT1000 £31.95 carriage free

The ultimate in ATU’s, specially designed to enhance the performance of all short wave receivers — no other model can approach its performance.

**ARE YOU THINKING OF TAKING THE RADIO AMATEURS EXAM?**

There’s only one way to learn procedure — Listen in!

FDK TM56B

£89 inc. VAT + delivery.

The TM56B is a highly sensitive VHF monitor receiver for listening to the popular 2 metre FM transmissions from radio hams throughout the U.K. Here your local amateurs transmitting from their cars, from home, or through one of the many repeaters sited around the country. 220V AC or 12v DC operation is possible, and a built-in auto-scan circuit monitors 4 priority channels. The receiver is supplied with the ten most popular channels fitted. Extra channels are available at £3 each.

**SPECIAL OFFER**

WITH EVERY TM56B ORDERED THIS MONTH WE WILL SEND YOU A COPY OF THE AMATEUR RADIO EXAMINATION MANUAL — FREE!

**MAIL ORDER SLIP**

To: Waters & Stanton Electronics, Warren House, Main Road, Hockley, Essex. “Such Friendly People”

Name ........................................... Goods required ...........................................

Address ......................................... ..............................................

Please rush me the above. Cheque enclosed for £ .............................................. Please charge to credit card No. ..............................................
The TR9000 is a compact lightweight 2 mtr. FM USLSB/CW Transceiver with an outstanding array of functions, FM for 25 KHz steps (for mobile use) FM2 for precise 100 Hz steps (for base station use). Microcomputer control giving many advanced features. Built in 8 channel memory. New type microphone with UP/DOWN switching. Full built in performance. N. Barker. Side tone for CW.

TR7800
The ultimate in Receivers
Frequency coverage 160-10m plus SW Broadcast Bands. All modes CW USB/SSTV/RTTY/Digital Readout. Noise blanker. Full variety. IF Bandwidth, plus Bandpass tuning, plus rejection notch filter.

TRIO R1000
The latest general coverage from Trio. Frequency coverage 200 KHz to 30 MHz in 30 bands. Using an advanced PLL system. Full digital readout. Three filters 12 KHz for AM -- 6 KHz narrow AM and 2.7 KHz SSB. Also incorporates a noise blanker. Output is from 100-240 V AC or 12 V DC.

J.R.C. NRD515D
General coverage receiver 100 KHz to 30 MHz fully synthesised. Digital readout PLL synthesiser with rotary type encoder pass band tuning -- modular build.

ACCESS & BARCLAYCARD facilities. Instant HF service. Licensed Credit Broker -- quotations upon request.

Try our new "Override" service for £6.00 Guaranteed 24 hour service if order placed before 11 a.m. (except all Sundays). Part exchange always welcome. Spot cash paid for good clean equipment. If you have equipment surplus to your requirements we would be pleased to sell this on commission for you.

Shop Hours: 9.30 to 5.30 Monday to Friday. Saturday 9.30 to 4.30 o.m.

No parking problems. Turn at the Greyhound Motel on the A580 (East Lancs.) Road. S.A.E. with all enquiries. 25p will bring you latest information and prices. Postage carriage extra.

ALL OUR PRICES INCLUDE VAT
SEND S.A.E. FOR OUR UP-TO-DATE SECONDHAND LIST.

DRAKE
TR7 Digital Transceiver
PS7 Power Supply
RD7 Remote VFO
RD7 Digital Receiver
RV7 Transceiver
FA7 Fan for TR7
PS7 Power Supply
RVA 300 (Remote VFO)
RV7 Remote VFO
RD7 Digital Receiver
RV7 Transceiver
FA7 Fan for TR7
PS7 Power Supply

TRIO TS530S NEW £561.00
ALL BAND HF TRANSCIEVER

TS830S
HF SSB TRANSCIEVER
£726.00

The new TS830S, the latest model TRIO. A high performance, very affordable HF SSB/CW transceiver with very conceivably operating features built in for 100 through 1000 (including the new third band). The TS830S combines a high dynamic range with variable bandwidth tuning (VBT), IF shift and an IF notch filter, as well as very sharp filters in the 455 KHz second IF. Together with the optional VFO200 (remote digital display VFO) which provides split frequency operation and memories for frequency hold, the amateur has available today's advanced technology linked to the proven reliability and exceptional linearity of a valve PA.

SOLID STATE STABILISED POWER SUPPLIES
MOD. 1210 S

Max. K v/400 watts. Suitable for TS200. Also suitable for TS100.

ACCESS fr BARCLAYCARD facilities. Instant HF service. Licensed Credit Broker -- quotations upon request.

Try our new "Override" service for £6.00 Guaranteed 24 hour service if order placed before 11 a.m. (except all Sundays). Part exchange always welcome. Spot cash paid for good clean equipment. If you have equipment surplus to your requirements we would be pleased to sell this on commission for you.

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ALL OUR PRICES INCLUDE VAT
SEND S.A.E. FOR OUR UP-TO-DATE SECONDHAND LIST.
Historically the electronic Morse key has supplanted the straight key for the simple reason that it reduces sending fatigue by reducing hand movements.

But progress continues. There are now at least four good reasons why the Datong Keyboard beats an electronic key. First, it reduces hand movements even further. Second, it cuts the need for mental concentration so you can save the effort for receiving (a task for which the brain is uniquely suited). Third, learning to use it is very easy and it’s a useful skill anyway (unlike “paddling” or “pumping”), Fourth, even a beginner can reliably send error-free Morse, and remember that good Morse means a better copy.

Now check the summary below to see why the Datong Keyboard beats other keyboards:

- **KEYBOARD MORSE SENDER**
  - Superseded the straight key for the simple reason that it reduces sending fatigue by reducing hand movements.

- **ATTENTION VHF SCANNER OWNERS!**
  - The Datong Keyboard can also be inserted between the antenna and you have a superb general coverage receiver. What better way to listen to all the long, medium and short wave bands as well? This scanner to include all the long, medium and short wave bands as well?
  - **2 Metre all-mode receiving set up. just add Model PC1 in series with its output leads.**
  - Unless you can monitor the other bands you are missing a lot. If you have a VFO. this is an excellent way to listen to your favourite short wave broadcast stations. How do you monitor the other bands? What better way to get high performance general coverage reception. First, it reduces hand movements even further. Second, it cuts the need for mental concentration so you can save the effort for hearing (a task for which the brain is uniquely suited). Third, learning to use it is very easy and it’s a useful skill anyway (unlike “paddling” or “pumping”). Fourth, an even beginner can reliably send error-free Morse, and remember that good Morse means a better copy.

- **VHF UHF PREAMPLIFIERS**
  - A range from Ulrich Hansen of West Germany.
  - VHF range includes R.F. switching capability from 60 watts P.E.P. to 500 watts P.E.P. and choice of silicon low noise devices or the latest gallium arsenide MESFETs for the best possible noise figure. Indoor or mast mounted options are also included. Full details free on request. These units represent a cost-effective way of improving your DX receiving capability.

- **Datong Electronics Limited**
  - Datong Electronics Limited
  - 33 Spence Mills, Mill Lane, Bramley, Leeds LS13 3HE, England. Tel: (0532) 552461
  - Prices: All prices include delivery in U.K. basic prices in £ are shown with VAT - inclusive prices in brackets.
  - FL1 59.00 (67.55) VHF 22.00 (25.30) A2/D70 33.00 (37.95) MPU 6.00 (6.90)
  - FL2 80.00 (89.70) A2/D70 45.00 (51.75) DC144/28 31.00 (35.65)
  - PC1 105.00 (120.75) DC144/28 75.00 (86.35) DC144/28 60.00 (69.30) MPU 49.00 (55.35)
  - ASP 69.00 (79.35) FL2 29.00 (32.45) MPU 49.00 (55.35) Keyboard Morse Sender 140.00 (161.00)
THE SHORT WAVE MAGAZINE

September, 1981

IC-2E

IC-251E £495

IC-451 £599

The largest selling Amateur Transceiver in the World!

CHECK THE FEATURES
10 Watt Mobile Booster For IC-2E £49.00
BP5 11 Volt Battery Pack £30.50
BP4 Empty Battery Case For 6 x AA Cells £15.70
BP2 Standard Battery Pack £17.70
BP2 6 Volt Pack £22.00
BC30 Base Charger For Above £37.00
BC25 Mains Charger As Supplied £14.25
DC1 12 Volt Adaptor Pack £18.40
HM9 Speaker/Microphone £12.00
CPI Mobile Charging Lead £3.20
LC 1/2/3 Cases £3.50 each

Thanet Electronics

Thanet for ICOM

Milk

details?
Several new products from Icom will be introduced onto the market shortly and when we recently saw the prototypes in Japan we realized just how popular they are going to be. Just to wet your appetites here are a couple of examples:

IC-290E £359 inc.
IC-25E £249 inc.

Available now!
Available very soon!

The IC-290E incorporates all the features you could want in a multiple mode receiver. The front panel is very compact and the small A/D converter delivers a memory but if necessary this can be altered from the front panel for instant recall. A display that may be viewed from several feet away for easy reading. There are two programmable memories and these can be used in the same manner as direct mode. Any one of these memories can also be designated as a PRIORITY CHANNEL which can be selected once every 15 seconds. If you wish for this private message you may be requesting. Security can be controlled either by the front panel or from the IC-25E.

There are options to adapt the whole band to any selected part of the available memory. Alternately, you can let the receiver itself store the memory in its own memory. The IC-290E is a very useful instrument for anyone who wants a compact and portable receiver. The display is very clear and easy to read. It is also very easy to use. The IC-25E is a very useful instrument for anyone who wants a compact and portable receiver. The display is very clear and easy to read. It is also very easy to use.

Put all these features into an attractive case and add the world wide reputation Icom enjoys for quality and performance, and you must see that this is the choice for you. And just as an extra, remember that you get a full two years' warranty on all equipment purchased direct from Thanet or one of our agents listed in this advertisement.

Buy direct from us and get two years warranty on all equipment.

143 Reculver Rd., Beltinge, Herne Bay, Kent. Tel: 02273/63859
The main problem that the amateur of today has to deal with is deciding which one of the many excellent receivers available he is going to choose. Technology is advancing at such a rapid rate and getting so sophisticated that many dream of keeping up. Perhaps the way of dealing with the problem into that of what each model offers at great harm without having to lay out even more hard earned cash on it. The IC-720A scores here very highly when looked at in this light. How many in its class have two VFOs as standard? How many have a memory which can be recalled, even when on a different band to the one in use and result in instant retuning AND BAND CHANGING of the transceiver? How many include a really excellent general coverage receiver covering all the way from 1.8kHz to 30MHz (with provision to transmit there also if you have the license)? How many have automatic VHF which cancels itself when the main tuning dial is moved? How many will run full power out for long periods of time without getting hot enough to boil an egg? How many have band data output to automatically change bands on a solid state linear AND an automatic antenna tuner unit, when you are able to add these to your station?

Well you will have to do quite a lot of hunting through these pages of this magazine to find anything to approach the IC-720-A. It may cost a little more expensive than some of the others — but when you remember just how good this, and all Icom's equipment, the excellent reputation for keeping their word well should you need your choice will have to be an IC-720A.
**THREE YEARS WARRANTY ON ALL EQUIPMENT**

**IC-730** £574 incl.

**IC-202S** £169 incl.

**IC-24G** £169 incl.

ICOM invites you to try its HF mobiles: the IC-730 Therry, 80m-10m B band transceiver; 100 W output on SSB, AM and CW. Outstanding receiver performance is achieved by an all-transistor system using a high IP of 39dB, excellent image and IF rejection, high sensitivity and a wide dynamic range. Built-in Pass Band Shift allows you to continuously adjust the centre frequency of the IF pass band, virtually eliminating close channel interference. Dual VFO's with 10kHz 1kHz step allow effortless tuning and when there's more memory required for any channel pass band.

Further convenience circuits are provided such as Noise Blanker, Vox, CW Monitor, APC and SWR Detector is now a few. Provided the IC-730 is kept in its plastic bag and supply its CBU will remember your instructions even when turned off. Built in last keypup - the latest code is downloaded there is no tuning up to be done. A built-in Speech Processor boosts talk power on transmit and a switchable RTF Pre-Amp is a bonus. The IC-730 is rugged and reliable. Full metering, VHF and UHF transceiver and intercom almost completes the IC-730. It is an impressive combination. For this no one gets a high class equipment or with a suitable 1.5v unit as your main base station. Give it a ring and ask for full spec to be sent by you.

The IC-202S is a very well designed 2m SSB transceiver with Extended USB, LSB and CW. Large, easy-to-read display for easy identification of operating conditions, internal 16x144 2m and 144.244 MHz inputs, 80 channels available for cross band working. It has a DC only power supply for mobile or base station working, two dial or 0-9 numeric mode. Mobile mode provides a bandspread up to 100 channels across any band.

**IC-260**

WE MAY STILL HAVE A FEW OF THESE AVAILABLE AT A VERY SPECIAL PRICE - CALL US FOR DETAILS

**Thanet Electronics**

143 RECYLVER RD., BELTINGE, HERNE BAY, KENT. Tel: 02273/63859
Remember the 10th Anniversary Amateur Radio Retailers Association Amateur Radio Exhibition has moved. It will NOT appear at Granby Halls. The new venue CASTLE DONNINGTON where cleanliness is of a far higher standard.

**FT290R**

£229 inc.

**FRG7**

Incredible new receiver.

0.15-30MHz.

SSB (LSB/USB), CW, AM.

Selectivity of ±3kHz at -6dB.

Wadley-loop triple conversion.

1kHz Direct dial readout.

Well calibrated “sharp” preselector.

AM Automatic noise suppression circuit.

Antenna Hi to 1.6MHz, 50ohm to 30MHz.

10 position RF antennator.

Well backlit LCD Frequency display.

3 position AF filter (LP, WBP, NBP).

110-240Vac and 12Vdc.

Lights: battery economy switch.

Illuminated edge type “S” meter.

Optional Battery holder £5.00.

**FRG7700**

NEW MATCHING ATT.

FRG7700M £389. Memory option £83.95.

£309 inc.

**SMC SERVICE**

Free Finance on many items. Two year guarantee on Yaesu. Free Securicor on major Yaesu items. Access and Barclaycard over the telephone. Biggest Branch, Agent and Dealer network. Ably staffed, courteous, Service Department. "B Services" Securicor contract at £3.50!! Biggest stocks of amateur equipment in UK. Twenty-two years of professional experience.

**GUARANTEE**

Yaesu’s own warranty does not extend outside Japan. Repairs are the responsibility of the UK dealer selling the set. SMC’s two year guarantee is backed, as UK distributors, by daily contact with the factory and many tens of thousands of pounds of spares and test equipment. Avoid hawkers offering sets without serial numbers, spares, service or advice back-up.

**FREE FINANCE**

On regular priced items from: Yaesu, Ascot SMCHS, CDE, HyGain, Channel Master, Hansen, SMC, MFJ, KLM, Mirage and Hy Mound, on invoices over £500SMC offers free Finance. How is it done? Simple, pay 20%, split the balance equally over 6 months or pay 50% down and split the balance over a year. You pay no more than the cash price!!

**YAESU MUSEN**

As UK Agents, we show some major Yaesu items; a new VHF multimode handportable, 2 general coverage receivers, multimodes for VHF and UHF FM transceivers for VHF, UHF and VHF/4HF, 4 HF transceivers (SSB, CW, FSK, AM, FM) and a fistful of VHF and UHF handhelds. Remember there are 150 accessories to complement these lines ...
FT780R

- 430-434 MHz (440-445 MHz possible)
- USB-LSB-CW-FM (A3J, A1, F3)
- Input: 30W (PEP A3J + A1/F3)
- GaAs Fet RF for incredible sensitivity
- NMOs four bit micro control
- Bandwidth 2.2KHz and 14KHz @ -6dB
- ‘Dial set’ clears non integral steps
- Very bright blue display to 100Hz
- Manual tone switch on microphone
- String LED displays for S and PO
- Digital receiver independent tune (±10KHz)
- FM: 10KHz, 25KHz, 1KHz steps
- SSB: 1000, 100, 10Hz steps
- Four easy write in memory channels
- Memory scanning with slot display
- Up/down tuning from microphone
- Priority channel on any memory slot
- Satellite mode allows tuning on Tx
- Scanning for busy or clear channels
- Size (case): 10”D, 2.3”H, 6.9”W
- LED’s: “On Air” Clar, Hi/Low, FM model
- Matching PP80 Mains PSU available

£409 inc. VAT @ 15% & SECURICOR

CPU2500RS

- Covers 144 to 146 or 148 MHz
- 25/3 watt or 10/1 watt model(s)
- CPU controlled digital synthesiser
- 10KHz (+5 KHz up) synthesised steps
- Optional 25KHz steps in 5st version
- 6 digit readout + memory channel number
- Main tuning, by optically coupled encoder
- Up/down tuning/scanning from microphone
- Scanning for empty or occupied channels
- Band scanning up or down the band
- Four normal memory channels
- Further memory for ‘odd’ split
- Can scan memory channels only
- ± 600KHz plus any split to (4MHz)
- Sub audio tone squelch option
- Manual and Auto (UK) tone burst
- High or low (1/10) power switch
- Low noise mosfet RF stage
- LED’s for: -- ‘on Air’ and ‘Busy channel’
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- Display shows Tx and Rx freq (inc RIT).
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- ±600kHz standard repeater split.
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- Semi break in with side tone.
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- Display shows Tx and Rx freq (inc RIT).
- String LED display for “S” and PO.
- Digital receiver offset tuning.
- Advanced effective noise blanker.
- FM: 25, 12½, 1kHz steps.
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- Up/down tuning/scanning from mic.
- Priority channel on any memory slot.
- Satellite mode allows tuning on Tx.
- Scanning for busy or clear channels.
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* AGC; slow-fast switchable from the front panel.
* VOX built-in and adjustable from the front panel.
* Semi-break in with side tone for excellent CW.
* Digital (100kHz) plus analogue frequency display.

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**FT107**

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* 100W PEP. 50% power output at 3:1 VSWR.
* Full “broad band” no tune output stage.
* Excellent Rx dynamic range, power transistor buffers.
* Rx Schottky diode ring mixer module.
* Local oscillator with ultra-low noise floor.
* Variable IF bandwidth — 16 crystal plates.
* Bandwidths 6kHz*, 2.4kHz-300Hz, 600Hz-300Hz.*
* AGC; slow-fast switchable from the front panel.
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- C/w NiCad pack, helical, case, xtalled S20, 21, 22

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- TX: 400/500mA - 200mW/2.5W
- Dual conversion 21.4MHz and 455kHz
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- C/w NiCad pack, helical, case, 1 Channel

FT404R
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- 6 channel capability
- 1 watt of FM RF output minimum
- RX: 30mA/200mA - squelch/500mW AF
- TX: 400/500mA - 200mW/1W
- Dual conversion 10.7MHz and 455kHz
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SHORT WAVE MAGAZINE (GB3SWM)

ISSN: 0037-4261

Vol. XXXIX SEPTEMBER, 1981 No. 455

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Editor: PAUL ESSERY, G3KFE/G3SWM
Advertising: Charles Forsyth

Published at 34 High Street, Welwyn, Herts. AL6 9EQ, on the last Friday of the month, dated the month following.
Telephone: 04-3871 5206 & 5207
Annual Subscription:
Home: £7.50, 12 issues, post paid
Overseas: £7.50 ($17.00 U.S.), post paid surface mail

Editorial Address: Short Wave Magazine,
34 High Street, Welwyn, Herts. AL6 9EQ, England.

Prices shown in advertising in this issue do not necessarily constitute a contract and may be subject to change.

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What a Month!

JULY 1981 must surely go down in VHF history bringing the tremendous Sporadic E opening to Iberia, North Africa and the Canary Islands on the 10th, the very intense Aurora on the 25th, and the superb tropospheric opening to Central Europe on the 30th and 31st. But first to other topics.

Awards News

Mark Seaman, G8TRW, from Hawkwell in Essex, became the 340th member of the 2m. VHF Century Club on July 23. His radio interest started at the age of seven when a crystal set was built on a piece of wood, using nails to dress the components leads. In 1975, an old short wave Rx., 2m. converter and dipole were acquired for £25 enabling more serious listening on VHF to be undertaken. Mark took the R.A.E. in May, 1979 and then, “The big moment arrived about 0730 on Christmas Eve last year, the station now had a 16-ele. Yagi. John moved to the present QTH on Oct. 9th when the licence arrived, marked simply, G8. Frantic telephone calls produced the ‘TRW’ suffix an hour or so later. . . .”

The first station comprised an FDK Multi-2700 with Rx. preamp. and a 4-ele. Quad in the loft from Rayleigh in Essex. Mark moved to the present QTH on Christmas Eve last year, the station now having an lcom IC-202 and Parabeam aerial. A 25 watts amplifier caused TVI, but a 4CX250B amplifier is contemplated with a 16-ele. Yagi.

John Hunter, G3IMV, was awarded his “225” squares sticker for QTHCC Certificate No. 3 on July 15. Eight of the new squares were worked on SSB, the rest on CW. Nine were tropo. QSOs, three via Ar, eleven by MS and two via E’s. One QSL was dated June 1975, proving a need for extreme patience!

Beacons

On 4m. the new, solid state Gibraltar beacon, ZB2VHF, is now operational on 70.12 MHz on a continuous basis, from XW64g. The 4m. Angus beacon, G3BANG (YQ35c) could be operational a week or two after this appears on 70.690 MHz. The Tx. is ready and the licence has been issued but Chris Tran, GM3WOJ, has to sort out some installation problems yet. The 4m. beacon, GB3SU, on 70.695 MHz has recently come back on the air.

The Cornish 2m. beacon, GB3CTC, on 144.915 MHz is off the air now that its keeper has retired. To date, the RSGB has not been able to find anyone to assume responsibility for this very useful Tx. So if any reader can help, please contact Society Headquarters.

Contest Notes

Results:— The results of the Barking Radio and Electronics Society’s 144 MHz Contest, held on March 29, have been received. Section 1 was won by the Swindon and District ARC, G8SRC/P, with 8,910 points, with the Mowcop and District ARC, G4HRO/P, in second place with 8,477 pts. John Brakespear, G8RZP, came third with 7,785 pts. from the previous, Berkshire QTH. Winner of the Essex stations section was the Mudhoppers Contest Group, G4DEZ/A, who clocked up 8,736 pts. John Lemay, G8KAX/P, was second with 5,560 pts., and Chris Smart, G80CV/A, third with 3,630 pts. Only two s.w./. ’s sent in logs. R. Thomas (London) scored 1,909 pts. and N. Henbrey (E. Sussex) made pts. and N. Henbrey (E. Sussex) made 792 pts.

Coming Events:— The 2m. Contest is on Sept. 5/6, 1600-1600 GMT — see last month’s feature. Saturday, Sept. 26, 1900-2300 GMT sees the last 1981 AGCW- DL Contest on 144 MHz for single operators. Scoring rules and exchanges as p. 38 of the March issue. (Up to July 26, DK3UZ had not received any British entry for the June event).

The Oct. 3/4 weekend is when the RSGB’s UHF/SHF Contests take place on all bands from 432 MHz to 24 GHz. This one coincides with the IARU Region 1 event and both are two section affairs, Single or Multi-operator.

The Mizuho SB2M

Mention was made in the July column of spurious emissions from the little Mizuho SB2M 2m. transceiver. A reader also had similar trouble with his and it was caused by the VXO tuning capacitor which was a rather mediocre quality component caused by the VXO tuning capacitor which was a rather mediocre quality component. Replacement of this component cured this “sproggies” in various parts of the band.

Satellite News

The next major event in the amateur satellite program will be the launch of UOSAT. As we go to press, the date is likely to be September 12 at 1141 UTC, from the Western Test Range at Vandenberg, California. There is only a six minute launch window and, if there is a hold up in the countdown to lift off of the NASA Delta 2310 launch vehicle, another attempt could be made on Sept. 15 at the same time.

There will be a 2m. net on 144.280 MHz in the London area from 1030 GMT as well as an AMSAT one on 3,780 kHz. There will be a direct telephone line between Vandenberg and the University of Surrey team in Guildford and the ALINS net will be on 14,280 kHz and possibly 21,280 kHz for those wishing to listen “first hand”. If all goes to plan, the spacecraft should separate from the launcher at 1230 UTC over the Sudan, to achieve a 98 minute orbit, with an inclination of 97.5° at an altitude of 530 km.

UOSAT is not a transponding spacecraft but will carry several unique experiments which listeners will be able to monitor with suitable equipment. Fuller details will be published in later issues of Short Wave Magazine once it is established that everything is working properly.

As for Oscar 7, nothing has been heard of it up to the time of editing this month’s column, so it really does seem to have died after well over six years of reliable service, far exceeding its expected transpiring life. 0-8 is now the only amateur orbiting transponder operating. The new calendar for it and other satellites should be available from AMSAT-UK by the time this appears. All inquiries to:— Ron Broadbent, G3AAJ, 94 Horangate Rd., London E12 5EQ, enclosing an s.a.e. please.

Four and Six Metres

Syd Harden, G2AXI, (Hants.) has been concentrating on 4m. and has so far got 55 counties and 8 countries this year. VHF NFD came on hand and in July 25, E19B9, (Co. Clare), E16DT, (Dublin) and G5KW, (Scillies) were added. Bill Hodgson, G3WB, (Cumbria) heard ZB2VHF during the afternoon and late evening of July 30 at S9/9 but no E’s apparently. Martin Blythe, G4HFO, (Cornwall) also heard ZB2VHF up to S9 for 3 hours on Aug. 2. He is looking for contacts on 4m. and is QRV on Sunday mornings.

Peter Turner, G3HIL, (Brighton) used his “. . . ever faithful FT-200 and Magnum Four . . .” from a tent by Devil’s Dyke during NFD and worked 85 stations, best DX being GM3WOJ/P. An unexploded object in the tent turned out to be a smoke flare. Peter had been using it to tap his pipe on! He has bought some of the excellent T.W. 4m. gear for use at the Brighton QTH, running 10 watts of CW and AM, crystal controlled on 70.26 MHz. Any reader with surplus T.W. gear should contact G4HIL at Flat 6, 132 Marine Parade, Brighton, E. Sussex. The last signals from Africa on 6m. were logged on May 28 (up to July 8) but the ZB2VHF and SB4CY beacons have been copied well recently.

Ken Ellis, G5KW, will be operating from the Isles of Scilly until mid-
December, returning again in the Spring. He is a keen 10/6m. crossband operator with 22 countries and 42 U.S. states worked so far. His 6m. station comprises an Icom IC-551 transceiver and C teachlift 617-6B aerial on a 34 ft. boom, with a Yaesu FT-620B as back-up. The new ZB2VHF beacon on 70.12 MHz was copied from 1130 on July 19, peaking S9. G4JCC telephoned ZB2BL at 1800 and shortly after, Jimmy came on to work him, then G5KW, G4BPP, G6AS, G3COJ and a few others. Ken, with the backing of the Council of the Isles of Scilly, has put up a case to the Home Office for a GS prefix for the island.

Arendt Breeze, GD2HDZ, added a dozen 1981 countries during NF6, plus GW3YET (GWynedd) and GM4DJJ (Lothian) later in July. Clive Smith, GM4FZH, writes that he and Helen, GM4KNQ, are now QRV from Halkirk, Caithness, (YS33d) using a Yaesu FT-101ZD and MMT 70/28 transverter with a 4-ele. beam on 4m. A PA is promised when time permits its building. During the July 25 Ar Clive worked G3UKV, G4BPP and G3JYP on CW. Roy Webb, GW3CBY, (Swansea) was also on during the Ar and boosted his table score nicely.

John Baker, GW3MHW, (Dyfed) reports frequent reception of ZB2VHF on 50.035 MHz, presently using A1 keying to keep the temperature down. He mentions odd harmonics from commercial links around 50.035-50.500 MHz and suggests listeners check at one-half and one-third the frequency to try to identify the signals. John has been running his 4m. and 6m. receivers simultaneously on the ZB2VHF beacons and finds the fading patterns are different. He mentions the advantage of having both vertical and horizontal polarisation available to combat fading on 6m. DX signals. To avoid QRM, the long-running sked. with G2AOK has moved to 70.345 MHz so anyone needing XM66d will find GW3MHW there. John reports that Mike Pring, GW4HFO, in Haverfordwest, using just 20 milliwatts, has worked EI9BG in Co. Clare, and reminds readers that the Es only have 70.125-70.450 MHz.

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**Two Metres**

First the news from overseas. Jesus Suarez, EA1QJ, (VD95h) is now on MS mode from Coruña and between June 23 and July 12 lists completed QSOs with PA3AQM (CL), G3IMV (ZL), DK1PZ (FL), I3TJQ (GF), PA0OOM (DN) and OZ1EKI (EQ). He participated in the big PA3AQM (CL), G3IMV (ZL), DK1PZ and July 12 lists completed QSOs with that the EIs only have 70.125-70.450 MHz.

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anywhere. 60 stations were contacted between 1500 and 1900, including F6BSJ (CCG24) at 1524 and F1BUU (Z08c) at 1557.

G4HFO’s July 10 E’s successes were EA7ABG in Madrid (odd in that YA stations should be EA4); EA5AMR (Z2); ON6LNV/EA5 (AY); EA3LL (BB) and EA3BRC (BB) all in a 30 minute session. On the 12th, via tropo., Martin lists E1A1KV (VC67a) with EA1RCA (WD22a) working on Aug. 2. But his “star prize” was ON1AMR/MM, anchored near Round Island in the Scillies (WK79e) on the yacht Rebel. The operator was Ken Ellis, G5KW, who took his 100 watts out using different colours for CW and SSB QSOs. 25 new squares came in July 25 with GM3WOJ (YP) and heard more Y squares. On the 25th, SM6EAN (FR) was heard lots, but 41 times when the band was flat for others. 41 QS0s on the 18th. The July 30/31 lift seemed to go on despite his being away from home a great deal. He mentions the consistent signal strength and 70° and his list includes HG, OE, OK, SM and Y QSOs in four new squares. On the 14th, via tropo., with D, OK, OZ, SM and YU folk, plus ZB2BL. On the 14th, via tropo., F2PC/P (AC36c) was worked on the 27th and EA1CR (XD) on the 29th.

Nick Button, G4IRX, (Bed.) missed all the tropo. DX but had some MS successes. Main activity has been the E’s of July 9, 10 and 15, and the Ar events of the 23rd and 25th and his log sheets were very neatly set out using different colours for CW and SSB QSOS. 25 new squares came in July for Nick. Graham Taylor, G41ZF, (Staffs.) worked 90 stations in the July 25 Ar on SSB, and OK, ZE, Y and SM in the July 30/31 tropo. lift. Jon Stow, G4MCU, (Essex) did not do too much in the big Ar as he only had 10 watts available, his amplifier having decided, “... to go on strike!” He, too, found local QRM made it rather difficult for a newcomer to CW mode to get in on the act, however the tropo. on July 30/31 brought in D, OK, ZE, SM and Y QSOS in four new squares. Those looking for a Scilly Isles QSO should listen for G5KW/A who has an FDK 750E and 100 watts amplifier. Ken can often be found on Sunday mornings working G3CHN after Roger has read the GB2RS news. Adrian Chamberlain, G6ADC, (Coventry) caught the last half hour of the July 10 E’s, heard lots, but failed to crack the pile-ups. He will be G6ADC/W4 for three weeks in October in Florida with a Trio TR-2400.

Martyn Jones, G8CXQ, (Warks.) had some nice E’s on July 9, 10 and 15 with CT, EA, HG, I and YU, followed by tropo. QSOS on the 30/31st with D, OK, SM and Y stations. Ray Cox, G8FMK, (Oxon,) had his first ever Ar contacts on July 25 with GM3WOJ (YP) and PE1DAB (CN). From the 26th, tropo. conditions steadily improving culminating in D, EI, OK, OZ and SM QSOS at the end of the month. John Pilags, G8HHI, (Hants.) has worked some good GDX in spite of his being away from home a great deal. He mentions the consistent signal from GM6ALC (QX77e) in Stratheclyde, worked on the 18th. The July 30/31 lift brought the, by now, familiar crop of middle and eastern Europeans.

Paul Broadhurst, G8LCL, (Avon) was on the MS trail on July 22 with OZ1FKI (EP) and EA1YV (WD) on the 26th. The tropo. lift of the 30/31st did not come into the Bristol area very well until later on in the morning of the 31st. Paul was one of the few to work ON1AMR/MM in WK square on Aug. 4. From Cumbria, Sheila Williams, G8KPL, and husband, Dave, G6JAG, were on for the Iberian saga on July 10, best DX being EA5APW (Z901D) at 1,689 kms. on FM. At one point she was calling Dave on S20, to be answered by another YL operator, EA7AVR, subsequently lost in Spanish QRM.

George Gullis, G8MFJ, (Wirks,) had E’s on July 9, 10 and 15 with LZ, EA and YU folk, plus ZB2BL. On the 14th, F1JG was worked in CD square in 54 mins. via SSB MS. George has the call EI3VFF and will be operating -P from UL square on Sept. 2 and 3; from VL on Sept-4-6 and from WL on the 8th, on 2m., 70m., and possibly 23m. Andy Markham, G8RZA, (Essex) found the July 25 Ar “amazing”, with the peak at 1400 to 1420. He worked some reasonable DX on SSB with just 25 watts to a 5-ele. ZL-Special aerial. He got his first ever QSO at 1900 on the 30th and others later. When he went to bed at 0300, OK1MBS (HK) and OK1IDK/P (GI) were S9-plus-40 dB.

The Brakespares, G8RZO and RZP, have been proving the value of their Isle of Sheppey QTH with some fine tropo. at times when the band was flat for others. 41 stations were worked in the July 25 Ar
while tropo. on the 30th brought 26 stations and a further 96 more on 2m. and 70cm., the next day. In the QRP Contest on Aug. 2, 261 stations were worked including GM8MNG/P (YP17h) and DF8LC (FN03a).

Chris Easton, G8TFI, has now moved from Ruisslip to a new QTH 750 ft. a.s.l. in Gloucestershire which promises to be very good for VHF. He ended with 117 squares including a number of new ones culled in the good tropo. at the end of July. On the 28th, it took 50 mins. to work EA2EC (YC) who insisted on listening for G8RZP and G7s! Kevin Piper, G8TGM, (W. Sussex) worked several YUs via E's on July 9 and 15 in several new squares, and was also QRV in the Ar on the 25th and the end-of-month tropo.

Mark Seaman, G8TRW, and John Cooper, G8WUU, certainly struck lucky in their July 25 to Aug. 1 portable expedition to XJ05h in Cornwall. They caught the end of the big Ar so missed the "real DX", but continued with MS skeds. The tropo. conditions were very good to the south from the Lizard with EAS in the D squares worked. In all, the various modes produced 14 countries in 68 squares, the gear being an FDK 750E, 160w. PA/preamp. and 16-ele. Tonna at 7m. a.g.l. All contacts will be confirmed and Mark's address is:- 18 Heycroft Rd., Whitburn, GW4EAI, (Gwent) who reckons he will be concentrating on this band in future. G8WUU operated on 70cm. from The Lizard and worked down to ZH, ZE and XD squares including a number of new ones culled in Gloucestershire which promises to be very good for tropo. during the tropo. lift on July 30, G8HHI worked G3DAH in Kent, using one watt at each end. Although the beacons were up, nothing much was heard by John.

### Tail Pieces

The Auroral event of July 25 proved to be the largest and most intense one recorded since 1957. Massive M9 flares and 4B optical ones were recorded and there were sudden ionospheric disturbances galore. At the start of the event, the Meudon A index reached the incredible level of 125. Will we be reporting a repeat performance on Aug. 2 in the next issue? As this was being prepared, the Perseids shower was reaching its peak. Many were using random SSB on the "new" QRG of 144.4 MHz. At the Brighton Conference, it was decided to promote this DUBUS idea proposed last year by F1JG and mentioned in this column last January. To further spread out random operation, it is suggested that the QRG one chooses to call "CQ" should be dependent on the last letter of one's call. So G3FPK would use 144.411 MHz, "K" being the 11th letter of the alphabet, while G8VR would use 144.418 MHz, and so on. This seems a sensible idea in view of the much increased interest in the mode.

### Deadlines

Sorry no Squares Table this month due to pressure on space. All your reports for October by Sept. 2, and for November, by Oct. 7 to:- "VHF Bands", SHORT WAVE MAGAZINE, 34 High Street, WELWYN, Herts. Al6 9EQ. 73 de G3FPK.

### The Gigahertz End

G2AXI only has 1/2 watts on 23cm. at the moment so has not done too much DXing so far. G3BW is QRP, too, with a 15/15 Jaybeam aerial but promises to improve the situation soon. G3PBN now has SSB going from Newton Abbot with about 3w. output to a D-15 aerial. Feeder loss is 3 dB, with a muTek preamp. in the shack. The "prime mover" is a Yaesu FT-290R whose 10 memories are programmed to beacon frequencies. All G8FMK's additions this time were from NFD QSOs which produced 24 contacts and four new counties. During the tropo. lift on July 30, G8HHI worked G3DAH in Kent, using one watt at each end. Although the beacons were up, nothing much was heard by John.
AN ATTIC BEAM FOR 7 MHZ

AND SOME AERIALS FOR RESTRICTED SPACE

F. C. SMITH, GW2DDX

This aerial to be illustrated first, Fig. 1, is in the author’s loft, and many amateurs have expressed surprise at the strength of the signal it puts out. Originally, it was put up about seven years ago, and intended for use on twenty metres; it took the form of the well-known W8JK in the variation using end-feed with phasing line, as shown in most of the texts.

The performance on Twenty did not come up to expectations, albeit it did put a signal into W7 and W6 call areas. On 21 MHz the aerial works quite well, with a good beaming effect in the direction of the aerials orientation, namely twenty degrees west of North. A couple of years ago, as Forty was showing signs of something like its old liveliness, the aerial was coupled to the Viceroy and GW2DDX appeared on 7 MHz after a lapse of some years.

The results on Forty were a pleasant surprise; not only did the thing load well, but the signal strengths reported were good — for example S9 + 20 from GM and the North of England, and $S_8$s from east coast stations. A couple of transmissions a week have been made for the last two years and the signal reports have been consistently high.

The horizontal span of the W8JK can be anchored to the lower rafters, or, as in the writer’s case, fourteen-foot canes were used with the elements taped to them, run above the rafters — this not only gives greater height, but also gets the aerial further away from the domestic electric wiring; both these of course contribute to improved aerial performance — signal up, noise down!

The ATU for the loft-mounted W8JK consists of a 1½ inch diameter ceramic coil, with 26 turns of 20 s.w.g. wire and a couple of capacitors of about 150 pF, wide spaced, the capacitors being in series with the 72-ohm line feeding the aerial. The coil turns are spaced one wire diameter between turns, and a five-turn link wound on the centre. The writer can say with some confidence that the aerial will perform on Forty as well as, and on occasion better than, the full-sized outside aerial for this band.

Turning now to a Delta Loop, Fig. 2, many people do not seem to realise that one can reduce it in size by coil loading, provided one does not go to extremes. The normal delta loop is a first class DX aerial, but somewhat space-demanding in that a complete element requires a fraction over a full wavelength of wire. However the writer has used quads and deltas for some time, and like most town dwellers is restricted for outside space. Now, 21 MHz is a good DX band, without the vagaries of Ten, and so the writer coil-loaded the ten-metre quad to make it resonant on 21 MHz; this saved some thirteen feet of wire — the sides were twelve feet as compared with a full size 16’ 9” for the 21 MHz loop.

A five-turn coil of 3” diameter was fitted in the top of the loop, ‘GDO-ed’ at the feed point at the base and tweaked to 21.2 MHz. This shorter delta loop was now able to be hoisted quite a bit higher than the full-size example, thus gaining a degree or so of lower angle of radiation, so that the shortened version was getting better reports than the full size job. The reflector, if used, should be fitted with a similar coil, but of six turns and ‘GDO-ed’ to be five per cent lower in frequency (20.14 MHz — Ed.) which involves an extra twelve inches of wire in the bottom of the reflector loop.

The same tactics can be applied to the quad — after all, quads and delta loops are variations of the same idea — and still put up a worthwhile performance, DX-wise. Thus a ten metre quad, at eight feet a side, can be turned into a shortened fifteen metre one. When shortening elements for coil loading, one must recall there is a limit to how far one can go before the loss of performance outweighs the gain in terms of size. Coils need to be of high ‘Q’ and constructed to retain their quality in service. In general terms, a little over half the size of the full-sized element seems a good compromise.

In the case of dipoles and parasitic elements, the coils should be placed near the outer limits of the element, instead of the centre (and a capacity hat on the element ends can help here — Ed.). Nonetheless, one will be quite surprised just how good the miniature beam will perform on DX.

Another miniature aerial which has been used by the writer with great success is the Mini-ZI. for 14 MHz, which he described in Short Wave Magazine for May 1977. These “loaded-whip” aerials are very efficient; for a 14 MHz dipole, the length is only twelve feet and the bandwidth 250 kHz. Thus a dipole for 21 MHz could be eight feet and have a bandwidth of about 375 kHz. The hardest part of the construction is the rather tedious business of winding the elements.

The quad or delta loop can be fashioned from plastic coated electric flex or 16 s.w.g. wire; but for the wound whips, 20 s.w.g. enamelled should be used.
HALF a century ago, long before the advent of television and the Internet, the shortwave radio was a popular pastime among enthusiasts around the world. It offered a way to explore the world beyond their immediate surroundings, connecting people across continents and generations. Today, while the technology has evolved, the spirit of adventure and discovery remains. This issue of THE SHORT WAVE MAGAZINE features stories from various amateur radio operators who share their experiences and insights into the world of shortwave communication.

**By Justin Cooper**

**SHORT WAVE LISTENER FEATURE**

**I** ALMOST seems a shame to start with the SLP, so interesting is the rest of the clip this time! However, there were quite a few who were interested enough to get on the band and have a listen, following up with a report.

Conditions on the chosen date weren’t all that wonderful — partly due to summer-type propagation; and, we believe, partly due to lack of activity on the band. This has always been a bit of a problem — people tune round, hear a noise like eggs frying in the distance but no signals, and assume the band to be dead. A CQ under such conditions can be enough to bring a reply from some far-distance place. And, there were other snags, too. . . .

F. C. D. Barnes (Cardiff) says he would have liked to have a go, but his homebrew receiver isn’t quite up to scratch on Ten — yet! Mrs. T. Parry (Blackpool) and her husband started in to have a quick look, and noted the 5Z4s working G4E00, but then visitors put a stop to activity for the rest of the day.

A. Rowland (Bude) writes from his new home; he has an interesting point when he says that it’s the first time he’s stuck to one band for so long, and it was quite interesting to see how propagation changed steadily as time went on: initially Africa, for about an hour, swinging round to South America later on, with Eastern Europe coming in at the end, and of course the general run of Europeans around all the time. Notable absences were North America, Eastern Asia, and the usual run of noisy Russian stations. Forty stations were logged on the R-820, all on CW, and none very strong signals.

Next we have E. Thompson (Basingstoke) who heard 19 stations on Phone; activity seemed to fall away after a good start, with no very strong signals. Stations were popped up for a moment and then switched over to the FR-DX400 and its Best Bent Wire. Stations were popping up for a moment and then disappearing just as quickly, with fast fading in evidence. Of the 25 QSOs reported on, SWL Robinson showed the hand of the old-timer in the number of contacts where he heard both ends. He also noted some Europeans calling CQ and failing to get a bite.

D. J. S. Williams (Wednesbury) was with us in spirit at least — he wasn’t going to put off his holiday unless the Customs industrial action scuppered him!

**The Mail**

And quite an interesting pile too. First we have to welcome the return of G. W. Raven (Lewisham) after a five years lay-off during which there were some three changes of address, before the latest one brought him back to the same district he called ‘home’ back in 1976. The interest was re-kindled by the sight of someone’s CB gear, and so an FRG-7700 was bought and coupled to a Datong AD370 active aerial, and put in the best possible place available (which apparently isn’t saying much). However, making the best of things is a fundamental part of our game.

J. Dooley (Frinton-on-Sea) enclosed a letter for Mr. Roberts of Cardiff, who was asking about HROs last time out — John makes the rather obvious point that the shocks mentioned could well have occurred through trying to change a coil-set without switching off the ‘B + 1’ — we Gs would call it the HT. Something your conductor’s weed-infested memory should have recalled, the more so in that we, too, learned the hard way!

Talking of home-brew, we return to F. C. D. Barnes who is pondering the matter of his ten-metre coverage as already noted; the possibility of a ten-metre direct-conversion receiver is under consideration. Manufacture of an adequate oscillator would be the prime problem, as any attempt to mix on to the final frequency would, we suspect, turn out to be an even bigger problem if the spurious responses are to be kept down to an acceptable level.

Which brings us to the letter from Barry Ward (Nottingham). Having been in the R.A.F. and learned Morse, not to mention building various amplifiers, it seemed right to Barry that on taking up SWL, he should build a receiver. The snags lay in that multiple sclerosis had caused early retirement, and he had forgotten about the famous Law attributed to Prof. Jeremiah Sodde, which can be summed up as “you can’t win”; and never even heard of Finagle’s Axiom, which states that Prof. Sodde’s Law is always optimistic. He then goes on to the “Saga of the Six”, starting with an attempt at the G3RJV Direx receiver, and culminating in the flower of genius that now adorns the bench. This one not only works, but is done properly in the style of Messrs. Rolls and Royce. How else could you describe a receiver whose front panel is held to its chassis not only by nuts and bolts but Araldite as well? Then, in order to keep it healthy, it required a diet of incoming signals administered regularly, so an ATU was built — at the second try it worked quite nicely. Next the headphones disintegrated, to be replaced by a pair contrived from a set of dead Akai hi-fi ones and a couple of hi-impedance earpieces. Then of course came the aerials: all have to go up while feet remain aground, for obvious reasons, but there is copper in the sky and down below, with a CW HPX list to prove it. A veritable breath of fresh air and good humour in our mail — let’s hear more!

Next we come to H. M. Graham (Chesham), who notes that during the whole period no North American signals were heard on Ten, although the band was often open into Africa and South America, and hence of course the nearer parts of Asia — all of which are more or less North-South. On a different tack, Maurice has got a Pestilence; it sounds rather like a spark discharge, about every 75 seconds and there for most of the time, knocking the meter up to around the S7 mark. Sounds like a very good reason for a large-scale map and a D/F loop, with several bearings plotted. If the noise is all being picked up on the aerial, location should be pretty easy, but on the other hand it is possibly coming up the mains, in which case, pulling out the aerial will prove the point. One would think it would be either something thermostatically controlled, or possibly something timed to go off every 75 seconds, possibly a shop sign or something of that ilk. The spark would normally occur at the break of contact, but there might be a small discharge on the make, only audible on a dead band; this may give a clue. An odd logging was “J88AQ” which Maurice suggests might be a Phoney or a mislogging of JA88AQ — we incline to the latter view.

**Help!**

M. T. Taylor, of 25 Suffolk Street, Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria, is looking for any information, circuit or whatever on the Radiovision Hambander receiver, which was made just after the war by a company in Leicester (who also made a more advanced thing called the Commander, if memory serves aright). The Hambander was not a receiver your scribe ever owned, but he does dimly recall being told it was based on the war-time 1155 receiver. If anyone can add anything in the way of information, please pass it on direct.

Another call for help comes from G. A. Davey (Bury-St.-Edmunds) who hasn’t ever seen a circuit for a VHF ATU and reckons he wants one. Well, well! The reason they aren’t often found is rather interesting. In the first place, one has the fact that as a half-wave is so small, there’s not much point in using random lengths; and in the second place, since the feeder will be ‘lossier’ at VHF those losses will tend to make the mis-match seen at the rig smaller, and about all one needs to do is tweak the front-end and...
PA stages to give maximum urge up the spout. As for using an HF aerial at VHF, it is hardly ever a success; even if one can get power into it, it will be horribly directive and, so That Law says, in the wrong direction!

We now come to a letter from S. H. Clark (Great Barr), who has been talking to local G3RJV and been convinced that he can build himself a receiver. So—now come the questions, and the first one is this: how to make layout and wiring diagrams from the circuit? The advent of the semi-conductor and the printed board (or, for that matter Veroboard) has changed things a little but in principle the scheme remains. Take a piece of paper, and make templates of all the various bits that live above the chassis, and likewise for the underside. Juggle the templates around until you get a good looking layout, sketch it in, do the same for the underneath, and then hold them up to the light and see there are no "fauls" which could upset the applecart (variable capacitors, for instance, need fixings!). Put the papers to one side, and re-use the templates for another try, forgetting as far as you can the original one. Compromise is usually required as most layouts have bad points. Eventually, decide which of the ones tried looks best, and from that draw out the wiring. If one has some printed board, one can cut, with a 'junior' hacksaw, through the copper in and from that draw out the wiring. If one has some printed board, the templets for another try, forgetting as far as you can the "fauls" which could upset the applecart (variable capacitors, for instance, need fixings!). Put the papers to one side, and re-use the templates for another try, forgetting as far as you can the original one. Compromise is usually required as most layouts have bad points. Eventually, decide which of the ones tried looks best, and from that draw out the wiring. If one has some printed board, one can cut, with a 'junior' hacksaw, through the copper in parallel lines both ways, so that you end up with a lot of copper squares; and if you have been careful your board is still a board and not bits! If it is double-sided, the whole of the other side can be used as the earth plane, just drilling through for components to go direct to ground. However, don't use double-sided board for the oscillator, or you'll have a drift problem.

The second question is about RF amplifiers, and in connection with such designs, given a good front-end the answer is "don't"—the extra gain will only serve to reduce the dynamic range. If you must add some gain, add it after conversion. Finally, ATUs: and here we have to say that a personal point of view is to avoid such as the pi-network type like the plague—they are fine for transmitters where one can peak them up, but as they are essentially low-pass filter sections J. C. finds them hard to peak on receive; our preference is for an ordinary tuned circuit, organised to hit the band with about 1.5 pF per metre wavelength as judged by eye and grid-dipper, and then to croc-clip the aerial and the receiver connection to the coil, with the earth connected to the bottom of the parallel tuned-circuit, until you get it right. If you have a bandswitch of six pole, three-way construction, you can solder your connections to this as you find the right spots for each band—the third wafer merely serving to short-out more of the coil as you go to the higher bands. One can be made for 1.8-14 MHz, and a second for 21/28 MHz if "the best" is required. And, of course, if the aerials are going to be dipoles, one hardly needs an ATU anyway.

**HPX RULES**

(1) The object is to hear and log as many prefixes as possible; a prefix can only count once for any list, whatever band it is heard on.

(2) The /M and /MM suffixes create a new series: thus G3SWM, G3SWM/M and G3SWM/MM all count as prefixes, and where it is known to be legal, /AM also.

(3) Where a suffix determines a location the suffix shall be the deciding factor, thus W1ZZZ/W4 counts as W4.

(4) When the prefix is changed both the old and the new may be counted; thus VQ4 and 5Z4 both count.

(5) The object it to hear prefixes not countries, thus there is no discrimination between say MP4B and MP4K which count as one prefix.

(6) Only calls issued for Amateur Radio operation may be included. Undercover and pirate callsigns will not be credited, nor any MARS stations be claimed.

(7) G2, G3, G4, etc., all count separately, as do GW2, GW3, GW4, etc., and in the same way K2, W2, WA2, WB2, WC2 WN2, all count separately even though they may be in the same street.

(8) Send your HPX list, in alphabetical and numerical order showing the total claimed score. With subsequent lists, it is sufficient to quote the last claimed score, the new list of prefixes, and the new total. Give your name and address on each sheet, and send to "SWL", SHORT WAVE MAGAZINE" 34 High Street, Welwyn, Herts. AL6 9EQ, if possible to arrive before the SWL deadline for that particular month.

(9) Failure to report for two consecutive listings, i.e. four months, will result in deletion from the Table, although there is no objection to a "Nil" report to hold your place.

(10) Starting score 200. Phone Table is mixed AM/SSB, with a separate CW Table. No mixed Phone/CW Table, nor will AM-only or SSB-only entries be accepted.

(11) Lists will be based on those shown in the current "Radio Amateur Prefix-Country-Zone List", published by Geoff. Watts (see Advertiser's Index in any recent issue of SHORT WAVE MAGAZINE).
**HPX LADDER (All Time Post War)**

**PHONE ONLY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SWL</th>
<th>PREFIXS</th>
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<tr>
<td>K. Kyezor (Brandon) 2656</td>
<td>D. J. S. Williams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Hughes (Worcester) 2334</td>
<td>B. A. Payne (Leeds) 885</td>
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<tr>
<td>S. Foster (Lincoln) 2111</td>
<td>F. C. D. Barnes (Cardiff) 867</td>
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<tr>
<td>E. W. Robinson (Buryst Edmunds) 1894</td>
<td>D. J. F. Gordon</td>
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<tr>
<td>M. J. Quintin (Swanland) 1498</td>
<td>(Wotton-u-Edge) 1517</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. R. Smith (Nuneaton) 1514</td>
<td>P. Eggeman (Borehamwood) 774</td>
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<td>H. A. Londooshesborough (Shrewsbury) 1157</td>
<td>J. M. Short (Thornbury) 729</td>
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<td>M. Cuckoo (Herne Bay) 1378</td>
<td>B. L. Henderson (Laversoch) 67</td>
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<td>H. M. Graham (Chesham) 1367</td>
<td>R. Baker (North Waisham) 590</td>
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<td>M. Rodgers (Harwood) 1280</td>
<td>A. Stevens (Crowthorne) 590</td>
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<td>M. Law (Chesterfield) 1206</td>
<td>M. N. W. Thornton</td>
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<td>G. W. Raven (London SE13) 1161</td>
<td>(Romford) 579</td>
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<tr>
<td>J. Worthing (Shrewsbury) 1157</td>
<td>Mrs. T. Parry (Blackpool) 521</td>
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<td>P. Ford (Long/evens) 1128</td>
<td>J. P. Boyce (Stoke) 502</td>
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<td>N. Askew (Govery) 1042</td>
<td>A. Rowland (Mansfield) 524</td>
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<td>G. A. Davey (Buryst Edmunds) 1027</td>
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<td>D. C. Casson (Reading) 957</td>
<td>E. B. Ward (Ruddingh) 468</td>
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<td>J. Doughty (Bloxwich) 915</td>
<td>J. M. Dunrett (Prestajaty) 442</td>
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<tr>
<td>L. Stockwell (Grays) 908</td>
<td>N. I. Neame (Lancing) 438</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Minimum Score for entry: 200 for CW, 500 for Phone. Listings include only recent claims and are in accordance with HPX Rules. A 'Nil' return is permissible in order to hold a place.

**Vale**

From the Welwyn office your scribe has heard of the death of Brian Shepherd of Staines; unfortunately we don’t have any details. We shall miss his distinctive handwriting and sometimes memorable phrases set in always-interesting letters.

**Retirement**

Our old friend K. Kyezor (Brandon) writes to say that with the current list he proposes to bow out of the HPX Ladder — the last time someone retired it was generally reckoned that “the mark” was 1000, and K.K. has gone up to 2656, no less. Your conductor has been writing this piece for upwards of fifteen years, and finds it hard to recall not seeing a letter first from Perivale then Irchester, and more recently Brandon; and he spans a SWL career that would be September 17, to arrive, and as always addressed to your J.C., “SWL”, SHORT WAVE MAGAZINE, 34 High Street, Welwyn, Herts. AL6 9EQ. Till then, mind how you go!
COURSES FOR THE R.A.E., 1981-82

Bath: Details of evening classes starting in September may be obtained from the tutor, Peter Bubb, G3UWJ, 58 Greenacres, Bath BA1 4NR. (Tel: 0225-27467).

Belfast: College of Technology (G12BX), College Square East, Belfast, commencing Sept. 15, Tuesdays 7.45-9.45 p.m. (Theoretical and Practical). Thursdays 6.8 p.m. (Morse), enrolment early Sept. Further details from lecturer, J. E. Wilson, at the above address.


Borehamwood: De Havilland College, Elstree Way, Borehamwood, Herts. (01-953 6024), Mondays 7-9 p.m., commencing Sept. 28, enrolment 2-8 p.m. Sept 14/15. Lecturer G. L. Benbow, G3HIB.

Bracknell: Bracknell College, Dept. of Engineering and Science, Church Road, Bracknell, commencing Sept. 28, enrolment Sept. 10/11/14, course tutor G8KIL.

Canterbury: Canterbury C of T, Canterbury, Kent, Monday evenings, tutor G3LCK. Full details from the college.

Dudley: Dudley C of T, The Broadway, Dudley, West Midlands, Tuesdays 6.30-8.30 p.m., enrolment Sept. 8. Lecturer J. Raby, G5RF.

Durham: New College, Durham, commencing Sept., details from J. Greenwood, G3ZJY, QTHR (0385-66773).

Farnborough: Oak Farm Community Centre, Chaucer Road, Farnborough, Hants, Thursdays 7.30 p.m., commencing Sept., tutor J. Hardy, G3KND. Details from the Warden at the above address (Tel: Farnborough 515045).

Hemel Hempstead: Dacorum College, Crayford Road, Hemel Hempstead, Wednesdays 6.30-9.00 p.m., starting Sept. 23, enrolment Sept. 7. Further details from course organiser, C. Burke, G3VOZ (Hemel Hempstead 833300).

Kettering: Latimer Adult Education Centre, Castle Way, Barton Seagrave, Kettering, enrolment 7-8.30 p.m. Sept. 7/8, course fee £11.07 for 24 weeks, postal enrolment from Sept. 9 (cheques payable to “Northants County Council”).

Leamington Spa: Mid-Warks. College of F.E., Warwick New Road, Leamington Spa, Thursday evenings starting Sept. 17, enrolment Sept. 3/4 9-12 a.m., 2-4 p.m., or 6-8 p.m.

London (Chingford): Friday Hill House, Simmons Lane, Chingford, London E.4, commencing Sept. 17, Thursdays 7.15-9.45 p.m., enrolment on first night at 7.15 p.m. Enquiries to tutor Alan Foss, G8EAY, 01-529 3380.

London (Harrow): Hatch End High School, Headstone Lane, Harrow, Wednesdays 7-10 p.m. starting Sept. 30, register at Nower Hill School Sept. 19. Course includes Morse. Tutor D. T. Busby, G4HFL.


London (Paddington): Amberley Road Evening Institute, Amberley Road, Paddington, Mondays and Thursdays 7-9 p.m., commencing Sept 28, enrolment Sept. 8/9/10 or Sept. 14/15/16. Course includes Morse. Tutor D. T. Busby, G4HFL.

Loughborough: Loughborough Technical College, Radmoor, Loughborough, Leics., Mondays 6-7 p.m. (Morse) and 7-9 p.m. (Theory and Regulations), commencing Sept. 15, course fee £15.05. Tutor D. Doughty, G3FLS.

Manchester (Swinton): Pendlebury High School, Cromwell Road, Swinton, Thursdays at 7.30 p.m., commencing Oct. 1, registration during week beginning Sept. 14. Details from course instructor, P. Whatmough, G4HYE, 061-794 3706.

Melton Mowbray: Melton Mowbray College of F.E., Asfordby Road, Melton Mowbray, enrolment Sept. 8. Further details from the College or course tutor K. Melton, G3WKM (Melton Mowbray 68810).

Newcastle-upon-Tyne: Gosforth Adult Association, Gosforth Secondary School, Gosforth, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Tuesdays 7-9 p.m. starting in Sept. Course tutor D. R. Loveday, G3FPE, Enquiries to The Principal at the above address, or ring Newcastle-upon-Tyne 668439.

Northampton: Duston Upper School, Tuesdays at 7 p.m. starting Sept. 8. Full details from the lecturer B. Steen, G8LHR, 0604-499067.

Oxford: Oxford College of F.E., Oxpens Road, Oxford, Tuesdays 6.30-9 p.m. commencing Sept. 22, enrolment Sept. 3, 3-7 p.m. or Sept. 7, 2-4 p.m., course fee £30 plus exam fees.

Rawtenstall: Accrington and Rossendale College, Haslingden Road, Rawtenstall, Thursdays (probably) 7-9 p.m. beginning week commencing Sept. 7, enrolment Sept. 2/3, 2-4 p.m. and 6-8.30 p.m. Full details from teacher D. Haworth, G4IFT, at the College (Tel: Rossendale 213558).

Slough: Langley College of F.E., Station Road, Langley, Slough, Thursdays 5.30-7 p.m. (Operating Techniques, on the air with the college station, G3XPL) and 7-8.30 (Morse), Wednesdays 7-9 p.m. (Theory), enrolment Sept. 8/9 12.30-8 p.m. Contact Senior Lecturer, E. C. Palmer G3FVC, for further details.

Stockton-on-Tees: Stockton-Billingham Technical College, Oxbridge Avenue, Stockton-on-Tees, Mondays 6.30-9 p.m. starting Sept. 21. If there are sufficient numbers a second course will be held on Tuesdays 6.30-9 p.m. Thursdays 7-9 p.m. (Morse) starting Sept. 24. For further details contact J. Ross (Tel: 0642-552101 work, or 0642-64974 home).

Walsall: Queen Mary’s Grammar School (Broadway North Adult Centre), Walsall, enrolment in Sept., fee £10. A short course (10 weeks) is also being held starting in Sept. at Bull Beacon School, Walsall (fee £4), for those who wish to re-take the exam. Full details from the tutor, F. Fear, G8CVR, 185 Longwood Road, Aldridge, West Midlands. (Tel: Aldridge 52706).

Wesllyn Garden City: De Havilland College, Applecroft Centre, Applecroft Road, W.G.C., Walsall, Wednesdays 7-15, Tuesdays 5.30-8.30 p.m. Full details from senior lecturer, E. C. Palmer G3FVC, for further details.

This attractively boxed pair of 7 MHz weather-proof traps (500-Watt rating) comes from LAR Modules Ltd., 60 Green Road, Leeds LS6 4JP. Included in the package are a pair of lightweight end insulators and full instructions for making a 5-band trap dipole. The price inclusive of VAT and post/packing is £14.25.
THE Yaesu Musen FRG-7 remains one of the most popular of the medium price range general coverage communications receivers, and its general method of operation is typical of a number of similar receivers based on the drift-cancelling oscillator arrangement known as the Barlow-Wadley loop. However, I have noted, with some regret, that those of my friends and acquaintances who own receivers of this type tend to regard them as ‘black boxes’ whose insides are both complex and sacrosanct, and view the possibility of an improvement in their alignment — should circumstances suggest that this might be useful — as an undertaking only to be attempted by the foolhardy or the extraordinarily well equipped.

I feel that this is a pity for several reasons. Firstly because I think that a good understanding of the ‘way in which a piece of equipment works can help to increase one’s enjoyment in its use; secondly, because without that understanding, and some minimum items of essential equipment which might be borrowed for the occasion, it would be quite unwise to poke about inside such an instrument; and thirdly because the accurate alignment of a receiver of this type, even with the appropriate equipment, is a job which will, inevitably, take several hours — so, on the production line, it is not going to be done as accurately, in every case, as one might wish. Finally, there are several things which can be done to improve the usefulness of such a receiver, ranging from the fitting of an external frequency counter, either of commercial origin or a DIY design, of which several have been described recently, to an improvement in the IF selectivity. None of these
things can be done with ease or confidence if the circuit operation is not clearly understood.

**Circuit Operation**

In the owner's manual, the makers describe the FRG-7 as a triple conversion superhet, using a synthesised heterodyne oscillator. Although the subsequent circuit description is both accurate and concise, it does not add much to the bare bones of that initial description, nor does it encourage the owner to take the circuit diagram in hand and make a conducted tour through the design. This omission I hope to remedy.

To begin with, I think it is helpful to regard this receiver as two separate parts. These are a conventional superhet, with one RF stage and two 455 kHz IF stages, covering the frequency range 2-3 MHz, and a preceding double-conversion RF unit, in which a 1 MHz wide slab of signals is converted up in frequency from the incoming 'aerial' frequency to the band 54.5-55.5 MHz, and then down again to the 2-3 MHz pass band to which the second half of the receiver is tuned. The double conversion, upwards and downwards in frequency, allows the drift cancelling feature of the Barlow-Wadley loop, but it does carry a penalty, which will be considered later. Since the second part of the receiver is the easiest part to follow, and the one in which the user may wish to make mods., I propose to take this bit first.

The general layout of the circuit is shown in Fig. 1, in a simplified form, but with the component numbers used by Yaesu appended where appropriate. This uses a dual-gate MOSFET, Q401, as the RF stage, a junction FET, Q402, as the frequency changer, and a bipolar transistor, Q403 as the tuned oscillator stage. The oscillator is followed by a junction FET buffer, Q404, which is used to inject the oscillator signal into the source of the FET mixer, Q402. A low-pass filter, L409, C414, C415 and L401, is used to remove any second harmonic from the output of the oscillator, which might give rise to spurious signals.

The first 455 kHz IF stage, Q405 is shunt fed from the mixer through a ceramic filter, FL-1, with a pass-band of about ±4 kHz at -10dB, in the interests of obtaining the selectivity required as far forward in the circuit as possible, to minimise cross modulation. The two 455 kHz IF stages, Q405, Q406, are conventional, neutralised, bipolar transistor tuned amplifier stages, with a choice of demodulators fed from Q406.

For normal AM reception, a diode detector, D402, is fed directly from the collector of Q406, although a peak-limiter diode, D407, may be switched into circuit for automatic impulse

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**Diagram**

- **AGC**
- **+13.5V**
- **220K**
- **220R**
- **0.47p**
- **1p**
- **Q405**
- **T404**
- **Q406**
- **T405**
- **100p**
- **0.2**
- **220R**
- **+13.5V**
- **100p**
- **D402**
- **AF**
- **18K**
- **3K9**
- **Q407**
- **AGC out**
- **300R**
- **S-meter**
- **620p**
- **Q408**
- **33K**
- **T406**
- **1K**
- **620p**
- **Q409**
- **BFO**
- **Q410**
- **"Volume"**
- **AF**
- **LS or phones**
- **10K**
- **10p**
- **68K**
- **100R**
- **0.47**
- **1K**
noise reduction. However, for suppressed carrier USB or LSB operation an FET oscillator, bipolar buffer combination, Q408, Q409, can be switched into use. In this case the audio signal is taken from the output of the ‘ring modulator’ which consists of the diodes D403-406.

A normal integrated circuit AF amplifier, Q410, is fed from the demodulator selector switch via a very simple high-pass/low-pass filter switch and the volume control VR1. This will operate either an internal or external LS or phones.

HT supplies for the receiver are provided from batteries, external or internal, or from a mains power supply using a very simple, single transistor, series stabiliser, Q411. Amplified AGC is obtained from a single transistor, Q407, also fed from the collector of Q406. This is arranged to provide a DC signal which becomes progressively more positive as the IF signal strength decreases. The signal strength meter is also fed from this stage, but with a signal voltage which falls as the IF output diminishes.

RF, Mixer, and Input Double-Conversion Stages
A simplified circuit diagram for this section is shown in Fig. 2. As in the 2-3 MHz section of the receiver, a dual-gate MOSFET, Q101, is used as the RF stage. Four switched tuned circuits on the input to this provide an initial selection of the input signals, in the range 0.5-30 MHz. These are tuned by a single gang, 300pF, capacitor with adjustment for the maximum capacitance value and coil inductance being provided for each range.

Although it might appear somewhat surprising in a sophisticated receiver design to have only one RF tuned stage preceding the mixer, in view of the fact that the operation is based on the initial amplification of a one megahertz-plus wide slab of RF signals, too high a degree of aerial selectivity would be an embarrassment in operation. This is all too readily apparent on RF signals, too high a degree of aerial selectivity would be an embarrassment in operation. This is all too readily apparent on

The first frequency changer, which is a double-balanced type, in the interests of the lowest practicable conversion noise, coupled with low cross-modulation characteristics, consists of a pair of matched junction FETs, Q102, Q103, fed directly from the RF stage, without any further tuning, through a nine-element Cauer filter, operative above 30 MHz, and having a very steep cut-off characteristic, which is of the order of 60dB/octave. Since the aerial selectivity is not very high at the high frequency end, this is essential to exclude unwanted signals from the 54.5-55.5 MHz first IF stages.

The output from the first mixer (Q102, Q103) is taken through a pair of double tuned IF transformers, T105, T106 and T107, T108, and a dual-gate MOSFET first IF amplifier, Q104, to a second frequency changer stage where the downward frequency conversion to 2-3 MHz takes place. As in the 2-3 MHz tuned amplifier, the circuit used here employs a junction FET with the ‘local oscillator’ signal injected into its source. The output signal from the drain of the FET is fed to the tuned receiver described in the first section of the circuit description.

The first IF is, as mentioned above, a broadly tuned stage, giving an approximately flat-topped response over the 54.5-55.5 MHz band. To assist in obtaining the desired uncoupled bandpass characteristics, the IF transformers T105-108 are individually screened and coupled by small external capacitors rather than by mutual inductance, as is more conventionally the case in double-tuned IF transformers for, say, 465 kHz IF use.

The Drift-Cancelling Oscillator System
I have put the description ‘local oscillator’, used above, in inverted commas because it is in respect of this circuit that the main difference between the Barlow-Wadley system and the ordinary superhet lies, so the local oscillator input to the second mixer is far from being a standard output from a conventional variable frequency oscillator.

The way this part of the circuit works can best be appreciated by going back to the beginning again. As mentioned above, the first RF stage is tuned to the incoming signal frequency and is taken through a low-pass filter to the first mixer (Q102, 103). Since the input frequency coverage is, nominally, 0.5-30 MHz and the first IF is centred on 55 MHz, the local oscillator frequency for the first mixer needs to cover the frequency range 55.5-85 MHz. This can be done conveniently, on a single sweep, using a 60pF variable capacitor, VC201, using a single transistor, Q201, and a single coil, T201, in a grounded-base Colpitts oscillator circuit. A simplified circuit is shown in Fig. 3.

To minimise loading on the oscillator circuit, a small secondary winding is used to pick off the oscillator output voltage to feed to the first mixer (Q102, 103). However, this is where the drift cancelling system begins, because the output from the first VFO is also taken to a double-balanced modulator IC, a Texas Instruments SN76514 (Q106), where it is mixed with the output from a crystal oscillator harmonic generator. The understanding of the operation of this is the key to the comprehension of the receiver system as a whole. Fortunately, it isn’t too difficult.

The first part of this is a straightforward, 1 MHz crystal oscillator, built around a single transistor, Q301. This feeds a twin diode squarer circuit, D301, D302, which feeds the modulator IC through another steep-cut LC low-pass filter, L303-1 L303-4, which has a sharp cut-off above about 33 MHz. This generates a slab of harmonics from 2-32 MHz which are mixed with the output of the local oscillator to give an output, at pin 3 of the SN76514 IC, containing frequencies ranging from 23.5 to 117.5 MHz, depending on the actual tuned frequency of the VFO. (These are the sum and difference frequencies of the VFO frequency and the output of the harmonic generator). The actual frequency, among this lot, which is used as the ‘local oscillator’ input to the second mixer (Q105) is determined by a four-stage bandpass tuned RF amplifier, consisting of the coils T109-T116 and the transistors Q107, 108, 109.

Although only one frequency, nominally 52.5 MHz, is used, the bandwidth of this amplifier chain must not be too narrow or it will make the tuning of the first oscillator too critical, and make the sensitivity of the receiver too dependent on the absence of drift in this VFO. However, this is not a critical point. Something over 0.5 volts r.m.s. output is necessary from this amplifier chain for proper operation of the second mixer stage, Q105, and this is monitored by a simple two-stage DC amplifier, Q110, Q111, which extinguishes an LED when an adequate RF voltage is present at the input to the peak rectifier diode, D102. This is the LED on the front of the receiver alongside the ‘MHz selector’ tuning knob, which controls the VFO tuned frequency.

The operation of the system can now be seen. Suppose it is desired to receive a signal of 15 MHz frequency. The input tuned circuit, on band ‘D’, will be tuned to 15 MHz. The VFO will be tuned to about 70.5 MHz, though the precise frequency is not very critical, and the output of the first mixer will be about 55.5 MHz which will be amplified by the first IF stage and fed to the second mixer. Meanwhile, the output of the VFO has simultaneously been mixed with the 18th harmonic of the crystal oscillator (18 MHz) to give the oscillator input at 52.5 MHz for the second mixer. This provides a difference frequency output of 3 MHz to the final tuned receiver stage, which will be tuned at 0 kHz on the ‘kHz’ scale operated by the main tuning knob.

If the VFO were to drift downwards in frequency to 70.4 MHz, the first IF frequency would become 55.4 MHz — and the output of the selective amplifier chain between the modulator IC and the second mixer would be 52.4 MHz, which is the point of the system. This means that the signal presented to the tuned stage of the receiver would remain at 3.00 MHz — i.e. no drift. Unfortunately, this technique does not compensate for drift in the tuned frequency of the 2-3 MHz section of the receiver, but this is less serious since at the two ends of the tuned band the dial can be corrected by finding a heterodyne whistle with one or other of the week stray harmonics of the 1 MHz internal crystal. Drift in this section can be a nuisance in receiving USB or LSB suppressed carrier signals, where even a drift of a few tens of Hz, in this or the BFO frequency, can be annoying.

One side effect of the upward and downward frequency conversion in the first and second mixer stages is that the tuning of
Fig. 2  RF MIXER AND FIRST IF STAGE OF THE F.R.G.7
the tuned stages of the receiver appears to be 'backwards' way round, so that, taking the example given above, a 15 MHz + 0 kHz signal is tuned at 3 MHz, while a 15MHz + 999kHz signal is tuned at 2.001 MHz. This phenomenon is only of concern in the alignment of the receiver, where it must be borne in mind to avoid the wrong trimmers being tuned inadvertently, and in fitting a frequency counter to the receiver, where this must also be organised to read the wrong way round!

I have, I regret, seen a recommendation to retune the selective tuned stages which provide the second ‘local oscillator’ signal, so that these give an output of 57.5 MHz rather than 52.5 MHz, to simplify the organisation of a second stage frequency counter. The snag with this would be that an input frequency of 15 MHz would require the 13th (13 MHz) harmonic of the crystal. What would a 1 MHz input frequency need — 1 MHz? Apart from this, the drift cancelling system would still work quite well, but only at frequencies of 3 MHz and above!

Although the structure of the receiver appears to be quite complex, which would suggest that there could be problems in use, in practice it appears to work very reliably and well, with very few spurious signals due to unwanted harmonics of the crystal, or its sum and difference frequencies with the other VFO’s in the circuit. Certainly, the very high first IF frequency eliminates entirely the pest of second channel interference, so common in earlier short wave receivers. Also, the well organised RF and first mixer circuit gives an input sensitivity which is very well maintained up to the maximum 29.9 MHz nominal limit of the tuning range. The only real shortcoming inherent in the circuit design is that there is very little real selectivity in the circuit up to the input of the 455 kHz third IF stage. This does allow quite a bit of scope for unwanted cross-modulation — not only between the wanted signal and powerful unwanted signals within the 1 MHz pass-band of the first IFs, but also, more insidiously, between the signal and the wideband noise within this passband. This means that although the ultimate sensitivity of the receiver, when correctly aligned, is probably of the order of 0.02 µV — in the sense that a signal this small can be detected — the usable sensitivity, at which the signal has an adequate signal to noise ratio, is less than one tenth of this. Nevertheless, although it does give scope for better receivers to show their merit, in practice it more than meets the requirements of anyone wishing to receive commercial broadcast signals anywhere within its frequency range.

Certainly, in my own case, with a vertical aerial of about 15 feet length, the general noise threshold of the receiver is mostly provided by the higher harmonics of 50 Hz radiated by the overhead high voltage power lines, some mile or two away, and at least 20dB of aerial attenuation is normally necessary for general short wave listening on the commercial bands.

Part II will describe the alignment procedure for the receiver.
A HIGH-PERFORMANCE POWER SUPPLY AND CONTROL SYSTEM FOR 4CX350/4CX250 AMPLIFIERS, PART IV

CONCLUDING THE DESCRIPTION OF THE SCREEN GRID SUPPLY UNIT

JOHN H. NELSON, G4FRX

It will be seen from the circuit diagram, Fig. 4, that the configuration is basically that of a shunt stabiliser (TR3 and TR4, one for each screen rail of a two-valve design) driven by a 741 operational amplifier and fed from a constant-current source (TR1 and TR2, again one for each rail). The transistors used here are BU208 devices, which will easily handle the voltages and currents. Versions of this system have been designed and tested for 300, 350 and 400V, and the appropriate resistor values are shown in Table 1 along with suggested applications for each voltage.

Some notes on the circuit follow, with reference to one channel (the “left-hand” channel looking at the circuit diagram). ZD1 ensures that the output of the constant-current generator TR1 and the base of that transistor remain a fixed voltage apart; hence the voltage across RV1 and R3 remains fixed at the Zener voltage minus the base-emitter drop of about 0.7V in TR1. This constant voltage of about 2.6V implies a constant current through RV1 and R3, which, since this forms the input to the stabiliser network, implies a constant current to it. The advantage of this technique is that it makes setting-up for optimum performance for a given range of input voltage very easy to achieve.

The value chosen for R1 sets the short-circuit current of the system, which for each channel was chosen as about 50 mA. Its value will depend somewhat on the input voltage to the system, which should be at least 80V higher than the required output; this will imply that R1 should be between about 10K and 20K.

TR3 is a shunt stabiliser driven from an error-detecting op-amp IC1. The op-amp voltages are derived from the Zener chain ZD3, ZD4, ZD7, and it will be noted that the supply rails are some 30V apart and that the negative rail is “stacked up” by 75V due to ZD7. It was found by experiment that this gave much better error resolution: the voltage at the non-inverting input of IC1, obtained from the potential divider R6, R18, has a much greater correcting effect for a given value of error of the output voltage.

The inverting input of IC1 obtains a stable voltage from the reference network consisting of R7, ZD9, ZD10, R12, R13 and RV3. It will be seen that this reference is derived from the stabilised output voltage: thus the current through ZD9 and ZD10 is constant and the Zener voltage held constant (see the notes above regarding slope resistance!) The heating effect is also low, since the Zener current is only of the order of 1 mA for each device. It should be mentioned at this point that ZD7 and ZD8 are 20W devices and are mounted close together on the chassis for good thermal coupling. They are arranged to run quite warm, and in fact their temperature when mounted on the “FRX standard box” stabilises at about 55°C after some five minutes. Since this also tends to stabilise ZD9 and 10 at a steady temperature above ambient, the temperature stability of the system after a warm-up period of five minutes or so is good, with a switch on voltage of 346 in the author’s unit settling to 350 very consistently. More important is the fact that, since the reference chain is common to both channels and ZD7 and ZD8 are in good thermal contact with each other, each channel’s drift with temperature, such as it is, is exactly the same. If an accurate DVM is connected to each channel and the reference chain sprayed with freezer spray, it is uncanny to watch the voltage immediately fall to the same value on both channels and then gradually come back up to the correct voltage, with each DVM indicating the increase at precisely the same moment. When the final value is reached, it will hold it there all day long; and it will do so regardless of whether the supply is sinking the design figure of 20 mA or sourcing the same amount.

To examine the operation of the circuit, assume that the input voltage to the system rises. Since TR1 looks like a constant resistance, the output will try to rise; consequently, the voltage at the non-inverting input of IC1 also rises. R6 and R18 are in the ratio of about 5:2, so the change of voltage at this point will be a little less than a third of its value at the output rail. Because the inverting input is fed from a stable source, however, the output of IC1 at pin 6 will also rise. This allows TR3 to turn on harder via R5, thus correcting the error. In practice, the system has an excellent transient response, which is to some extent defined by C9 and C10.

It should be noted that all potential noise sources, in the shape of Zener diodes, are heavily decoupled, particularly ZD10, and that, like the bias and control system in Parts I and II, all connexions are taken into and out of the box via feedthrough capacitors. This system produces about 3mV of noise, which compares with typically 40-70 mV for Zener-derived systems measured by the author and anywhere between 25 and 200 mV for VR tubes.

The diodes D1-D8 are for protection in case a supply disappears for some reason, and also to cater for capacitors charging, etc, on switch-on.

As for the practical performance of the system, some details have already been given; as stated, it will source or sink 20 mA for better than 0.08% regulation. After warm-up, drift is negligible. Its hum rejection is of the order of 30dB which, although not a bad figure, implies that for best performance the input supply must be as hum-free as possible. Although not shown on the circuit diagram, the author uses choke-capacitor smoothing in this version, and the hum on the output rails is something like 90dB down.

Turning now to other minor points about this circuit, it will be seen that RLG is the screen overcurrent relay, and its pull-in point is adjusted by RV5. A judicious choice of value for R1 will ensure that (a) the screen dissipation of the valve cannot be exceeded, bearing in mind that the product of screen voltage and screen current, unless the latter is negative, approximates the screen dissipation, and (b) any attempt to do so will actuate RLG and thus reset the timer and remove the anode and screen supplies – see circuit in Part I. For instance, let us assume that a supply is to be designed for a 4CX250B with 300V on its screen grid. From the data sheet, we remember that the screen dissipation of this valve is 12W maximum. Now this corresponds to a current of 40 mA which, in normal service, is very unlikely to be remotely approached: if, however, the antenna is accidentally disconnected, for example, the amplifier will cease to be loaded and it follows that, if drive continues to be applied, the anode voltage will fall to zero once per cycle. Quite apart from the possibility of damage induced by heavy back-bombardment, it follows that the screen grid will act as though it were an anode and thus it will try to draw a good deal more than 40 mA. This is why an overcurrent relay
Unfortunately, no data seems to be available on the response acting than was thought might be the case. However, during since the protection circuit itself appears to be much faster than the BU208s, until the system could turn itself safely off. (At adequadely with the surge voltage and current, thus protecting protection assuming a worst-case response time for the EHT system’s joules; some back-of-an-envelope calculations showed that, each is theoretically capable of dissipating a single pulse of 10 add voltage-dependent resistors across the output of each protection system, it was decided to G4AJW design. However, since there was some doubt about the screen supply lines in much the same fashion as in the supply is itself current-limited and also arranged to “crowbar” approach adopted is also “belt-and-braces” since the EHT fact, as will be seen when the EHT System is described, the could be induced, for example, by valve flashover, it was Note: ZD7 and ZD8 are 20W, i.e. BZY93C or CR; the rest are 500 mW, i.e. BZY88, OA2247, 1S7000 series. T1 should be chosen so that input voltage to supply is at least 80v, greater than required screen supply voltage. Feedthrough capacitors as required, provided working voltage adequate.

is so important, and also why the power supply itself must be designed so as not to aid and abet the screen grid’s delusions of anodehood! For the author’s unit, R1 and R2 were made 18K as good as it would be with the ordinary thinner kind, so don’t bear in mind that heat transfer through the washer will not be thicker than the commoner style of washer. When using these, been found that those supplied by RS Components under the recommended that the thick mica washer which is normally supplied with the BU208 is used for mounting it on the box or the heat sink than is represented by the box. Than can be safely handled if they are not mounted on a larger heat sink than is represented by the box. Bearing in mind that the cases (i.e. the collectors) of the transistors are at high potentials above earth, it is strongly suggested give optimum third-order performance for the different voltages (assuming EHT is 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Voltage</th>
<th>TR1 current</th>
<th>R5, R9</th>
<th>R6, R8</th>
<th>R7</th>
<th>R10, R11</th>
<th>R18, R19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>300V</td>
<td>30 mA</td>
<td>47K, 2W</td>
<td>68K</td>
<td>180K</td>
<td>6K8</td>
<td>33K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>350V</td>
<td>35 mA</td>
<td>62K, 2W</td>
<td>100K</td>
<td>270K</td>
<td>7K5</td>
<td>39K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400V</td>
<td>40 mA</td>
<td>75K, 2W</td>
<td>150K</td>
<td>330K</td>
<td>8K2</td>
<td>47K</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1. Resistor values and standing current for different versions. Below, suggested uses for the different voltages (assuming EHT is 2 kV for 250, and 2.4 kV for 350).

Construction

That concludes the electronic considerations involved in this system, and we may now examine practical realisation of it. The prototypes were built on a printed-circuit board mounted in a standard 170 x 120 x 55mm die-cast box, and the photographs should give a good general idea of the result. The BU208 transistors for the 300V version of the system can be mounted on the box itself, as seen in the photograph of this unit, and they replace the centre rows of feedthrough capacitors visible in the picture of the 350V system: these are used to connect the transistors on their heatsinks to the “gubbins” in this and the 400V variant. For the 300V system built in this way, suitable holes must be drilled in the top and bottom of the box as shown to provide through-ventilation: It is found that mounting ZD10 above a hole in the bottom lot of the box and standing the box off the main chassis with spacers gives good temperature stability, even though the 300V unit will naturally run warmer if the transistors are mounted on the box itself. This technique cannot be employed for the 350V and 400V versions, since for these the constant current source is set up to provide more current and this, together with the increase in voltage, implies more dissipation in the transistors than can be safely handled if they are not mounted on a larger heat sink than is represented by the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Voltage</th>
<th>300V</th>
<th>350V</th>
<th>400V</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TR1</td>
<td>2W</td>
<td>2W</td>
<td>2W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R5, R9</td>
<td>47K</td>
<td>8K2</td>
<td>7K5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R6, R8</td>
<td>6K8</td>
<td>330K</td>
<td>47K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R7</td>
<td>180K</td>
<td>62K</td>
<td>100K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R10, R11</td>
<td>3K</td>
<td>30 mA</td>
<td>75K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R18, R19</td>
<td>33K</td>
<td>150K</td>
<td>330K</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table of Values

**Fig. 4.**

| R1, R2 | ZD3 to ZD6 = 15v. |
| R3, R4 | ZD7, ZD8 = 75v.  |
| R5 to R11 | ZD9 = 24v.  |
| R12 to R15 | ZD10 = 82v. |
| R16, R17 | D1 to D8 = 1N4006 |
| R18, R19 | D9, D10 = 1N5406 |
| RV1, RV2 | D11 = 1N4148 |
| RV3, RV4 | TR1 to TR4 = BU208 |
| RV5 | ICI, IC2 = 75ICN |
| C1, C2, C5, C6 | VDR1, VDR2 = see text |
| C3, C8, C14, C16 | T1 = see below |
| C4, C15 | LP1 = as required |
| C7 | RLG = 24v. DPCO |
| C9 to C12 | S1, S2 = SPCO |
| C13 | RLS = 22 µF, 100v. |
| ZD1, ZD2 | FS1 = 250 mA a/s |

Note: Note that, as recommended in the earlier article, the screen grids are earthed on “receive” by RLD1 and RLD2, and that S1 and S2 form “run/set” switches as used in the G4AJW design. This enables the standing current in each valve to be easily adjusted by means of varying the screen voltage of either valve via RV3 and RV4 and, with component values as shown, these have a control range of approximately 15V. This is more than enough to ensure very accurate balance between and pair of reasonably good valves.

Finally, VDR1 and VDR2 are worthy of some comment. Since transistors are intolerant of high-voltage spikes such as could be induced, for example, by valve flashover, it was deemed necessary to provide some protection for them. In fact, as will be seen when the EHT System is described, the approach adopted is also “belt-and-braces” since the EHT supply is itself current-limited and also arranged to “crowbar” the screen supply lines in much the same fashion as in the G4AJW design. However, since there was some doubt about the response time of the protection system, it was decided to add voltage-dependent resistors across the output of each screen rail in the supply to form a fast-acting “clamp” device. The components used, in fact, were three 425V devices, since each is theoretically capable of dissipating a single pulse of 10 joules; some back-of-an-envelope calculations showed that, assuming a worst-case response time for the EHT system’s protection circuit to operate, three VDRs would cope adequately with the surge voltage and current, thus protecting the BU208s, until the system could turn itself safely off. (At the time of writing, it has not been possible to determine how much work the VDRs are doing in the event of a flashover, since the protection circuit itself appears to be much faster-acting than was thought might be the case. However, during the course of some five months of absorbed abuse, both simulated and real, no transistors have yet failed). Unfortunately, no data seems to be available on the response of VDRs to overvoltage under operating conditions such as these, and it appears to be extremely difficult to measure. Anyhow, as stated, nothing has blown up yet!
Looking down inside the box. The presets at the top adjust the standing current in the constant-current sources for each channel. IC1 and IC2, with associated components, are visible in the centre, and the photograph gives some idea of the layout of the prototype 350V unit.

be tempted to skimp on the heat-sink compound! I know it’s messy and smells foul, but the transistors will live longer.

Also on the subject of components, ZD7 and ZD8 are, as previously mentioned, 75V 20W devices. Originally BZY93C series components were used and, since the stud on all Zener diodes of this style is the cathode, they were insulated from chassis by the usual mica washer and brush. However, it was discovered from the Mullard data manual that BZY93 devices can be obtained in a package whereby the stud is the anode—of course means that they can be mounted directly on the box, with a consequent improvement in thermal performance and, of course, reliability. These are given the suffix CR instead of C, and in fact all diodes in the BZY93 series have the Zener voltage given as part of the suffix; for example ZD7 in its original form was a BZY93C75 and in its other version it becomes—wait for it—a BZY93C75R. JEDEC alphabet soup! The only stockists of this series known to the author are professional companies such as Farnell, who do not supply to the private individual; however, prevailing upon your local friendly dealer should do the trick. It seems worth the effort, since the higher voltage devices in the BZY93 series do not seem to be all that common and may well have to be ordered—in which case one may as well opt for the BZY93CR style and save a mounting kit, gaining slightly better performance in the process.

ZD4 and ZD5 were two 15V devices in series in the early prototypes, since these gave slightly better performance than a single 500 mW 30V Zener. However, if a 5W 30V device is to hand it may be used instead, since its characteristics are much the same as the pair of 15V devices of lower power rating.

Finally, a note of IC1 and IC2. It has been found worth while to obtain good quality components for use here, since unmarked or unbranded 741’s seem to vary somewhat in stability margins and also in noise performance. This is not an oblique way of saying that this design is in any sense critical or difficult to reproduce but rather that, bearing in mind that some care has been taken to obtain good performance, the system will tend to give of its best with devices which are up to their specification. Any tendency to instability, such as was experienced with one channel of one of the prototypes on switch-on (to the tune of 8V pk-pk at about 85 kHz!) is highly likely to be due to deficiencies in the op-amp. and in the latter case substitution of an LM741CN on the offending channel completely cleared the problem. Further investigation revealed the facts noted above, so an extra 40p or so for branded components is a wise investment. Given this approach, the circuit is eminently reproducible.

A suggested PCB layout is shown, although it is not thought to be critical in view of some of the “bird’s nests” used during development. However, decoupling where shown should not be omitted and if the transistors are mounted on external heatsinks, the wiring between them and the box should be kept short and well decoupled.

Setting-Up

We may now consider the setting-up procedure. It will be noted from the circuit diagram that wire links are made between the outputs of the constant-current sources and the shunt stabilisers, and these should be removed to begin with: after setting-up is complete, they may be replaced with permanent link wires. In fact, it is much easier to set up the unit if two multimeters are available and it is strongly recommended that if, like the author, your shack only runs to one, another one is borrowed. If this is not possible, the link in the channel not carrying the reference chain should be replaced for the moment.

Assuming two meters are available, they should be inserted across the link pins and switched to measure current. On switch-on RV1 and RV2 should be adjusted for the required current (shown in the table). It will be found that, depending on the regulation of the input rail to the system, RV1 and RV2 will interact slightly, which is why an extra meter is useful here. If only one is in use, the “reference” channel must be set up first and then its link replaced and the meter inserted across the
link pins of the other channel so that it can be set up. When both channels have been set up for the correct current, the links can both be permanently wired-in.

If the meter is now moved to the output lines of the unit, it should be found that the output voltages should be within about 8V of the chosen value and are adjustable to the exact figure by means of RV3 and RV4. A DVM is useful here, since the adjustment is very fine and it is not easy to set up, say, 350V ± 1V with an Avo!

Next, measure the voltage across ZD3-4, i.e. the supply rails to IC1, and note its value. Then measure the voltage between the negative rail of the supply and the output (i.e. between pins 4 and 6 of IC1). Make a fine adjustment to RV1 so that this voltage is exactly half the voltage previously noted. This will give an optimum balance between source and sink performance of the unit. This is then repeated for the other channel.

The short-circuit current can now be tested by simply switching the meter to a safe current range and connecting it across each output supply to earth. It should be about 50 mA, and as discussed, its value can be altered by changing the value of R1.

After a few minutes' warm-up, the output voltage of each channel can be accurately set up and, if a suitable load resistor is available, the regulation can be checked. A load of 20 mA should not cause the output voltage to change. To check the system's ability to handle negative screen current, simulate this case by connecting a resistor between the input supply and one of the output rails and select its value so that about 20 mA flows into the output line. This should not cause the output voltage to change either, and is a rather more severe test of the unit than it will have to pass in practice. If both the above tests are satisfactorily completed, there will be no regulation difficulties when the unit is connected to an amplifier.

Finally, if an oscilloscope is available, the noise performance and stability of the system can be checked under all load conditions. Noise should never be worse than 5 mV and any trace of instability, especially when the load is connected or removed, suggests that the 741 or, at the outside, C9 and C10, should be checked.

**Conclusion**

This completes the high-performance 4CX screen supply system. As we have seen, in some respects the screen supply is the heart of the power supply for a linear amplifier using valves in this family and, particularly when the 4CX350FJ or A is used, it is the part of the system which amply repays attention to detail. The circuit shown here is more complex than either a Zener chain or a cluster of VR tubes but its performance in service is much better than either; and, as far as the author is concerned, it represents a design philosophy which is likely to become more and more necessary as band occupancy increases, the strong-signal performance of receiving systems improve and antenna systems get larger.

Next time we examine the final link in the chain in the shape of the EHT system, in the course of development of which the author has demolished more components than in any other project before or since!

to be continued

**PCB’s, etc.**

Melvyn Noakes, G4JZQ, is prepared to make available PCB’s and complete modules for each stage of this power supply and control unit. He may be contacted at 21 Oxford Road, Finsbury Park, London N.4. (01-272 4135).

“Short Wave Magazine” is the only periodical freely available from newsagents throughout the U.K. which is devoted exclusively to the pursuit and interests of Amateur Radio.
CLUBS ROUNDPUP
By "Club Secretary"

35th “Magazine” Club Contest

We are now reminding you that MCC time is coming up again — the friendly club contest which we have organised now for more years than we care to think about. There are a few changes, and we will mention them now, following up with detailed rules elsewhere in the piece.

First, then, a Prize. A small trophy, suitable engraved, for the overall winner; and another one for the best score outside the winner’s country — thus if the winner is a G, this second prize will go to the best club score outside G.

Secondly, a Challenge. You challenge the local clubs (or a club from somewhere else for that matter); if they accept the challenge, and we are advised when the logs are sent in, then we will publish the results of this ‘local derby’ along with the main scores, in a separate tabulation, for all to see.

Thirdly, a Bonus-Points award, which will be, at the Magazine committee’s discretion, to a club which has used the most initiative, within the rules of course, to advance their club’s chance of winning. Filling the enemy with strong ale will not qualify for this bonus, . . .

So — there is something for your committee to think about and prepare for, at a date of October 17/18; yes we know there is a clash, but looking at the W1WY Contest Calendar and the RSGB listings, not to mention the exhibitions, this date seems the least painful one!

The Clubs

Perhaps the most notable thing this time is the number of updates and of new clubs — perhaps we should start with these new ones.

The Radio Club of Thanet is a new one based on Birchington Village Centre, where they are to be found on alternate Friday evenings from August 28. Details from the Hon. Sec. at the address in the Panel. Perhaps next time they would let us know what happened to the old Thanet group for our records.

Skegness it used to be said, is so bracing — now they have a radio club as well! They are booked in at the “White Swan”, Burgh-le-Marsh, on the first and third Tuesday, and cater for a wide range of interests; we note they are setting up an RAE class, starting this month, for the May exam.

Saffron Walden have set up shop on the third Wednesday in each month at Debden Village Hall; not only do they hope to set up a decent programme, but the Hon. Sec. indicates an active interest in attracting newcomers into the hobby by showing them a little of what it’s all about.

Not exactly a new society, but the first time this feature has been heard from the Royal Omani Amateur Radio Society; their first newsletter is of great interest, showing as it does, a rapidly-increasing Omani membership and, in the matter of licensing (they have a committee to handle licensing questions), they are very aware of the need for a licensee to have been an SWL first — they require a log for six months SWL activity from Oman as part of the new licence; and for reciprocal licensing, membership of the club is a pre-requisite.

The Rest

Acton, Brentford & Chiswick have a discussion about the ‘necessity to increase activity on Ten Metres’ on September 15 — a very good topic for a debate, and hopefully some action, too. The meeting is at Chiswick Town Hall, High Road, Chiswick.

Next we have a letter from Axe Vale, who report the death of their President, John Frisby, G8CA; he was a founder member and they reckon he had much to do with the club surviving the difficult periods; he was active on CW, chasing DX. Not only will the Axe Vale group miss him, but those who knew him in the earlier years. To return to the club, they are settled in to the George Hotel, Axminster, on the last Wednesday in the month.

They say that, among other activities, they are trying to set up an RAE course, to start in October, for the May examination.

Aylesbury Vale haven’t been around very long, but they seem to be making an impact; they are booked in every four weeks on Tuesdays at Elmhurst Youth Centre, Fairfax Crescent, Aylesbury. A talk on Raynet is down for September 8, while October 6 is down for a session on D/F by G6AGE.

Turning now back into the environs of London, we have Barking to mention next, based on Westbury Recreation Centre, Westbury School, Ripple Road, Barking. A talk on Moonbounce is scheduled for September 17, but they are open Monday to Thursday evenings every week.

Down in Brighton, they also have an RAE class set up at their HQ in 47 Cromwell Road, Hove; the first class will be on September 17. As for the meetings of the club, they occur on September 9 for a constructional contest, and 23rd to hear about Post Office and Radio Check time.

Deadlines for “Clubs” for the next three months —

October issue — August 28th
November issue — September 25th
December issue — October 30th
January issue — November 27th

Please be sure to note these dates!

B.A.R.T.G. provides a forum for all those who play their amateur radio by RTTY, whether mechanical, electronic, or whatever; a good newsletter, supplies of things of interest to RTTY operators, and various activities and conventions. Details from the Hon. Sec. — see Panel.

B.A.T.C. of course is the club for the amateur TV buffs; to include both slow-scan and fast scan TV. They write to advise us that they are holding their Exhibition and Open Day at the Post House Hotel in Leicester on October 4, the start being 11 a.m. Enquiries for stand space to G8GQS, QTHR.

We nearly overlooked locals Braintree, who have their AGM on September 28, at Braintree Community Centre which lies next door to the bus station in Victoria Street. More details from the Hon. Sec. — see Panel.

Bromsgrove foregather at Avoncroft Arts Centre, on the second Friday of each month; September 11 is down to a talk on spy sets.

Chichester next, with a talk on electronic game machines by Peter Brooks, on September 1; an extra event to commemorate G2NMM, from ‘Tidewaters’ at Bosham on Sunday 13, and a junk sale on September 17. So — in general terms we are talking about the first Tuesday and the third Thursday each month, at the Lancastrian Wing of the Chichester High School for Boys, Basin Road, Chichester.

Our next stop is at Cheltenam; the Old Bakery, Clarence Street, Cheltenham is the place, and the dates September 3 and 18. The former is, provisionally, down for G4EDG to talk about Cotswold Hospital Radio, and the latter is the natter night. As always, visitors welcome.

On we go to Chiltern who have a place at the John Hawkins’ furniture factory, Victoria Street, High Wycombe, where they have the last Wednesday of each month. While we don’t have details of the September meeting, we do know that on October 28 they have a talk on radio and TV interference by an officer from British Telecom.
Names and Addresses of Club Secretaries reporting in this issue:

ACTON, BRENTFORD & CHISWICK: W. G. Dee, G4GEH, 188
Cunnersbury Avenue, Acton, London W3 8L6. (01-992 3778)

AXE VALE: Mr. & Mrs. Rettet, G4JBG, 48 Fairway Rise, Chard, Somerset
TA20 INT. (Chard 4165)

AYLESBURY VALE: M. J. Marsden, G8BOH, Hunters Moon, Buckingham
Road, Hardwick, Aylesbury, Bucks.

BARKING: A. Sammons, G3LZJ, Lyndhurst Gardens, Barking, Essex IG11
SBZ. 01-594 2471)

B.A.T.C.: M. Cox, G8HUA, 2 Holme Lane, Bottenford, Scunthorpe.

BRISTOL: G. C. C. Croll, G10EG, 17 Golden Miller Road, Prestbury,
Cheltenham. (Cheltenham 4289)

CHICHESTER: S. Talbot, G8FCC, 31 Pier Road, Littlehampton, W. Sussex
BN17 6LW. (Littlehampton 5082)

CHILENTERN: P. B. Sayers, G4LMM, 127 Hugheaven Avenue, High
Wycombe, Bucks. HP1 3QS. (High Wycombe 2405)

CONWAY VALLEY: J. N. Wright, GW4KCI, Eleven, Bryn Derwen,
Abergele. (Abergele 82674)

CORNISH: A. C. French, B.Sc., G8IU, 12 Pentake Road, Camborne.
(Camborne 72794)

CRAY VALLEY: P. J. Clark, G4FUG, 42 Shooters Hill Road, London SE3.
(01-838 3703)

CRYSTAL PALACE: G. M. C. Stone, G3FZL, 11 Liphook Close, London
SE23 3BN. 01-699 5002)

DERBY: Mrs. J. Shardlow, G4EYM, 19 Portreath Drive, Darley Abbey,
Derby DE3 2BJ. (0332-556875)

DUDLEY: N. Rock, G3RLY, 28 Conway Avenue, Kinnswood, Stiffs.
(Kinnswood 27767)

EDGWARE: H. Drury, G4HMD, 39 Wemborough Road, Stanmore, Middx.

EX-G: F. W. Fletcher, G2FUX, 53 St. Ives Park, Ringwood, Hants. BH24
2RJ. (Ringwood 3561)

GUILDFORD: Miss H. M. Davies, 1 Dundee Cottages, Scotland Farm Road,
GUILDFORD. 01-392 4642)

HAWKER, G3VA, is coming to talk Technical Topics. September
1st; 22nd. 9p.m. (G3VA 4472)

HEDINGHAM: P. Carter, 84 Little Walden Road, Saffron Walden,
E.5. (Saffron Walden 21607)

LEEDS: C. D. Gledhill, 21 Wardles Place, Bramley, Leeds, W. Yorks. LS13
3NS. (Pudsey 507702)

LOUTH: R. D. Wilson, G4IP, 14 Uppgate, Louth, Lincs. LN11 9HG.
(01 10 0220)

MALVERN: J. Brook, G3JMB, 20 Farnham Avenue, Hasseocks, Sussex.

MID-SUSSEX: J. Wake, G3IKW, 24 London Road, Edmonton, London N11

NORTHERN HEIGHTS: H. Raker, G4CMK, 11 Back Street, Denholme,
Bradford. (Bradford 84444)

PINEVILLE: N. Whittingham, G4ISU, 7 Ridgedale Mount, Pontefract,
W. Yorks. WF8 1SB

R.A.I.C.: Mr. J. Barnard, G3FWL, 2 Renshaw Road, Altrincham.

ROYAL OMANI: N. Edwards, AX4QI, E.F.I. P.O. Box 81, Muscat.

SAFFRON WALDEN: P. Carter, 41 Endborne Road, Orrell Park, Liverpool L9
8DP. (051-523 6077)

SKEGNESS: J. Jollie, G3GSP, 150 Roman Bank, Skegness, Lincs. PE25
1SE.

STEVENAGE: S. Clarke, G8LXY, 126 Putteridge Road, Stopsley, Luton,
Bed. LU2 9HQ.

SURREY: J. Haywood, G4FXY, 47 Beckholme Close, Sutton, Surrey SM1
(01-642 9781)

THAME: G. F. Elgood, G4EJ, 17 Pembridge Road, Ramsgate, Kent. (Thame
54154)

TOWMAY: H. Davies, G4DMH, 18 Bowling Close, Pimington, Devon TQ4
5BN. (Pimington 32603)

U.K. HORIZONTAL FM: A. Dorsett, GWIYH, The Coach House,
Dogsmere Park, Dogmersfield, Hants. (Aldershot 46078)

VALE OF WHITE HORSE: A. Lovgreen, G4FLX, 16 Church Lane,
Wallingford. (Wallingford 17402)

VERULAM: G. Dale, G3PZF, 16 Palfrey Close, St. Albans, Herts. (St.
Albans 57665)

WEST KENT: B. P. Castle, G4DYF, 6 Pinewood Avenue, Sevenoaks, Kent
(01-554 3410)

WINDSOR: R. Howells, G4FXY, 17 Pembridge Road, Ramsgate, Kent. (Thame
54154)

YEOVIL: G3NOF, 9 Cedar Grove, Yeovil, Somerset. (Yeovil
45754)

ZETTER: M. J. Marsden, G8LXY, 126 Putteridge Road, Stopsley, Luton,
Bed. LU2 9HQ.

Off we go now into the Principality, and in particular to Conwy
Valley, where the local group is to be found at the Green Lawns
Hotel, Bay View Road, Colwyn Bay; a look ahead to October
indicates a special event, namely a visit from G2AMV, the current
RSGB President, on Sunday, October 4, at Hq, starting at 2.30.
The October meeting is on October 8, for a surplus sale. The
general form is for the group to assemble on the second Thursday
in each month.

"Alternative Forms of Energy" will be covered at the Cornish
meeting on September 3, the speaker being G3JKJ; the venue of

This year's Thames Valley A.R.T.S. NFD was a family occasion, with
wives and children joining the club operators for a picnic on site at
Guildford.
his visit to Morokulien. September 22 is set aside for Dr. Graham, who will talk about radio and X-ray astronomy.

Edgware's newsletter is quite entertaining on the subject of their VHF NFD, and of their club two-metre beam. It also tells us that 145 Orange Hill Road, Edgware, is on the second and fourth Thursdays of the way of things. That gives us September 10 for an Informal, and September 24 for a project evening, at least provisionally.

Naturally enough, the Ex-G Club caters for the folk who have emigrated, or for one reason or another live outside the UK. Apart from the newsletter, they keep in touch by way of nets, from the world-wide one to the local affairs covering individual countries. Details from the Hon. Sec. — see Panel.

Our next stop is Guildford, at the Model Engineers' Hq in Stoke Park, second and fourth Fridays; it is reliably reported that GSOD will be talking about his TR-7, on September 11.

Harrow come next and here the routine is to have meetings each Thursday; a "special" is September 18, for the Annual Construction Contest. This group have quite an interesting newsletter, and Uncle Oscar this month gave us one of the best chuckles of the year. A pity about Auntie Agnes, too; she obviously isn't ham-trained. One thing we couldn't find was a note of the venue, until we discovered it in one corner of the front cover design — Harrow Arts Centre, High Road, Harrow Weald.

At Hereford the dates are all booked in at the rather ominous-sounding County Control, Civil Defence Hq, Gaol Street, Hereford, the first and third Friday in each month being the relevant ones.

Ipswich have once again sent us a copy of their super magazine QUA. From it we notice that their move from Handford House to the "Rose and Crown" was timely, as the authorities have decided to dispose of Handford House. So, each second and last Wednesday evening there are people in East Anglia heading for the "Rose and Crown"; 77 Norwich Road, Ipswich. Programme details from the Hon. Sec. — see Panel.

Another good newsletter is the "Printed News" from I.R.T.S. which this time carries on the front cover an early photograph of Marconi and his "shack". There is, indeed, so much "meat" in this issue that there is no reference to the clubs and their meetings. However, IRTS is a national society, and the Hon. Sec. can probably tell you about all the EI activities.

Our next port of call is Leeds; we have a change of Hon. Sec. to note, and from the letterhead we see they are based on Old Hall Golf Club, Woodhall Lane, Pudsey. For the remaining details we must refer you to the Hon. Sec. at the address in the Panel.

Louth seem to have settled into the routine of a club quickly enough since their formation a few months ago; for the moment they have a place at Pleasant Place, off Ramsgate. Louth, where on September 8, G4IPE will give a demonstration of amateur television.

Back down to the south again, to Mid-Sussex who inhabit Made Place, Leylands Road, Burgess Hill, where they have a fine Hq. September 17 is down for a junk sale, with a plea for a prompt result from bad operating practices, poor signal quality or excess duplicate contacts. No correspondence can be entered into on this matter.

Plymouth nowadays live in Tamar Secondary School, Paradise Road, Millbridge, and get together on alternate Mondays from August 24 — they are actively on the hunt for new members to join in their various activities.

Carleton Community Centre is home to the Pontefract lads every Thursday evening. On September 3 they have an RSGB tape-and-slide lecture on "The Human Machine as a Radio Operator"; while on 17th, G3KWT will talk about Raynet, and, if time permits, will recount his tales of battles with the planners.

The latest issue of R.A.I.B.C.'s "Radial" begins with a message to those involved with amateur radio and this Year of the Disabled, from King Juan-Charles of Spain, who as most readers will know is himself a radio amateur. If you know of any blind or invalid folk who are interested in SWL, or the possibility of getting a licence, you will do them a fine service by putting them in touch — and of course there are always Representative and Supporter vacancies! Details from the Hon. Sec. — see Panel.
A special-event station at the National Giro Centre, signing GB2NG is to be run by Sefton; for more details of this, and the club itself, contact the Hon. Sec. — see Panel.

The Stevenage club newsletter carries a long article on the UOSAT device which will, if all goes well, become OSCAR 9 shortly after this reaches you. To return to club matters, they have space in the canteen at the British Aerospace Plant B, where on September 3, they have a talk on video recorders by G6ADX. We don’t have any data on the September 17 session, but it will by now have been finalised.

Over at Surrey, they have G4FRX in person talking about the use and abuse of the 4CX250 series valves (at the very time this is being written); but 34 The Waldrons, South Croydon will in September see, on 7th a surplus equipment sale, and on 21st a surplus book sale. This last is something we’ve not seen in a club programme before, but it does seem to have possibilities.

Sutton & Cheam now, and we have it that September 11 will be meeting at Banstead Institute, while on 25th, the venue will be Sutton College of Liberal Arts, these being the first dates of the new “season” for the gang; subjects for those were being finalised by the committee at the time their newsletter was written.

It seems a little odd to see Torbay letterhead with the signature of G2CWR on it. Their Hq is at Bath Lane, rear of 94 Belgrave Road, where they have informal evenings each Friday and a formal business-and-lecture session on the last Saturday of the month. Their NFD yielded a respectable score, and beautiful weather, with no snags. Quite clearly Murphy is brewing something extra-special up!

The UK Horizontal FM Group is a self-explanatory name; and we hear they are receiving applications for membership from Norway, Holland, Ireland and Germany, as well as UK. Details from the Hon. Sec. — see Panel. A pity their contest is on the same day as the second part of MCC, although they do not actually clash.

Even in the beautiful Vale of the White Horse there are radio amateurs (are they everywhere?), and on September 1 they are off for a visit to British Telecom Leafield transmitting station. The other Tuesdays in September will be informal at the “White Hart”, Harwell, starting around 8.30. Doubtless the Leafield trip will be fully booked by now.

Next we head for Verulam who have their main meetings at the Charles Morris Memorial Hall, Tyttenhanger Green, Tyttenhanger, Near St. Albans; September 22 is down for G3WZT talk about “Meteor-scatter and other Phenomena”. In addition they have informal on the second Tuesday in each month in the R.A.F.A Hq in Victoria Street, St. Albans.

At West Kent the venue is the Adult Education Centre, Monson Road, Tunbridge Wells, except for September 4 which is down for two-metre Foxhunt (meeting behind Marks & Spencer at 2000 o’clock). On September 18 they have an Open Evening with a special welcome to newcomers to the hobby; displays of equipment, a working HF station, and a book sale, not to mention members standing by to answer questions. Sounds like a good idea all round. Looking ahead, on October 2, Jocelyn Burnell will be talking about “Pulsars, the Radio Astronomer’s Puzzle”. This lady, as a student, discovered the phenomenon, and is still active in the astronomical field, examining stellar-X-ray sources and attending international gatherings as well as looking after house and family.

When we get to Yeovil we know the end of the pile is near; this group use Building 101, Houndstone Camp, as their Hq, and are there weekly. The programme looks like: September 3, a hints and kinks night; September 10 G3SKK on “My Favourite QSL Cards”; on 17th G3YMV asks “What is Power Output?”, and on 24th there is a natter night.

At York the gang make a thing out of showing the public what our hobby is about, by way of lots of special event stations; and it has paid off, as at least one YL visitor went off from GB2YKS fully intent on getting a ticket so she can operate with the group next year. To find the group, try the United Services Club, 61 Micklegate, York, on Fridays, except the third one each month.

Finale

That’s it for another month; in order to get room for the MCC details we had to prune very hard, but we hope we haven’t left any recent reporters out. The deadlines for arrival of your news are, as usual, in the ‘box’ in the body of the piece. The address, as ever, is “Club Secretary”, SHORT WAVE MAGAZINE, 34 High Street, Welwyn, Herts. AL6 9EQ.

Welsh Convention

This year’s Welsh Amateur Radio Convention will be held at the usual venue, Oakdale Community College, Blackwood, Gwent, on Sunday, 27th September. There will be films for the HF DX enthusiast, a lecture by G4JICD for the VHF enthusiast, and films for newcomers to the hobby; also a major TV demonstration. In addition there will be trade stands, and talk-in on S22 starting at 9a.m. The Convention will be opened at 11 a.m. by G2AMV, President of the RSGB. Refreshments will be served, and the admission fee of £1 also means eligibility for the draw to win a major raffle prize. Further details may be obtained from B. Davies, GW3KYA, QTHR (tel: 0495-225825).
"A Word in Edgeways"

Address your letters for this column to "A Word in Edgeways", SHORT WAVE MAGAZINE, 34 High Street, Welwyn, Herts. AL6 9EQ.

Dear Sir — I have read with interest the recent, and current, series of articles by G4FRX on the use of the 4CX's in VHF amplifiers, and feel moved to speak up against the "use only best quality, bought new" brigade. Where is the true amateur spirit, or to put it another way — what's wrong with a gamble?

A pair of brand new 4CX250's plus bases will cost around £50. The really dubious quality 'no numbers' types to be found in a bag at a rally will be 50p to £1 each: not bad odds. As for bases, two unknown-vintage military 'heaps', bearing more relationship to a waste-paper bin than electronic equipment, provided me with mine at a cost of £1 for the two. The resultant amplifier was built with an excess of enthusiasm and a lack of knowledge, but I learnt along the way. That's what it's all about, isn't it?

Sure, the EHT transformer caught fire and had to be replaced; and yes, I had some complaints about spreading, but an attenuator to reduce drive cured that. The amplifier, as it stands, has worked well for the past four years, and incorporates the following star features: (a) a pair of 'muffin' type fans, one for blowing in, the other for sucking out (the latter having been replaced once); (b) the fans only run whilst on transmit; (c) the screen supply is a transformer, a bridge and a capacitor, and has never been visited by a current meter; (d) the fans, and the primaries of the EHT and screen supplies, are switched (via a relay) from the PTT line simultaneously.

Whilst I have every respect for these articles, which must detail the correct approach, I offer the above as an indication of what I got away with, secure in the position of 400 hours' use behind me (about two-one-hour sessions a week) with only the fan failure. Having said that, naturally it will go wrong tomorrow!

H. Allison, G3XSE

Dear Sir — I reply to the letter by G4DHF in the August issue, there is an obvious way to fight back. I don't know if it is taboo to suggest such a thing, but isn't it time the RSGB approached the Home Office with a request that G8's should be allowed to operate on 28 MHz? If CB-ers can operate on 27 MHz, there can be no reasonable argument against it.

I'm sure the G8's would do a good job in the fight to protect that which is ours.

Hector Cole, G3OHK

Dear Sir — I feel loath to further the "Great CB Debate", but a couple of recent experiences have caused me some concern. I should say first that I have a live-and-let-live attitude to CB, which is perhaps as well being the vicar of a parish with an estimated 100 or more active CB operators.

Some short time ago I visited a local CB shop in Birmingham and was dismayed by the catalogue of horrors I found there:

1. The shopkeeper was using an AM CB transceiver to advertise his wares to drivers on the M6, and offering talk-in to buy his 'goodies'.
2. AM, FM and SSB CB transceivers for sale with all extras.
3. A whole shelf of linears, most of which were capable of output powers above the legal limit for licensed amateurs.
4. A couple of amateur-band transceivers for sale, for the 10-metre band "the amateurs don't use".

All of these are now illegal, and I suspect most of them will remain so in the future. But my attempts at friendly conversation with a few CB-ers there revealed other horrors. They spoke of the new CB proposals with distaste, and assured me that most currently active CB-ers will not use FM "because AM gets further", and that they will probably not bother to get a licence — "why should we pay, we don't now".

I suspect, in common with the Editor of this magazine, that Timothy Raison has bitten off more than he can chew, and has acted unwisely and in haste; but I feel it would be out of place to voice our suspicions about commercial interests and politics.

I wish legitimate CB-ers well: may they enjoy themselves. Radio has been a great source of pleasure for me. But I hope Mr. Raison manages to produce proposals to prevent the illegalities foreshadowed above. I can only echo some of David Johnson's, G4DFH, views (August S.W.M.) and suggest that tighter limitations be imposed on the sale of equipment, which ought to include:

1. The sale of illegal equipment to be an offence.
2. The sale of legitimate CB equipment to licence-holders only.
3. The sale of amateur bands equipment only to licensed amateurs.

Rev. G. C. Dobbs, G3RJV

Above, a 23-element DL6WU long-yagi for 432 MHz with 17.9dBi gain. Below, a 70cm. antenna system using four 23-element DL6WU yagis stacked vertically giving approximately 23dBi gain, vertical polarisation being provided by a pair of 16-element DL6WU's giving about 19dBi. These antennas, which are made in Germany by H.A.G., are obtainable through the sole UK agent, muTek Limited, Bradworthy, Holsworthy, Devon EX22 7TU (tel: 040924-543/8), who should be contacted for full details, specifications and prices.
**COMMUNICATION and DX NEWS**

E. P. Essery, G3KFE

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EELSEWHERE we have given the Rules for MCC; much as last year, save for the addition of a small prize. So — why mention it here? Simply that we get the feeling the 1.8 MHz band is once again being used by "average amateurs" even if most of the local nets have migrated to other areas. And, of course, the possibilities for a bit of DX on the band is far greater than it ever has been. So why not get your own club or group into the act? Challenge the club up the road (pints per point either way?) and have fun doing them in the eye, as well as placing in the nationals. If you are a loner, come on and give a point to a club or two, and then let the Contest Committee have a check log.

**The Conditions**

Up and down, like a double-decker bus on the Big Dipper. But, no doubt about it, our sloper beam for 21 MHz does help. What is not quite so obvious is how it is able to work on 14 MHz!

During the few days prior to writing this, your conductor escaped to the West-country and so, it seems, was lucky enough to miss a quite fantastic performance from the weather-gremlins — perhaps making up for their good offices in two Test Matches.

However, to look at the bands in more detail; the summer conditions have continued, but, as we shall see, that hasn't stopped people working DX, nor rumours flying around of DX to come. At the upper end of our spectrum, we have often noticed VHF-type communication occurring, and at the bottom end Top Band has shown with all continents save Oceania. On the other hand, fading has been quite serious and deep at times, and of course the weather has generated plenty of its own special varieties of interference.

**Ten Metres**

There are lots of indications here that the risk of our being driven out of our rightful band by CB-ers is now widely recognised; and indeed it is no bad thing that we should put more traffic on to 28 MHz. In general, if CB-ers are spoken to politely and asked to move out of what is our allocated exclusive territory, many of them will react reasonably, and indeed they often show interest in amateur radio. This being so, one should support any kind of re-education which may help the problem — for example, a talk on Amateur Radio to a CB group, with an emphasis on the wide-ranging nature of the hobby, both technically and otherwise, can only do good; and of course once the position and legality of CB have been cleared up, their REACT could form a useful adjunct to RAEN.

However, if the increasing spill-over into the CW end of Ten is to be stopped, we will have to accept that to call them and ask them to move on Phone is necessary, even though this is the CW part of the band. If they won't move, then they will have to be moved — practice your CW contest calls on top of a stray CW signal, and keep on until they get the message — if it happens to be a cross-town CW QSO, using break-in and on slightly different frequencies, so much the better.

But we have been diverted from our prime subject . . . Starting with G3PKS (Wells), who reckons his offering this time is more a Sick Note than a DX list! Jack says it all began at the back-end of March with a violent attack of the 'screws' in hands, knuckles, shoulder and back — he says he was 'old misery-guts' personified for two months; but at the time of writing, things were on the mend, and sticks discarded — even a drive in the car. The score in QSOs during the period wasn't a lot — some half-dozen on Ten only. However, the odd half-hour ragchew on CW had a marked therapeutic effect and lifted morale no end. Quite surprising the difference in muscle usage between the el-bug and a straight key — Jack has one of the former.

Now we come to G3LWM (Bishops Stortford) and the ten-metre UK group. Jeff and G3YPZ both noted the amount of short-skip and 4° on Ten, from GM, SM, HB, OZ, etc., on FM. Later in the evening the general practice is to go down the band for SSB and CW contacts. Jeff reckons that a good way to make a test call programme organised which will go on for as long as required — no trouble copying the incoming stuff.

Nice to hear from G2ADZ (Chessington) again — Bill had been a bit under the weather and overworked, and to crown it, the beam rotator jacked-in. At the time of writing it had decided to work only through 180 degrees, which resulted in VK9YC being heard weakly. A bit of a struggle got the beam round for next morning, but a quick look at about 2300 revealed CE0AE weakly — off the back of the beam! So — Bill was a couple of QSOs light there. However, he did find 9U5WR, '5AT7Q' from Benghazi saying QSL via W3BCI (about whom Bill has doubts), FCOFRV, VU2BCR, ZS6BW, EL2AY, 9X5AB, VP8AGY, VK7UK, ZS6AXI/3D6, CP3CN, 6W8IH, J5AG, and FP8HL. Getaways included AX9CE, V56JR, 457FG, and TL8CN. Turning to the beacons, Bill mentions hearing ZS1SB (28.302 MHz), W8OMV (28.287), TU2A7J (28.271), ZS3HL (28.233) and HG2BHA (28.233). As G2ADZ says, so few in USA and Canada, and so many in Africa.

We have two letters from G3LDS (Chelmsford), the first one being a late arrival for last month, and the second to indicate the 'death' of a rig; the corpse was "sent to the doctor" for a repair/re-alignment job, so of course more gardening was done. However, prior to this, G4LDS worked quite a lot, often by a QO call on a "dead" band; YC1GJ, G3YPZ/A with details of the activity group already mentioned, FH18OM for a new one, ZE1AN, and a couple of hours later ZE1AV. Then S8BRJ, with a FT-101 plus linear and saying no QSL either direct or via RSCB — so the question arises of a Phoney. On the other hand, this contact was followed by a call from ZS1FF at a lower signal strength; and the writer has heard S8RAl recently.

**"CDXN" deadlines for the next three months —**

October issue — September 3rd
November issue — October 1st
December issue — November 5th

**Please be sure to note these dates.**

Now to G4HZZW (Knutsford) who reports that during the period in review he dropped the quad for a rebuild, and pensioned-off his FT-75 in favour of a TS-820; the quad seems much better, with an improved F/B ratio, and of course the extra bit of power helps. Tony was a bit surprised at the lack of 28 MHz reports earlier, as he managed with the old set-up to work 4U1ITU, 3B8DB, SV0AP, KP2A on Desecheo, a couple of VKs, long path, at midnight, LU5HEN, some UK9 and UK7 stations, and J88AM. During the current month G4HZZW reckons conditions weren't as good, although some Sporadic-E opening meant enjoyable EU contacts to occupy the band, and there is a Manchester net activity running through the day and on into night to keep the band in use. However, pre-rig-change QSOs were made on SSB with ZS1FF, G3D3EIG who was much stronger than usual on July 8 along an 80-mile path, A4XU, JY9RV,
CE6CDR, ZD8RH, CE2CNG, UL7PAE, C31WS, and on July 22, GM3OLK. By July 25 the new quad was up and the TS-820 installed, and GW4BLE was worked via Aurora. Then came EL2AG, C31NL, VE1AVR, KA1CVM, VE1AFR, K1EM, KIRM — the first Statesiders for some time — and G3MUV/C0E on Easter Island, who, with RS55 reports both ways, finally decided Tony that the TS-820 just had to be bought! Then, as deadline time was approaching, came an evening when contacts with ZS4RT, ZS1FH, ZE1AV, ZE1AR, and ZS6RA made the log look a bit fuller.

Now for the analysis of things from G3NOF (Yeoil). Don noted several opening to the States and South America around 2000, which he reckons were by Sporadic-E propagation, but otherwise all that G3NOF noted were Europeans and some dead days; CH2FOU (a special call for the Year of the Disabled) and 8P6GG were worked.

Nice to hear from Ted, G2HKU (Sheppey), who is now at least vertical again and able to hobble about, though at the time of his letter he wasn’t yet back to work. Although overall the list of stations worked is much longer than usual, the only mention on Ten is of a CW QSO with the Argonaut to EA1AER.

Various interesting points crop up in the letters from G3ZPF (Dudley); Eighty wasn’t very productive last time round, so David had to look at other things instead, and on the day before his letter there was a solar event (July 25) which flattened the bands for several days. Apart from the local Gs on their 28.325 kHz net frequency, PY2ZEZ was raised, and S99GM was a goody. David remarks that the Government had promised to legalise CB by August 1; and, as he says, week by week the number of CB-ers grows and the chance of gripping it becomes less — neither the modellers nor the amateur radio types have enough voice in the House.

Lots of things seem to have been happening to G4EZA who is now back in Colchester, and of course looking for work after all the studying is over. Meanwhile, there is DX, and construction — and repairing; the latter in the form of an el-bug which will send dashes or dots or even occasionally a continuous tone modulated by clock-pulse dots, so long as you don’t touch the paddle! There is a new aerial mast (well, three lengths of timber you don’t touch the paddle!)

There is a new aerial mast (well, three lengths of timber you don’t touch the paddle!) rocking in the breeze and, propping the thing up at 25 feet, a 7 MHz dipole loaded up with the aid of an ATU on all bands 7-28 MHz. It found, on CW, JT0WA, LU4DEB, PY2YR; and a beacon on 28.271 MHz signing U2ABJ, possibly Kaliningrad. SS showed up to A9XDB, FP0FSZ, J73PP, VK6NLP, YV5BTS, and ZE1AR.

Eighty
Followers of G2CAS’s expeditions with the portable gear will be saddened to hear of the sudden death of John Douglas at the age of 73 years. G2CAS was operating as GM2CAS/P by the side of the Tweed at Coldstream only eight days before his death. He was a fine operator, and a great believer in persuading people to adhere to the Band Plans. Prior to his retirement he was a Lloyds Surveyor. He leaves a widow, a daughter and a son, to whom we extend our sympathy. Thanks to G2NJ for passing on the news to us.

G2NJ (Peterborough) mentions that up until about tea-time the band has been somewhat noisy and several have deserted it in favour of 7 MHz; but after that time it gave Nick some interesting bits — PA0CWF was worked from his home on July 4, and some days later G5CZI at Dartmouth was the same station on holiday in this country. July 1 saw an interesting four-way with G2BY (Ventnor), G3KPO and G6N2A (both these in Ryde, Lo.W.). Come to think of it, that is the first we’ve heard of G2BY for some little time — nice to know he’s still active on the bands.

G2HKU stuck to CW, and in that mode he was quite able to snap up XT2AW and U9C9CRP.

Another one to note the unreliability of Eighty was G3PKS, who says it was totally unreliable for daylight work about 1000 for medium-range skeds, with sometimes sustained QSB to the point where one was in “black-out” conditions; switching of aerial feeder arrangements suggested that, apart from the absorption effect, there was some evidence to suggestion changes of polarisation as well.

Top Band
This is where the game of DX-chasing seems to have different rules according to the sort of DX you chase, and the strength of the signal you can put out. G3UUZ (Pendine) might well have a good site for Top Band operation at his new lighthouse station, but there is so much to do on arrival at a new QTH; once all was beginning to look ship-shape and Bristol fashion domestically and a start made on the fitting-out of the shack, work came to a stop while the lighthouse was painted. But there looks to be a good signal from there when all is ready. And, it is noted, the junior op. has been showing interest in the R.A.E. exam., and the move has brought him to a school were one of the staff is a licensed amateur.

G4AKY (Harlow) continues his merry way, operating from around midnight for a couple of hours each night, but we hear rumours of the Law Being Laid Down (who dares to argue with the XYL?) and some thoughts of a modified procedure. Be that as it may, the results of his efforts for the month make a long list which we will have to prune a bit. In essence, all continents save Oceania were worked in normal “random” operating. Among the Europeans, C31HD, OH2BNP/OH0 and OJOMA are a juicy enough trio, and there were lots of others of interest. Looking outside Europe, RG6GBX represented Asia; PY1BR, PY1DMQ, PY1ZAE, PY2HY, L9UEE played for South America; EA8AK, E9EUK, ZD8TC for Africa, and VE1AXT for North America. In addition, ZSSL is on the band, peaking about 0030z during July and usually heard around 1826 kHz, RST 349, and Dave has also been told, by G3SFT, that SB4IC is about; G3SFT worked him on July 26, at 2045z when the SB4 was RST 579 on 1839 kHz. We have heard tapes of some of these contacts as heard from the G4AKY speaker, and he certainly does seem to be raising them without too much trouble.

Now we turn to G2HKU, who offers his SSB sked with PA0PN, plus CW contacts with OJ0AM, GM3IWS, GW3KOR, EI9J, LA9HW, PA3BFM, LA1EKO,
This is another case of a band you either love or hate. Most people listen for a few minutes to the "noise level!" and the absence of any amateur signals, but a few press the attenuator button and find the noise has dropped and amateur signals are now audible. These last constitute the Faithful, and one such is Tim, G4EZA. He reckons it is far harder to work DX on 20m than Forty, given that one can live with its timescale and given that the station we are talking about is basic like Tim's with a dipole hung at the middle of a 25-foot pole. His argument is fairly simple: on 14 MHz, any DX putting a call out will get 14 (or more) replies among which our man is well down the pile due to his aerial. On the other hand, the 7 MHz QRM is just that — the YL on Tirana Radio isn't suddenly going to set up against you in the DX chase. Thus, on Forty it is much more nearly true to twist the old adage and say that what you can hear you can work.

G4EZA mentions CW to AI2Q, CM2AE, CM2PE, OH2BNA, WB2WSN, W3GOH, and W8DYV who was running a TS-520 into an eight-foot whip.

Next we turn again to another Believer, G2HKU, who tried it all ways this time; SSB to LX1KE, JOU/ISO, G4LKB/MM (the yacht Biscuit single-handling it to the U.S.A.), G2HC/MM — the J-Beam man — motor-cruising in Fair Folly in the Solent, plus CW to O10AM, UMPAC, FG3AE/FC; and then QRP SSB went out to PA0AVU, LX1KE, ON4WD, and C31NH.

G3PKS noticed how, during the day, a hefty G station would sink below audition, replaced by an equally hefty European; a few moments later the EU would start to sink to inaudibility and be replaced by the G again. Very confusing to all. He also noticed what he thinks might have been phase distortion on some of the weaker SSB signals, making them difficult to tune, and wonders whether the effect could also appear on CW signals — although Jack does wonder whether his wandering CW signals may not be a function of the old HW-101 which has just been replaced by the G again. Very confusing to everyone, but not quite as well as the result on the Robot SS/TV converter.

Last time around, G3ZPF mentioned his Apple program for SS/TV; this time he is able to say he has used it, and finds it works better than the one he already had, but not quite as well as the result on the Robot SS/TV converter. Nonetheless, David found a few QSOs on the mode made a change in the operating routine. On Forty, and being more specific, R05OM was raised on CW, and on SSB there were lots of Gs plus a few GMs and EUs.

**Here and There**

Just a few points this time, as the space begins to press.

Those LAs on Top Band. They are licensed for ten watts of CW, between 1810-1840 kHz, over the following weekends: 2200 July 10 to 2200 July 12, 2300 November 13 to 2300 November 15, 2300 November 27 to 2300 November 29.

Last time out we cast doubt on the 7Q7L station, but the DX Bulletin has it that he is genuine, and that a couple of others are also licensed though not active at the moment.

The Sovereign Military Order of Malta (SMOM) station earlier this year seems to be having a bit of a struggle in getting past the DXCC criteria — it would appear that such as the Vatican or UN Hq building in Manhattan would not get by under the present standard. Odd, ain't it — a bit of sand that dries out at low water counts as a country for DXCC, but a country doesn't.

Those wanting San Felix should keep an anxious ear to the usual DX frequencies for CE0X during September; he leaves on September 11 and should be operational within 48 hours.

**Twenty**

Many readers will know of your conductor's dislike for early rising, and will therefore be somewhat surprised to hear him say that twice during the period under review he has heard the sked with DL8FL and VR6TC on Pitcairn.

G4EZA found OJ0AM on CW, plus SSB to T12CF and CT2ARA.

At G2HKU SSB latched on to VK3PX, ZL1VN, ZL3SE, ZL3FM and OY6FRA, while the CW connected him to KH6UU, U6DRL, and OJ0AM. Turning to the QRP, the Argonaut was keyed to raise HA4XR and OJ0AM. Conditions were rather erratic with sudden fades on the ZL long-path skeds, these being from S8 to S2 in a fraction of a word.

A slightly longer list comes in from G3ZPF, who offers his CW QSOs with HSSAID, K1ZZ, WD4HVF, UK6AAD, DL8YU/M, HB9BHU/M, UP2BGV, T5YH, UA9OEL, and OY1R as a gotaway. As for SSB, CS0OF (a special for CT1) and OH80OT were worked.

The early mornings have been the best, from 0600, reckons G3NOF, with the Vs being heard most days albeit sometimes only for short periods; on other days the skip has been to W6/W7 and the Pacific, and/or KL7. Conditions weren't so bright during the day and not much DX was about during the evenings. SSB QSOs were made with AX3AH (a special prefix for the Royal Wedding), FY7BB, GU5GYP, GU5DYQ, HH60N (Navassa), HR1EHA, J6LT, JX5VAA, KH6HHH, K7QG, K7L, K7Y, NL7J, NL7L, OJ0AM, P29FV, VE1BL/1 (St. Paul Is.), VK8, VP2VGI, VR6TC, X10X, XT2AU, W6s, YS9LOC, ZL3, and 5R8AL.

**Fifteen Metres**

Now let's take G3NRF first; Don says he has listened a lot on this band, and found it subject to quite deep fading with frequent dead periods, and he also noted a noise like waves on a beach which he confirmed as being heard world-wide. In general conditions have been not so good as last year. Around 0700z there have been some openings to the Pacific, KL7, W7 on the long path; and around 1100 the short path to H44, VK9, and P29 was open, but not for long, while East Coast Ws were also heard at this time, again not for long. Then, around 1700, the odd West Coast W, with the East Coast Ws back around 2100 and on until the small hours.

SSB QSOs were made with 4AI1H, 4AX1D, A7XD, A16V, C31WW, DK2XN/TZ, DK3SN/KP2, EP2TY, F0CH/FC, FG7BR, F00FB, FY7AN, G3KTC/MM in the S. Atlantic, GB2TDF, H44CF, HC8KA, HH60N (Navassa), HT1IPCR, ID2MK/ID9, JAs, J10WA, KH3AB, KH66LJU, KL7Y, MID, N7DF, OJ0AM, OHOAM, TA8EB/T1, P29NCB/PS, YA3TXD/U6F, VE1BL/1 (St. Paul Is.), VK9NYG, VP2MDG, VP5EE, VP8Z (South Orkneys), W4MAT/SV5, W6s, W7K2, W7WHB, WH8AAJ, YBOTD, YJ8NPS, Z1FIJ, 3D2CS, 5N3HPG, 6W8AR, 7P8BJ, 9G1AP, 9G1RT, 9KD2R, 9MD2W, and 9V1W.

G4LDS mentions A4XLI, and a string of JAs in the log; in the IARU contest a mixed bag, like VE7SK, JA1, JA7, then Europeans until VE7TAR came up for a chat and to compare notes, then an hour or so later EL2AV, SV0AN, W1, KP4BZ (this one possibly a W4), then W1, W4, W5, W8, plus DU1CPL for tea, and the next KW4T — these funny W prefixes do confuse one. After that there were a couple of ten metre QSOs before as already mentioned, the rig turned its toes up.

G3ZPF stuck to his CW, and it resulted in UT5VG, UA6AJO, PY2TU, KA9DFI, and WA8UHK.

And that, dear readers, is the lot!

**Finale**

Keep up the good work: these extra reports make it so much easier to draw a rounded picture of events — the more the merrier. If we can find space next time we'll run some QSL addresses as well. Meanwhile, the deadline is in the 'box' and your letters to address to "CDXN", SHORT WAVE MAGAZINE, 34 High Street, Welwyn, Herts. AL6 9EQ. By then we might be seeing the beginnings of the autumn upturn too; but for now, 73 es DX.
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Rotation time | 55 seconds
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Wind load area (max) | 0.5 sq. m.
PRICE | £86.25

EMOTO 502SAX — HEAVY DUTY

Direction indicator | 360° circular dial
Rotation torque | 600 kg. cm.
Braking torque | 4000 kg. cm.
Rotation time | 66 seconds
Antenna weight (max) | 400 kg
Wind load area (max) | 1.5 sq. m.
Cable required | 6-way
PRICE | £125.35

EMOTO 1102MXX/1103MXX — EXTRA-HEAVY DUTY

Direction indicator | Meter (NESW)
Rotation torque | 800 kg. cm. (1102); 1000 kg. cm. (1103)
Braking torque (stationary) | 10000 kg. cm. (1102); 15000 kg. cm. (1103)
Rotation time | 111 sec (1102); 110 sec (1103)
Antenna weight (max) | 400 kg
Wind load area (max) | 2.5 sq. m.
Cable required | 7-way
PRICE | £189.75

EMOTO ACCESSORIES

1111 - Mast bracket for 103SAX
1113 - Mast bracket for 502SAX
1115 - Mast bracket for 1102/1103
MB-300 - Rotary guy bearing

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>144.1kHz (HC32)</td>
<td>0.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>144.4kHz (HC32)</td>
<td>0.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>144.8kHz (HC32)</td>
<td>0.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>145.0kHz (HC32)</td>
<td>0.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>145.2kHz (HC32)</td>
<td>0.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>145.5kHz (HC32)</td>
<td>0.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>145.6kHz (HC32)</td>
<td>0.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>145.7kHz (HC32)</td>
<td>0.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>145.8kHz (HC32)</td>
<td>0.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145.9kHz (HC32)</td>
<td>0.95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TS800D</td>
<td>160-10m transceiver with the new bands.</td>
<td>£726.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VFO230</td>
<td>Digital VFO with memories &amp; digital readout.</td>
<td>£220.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AT230</td>
<td>All band ATU &amp; power meter.</td>
<td>£121.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SP230</td>
<td>External speaker unit with switched filters.</td>
<td>£37.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFC230</td>
<td>Digital frequency remote controller + 4 memories.</td>
<td>£185.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YK88C</td>
<td>500Hz CW filter.</td>
<td>£29.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YK88CN</td>
<td>270Hz CW filter.</td>
<td>£32.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TS300S</td>
<td>160-10m transceiver with the new bands.</td>
<td>£610.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VFO240</td>
<td>External VFO.</td>
<td>£97.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>TS130S</td>
<td>Band 200w PEP / mobile transceiver.</td>
<td>£547.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TS150V</td>
<td>Band 20w PEP mobile transceiver.</td>
<td>£460.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>PS30</td>
<td>AC power supply for TS130S.</td>
<td>£86.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS30D</td>
<td>AC power supply for TS130V.</td>
<td>£48.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AT130</td>
<td>100w antenna tuner (with new bands).</td>
<td>£81.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SP120</td>
<td>Base station external speaker unit.</td>
<td>£26.90</td>
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<tr>
<td>SP40</td>
<td>Mobile speaker unit.</td>
<td>£12.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFC230</td>
<td>Digital frequency remote controller + 4 memories.</td>
<td>£185.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VFO120</td>
<td>External VFO.</td>
<td>£92.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MB100</td>
<td>Mobile mount.</td>
<td>£17.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YK88C</td>
<td>500Hz CW filter.</td>
<td>£15.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YK88CN</td>
<td>270Hz CW filter.</td>
<td>£32.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YK88SN</td>
<td>1.8kHz SSB filter.</td>
<td>£29.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA5</td>
<td>New trio 5band mobile aerial system.</td>
<td>£96.00</td>
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