

80 metre QRP transmitter

This transmitter was designed for use with a synthesised short wave portable receiver, of which there are quite a number on the market, from such well known names as Sony, Philips,

allows a complete 80m CW station capable of covering all of the UK and Europe to be popped in a briefcase or taken along hiking in your rucksack.

As this transmitter was a de-

The 'dead bug' technique was widely used, a much maligned but easy to build and modify approach with components self supporting on the copper clad board ground plane. You could call this the poor man's surface mount technology! Now let's deal with the circuit (Fig.1).

This little 80m CW transmitter travels in Graham Packer G3UUS's rucksack

Panasonic and Matsui.

Of course it is just as happy sitting on top of a FRG-7/7700 or even an old R1155 (remember them?), but when combined with a small CW receiver, a couple of lantern batteries and a length of wire for an antenna it

development project no detailed constructional information is given (it is 80m, not VHF!) and constructors must choose for themselves the case and facilities that suit them best (Figs.6&7 provide some suggestions).

Crystal Oscillator

The miniature toggle switch SW1 selects one of two crystals, 3.560 MHz which is the International QRP Calling Frequency and 3.5795459 MHz (well, let's settle for 3.580MHz), a widely available microprocessor clock crystal.

There are other microprocessor crystals in the 3.5-3.6MHz CW portion of the 80m band, and it may be a good idea to use a small six-position

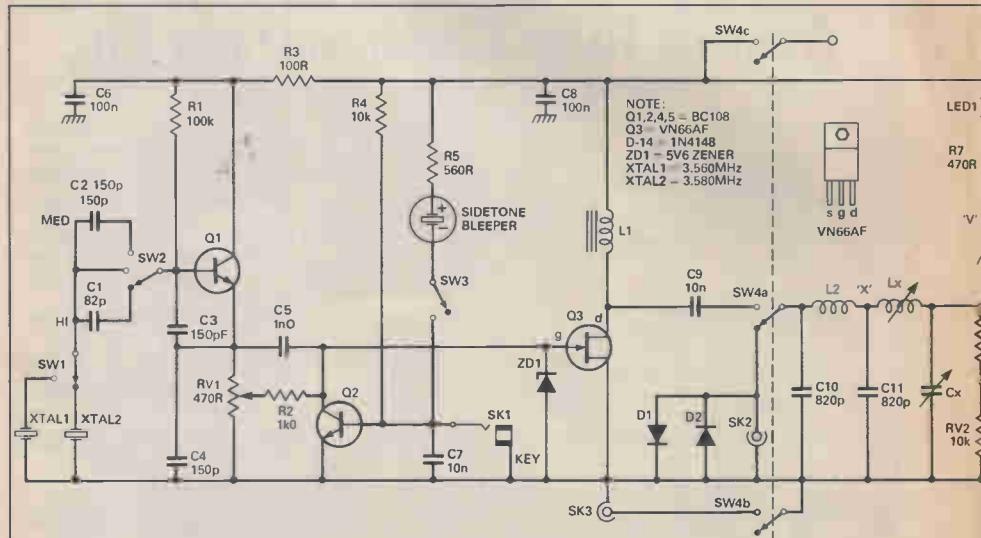


Fig.1. The circuit diagram.