# The SHORT SHORT SHORT SHORT SHORT SHORT SHORE MAGAZINE

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**JANUARY 1981** 

NRD-515

NUMBER 11

# **J-515** receiving for the discerning few.

NRD 515	SYNTHESISED HF MONITORING RECEIVER £948.75 inc. VAT
NHD 515	MULTI CHANNEL MEMORY UNIT
NVA 515	LOUDSPEAKER UNIT
CFL 260	600Hz CW FILTER £34.50 inc. VAT

The NRD 515 is a PLL-synthesized communications receiver of the highest class featuring advanced radio technology combined with the latest digital techniques. The new NRD 515 is full of performance advantages including general coverage, all modes of operation, PLL digital VFO for digital tuning, 24-channel frequency memory (option), direct mixing, pass-band tuning, etc. JRC's 65 years of radio communications experience will give you 'the world at your fingertips'. The NRD 515 is but a single item from the JRC product range which extends all the way to full marine radio installations for supertankers.

### LOWE ELECTRONICS Ltd. CHESTERFIELD ROAD, MATLOCK, DERBYSHIRE. DE45LE

TEL. 0629 2430/2817

# **PRIO** pacesetter in amateur radio



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

Now most Amateurs can afford a high-performance SSB/CW transceiver with every conceivable operating feature built in for 160 to 10 metres (including the three new bands). The TS-830S 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. Its optional VFO-230 remote digital VFO provides five memories.

#### TS-830S FEATURES:

- 160-10 metres, including three new bands
   Covers all Amateur bands from 1.8 to 30MHz (LSB, USB, and CW), including the new 10, 18, and 24MHz bands. Receives
   WWV on 10MHz.
- Wide receiver dynamic range

Junction FETs (with optimum IMD characteristics and low noise figure) in the balanced mixer, a MOSFET RF amplifier operating at low level for improved dynamic range (high amplification level not needed because of low noise in mixer), dual resonator for each band, and advanced overall receiver design result in excellent dynamic range.

- Variable bandwidth tuning (VBT) Continuously varies the IF filter passband width to reduce interference. VBT and IF shift can be controlled independently for optimum interference rejection in any condition.
- IF notch filter

Tunable high-Q active circuit in 455kHz second IF, for sharp, deep notch characteristics.

IF shift

Shifts IF passband toward higher or lower frequencies (away from interfering signals) whilst tuned receiver frequency remainsunchanged.

• Various IF filter options

Either a 500Hz (YK-88C) or 270Hz (YK-88CN) CW filter may be installed in the 8.83MHz first IF, and a very sharp 500Hz (YG-455C) or 250Hz (YG-455CN) CW filter is available for the 455kHz second IF.

- Built-in digital display
   Six-digit large fluorescent tube display, backed up by an analogue dial. Reads actual receive and transmit frequency on all modes and all bands. Display Hold (DH) switch.
- Adjustable noise-blanker level Built-in noise blanker eliminates pulse-type (such as ignition) noise. Front-panel threshold level control.
- 61468 final with RF NFB
   Two 61468's in the final amplifier provide 220W PEP (SSB)/180W DC (CW) input on all bands. RF negative feedback provides optimum IMD characteristics for high-quality transmission.
- More flexibility with optional digital VFO

VFO-230 operates in 20-Hz steps and includes five memories. Also allows split-frequency operation. Built-in digital display. Covers about 100kHz above and below each 500kHz band.

Built-in RF speech processor

For added audio punch and increased talk power in DX pileups. RIT/XIT

Receiver incremental tuning (RIT) shifts only the receiver frequency, to tune in stations slightly off frequency. Transmitter incremental tuning (XIT) shifts only the transmitter frequency. SSB monitor circuit

SSB monitor circuit Monitors transmit IF signal whilst transmitting, to determine audio quality and effect of speech processor.

### TRIO TS-830S £639.52 inc VAT.

MATCHING STATION ACCESSORIES	
SP230EXTERNAL SPEAKER WITH SELECTABLE AUDIO FILTERS	. £33.14 inc VAT
VFO 230EXTERNAL DIGITAL VFO WITH 5 MEMORIES	£194.45 inc VAT
AT 230 ANTENNA TUNER	£106.75 inc VAT
YK 88C 500Hz C.W. FILTER	. £26.45 inc VAT
CARRIAGE BY SECURICOR	£4.50

# **LOWE ELECTRONICS**

CHESTERFIELD ROAD, MATLOCK, DERBYSHIRE TEL 0629 2430/2817



#### **CALCENTION CALCENTION C**

The new TR7800 is the only 2 metre FM mobile transceiver. Its performance both in your car and shack has to be experienced to be believed. Power output is 25 watts, a needle bending signal. The rig has keyboard entry for fixed station use and for programming the 15 memories. When used with the up/down shift switch on the mike the 15 memories, each having a repeater shift facility, make mobile operation a sheer pleasure. The scan facility, both on memory and 25/5 K c on keyboard means no missed contacts. Five second hold on each occupied channel gives you time to identify the station before the rig moves on to the next QSO, press the mike switch and the scan instruction is cancelled. Add the priority facility and you have it, the only 2 metre FM mobile rig.

# TRIO TR9000 2 METRE ALL MODE TRANSCEIVER

TR9000TRANSCEIVER	£345 inc VAT
BO9 BASEPLINTH	£32.20 inc VAT
SP120 SPEAKER	£ 25.30 inc VAT
PS20 POWER SUPPLY	£44.85 inc VAT
SECURICOR CARRIAGE	£4.50



POWER SUPPLY UNITS

THE PP137 Output voltage 13.8V. D.C. Output current 7 amps. £32.00 inc VAT carriage £2.00 THE PP1310 Output voltage 13.8V. D.C. Output current 10 amps. £49.50 inc VAT carriage £2.00.

The 2 metre band, beacons, repeaters, FM simplex, FM repeaters, CW and SSB. Single side band, a mode to conjure with, a decent location, either fixed or portable, a beam antenna and a TR9000 and the world, well given a lift, Europe is at your fingertips.

Cast your eye over the front panel, Apart from the now conventional RF/RIT, power/vol and high/low power controls, you will notice added facilities.

There is the Schannel memory which will store specific frequencies, one of which will give a non standard repeater shift. Just the thing for net channels and your local repeater.

On FM the rig will scan in 25Kc steps holding on each occupied channel. On SSB the search facility can be used enabling 10Kc of the band to be rapidly covered. Used in conjunction with the up/down shift switch on the microphone the area of SSB search can be moved up and down the band in 10Kc steps thus enabling the entire side band frequencies to be looked at quickly.

 $\bar{T}$  o enable quick reference to both FM and SSB sides of the band, that is 144 and 145MHz, two separate VFOs are provided thus for ease of operating VFO A can be left around 145.00MHz and VFO B on 144.00MHz.

So there we have it, a superb, simple to operate 2 metre multi mode rig that can be used either in the car or at home as a base station. 10 watts output of high quality speech on SSB and FM, the hallmark of Trio signals on the air.







### THE SHIMIZU SS105S 80-10 METRE SSB/CW TRANSCEIVER

This super new transceiver covers 80-10 metres, gives 10W out and is smaller than anything else we have seen so far. Ideal for transverter driving, the SS 105S has FM transit and receive options as well as excellent performance on SB/CW for HF band use. The SS 105S is supplied in semi kit form so as to keep down the price, but all the RF and mixer boards are ready built and aligned so no test equipment is required. All the cabinet work has been carried out so all you have to do is assemble the IF strip, xtal oscillator, and fit them to the completed chassis. Great idea and it brings back the flavour of home brew with the added advantage that the rig will work when you've finished it. For more info, just ask or come along and see it. It's a great little rig.

		INC. VAL	
SS105S	80-10m solid state SSB/CW/FM transceiver. Semi kit form	£258.75	£4.50
SE-NB	Noise blanker kit	£7.76	£0.50
SE-FMrx		£17.25	£1.00
SE-FMtx		£12.65	£1.00
SE-MK		£11.04	£0.50
0.5 CWF		£22.43	£0.50
Ontional	band crystals.	£3.45	£0.25
optional	band crystols.		

# AR 245 2 metre HAND HELD FM SYNTHESIZED 144-146MHz TRANSCEIVER 5 WATTS 1 WATT OUTPUT.

ALSO AVAILABLE THE ORIGINAL AR240A SAME OUTSTANDING FEATURES BUT 1½ WATTS



AR 245 £178 inc. VAT carriage £1.50 AR 240A £158 inc. VAT carriage £1.50





£

£

# WATERS & Stanton Electronics

RADIO COMMUNICATIONS SPECIALISTS

Largest Stocks in the South



TRIO TRIO TRIO TS83205 VF0230 AT230 SP230 DS2 DRC230 VF058205 VF0582005 VF058205 VF058205 VF058205 VF058205 VF058205 VF058205	160-10n transceiver Digital VFO. All band ATU. External speaker Conversion of the transceiver State of the transceiver Digital requency control 50Hz CW litter 270Hz CW litter 160-10 meter transceiver Digital readout Speaker Conversion kit 160-10 meter transceiver Station monitor scope Panoramic display antiteur band receiver. 50Hz CW litter 160-10 molid state trans External VFO External speaker unit Matching 200W ant. turbe 50Hz CW litter 50Hz CW litter 160-10 molid state trans External VFO External speaker unit Matching 200W ant. turbe 50Hz CW litter 50Hz CW litter 50H
TR3200	Hard leather holster Spare battery pack
PL1 R1000	Spare power/charge lead Gen. Coverage Receiver
YAESU FT 101Z FT 101ZD DIG 101Z OCT 101Z FV 101Z FV 101Z FT 107M FV 107 FC 107 FP 107E	160-10m 6 band trans. as above with digital Digital kit 12v DC adaptor. Remote VFO 160-10m 9 band trnsvr. Remote VFO for FT107. 160-10m atu. 230v AC power supply.

	£	E	
sceiver	639.52	(4.50)	FP107 FTV107 FTV107(2)
	194.45	(4.50)	FTV107
J	106.72	(1.50)	FTV 107(2) 144V 107V 90
s8305	39.90	(1.50)	50V107V901
incy controller.	163.13	(1.50)	430V107V90
ar	28 75	(1.00) (1.00)	430V 107V 90 SP107P SP107
ter transceiver	427.00	(1.00) (4.50)	DMST 107
transceiver	103.50	(1.50)	CW
) ble t or scope isplay d receiver ter	437.00 103.50 17.25 98.90	(1.50)	AM
	98.90	14.50	YM34 YM35
,	10.36	(0.50) (0.75)	YM35 YM36
ona tuner.	82.80	(1.50)	YM36 YM37
or scope	197.80		FT 707S FT 707
splay	. 48.30	(0.50)	FT 707 FP 707
d receiver	. 48.30 690.00	(4.50)	FC 707
ter	58.65	10.50	FC 707 FV 707DM
ter	60.95	(0.50)	MR7
f	. 34.50	(0.50)	MMB2 FRB707
state trans	96.60	(4.50)	FL 21007
ker unit	36.80	(1.50)	FL21002 YP150
W ant. tuner.	96.45	(4.50)	YH55
ter	. 28.75	(0.50)	FF501 QTR24D
v. for TS 180S	85.10	14.50	FP12
mobile trans	491.05	4.50	FP4
nobile trans	. 404. 34	(4.50)	FSP1
ancy controller	A22 40	(1.50)	FRG7
mobile trans.	347.30	(4.50)	BHGR7 FRG 7000
ar	128.80	(4.50)	YC500J
t	17.25	(1.00)	YC 500J YC 500S YC 500E
ter	28.62	(1.00)	YC 500E
or scope splay. d receiver ter. f state trans. d state trans. d	89 70	(4.50)	FRG 7700 FRG 7700 FT 207R
aker unit	25.30	(1.25)	FT 2078
ter unit	26.89	(1.50)	NC1A NC2 NC9
or TS120/130V	44.85	(4.50)	NC2
or TS120/1305	85.10	(4.50)	NBP9
e aerial system	. 74.75	(4.50)	FLC2 PA2
microphone	24.15	(1.50)	FBA1
mpedance	13.80	(1.00)	FT225R FT225RD
hm impedance	. 13.80	(1.00)	FT225RD
liter.	. 18.40	(1.50)	MEMT 225 DIST 225
band trans.	730.25	(4.50)	FT4808
aker	18.40	(1.00)	FT720R
le mobile	. 345.00	(4.50)	S72
or TH9000	269.00	(4.50)	E72S E72L
or control	60.95	(1.50)	720RV
d portable	. 166.75	14.50	720RVH
r for 1H2300.	17 26	(1.50)	720RU MMB3
intenna	6.90	10.50	NEW
it and charger .	29.50	(1.50)	NEW NEW
dhandheid	. 198.95	4.50	
intenna it and charger dhandheld nd quick chgr. narger case holster	17.25	(1.50)	FDK VHF/UF M700EX
case.	11.50	10.50	M750E
holster	. 18.50	(0.50)	Expander
pack	. 14.26	(1.50)	PS750 Paim II
charge lead	1.30	10.15	Paim IV
y pack intable /charge lead 	285.20	(4.50)	181
			Palmsizer
nd trans	488.75	(n/c)	Multi 3000 TM568
nd trans. h digital	569.25	(n/c)	FDM40SP
	86.25	(n/c)	CC2
tor	. 34.50	(1.00)	FDM4OSP CC2 BC2 SC2
and trosvr. for FT 107	690.00	(n/c) (n/c)	BB2
for FT 107	92.00	(n/c)	BT2
wer supply	97.75	{1.50)	Xtals
wer supply	. 106.95	12.50	Xtals

		£	£
07	Internal model Transverter main frame Transverter Transverter Transverter External speaker External speaker 12 channel memory CW filter for FT107 Desk mic for FT107 Desk mic for FT707/FT107.	97.75	(2.50)
/107	Transverter main frame	207.00	(n/c) (n/c)
V 107V 901	Transverter	101.20	(n/c)
107V901	Transverter	69.00	(n/c)
N 107V 901	Fransverter	55.20	(n/c) (2.50)
107	External speaker	27.60	2.00
ST 107	12 channel memory	100.05	(n/c)
	AM filter for FT 107	23.00	10.50
34 35 36	AM filter for FT 107. Desk mic for FT 707/FT 107.	23.00 21.28 12.65	(0.50) (1.50) (0.75)
35	Up/down mic for	12.65	(0.75)
370 37	500 ohm noise cancig. mic 500 ohm mic for FT 707/FT 107	8.63	(0.75)
707S	160-10m 9 band trans 10w	465.75	(n/c)
707 707	160-10m 9 band trans. 100w.	499.00	(n/c)
707	160-10m atu	74.75	11.50
707DM	Digital vto for FT 707	178.25	(n/c)
7 182	Metal rack	14.95	(1.50)
3707		21.85	(1.00)
1002	160-10m 1200 watt linear	362.25	(n/c)
150 55	150w dummy load/meter	63.25 10.35	(1.75)
501	Low pass filter	19.95	10.75
R24D	24 hour quartz clock	24.96	(1.50)
12	230v AC 12 amp DC.	41.40	2.50
P1		9.95	(1.00)
G 7	AM filter for FT107 Desk mc for FT207/FT107. Up/down mic for 500 ohm noise cancig, mic. 500 ohm noise cancig, mic. 500 ohm noise cancig, mic. 500 ohm noise cancig, mic. 160 10m band trans. 100v 160 10m atu Digital vice FF107. Metal rack. Mobile mount. 160 10m 1200 watt linear. 1500 dummy load/meter. 8 ohm comm. headphones. Low pass filter. 230v AC 12 amp DC. 230v AC 12 amp DC. 230v AC 4 amp DC. 230v AC 4 amp DC. 230v AC 12 amp DC. 200v AC 12 amp	189.00	(n/c)
GR7 G7000	Battery holder	5.00	(1.00)
500	Frequency counter	189 75	(n/c)
5006		270.25	(n/c)
500E G 7700	1981 version of FBG 7000	345.00	(n/c) (n/c)
G 7700 207R	MEM with frequency memory	390.00	(n/c)
			(n/c) (1.50)
1A 2 9	144-146 mHz handheid 2 war 230v AC charger 230v AC charger Ni-cad battery pack Heavy duty case 12v PSU	39.68	(1 60)
9	230v AC charger	39.68 7.48	(0.75) (0.75) (0.75)
Р9 22	Ni-cad battery pack	16.68	(0.75)
2	12v PSU	16.68	(1.00) (0.35)
A 1	NI-Cao back charding agapto	L 209	(0.35) (n/c)
225R 225RD	With digital readout	499.00	(n/c)
MT 225 T 225	Memory option module	92.00	/n/c)
480R	2m 10x SSB/CW/EM trans	359.00	(1.00)
720R	2m/4m/70cm control head	149.50	(n/c)
2	Switching box	55.20	(n/c)
2S 21.	Am of connecting cable	23.00	(1.00)
DRV DRVH DRU	10W 2m module	166.75	(n/c)
	25W 2m module	172.50	(n/c)
AB3	144-146 mHz Base Station With digital readout. Memory option module Readout for F7225R. 2m 10w SSB/CW/FM trans 2m/4m/70cm control head. Switching box 2m of connecting cable 4m of connecting cable 10W 2m module 25W 2m module 10W 70cm module Mobile mounting bracket F1102 (WARC) Band HF trans	5.00	(1.50)
w	FT101Z (WARC) Sband HF trans FT101ZD (WARC) Sband HF trans	st.b.a.	(n/c)
w			
K VHF/UH	FEQUIPMENT		
700EX	2m FM 25w 12½/25kHz tran:	s199.00	(n/c)
pander	70cm transceiver	169.00	(n/c)
750	230v A.C. 6 amp. psu	69.00	(2.50)
im IV	FEQUIPMENT 2m FM 25w 12%/25kHz tran. 2m FM/SSB/CW 144-146 tran. 70cm transceiver 230v A.C. 6 amp psu 2m FM 6 channel portable 70cm FM 6 channel portable 1750Hz tone burst.	149.00	(n/c)
1	1750Hz tone burst	10.00	(n/c)
Imsizer	2m FM 40 channel handheid	149.00	(n/c) (n/c)
ulti 3000 1568	2m FM monitor	. 79.00	(n/c)
M4OSP	Speaker/mic for Palmsizer	. 11.00	(n/c) (0.50)
2 2 2 2	Case for Palm II/IV	. 5.75 4.50	(0.50)
2	Case for Palmizer	9.75	(0.50)
2	External battery case	5.00	10.50
2 als	Ni-cad battery pack	. 12.00	(0.50) ((0.15)
ais	70cm FM 6channel portable 1750H; tone burst 2m FM 58DK W 10w base st 2m FM 58DK W 10w base st 2m FM 58DK W 10w base st 2m FM monitor Speaker/imc for Palmixer Case for Palmizer Case for Palmizer Case for Palmizer External battery case Ni-cad battery pack For TM 568	2.50	((0.15) (0.15)

MICROWAVE	MODULES 10m linear transverter 2m linear transverter 70cm linear transverter 4m linear transverter 4m linear transverter 2m linear transverter 2m statt linear amplifier 2m 40 watt linear amplifier 2m 100 watt linear amplifier 70cm 50 watt linear amplifier 70cm 50 watt linear amplifier 70cm 50 watt linear amplifier		
MMT28/144	10m linear transverter	99.00	(1.75)
MMT 144-28	2m linear transverter	149.00	(1.75) (1.75) (1.75) (1.75)
MM1432/28-S	/Ucm linear transverter	194.00	(1.75)
MM1432/144-H	Augusta and transverter	115.00	(1.75)
MM170/28	Am linear transverter	115.00	11 75
MINT / 01 144	20cm linear transverter	184.00	(1.75) (1.75) (2.25)
MAN 144 25	2m 25 watt linear amplifier	59.00	(1.75)
MMI 144/40	2m 40 watt linear amplifier	77.00	(1.75) (1.75) (2.75) (2.75) (1.75) (2.75) (2.75) (2.75) (2.75) (1.75) (1.75)
MML 144/100	2m 100 watt linear amplifier .	142.60	(2.75)
MML144, 100P	2m 100 watt linear amplifier .	142.60	(2.75)
MML432.20	70cm watt linear amplifier	77.00	1.75
MML432/50	70cm 50 watt linear amplifier	119.00	(2.75)
MML432/100	70cm 100 watt linear amplifier	2222.65	12.75
MM2000	RTTY to TV converter	169 00	(1.75)
MMC28 144	70cm 100 wattlinear amplifier RTTY to TV converter fm converter fm converter fm converter fm converter fm converter 70cm converter 70cm converter 70cm ATV converter 70cm ATV converter 70cm converter	27.90	(0.65) (0.65)
MMC 50/28	tim converter	27.90	0.65
MMC 70/28	Am converter	29.90	10.65
MANC 144 28	2m converter	27.90	10.65
MANAC 144/28LO	2m converter	29.90	(0.65)
MMC430/28-S	70cm converter	34.90	(0.65)
MMC432/144-5	70cm converter	34.90	(0 65)
MMC435 51	70cm ATV converter	34.90	(0.65)
MMC435/600	70cm ATV converter	27.90	(0.66)
MMC1296/28	23cm converter, 10m output.	32.20	(0.65)
MMK1296 144	23cm converter, 2m output.	59.80	(1.75)
MMD050/500	500mHz digital froncy meter .	69.00	(0.65)
MMD 600P	600 mHz digital fight (file) Frequency counter probe 10m preamplifier 23cm preamplifier 23cm preamplifier 20m filter 70cm filter	23.00	(0.65)
MMDP1	Frequency counter probe	11.50	(0.65)
MMA28	10m preamplifier	14.95	(0.65)
MMA144V	2m RF switched preamplifier.	34.90	(0.65)
MMA1296	23cm preamplifier	29.90	(0.65)
MMF144	2m filter	9.90	(0.65)
MMF432	70cm filter	9.90	(0.65)
MMV1296 MMS384	70cm to 23cm varactor triple 384 mHz frequency source	34.50	(0.65)
MMS384	384 mHz frequency source	27.60 5.75	(0.65)
MMR15/10	15db atten. BNC terminations	S 5.75	10.001
JAYBEAM AN	TENNAS		
TB3	HE 2 alament Tribander	167.90	(4.50)
	HF Vertical Triband	42.50	
VR3	HF 3 element Tribander HF Vertical Triband	42.50	(3.00)
VR3			(3.00)
VR3			(3.00)
VR3		42.50	(3.00)
VR3 4 metre Anter 4Y/4M PMH2/4M 2 metre Anter	anas 4 element yagi 2 way phasing harness nas	20.70 12.20	(3.00)
VR3 4 metre Anter 4Y/4M PMH2/4M 2 metre Anter	nas 4 element yagi 2 way phasing harness inas Wde band discone (100-470mHz	20.70	(3.00) (3.00) (1.00) (2.50)
VR3 4 metre Anter 4Y/4M PMH2/4M 2 metre Anter DC1/WB	nas 4 element yagi 2 way phasing harness nas Wide band discone (100-470mHz	20.70 12.20	(3.00) (3.00) (1.00) (2.50) (2.50)
VR3 4 metre Anter 4Y/4M PMH2/4M 2 metre Anter DC1/WB	nas 4 element yagi 2 way phasing harness nas Wide band discone (100-470mHz	20.70 12.20	(3.00) (3.00) (1.00) (2.50) (2.50)
VR3 4 metre Anter 4Y/4M PMH2/4M 2 metre Anter DC1/WB	nas 4 element yagi 2 way phasing harness nas Wide band discone (100-470mHz	20.70 12.20	(3.00) (3.00) (1.00) (2.50) (2.50) (3.50) (2.00)
VR3 4 metre Anter 4Y/4M PMH2/4M 2 metre Anter DC1/WB	nas 4 element yagi 2 way phasing harness nas Wide band discone (100-470mHz	20.70 12.20	(3.00) (3.00) (1.00) (2.50) (2.50) (3.50) (2.00) (2.50)
VR3 4 metre Anter 4Y/4M PMH2/4M 2 metre Anter DC1/WB	nas 4 element yagi 2 way phasing harness nas Wide band discone (100-470mHz	20.70 12.20	(3.00) (3.00) (1.00) (2.50) (2.50) (3.50) (2.00) (2.50)
VR3 4 metre Anter 4Y/4M PMH2/4M 2 metre Anter DC1/WB	nas 4 element yagi 2 way phasing harness nas Wide band discone (100-470mHz	20.70 12.20	(3.00) (3.00) (1.00) (2.50) (2.50) (2.50) (2.50) (3.50) (3.50)
VR3 4 metre Anter 4Y/4M PMH2/4M 2 metre Anter DC1/WB	nas 4 element yagi 2 way phasing harness nas Wide band discone (100-470mHz	20.70 12.20	(3.00) (3.00) (1.00) (2.50) (2.50) (2.50) (3.50) (3.50) (3.50) (3.50) (4.50)
VR3 4 metre Anter 4Y/4M PMH2/4M 2 metre Anter DC1/WB	nas 4 element yagi 2 way phasing harness nas Wide band discone (100-470mHz	20.70 12.20	(3.00) (3.00) (1.00) (2.50) (2.50) (2.50) (2.50) (2.50) (2.50) (3.50) (3.50) (3.50) (4.50) (3.00)
VR3 4 metre Anter 4Y/4M PMH2/4M 2 metre Anter DC1/WB	nas 4 element yagi 2 way phasing harness nas Wide band discone (100-470mHz	20.70 12.20	(3.00) (3.00) (1.00) (2.50) (2.50) (2.50) (2.50) (2.50) (2.50) (3.50) (3.50) (3.50) (3.50) (3.50)
VR3 4 metre Anter 4Y/4M PMH2/4M 2 metre Anter DC1/WB	nas 4 element yagi 2 way phasing harness nas Wide band discone (100-470mHz	20.70 12.20	(3.00) (3.00) (1.00) (2.50) (2.50) (2.50) (2.50) (2.50) (2.50) (3.50) (3.50) (3.50) (3.50) (3.50) (3.50) (3.50) (3.50) (3.50) (3.50)
VR3 4 metre Anter 4Y/4M PMH2/4M 2 metre Anter DC1/WB	nas 4 element yagi 2 way phasing harness nas Wide band discone (100-470mHz	20.70 12.20	(3.00) (3.00) (1.00) (2.50) (2.50) (2.50) (2.50) (2.50) (2.50) (3.50) (3.50) (3.50) (3.50) (3.50) (3.50) (3.50) (3.50) (3.50) (3.50)
VR3 4 metre Anter 4Y/4M PMH2/4M 2 metre Anter DC1/WB	nas 4 element yagi 2 way phasing harness nas Wide band discone (100-470mHz	20.70 12.20	(3.00) (3.00) (1.00) (2.50) (3.50) (2.50) (3.50) (3.50) (3.50) (3.50) (3.50) (3.50) (3.50) (3.50) (4.50) (3.50) (4.50) (0.75)
VR3 4 metre Anter 4Y/4M PMH2/4M 2 metre Anter DC1/WB	nas 4 element yagi 2 way phasing harness nas Wide band discone (100-470mHz	20.70 12.20	(3.00) (3.00) (1.00) (2.50) (2.50) (2.50) (2.50) (3.50)(3.50) (3.50) (3.50) (3.50) (3.50)(
VR3 4 metre Anter 4Y/4M PMH2/4M 2 metre Anter DC1/WB	nas 4 element yagi 2 way phasing harness nas Wide band discone (100-470mHz	20.70 12.20	(3.00) (3.00) (1.00) (2.50) (2.50) (2.50) (2.50) (3.50) (3.50) (3.50) (3.50) (3.50) (3.50) (3.50) (4.50) (3.50) (4.50) (4.50) (4.50) (4.50)
VR3 4 metre Anter 4Y/4M PMH2/4M 2 metre Anter DC1/WB	nas 4 element yagi 2 way phasing harness nas Wide band discone (100-470mHz	20.70 12.20	(3.00) (3.00) (1.00) (2.50) (2.50) (2.50) (2.50) (3
VR3 4 metre Anter 4Y/4M PMH2/4M 2 metre Anter DC1/WB	nas 4 element yagi 2 way phasing harness nas Wide band discone (100-470mHz	20.70 12.20	(3.00) (3.00) (1.00) (2.50) (2.50) (2.50) (3
VR3 4 metre Anter 4Y/4M PMH2/4M 2 metre Anter DC1/WB	nas 4 element yagi. 2 way phasing harness inas Wdeband decone (100470mHz Vertical colinear 5 dB glass fibre colinear 5 dB glass fibre colinear 5 element 10 element Parabeam Crossed S element Crossed S element Crossed S element Crossed B element Crossed B element Crossed B element 2 way phasing harness 4 element quad 6 element quad 6 element quad 6 blobbe sisti-fed Dibbe visci fed Dibbe vis	20,70 12,20 141,40 24,15 44,30 11,25 14,50 31,00 36,80 37,50 28,40 37,50 23,70 31,40 23,70 31,40 23,70 31,40 23,70 31,40 23,70 24,70	(3.00) (3.00) (1.00) (2.50) (2.50) (2.50) (3
VR3 4 metre Anter 4Y/4M PMH2/4M 2 metre Anter DC1/WB	nas 4 element yagi. 2 way phasing harness inas Wdeband decone (100470mHz Vertical colinear 5 dB glass fibre colinear 5 dB glass fibre colinear 5 element 10 element Parabeam Crossed S element Crossed S element Crossed S element Crossed B element Crossed B element Crossed B element 2 way phasing harness 4 element quad 6 element quad 6 element quad 6 blobbe sisti-fed Dibbe visci fed Dibbe vis	20,70 12,20 141,40 24,15 44,30 11,25 14,50 31,00 36,80 37,50 28,40 37,50 23,70 31,40 23,70 31,40 23,70 31,40 23,70 31,40 23,70 24,70	(3.00) (3.00) (1.00) (2.50) (2.50) (2.50) (2.50) (3
VR3 4 metre Anter 4/(4M) PMH2,4M PMH2,4M 2 metre Anter DC1/WB LR1/2M CS2M SY 2M 87 2M 107 2M 87 2M 107 2M 87 2M 107 2M 87 2M 107 2M 87 2M 107 2M 87 2M 107 2M 107 2M 107 2M 108 2M 108 2M 108 2M 108 2M 108 2M 108 2M 109 2M 10	nas 4 element yagi. 2 way phasing harness inas Wdeband decone (100470mHz Vertical colinear 5 dB glass fibre colinear 5 dB glass fibre colinear 5 element 10 element Parabeam Crossed S element Crossed S element Crossed S element Crossed B element Crossed B element Crossed B element 2 way phasing harness 4 element quad 6 element quad 6 element quad 6 blobbe sisti-fed Dibbe visci fed Dibbe vis	20,70 12,20 141,40 24,15 44,30 11,25 14,50 31,00 36,80 37,50 28,40 37,50 23,70 31,40 23,70 31,40 23,70 31,40 23,70 31,40 23,70 24,70	(3.00) (3.00) (1.00) (2.50) (2.50) (2.50) (2.50) (2.50) (2.50) (3.50) (3.50) (4.50) (3.50) (4.50) (3.50) (4.50) (3.50) (4.50) (3.50) (4.50) (3.50) (4.50) (3.50) (4.50) (3.50) (4.50) (3.50) (4.50) (3.50) (4.50) (3.50) (4.50) (3.50) (4.50) (3.50) (4.50) (3.50) (4.50) (3.50) (4.50) (3
VR3 4 metre Anter 4Y/4M PMH2 4M 2 metre Anter DC1/WB LR1/2M CS2M 5Y 2M 8Y 2M 10Y 2M PBM142M 5XY 2M 10Y 2M PBM142M 5XY 2M 10XY 2M 1	nas 4 element yagi. 2 way phasing harness inas Wdebard discone (100470mHz Vertical colinear 5 dB glass fibre colinear 5 element 10 element Parabeam 10 element Parabeam 14 element Parabeam 14 element Parabeam Crossed 5 element Crossed 5 element Crossed 5 element Crossed 10 element Crossed 10 element Crossed 5 bot-fed Daubie Sstorfed Double 5 storfed Double 8 storfed Double 10 (head only). Moble 'nalo' with mast 2 way phasing harness.	20.70 12.20 24.15 24.15 31.00 36.85 31.00 36.85 22.75 28.40 37.70 38.60 37.70 38.60 37.70 38.60 37.70 38.60 37.70 31.40 20.15 27.15 7.25 4.50 4.50 5.40 9.990	(3.00) (3.00) (1.00) (2.50) (2.50) (2.50) (2.50) (2.50) (2.50) (3.50) (3.50) (4.50) (3.50) (4.50) (3.50) (4.50) (3.50) (4.50) (3.50) (4.50) (3.50) (4.50) (3.50) (4.50) (3.50) (4.50) (3.50) (4.50) (3.50) (4.50) (3.50) (4.50) (3.50) (4.50) (3.50) (4.50) (3.50) (4.50) (3.50) (4.50) (3
VR3 4 metre Anter 4Y/4M PMH2 4M 2 metre Anter DC1/WB LR1/2M CS2M 5Y/2M 8Y/2M 10Y/2M PBM14/2M 10XY/2M 10XY/2M 10XY/2M 10XY/2M 10XY/2M 10S2M	nas 4 element yagi 2 way phasing harness nas Wide band discone (100-470mHz	20.70 12.20 24.15 24.15 31.00 36.85 31.00 36.85 22.75 28.40 37.70 38.60 37.70 38.60 37.70 38.60 37.70 38.60 37.70 31.40 20.15 27.15 7.25 4.50 4.50 5.40 9.990	(3.00) (3.00) (1.00) (2.50) (2.50) (2.50) (2.50) (3
VR3 4 metre Anter 4/14M PMH12 4M 2 metre Anter DC1/WB LR1/2M CS2M 5Y 2M 8Y 2M 10Y 2M PBM1422M SXY 2M 10Y 2M PBM1422M SXY 2M 06 2M DS2	All and the set of the	20.70 12.20 24.15 24.15 31.00 36.85 31.00 36.85 22.75 28.40 37.70 38.60 37.70 38.60 37.70 38.60 37.70 38.60 37.70 31.40 20.15 27.15 7.25 4.50 4.50 5.40 9.990	(3.00) (3.00) (1.00) (2.50) (2.50) (2.50) (2.50) (2.50) (2.50) (3.50) (3.50) (4.50) (3.50) (4.50) (3.50) (4.50) (3.50) (4.50) (3.50) (4.50) (3.50) (4.50) (3.50) (4.50) (3.50) (4.50) (3.50) (4.50) (3.50) (4.50) (3.50) (4.50) (3.50) (4.50) (3.50) (4.50) (3.50) (4.50) (3.50) (4.50) (3
VR3 4 metre Anter 4 vi 4M PMH12 4M 2 metre Anter DC1/WB LR1/2M C52M 5V 2M 8V 2M 10Y 2M PBM10 2M PBM10 2M PBM14/2M SXY 2M SXY 2M	A element yagi. 2 way phasing harness inas Weterand decone (100470mHz Vertical colinear 5 dB glass fibre colinear 5 dB glass fibre colinear 10 element 10 element Parabeam 14 element Parabeam 14 element Parabeam Crossed 5 element Crossed 6 element Crossed 10 element Crossed 10 element Crossed 10 element 2 way phasing harness 4 way phasing harness 4 way phasing harness 4 way phasing harness	20,70 12,20 24,15 44,40 24,15 44,30 11,25 31,00 36,80 7,50 28,40 7,50 23,70 38,50 7,50 23,70 31,40 20,15 23,70 5,40 9,90 23,00	(3.00) (3.00) (1.00) (2.50) (2.50) (3.50) (3.50) (3.50) (3.50) (4.50) (3.50) (4.50) (3.50) (4.50) (1.50) (1.50) (1.50) (1.50) (1.75)
VR3 4 metre Anter 4 vi 4M PMH12 4M 2 metre Anter DC1/WB LR1/2M C52M 5V 2M 8V 2M 10Y 2M PBM10 2M PBM10 2M PBM14/2M SXY 2M SXY 2M	A element yagi. 2 way phasing harness inas Weterand decone (100470mHz Vertical colinear 5 dB glass fibre colinear 5 dB glass fibre colinear 10 element 10 element Parabeam 14 element Parabeam 14 element Parabeam Crossed 5 element Crossed 6 element Crossed 10 element Crossed 10 element Crossed 10 element 2 way phasing harness 4 way phasing harness 4 way phasing harness 4 way phasing harness	20,70 12,20 24,15 44,40 24,15 44,30 11,25 31,00 36,80 7,50 28,40 7,50 23,70 38,50 7,50 23,70 31,40 20,15 23,70 5,40 9,90 23,00	(3.00) (3.00) (2.50) (2.50) (2.50) (2.50) (2.50) (2.50) (2.50) (3.50) (4.50) (4.50) (4.50) (4.50) (1
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VR3 4 metre Anter 4 vi 4M PMH12 4M 2 metre Anter DC1/WB LR1/2M C52M 5V 2M 8V 2M 10Y 2M PBM10 2M PBM10 2M PBM14/2M SXY 2M SXY 2M	A element yagi. 2 way phasing harness inas Weterand decone (100470mHz Vertical colinear 5 dB glass fibre colinear 5 dB glass fibre colinear 10 element 10 element Parabeam 14 element Parabeam 14 element Parabeam Crossed 5 element Crossed 6 element Crossed 10 element Crossed 10 element Crossed 10 element 2 way phasing harness 4 way phasing harness 4 way phasing harness 4 way phasing harness	20,70 12,20 24,15 44,40 24,15 44,30 11,25 31,00 36,80 7,50 28,40 7,50 23,70 38,50 7,50 23,70 31,40 20,15 23,70 5,40 9,90 23,00	(3.00) (1.00) (2.50) (2.50) (2.50) (2.50) (2.50) (3.50) (3.50) (4.50) (4.00) (4.07) (4.50) (4.07) (4.50) (1
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VR3 4 metre Anter 4 vi 4M PMH12 4M 2 metre Anter DC1/WB LR1/2M C52M 5V 2M 8V 2M 10Y 2M PBM10 2M PBM10 2M PBM14/2M SXY 2M SXY 2M	A element yagi. 2 way phasing harness inas Weterand decone (100470mHz Vertical colinear 5 dB glass fibre colinear 5 dB glass fibre colinear 10 element 10 element Parabeam 14 element Parabeam 14 element Parabeam Crossed 5 element Crossed 6 element Crossed 10 element Crossed 10 element Crossed 10 element 2 way phasing harness 4 way phasing harness 4 way phasing harness 4 way phasing harness	20,70 12,20 24,15 44,40 24,15 44,30 11,25 31,00 36,80 7,50 28,40 7,50 23,70 38,50 7,50 23,70 31,40 20,15 23,70 5,40 9,90 23,00	(3.00) (1.00) (2.50) (2.50) (2.50) (2.50) (3.50) (3.50) (3.50) (3.50) (3.50) (3.50) (3.50) (1
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VR3 4 metre Anter 4 vi 4M PMH12 4M 2 metre Anter DC1/WB LR1/2M C52M 5V 2M 8V 2M 10Y 2M PBM10 2M PBM10 2M PBM14/2M SXY 2M SXY 2M	All and the set of the	20,70 12,20 24,15 44,40 24,15 44,30 11,25 31,00 36,80 7,50 28,40 7,50 23,70 38,50 7,50 23,70 31,40 20,15 23,70 5,40 9,90 23,00	(3.00) (1.00) (2.50) (2.50) (2.50) (2.50) (2.50) (2.50) (2.50) (3.50) (3.50) (3.50) (1.50) (1.50) (1.50) (1.50) (1.50) (1.50) (1.50) (1.50) (1.50) (1.50) (2.50) (3.50) (2.50) (3.50) (3.50) (2.50) (3

#### Volume XXXVIII

# WATERS & STANTON .ECTRONICS

## FAST MAIL ORDER SERVICE ANYWHERE IN UK

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Carriage shown in brackets

		c.	2	
		£	£.	UEE 00 10
23cm Antenn	8			HF580-10m vertical 200w
D15/1296	Double 15 slot-fed	34.00	(1.50)	Radial Kit for HF5
PMH2/23cm	2 way phasing harness	25.40	(1.00)	Sagant EL40X 80-40 dipole (79' long)
				Jaybeam TB3HF 3element 2Kw
Matching Tra	nsformer			Jaybeam VR3HF vertical 2Kw
MT75/50	75/50 ohms	3.60	(0.50)	
111173730	74.00 00000	200	10.001	DENTRON
Chimney Las	ning Kit		_	MLA2500B 6 band 160-10m 2K w linear
DL	Double lashing kit	8.25	(2.00)	Clipperton-L 6 band 160-10m 2Kw linear .
				DTR-1200L 5 band 80-10m 1.2Kw linear .
Wall Brackets				GLA-10008 5 band 80-10m 1Kw linear
W6	6" wall bracket	2.65	/1.00	DTR-3KA 1.8-30mHz ATU 2Kw
W21	6" wall bracket	10.00	12.00	MT-3000A 1.8-30mHz ATU 3Kw
	21 Wan stand-off bracket.	10.30	(3.00)	
W24HD	24" wall stand-off bracket	14.70	(4.50)	AT-1K 1.8-30mHz ATU 1Kw
				HF200A 80-10m transceiver 100w
Masts (Alumi	nium)			Spare set of D5OA tubes
SPM	101 v. 12 Damasila March	15.15	(3.00)	All band Doublet 1.8-30mHz
PME	10         x 1         Portable Mast.           4' extension	2.60	(2.00)	100ft, 470 ohm semi-air spaced
A4	4 CALCUSION	2.00	12.001	foor a wro onin sermai spaced
A4	4.6 X 1/2 straight	3.80	(1.50)	
A5	5' × 1" straight	2.30	(1.50)	ADONIS MICROPHONES
A9	9' x 1% straight	6.50	(2.50)	AM202G Mobile safety mic
A10	10' x 2" straight	12.55	(2.50)	AGM202S Mobile safety mic.
A12	12' × 2" straight	14 95	12 50	AM202H Mobile safety mic.
A14	14' v Of starlaht	17.40	12.00	AM502G Base station comp. mic.
A14	14 x ∠ straignt	17.40	(3.00)	AM3020 Base station comp. mic
				AM802G Base station 3 outputs
Accessories				The above model numbers may confuse
CP1	Cross-over plate 2" x 2"	3 35	(1.50)	with regard to which model suits
JBL 59/15			(1.50)	equipment. Please telephone or write for
	15" jointing sleeve	0.00		advice.
JBL29	Universal clamp		(0.75)	advice.
JBL30	Universal clamp	1.60	(0.75)	
J8L53	Universal clamp	1.45	(0.75)	SEM PRODUCTS
J8L58	3 hook guy wire clamp	1.50	(0.75)	2 metre power amplifier 5w/30w
J8L63	Universal clamp	1.40	(0.75)	2 metre power amplifier 16w/50w 2 metre power amplifier Rf sensing 16e
	Universal clamp	1.40	10.75	2 metre nower amplifier Bf sensing 16
JBL64	Die-cast clamp	1.20	10.75	- 100w out 16w/10w
J8L65	Die-cast clamp	1.30	(0.75)	- TOOW OUT TOW/ TOW
JBL73	Heavy duty	2.10	(1.00)	2 metre converters 28/30, 4/6, 2/4
MBP	Mast base plate	3.60	(1.50)	2 metre Auto pre-amplifier
	not babe plate i i i i i i i i i	0.00	11100/	70cm Auto pre-amplifier
				2 metre pre-amplifier
STANDARD '				70cm pre-amplifier
C800	2 metre portable receiver	79.00	(n/c)	2-40mHz pre-amplifier
C8800	2 metre FM mobile	251.00	(n/c)	
C7800	70cm FM mobile	297.00	(n/c)	2-40mHz pre-amplifier
07000			(100)	PA3 2 metre pre-amplifier
	to be a second to be a			PA 70 70cms. pre-amplifier
	ILE ANTENNA RANGE			Z Match ATU 3.5-30mHz 500 watts
Tribander Hel	cal 10-15/20 metres	24.75	(2.00)	EZITUNE Aerial tuning aid
LE40m Coil fo	r above	6 55	(0.50)	LAMOID K
				IAMBIC Keyer
LE100m Call	rabove	0.55	10.50	
LF roum Coll	or above	0.00	10.50	2 METRE PORTABLES
LF Telescopic	resonator whip ⊩ 3m cable	3.55	(0.75)	SB2M 2m SSB portable
Base mount -	Jm cable	4.50	(0.50)	AR245 (previously AR240A) 2m FM 5w .
				AR245 carrying case
AFRIAL POT	ATORS (complete with contro			AD245 antional battant
	a construction plate which contro	~		AR245 optional helical
boxes)		17.00	10.00	AR245 12v DC car adaptor
CDE AR30 (5	core cable)	. 47.00	(1.50)	
CDE AR40(5	core cable)	59.80	(1.50)	VHF/UHF MONITORS
Channelmast	er 9502 (3 core)	42.00	(2.00)	TM568 EM Scanner 12v DC/230v AC
Sky King St I	1000 [6 core]	75.00	(2.50)	008 8 channel FM monitor
Jauhaam KR/	00 (6 corol	105.00	12.00	MICI 1C above I EM
Jaybeam KH4	00 (6 core)	00.00	12.001	M161 16 channel FM monitor
UDE alignmer	nt bearing . er alignment bearing	7.75	11.00	MF0B3 Marine/Broadcast scanner
Channelmast	er alignment bearing	. 11.75	(1.00)	BEARCAT 220FB 66-512mHz
	-			SX 200 26-512mHz
HE ANTENNA	C funda un manufa an un			SR9 Tuneable 144-148 or 156-162mHz
HE ANTENNA	AS (verious manufacturers)	00.00	12.00	AR22 2m FM synthesized handheld
Mini-Prdts H	2-1 20/15/10m 2 ele	. 96.50	(2.50)	AP22 dif Fivi synthesized handheld
Mini-Prots Cr	20/15/10m vertical	. 48.50	(2.00)	AR22 flexible antenna
Mosley TD3	R 20/15/10m wire dipole -Beam'' 20/15/10m 2 ele. 600w -Beam'' 20/15/10m 2 ele. 2Kw	. 34.50	(1.50)	
Mosley "Min	Beam" 20/15/10m 2 ele. 600w	. 99.00	(2.00)	VHF/UHF MOBILE AERIALS
Mosely "Min	Beam" 20/15/10m 2 ele 2Kw	129.00	(2.00)	ASP201 2m ¼ wave
Mocely TA 33	20/15/10m 2 ala 600au	89.70	12.00	ASP2009 2m %
WUSBY TA32	20/15/10m 2 etc. 600w	122 40	12 500	ASP3009 2m %
Wosely IA3	201 101 1011 3 818. OUUW	133.40	12.00	ACD460 70
Mosely Must	ang 20/15/10m 3 ele. 2Kw	106.75	14.00	ASP462 70cm co-linear
Hy-Gain 12A	/Q.20/15/10m vertical	. 43.00	(2.00)	Magnetic base adaptor
Hy-Gain 14A	VQ 40-10m vertical	. 60.00	(2.00)	ASP677 2m % wave
Hy-Gain 18A	VT/WB 80-10m vertical	. 87.00	(2,50)	ASP667 70cm co-linear
.,				

#### £ £ 48.00 (2.00) 28.00 (2.00) 36.00 (1.50) Ar Soci fum vertical 2000 Radial Kit for HF5 Sagant EL40X 80-40 dipole (79' long) Jaybeam T83HF 3element 2K w Jaybeam VR3HF vertical 2K w 167.90 (4.50) 42 50 ENTRON /LA 2500B 6 band 160-10m 2K w linear . . 695.00 (n/c)Clipperton-L 6 band 160-10m 2Kw linear . . . DTR-1200L 5 band 80-10m 1.2Kw linear . . . 459.00 (n/c) t.b.a. (n/c) JLA-1000B 5 band 80-10m 1Kw linear DTR-3KA 1.8-30mHz ATU 2Kw MT-3000A 1.8-30mHz ATU 3Kw 295.00 (n/c) . t.b.a. 275.00 (n/c) (n/c)AT-SUCIAL I.S-SUMHZ ATU SKW AT-1K 1.8-SUMHZ ATU 1Kw HZ 200A 80-10m transceiver 100w Spare set of D50A tubes All band Doublet 1.8-SUMHZ 99.00 (n/c) 399.00 (n/c) 24.00 (n/c) (2.00) ADONIS MICROPHONES AM202G Mobile safety mic..... 20.95 (n/c) GM202S Mobile safety mic. 20.95 (n/c) (n/c) M502G Base station comp. mic. 39.00 {n/cl 59.00 (n/c) The above model numbers may confuse you with regard to which model suits your quipment. Please telephone or write for free dvice. EM PRODUCTS 66.70 (1.50) metre power amplifier Rf sensing 16w in - 100w out 16w/10w 2 metre pre-amplifier 20cm pre-amplifier 14.96 17.73 (0.35) Ocm pre-amplifier 17,73 10.36 4-0mHz pre-amplifier 18.66 10.36 4-0mHz pre-amplifier 11,73 10.36 A3 2 metre pre-amplifier 8.00 (0.36) A2 20 7Cmms pre-amplifier 10.00 (0.36) METRE PORTABLES B2M 2m SSB portable .99.00 (1.50) 178.00 (1.50) R245 (previously AR240A) 2m FM 5w . . . M245 optional helical 4.10 (0.50) NR245 carrying case 4.10 (0.50) NR245 12v DC car adaptor 4.10 (0.50) HE/UHE MONITORS (n/c) (n/c)(n/c) (n/c) {n/cl X 200 26-512mHz R9 Tuneable 144-148 or 156-162mHz 240.00 (n/c) (n/c)83.00 (n/c) 3.00 (n/c) /HF/UHF MOBILE AERIALS ASP201 2m ¼ wave ASP2009 2m % 3.50 (1.25) SP3009 2m % 9.25 (2.00) 9.75 (2.00) 8.25 (1.25) ASP3009 2m % ASP462 70cm co-linear Agnetic base adaptor ASP677 2m % wave 8.50 (0.75) 14.95 ASP667 70cm co-linear 17.95 (1.25)

ASPM 125 27mHz ½ wave 1850 Magnetic base adaptor for above 8,50 ASP boot mount adaptor 1,50 2NE 2m % mobile whip, 13,00 RG4M Base for above aerial 3,50 GSS Gutter/boot mount, 3,15 MB5 Magnetic mount, 7,96 105E 28mHz whip 1,72m long, 11,50 155E 21mHz whip 1,72long, 13,80	(2.00) (0.75) (0.50) (2.00) (0.75) (0.50) (1.00) (1.25) (1.25) (1.25)
WEL2         PROFESSIONAL         POWER/SWR           METERS         SP200         1.8-160mHz         20w-200w-1Kw         49.95           SP200         1.8-500mHz         20w-200w-1Kw         69.95         59400         130.500mHz         49.95           SP400         15.00mHz         20w-200w-1Kw         49.95         59400         130.49         69.95	(n/c) (n/c) (n/c)
SHORT WAVE LISTENER AERIALS 3 30mHz Inverted "L" 9.96 30mHz inverted "L" 29.00 Mosley RD5 all-band dipole 29.00	(1.00) (1.00) (1.00)
AIR BAND PORTABLE MONITORS Sharp FX213 tuneable 13.50 INGERSOLL MWJ/FM/Airband monitor 12.95 R517 Professional Air Monitor 49.50	(0.75) (0.75) (0.75)
SPECIAL OFFERI 6 Band FT 1012D's Brand New	(8.00)
MISC. STATION ITEMS         22.95           SEIF 13.8v.4 amp AC power supply.         22.05           PS1255.8mp AC power supply.         28.00           EK121 Katsumi Electronic Keyer         29.00           EK121 Katsumi Electronic Keyer         29.00           EK121 Katsumi Electronic Keyer         29.00           EK121 Katsumi Electronic Keyer         10.50           CW2A Morse code oscillator         6.95           Telegraph CW key         10.50           YW3 Twin SWR/Power meter 3.5150mHz         11.50           MF210 Self powerd 2MF M monitor         12.95           FX1 Station wavemeter         28.00           DMB01 700KH2-250mHz dip meter         51.75           Station log books         1.95           Station kavemeter         2.75           Station log books         1.95           Station log books         1.95           Station vavemeter         2.75           Station log books         9.96           Station log books         9.96 <td>(1.50) (2.00) (0.75) (0.50) (0.50) (0.50) (1.00) (1.00) (1.00) (0.50) (0.50) (0.50) (0.50) (0.50) (0.50) (0.50) (0.50)</td>	(1.50) (2.00) (0.75) (0.50) (0.50) (0.50) (1.00) (1.00) (1.00) (0.50) (0.50) (0.50) (0.50) (0.50) (0.50) (0.50) (0.50)
PL259         reducers         0.17           SO239chassis sockets         0.60           PL259 joiners         0.85           N. Plugs cable entry         2.00           N. Plugs Cable entry         2.00	(n/c) (0.10) (0.10) (n/c)

#### ORDER WITH CONFIDENCE

OUR REPUTATION IS YOUR GUARANTEE Callers welcome. We are open 9-5.30 p.m. Monday - Saturday Ex. Wednesday 9-1.00 p.m. Telephone orders - Simply phone in your Barclaycard or Access number and we will despatch goods within 24 hours. Mail orders - Send cheque or postal order for correct amount and print clearly name and address - we will do the rest! DEPT. 3, 18-20 MAIN ROAD, HOCKLEY, ESSEX. Tel. 0702 206835/204965. Telex 995895 HDSG



# South Midlands

#### SMC FOR CHOICE IN GENERAL COVERAGE RECEIVERS

Whether you are: just starting, taking an R.A.E. course, just licensed, or an old timer, SMC has something for you. . . And at LOW prices. Advertised PRICES on THIS page INCLUDE VAT at 15%, INCLUDE SECURICOR speedy delivery and INCLUDE A TWO YEAR WARRANTY (remember as Yaesu Musen UK distributors our guarantee is FACTORY BACKED).

We take ACCESS and BARCLAYCARD OVER THE PHONE, offer HP (including a FREE FINANCE SCHEME on many regular priced items), written quotations provided upon application, and we have branches and agents conveniently situated across the country plus the biggest mail order department right here in Totton.



# FRG7£199INC. & SECURICOR

The FRG7 is an economically priced general purpose communications receiver employing all solid state construction for realiability and performance. It uses a Wadley-loop drift cancellation system for high sensitivity, stability and image rejection. Listen to Radio Amateurs, shortwave broadcasts, BBC and commercial medium wave station. CB and much much more.

A side by side comparison between the FRG7 and any of the mass of "all singing and dancing" transistor portables, possibly costing much more, will soon reveal why the FRG7 is a most popular choice.

- "Industry standard" receiver. ÷
- 0.5-30MHz ÷
- SSB (LSB/USB), CW, AM. ٠
- \* Selectivity of ±3kHz at - 6dB.
- Wadley-loop triple conversion. ÷
- 10kHz Direct dial readout. +
- Well calibrated "sharp" preselector. ÷
- AM Automatic noise suppression circuit. ÷
- Antenna Hi to 1.6MHz, 50ohm to 30MHz. \*
- \* 3 position RF Antennuator.
- 3 position AF (LP, WBP, NBP). \*
- 110-240Vac and 12Vdc. ÷
- Internal Battery holder option. ÷
- Illuminated edge type "S" meter. \*
- Optional Battery holder £5.00.

1. 10



The FRG7700 is a deluxe all purpose communications receiver using the latest in large scale integration, phase locked loops and bandpass filters for superb performance. It uses an up conversion circuit with 48MHz first IF with professional quality crystal filter. The receiver can be used for listening to all normal HF services, and the inclusion of FM allows reception of 10m FM, and with a convertor VHF Amateur and Marine bands. The FM detector, the clock/timer, and the optional 12 channel memory (instant write in recall of frequencies anywhere in the tuning range) places the FRG7700 head and shoulders above similar priced receivers.

- Incredible new receiver.
- ÷. 0.15-30MHz.
- ÷ SSB (LSB/USB), CW, AM, FM.
- 2.7kHz, 6kHz, 12kHz, 15kHz, @ 6dB. \*
- ÷ Up conversion 48MHz first IF.
- + 1kHz digital plus analogue display.
- No preselector, auto selected LPF's. ÷
- ÷ Advanced noise blanker fitted.
- Antenna 500ohm to 2MHz, 50ohm to 30MHz. ÷
- 20dB pad plus continuous antennuator. -
- ÷ Constantly variable tone control.
- 110 and 240Vac and 12Vdc option. ÷
- 12 channel memory option. ÷
- Signal meter calibrated in "S" and SIMPO.
- \* FRG7700M £389. Memory option £83.95.

#### SOUTH MIDLANDS COMMUNICATIONS LIMITED

OSBORNE ROAD, TOTTON, SOUTHAMPTON SO4 4DN 9-5.30 Mon-Fri 9-1.30 Sat



Head Office Showrooms **Cables Aerial Southempton** Telex 477351 SMCOMM G Tel; Totton (0703) 867333

AGENTS (	DEMONSTR	ATIONS, STO	CKS AND	SALES
G3ZUL	Brian	Stourbridge	(03843)	5917
GI3KDR	John	Bangor	(0247)	55162
GM8GEC	Jack	Edinburgh	(031665)	2420
GI3WWY	Mervyn	Tandragee	(0762)	840656
GW3TMP	Howarth	Pontybodkin		846 324
GW8EBB	Peter	Swansea	(0792)	872525
GJ4ICD	Geoff	St. Savlour	(0534)	26788



# **Communications Ltd**

**SMC MOBILE ANTENNAS** 

#### **NEW! ELEVEN-EIGHTS**

Mobile colinear with around 7dB of gain on two meters. About 10' long. 3, quick disconnect sections, plus fold-over joint at top of base section. (ills. left). Bumper mounting recommended.

SMC 118M	Colinear element	£24.65
SMC BSD	Bumper strap	£6.70
SMC SOCA	Cable assembly 4m	£3.00
SMC SOCAL	Cable assembly 6m	£3.35

Carriage £1.75 complete or £0.50 for accessories only

#### INTERCHANGEABLE ELEMENTS

SMC-HS Mobile antennas, tabulated below, features an inbuilt PL259M connector which mates with the SO239M of the cable assembly (fits a %" hole in car body or the cast chromed gutter mount). This arrangement is ideal for easy removal (element change, car wash and anti-vandal), tests and portable operation.

MODEL	BAND	GAIN	TYPE	POWER	LENGTH	PRICE
20SE	14MHz		(1/4 )	100W	1.72m	£12.00
15SE	21MHz		(¼λ)	130W	1.72m	£ 10.00
10SE	28MHz		(%λ)	100W	1.72m	£10.00
4E	70MHz	OdB	1/4 2	150W	1.03m	£6.50
2H/PL	144MHz		(1/4 ).		0.17m	£3.00
2NE	144MHz	3dB	1/4 A	150W	1.30m	€5.50
2VF	144MHz	3dB	½λ	50W	1.06m	£9.00
78F	144MHz	4.5dB	%λ	100W	1.75m	£10.00
788	144MHz	4.5dB	%λ	150W	1.72m	£11.00
258	432MHz	5.5dB	2x%λ	100W	0.94m	10.00
358	432MHz	6.3dB	Зх%λ	100W	1.36m	£12.00

SOCA Cable assembly. c/w 4m RG58& PL259 £3.00 GCD Gutter clip. Cost adjustable chrome £3.00 Carriage; £1.00 complete antennas, or £0.50 for

Carriage; £1.00 complete antennas, or £0.50 for accessories – any quantity.

SMC BASE ANTENNAS

#### HF TRAPPED VERTICAL

10-80M (5 band) vertical, only 4.8m (15% ft) high and 4.2cm in diameter, it nevertheless is capable of handling 500W PEP on 10, 15 and 20M (200W PEP 40 and 80) within its 1.5:1 VSWR bandwidth. 50 ohm coaxial feed is to an inbuilt S0239 socket. Suitable for mounting at ground level on an earth post (with or without radials) or in an elevated position (only 2.9kg) with wire radials, or better still with the HFSR, radial kit. This has five solid radials of very similar length (2.05 to 2.2m) sloping at 45° to the antenna (1.8kg), and handles 150W PEP. (ills. lower left).

#### SMCHF5V £35.00 SMCHF5R £26.00.

Carriage on either, or both together £1.50.

#### **2 METRE COLINEAR**

High gain; 6dB over  $\frac{1}{2} \lambda$ . Multiple  $\frac{5}{2} \lambda$  construction. Low angle radiation S0239 connector recessed into support tube around 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ '. (ills. right).

SMCGP144W ((p&p £1.50) £21.74.

#### **70CMS COLINEAR**

Very high gain 6.8dB over  $\frac{1}{3}\lambda$ . Multi  $\frac{1}{3}\lambda$  construction, Ultra low angle radiation. Connector recessed in support tube, About 5½ ' tall.

SMCGP432X (p&p £1.00) £24.35.

#### DISCONES

Four models to choose from. All low VSWR types except VHFL which is RX only skeleton type. (p%p £1.50 except TW435D £0.50)

GDX1 80-480MHz £36.00 GDX2 50-480MHz £41.17 TW435D 400-1200MHz £23.00 VHFL 65-520MHz £14.65

#### LOG PERIODIC

50-500MHz 13 elements 8'6" boom, 10'9" longest element, 50 ohms feed.

LT606 (p&p £1.50) £75.95.

#### ALL PRICES EXCLUDE VAT (15%)



SMC (Jack Tweedy) LTD. Roger Baines, G3YBO 79 Chatsworth Road, Chesterfield, Derby. Tel.: Chesterfield (0246) 34982 9-5 Tuesday-Saturday. SMC (Leeds) Colin Thomas, G3P

Colin Thomas, G3PSM 257 Otley Road, Leeds 16, Yorkshire. Tel.: Leeds (0532) 782326 9-5.30 Monday-Saturday

#### SMC (Jack Tweedy) LTD.

Jack Tweedy, G32Y 150 Horncastle Road, Woodhall Spa, Lincs. Tel.: Woodhall Spa (0526) 52793 9-5 Tuesday-Saturday (+ appoint.)



#### THE SHORT WAVE MAGAZINE

January, 1981



### FT107M £690 INC. & SECURICOR

If you have been searching for an all solid state HF transceiver with a "broad band" output that will deliver 75 per cent of maximum power into a 3:1 load, then look no further than this Yaesu. The FT107M covers 160-10M (plus) and is fully equipped with: variable IF bandwidth, audio peak/notch filter, RF speech processor, variable threshold noise blanker, full metering including SWR, and boasts a schottky diode ring mixer for excellent receiver dynamic range. The all new memory system provides 12 stored channels (with fine tuning), scanning from the optional microphone and the exclusive DMS - digital memory shift. This system using a photo interruptor (with fine tuning) to control the 100Hz synthesizer to provide any offset up to 500kHz, from the memory channel (almost the equivalent of 13 VFOs).

- 160-10 metres (including 10, 18, and 24Mhz). ÷
- USB-LSB-CWW-FSK-AM multi-mode. ÷
- Full broad band "no tune" power amplifier. ÷.
- ÷ 240W PIP. 75 per cent power output at 3:1 VSWR.
- 12 memory channels with clarifier on memory.\*
- Digital Memory Shift gives offset from memory.\* ÷.
- Up/down scanning control from microphone.\* +
- Variable IF bandwidth 16 poles of selectivity. •
- Bandwidths: 6kHz\*, 2.4kHz-300Hz, 600Hz-300Hz.\* \*
- ★ Selectable CW "fixed" widths CW-W and CW-N.\*
- Tunable Audio Peak (AFP) and Notch filter. \*
- Diode ring mixer for very high Rx dynamic range. •
- Noise blanker front panel adjustable threshold. \*
- AGC: slow-fast-off switchable from the front panel. \*
- Attenuator 0-20dB, plus RF gain on front panel,
- RF speech processor fitted front panel adjustable. ÷
- Digital (100Hz) plus analogue frequency displays.
- Meter Reads; Vcc, Ic, ALC, Compression and SWR. .
- Semi-break in with side tone. Vox built in.

OSBORNE ROAD, TOTTON.

SOUTHAMPTON SO4 4DN

9-5.30 Mon-Fri 9-1.30 Sat.

Choice of built-in or separate power supply units.

South Midlands SMC FOR CHOICE IN SOLID STATE HF



### FT707 £ 500 INC. & SECURICOR

The FT707 'The Wayfarer' is an ultra-compact transceiver ideally suited for the home station or as a travelling companion. The FT 707 is THE radio of the eighties: 80-10m, including 30, 17 and 12m - all factory installed - 100W output (10W's' model) 50% developed in 3:1 VSWR - Digital, bright LED's in mode sensitive counter and analogue readout - Transceiver status at a glance, from string LED and single displays - 16 poles of crystal filtering provides continuously adjustable IF bandwidth 2.4kHz to 300Hz (N.B. This is true 'variable bandwidth' that minimises much of the adjacent channel interference not 'IF shift') - Noise blanker of most advanced design using local AGC loop - Schottky diode ring module, power transistor buffers, ultra clean, low noise local oscillator are combined to produce, size and price notwithstanding - a remarkable receiver.

- \* 80-10 metres (including 10, 18 and 24MHz bands).
- USB-LSB-CWW-CWN-AM (Tx and Rx operation). +
- 100W PEP. 50% power output at 3:1 VSWR. ٠
- \* 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 poles. \*
- Bandwidths 6kHz\*, 2.4kHz-300Hz (600-350)Hz\*-300Hz.\* +
- ★ 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 (100Hz) plus analogue frequency display. ÷
- LED Level meter reads: S, PO and ALC. ÷
- Convenient concentric AF/FR gain controls.
- Indicators for: calibrator, fix, int/ext VFO. \*
- Receiver offset tuning (RIT-clarifier) control. ÷
- Advanced noise blanker with local loop AGC. \*
- 25kHz crystal calibrator feature. \*
- \* Internal, xtal or external VFO control.

AGENTS STOCK AND SALES SOUTH MIDLANDS COMMUNICATIONS LIMITED G3ZUL Brian Stourbridge (03843) 5917 GI3KDR lohn Bangor (0247) 55162 Head Office Showrooms GM8GEC Jack Edinburgh (031665)2420 **Cables Aerial Southempton** SMC GI3WWY Merzyn Tandragee (0762)840656 Telex 477351 SMCOMM G GW3TMP Howarth Pontybodkin (035287) 846 324 872525 Tel: Totton (0703) 867333 GW8EBB Pete nsea Geoff GJ4ICD St. Saviour 10534 26788

# Communications Ltd

### KDK 2025 TRANSCEIVER 2m. FM 25w. OUTPUT

- ★ Custom designed microprocessor control
- ★ 25KHz and 12 · 5KHz synthesizer steps!!
- ★ 'Instant QSY', 10 times rate button
- ★ 25 Watts of reliable RF output
- ★ Band scan between any 'easy set' limits
- ★ 10 write-in non-volatile memory channels
- ★ Memory scanning with hold facility
- ★ Standard ± 600KHz or any repeater split

£225 INC. & SECURICOR

### YAESU FT480R TRANSCEIVER 2m. MULTIMODE

- ★ 144-146Hz (143.5-148.0MHz).
- ★ USB-LSB-CW-FM (A3j, A1, F3).
- ★ 30W PIP A3j, 30W dc A1 and F3.
- ★ FM; 25, 12½, 1KHz steps.
- ★ SSB; 1,000 100, 10Hz steps!
- ★ Dual digital VFO system.
- ★ Four easy write-in memory channels.
- ★ Up/down tuning/scanning from mic.

£359 INC. & SECURICOR

### YAESU FT207R SYNTHESIZED HANDHELD

The FT207R is a microprocessor controlled synthesized handheld that provides 12.5KHz channel steps!! 4 memory channels are provided and these may, as can the whole band, be scanned. Any one of the memorles can be used as a priority channel, operate on any frequency, designate one of the memorles as priority, and every few seconds, for a few milliseconds, the set will check occupancy of the channel. All frequency entry is by the keyboard (which includes touch tone). The readout displays frequencies (to 100Hz), memory channel number and 'P'. Switches are provided for keyboard lock (prevents accidental operation) and display 'time-out'. A 600kHz shift and any programmable split, is available, both of course plus and minus. Memory back-up is provided but can be switched off for long-term storage. 2.5W + 200mW outputs and a whole host of accessories complete the brief specification of this exciting transceiver.

#### £ 199 INC. VAT @ 15% & SECURICOR

#### SMC (Jack Tweedy) LTD.

Roger Baines, G3YBO 79 Chatsworth Road, Chesterfield, Derby. Tel.: Chesterfield (0246) 34982 9-5 Tuesday-Saturday. Colin Thomas, G3PSM 257 Otley Road, Leeds 16, Yorkshire. Tel.: Leeds (0532) 782326 9-5.30 Monday-Saturday

SMC (Leeds)

#### SMC (Jack Tweedy) LTD.

Jack Tweedy, G3ZY 150 Horncastle Road, Woodhall Spa, Lincs. Tel.: Woodhall Spa (0526) 52793 9-5 Tuesday-Saturday (+ appolnt.)











AMATEUR ELECTRONICS UK KEEPAHEAD WITH YAESU!



Yes indeed, when you buy Yaesu Musen equipment you are buying the very latest that technology can offer in the field of Amateur Radio and this month we feature brand new models from Yaesu which incorporate the new WARC bands.

YAESU

The FT-901DM has long been considered the ultimate in H.F. transceivers and now the new FT-902DM makes its appearance, bringing all the superb features found on the 901 and giving the added bonus of the new band facilities. No other equipment available on the market today can offer you the performance of the 902DM — just look at the following condensed specification: -

#### FT-902DM SPECIFICATIONS

GENERAL Frequency coverage 1.8-2.0 MHz, 3.5-4.0 MHz, 7.0-7.5 MHz, 10.0-10.5 MHz, 14.0-14.5 MHz, 18.0-18.5 MHz, 21.0-21.5 MHz, 24.5-25.0 MHz, 28.0-29.9 MHz. Power requirements: AC 100/110/117/200/220/234 V, 50/60 Hz; DC 13.5 V, negative ground. Power consumption: AC 117 V: 70 watts receive (45 watts HEATER OFF), 320 watts max transmit; DC 13.5V: 5A receive (1.1 A HEATER OFF), 21 A max transmit. Size: 342(W) x 154(H) x 324(D) mm. Weight: Approx 18 kg. Emission: LSB, USB, AM, CW, FM, FSK. PA input power: SSB - 180 watts PEP

CW - 180 watts DC AM, FM, FSK - 80 watts DC. Carrier suppression: Better than 40 dB. Unwanted sideband suppression: Better than 50 dB @ 1000 Hz. Sourious radiation: Better than 40 dB below rated output. Transmitter frequency response: 300-2700 Hz (-6 dB). **3rd order** distortion products: Better than 31 dB below rated output. Stability: Less than 300 Hz drift from a cold start; less than 100 Hz drift over a 30 minute period after warm-up RF negative feedback: 6 dB at 14 MHz. Modulation type: SSB - balanced modulator; AM - amplitude modulation of a low power stage; FM - variable reactance frequency modulation, maximum diviation ± kHz. Antenna output impedence: 50-75 ohms unbalanced.

Microphone impedance: 500-600 ohms (low impedance) RECEIVER Sensitivity 0.25 µV for S/N 10 dB. Image rejection: 1.8-21 MHz - better than 60 dB; 28 MHz better than 50 dB. IF rejection: Better than 70 dB. Selectivity: WIDTH control at "O" SSB 2.4 kHz (- 6 dB), 4.0 kHz (- 60 dB); CW/FSK (with optional CW filter installed) 0.6 kHz (-6 dB), 1.2 kHz (-60 dB); AM (with optional AM filter installed) 6 kHz (-6dB), 12kHz (-60dB); FM 12kHz (-6 dB) 24 kHz (- 60 dB). Passband tuning: Continuous from 300 Hz to 2.4 kHz. Audio output: Better than 3 watts @ 10% THD, audio output impedance 4-16 ohms. Specifications subject to change without notice or obligation.

3.

#### -11:

#### A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO YOU ALL

SO8-514 ALUM ROCK ROAD 021-327 1497 BIRMINGHAM 8 Telex 337045 6313 THE SHORT WAVE MAGAZINE

January, 1981

AMATEUR ELECTRONICS UK

# AEUK — Your number one



#### FT-101ZD SPECIFICATIONS

#### GENERAL

Frequency coverage: 160m 1.8-2.0 HMz, 80m 3.5-4.0 MHz, 40m 7.0-7.5 MHz, 30m 10.0-10.5 MHz, 20m 14.0-14.5 MHz, 17m 18.0-18.5 MHz, 15m 21.0-21.5 MHz, 12m 24.5-25.0 MHz, 10m 28.0-29.9 MHz. Operating modes: LSB, USB, CW, AM, Power requirements: 100/110/117/200/220/234 volts AC, 50/60 Hz; 13.5 volts DC (with optional DC-AC converter). Power consumption: AC 117V: 75 VA receive (65 VA HEATER OFF), 285 VA transmit; DC 13.5V: 5.5 amps receive 1.1 amps HEATER OFF), 21 amps transmit.

Size 345 (W) x 157 (H) x 326 (D) mm.

Access or attractive H.P. terms readily available for on-thespot transactions. Full demonstration facilities. Free Securicor delivery.



The brand new FL-2100Z Linear Amplifier matching in style of course to the FTand FT-101ZD 902DM, and now incorporating the new WARC bands also.

Weight:

Approx, 15 kg.

TRANSMITTER

PA input power

Carrier suppression:

Better than 40 dB.

Spurious radiation:

Better than - 31 dB.

300-2700 Hz (-6 dB)

Stability:

180 watts DC (SSB/CW), 50 watts DC(AM),

Less than 300 Hz in first 30 minutes after 10

min, warmup; less than 100 Hz after 30

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January, 1981





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#### Editor: PAUL ESSERY, G3KFE/G3SWM

Advertising: Charles Forsyth

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Articles submitted for Editorial consideration must be typed double-spaced with wide margins on one side only of quarto or foolscap sheets. Photographs should be lightly identified in pencil on the back with details on a separate sheet. All drawings and diagrams should also be shown separately, and tables of values prepared in accordance with our normal setting convention — see any issue. Payment is made for all material used, and it is a condition of acceptance that full copyright passes to the Short Wave Magazine, Ltd., on publication.

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good rejection of local interference. Model AD270 (an upgraded version of Model AD170) is for indoor mounting. Model AD370 is waterproofed for outdoor use.

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#### EDITORIAL

#### "Short Wave Magazine" changes shape

From the March issue (which also marks the start of Volume 39) the format of *Short Wave Magazine* will be based on the international A4 size, overall dimensions being increased to 275 x 200mm. Although our standard number of pages will be reduced by eight, the change nevertheless means that there will be a net increase of nearly 30% in type area available; and this in turn means that, in addition to our full range of technical and feature articles, we shall be able to devote more space to photographs, news items, etc., than in the past.

Amateur radio is growing rapidly, and over the next months S.W.M., as the only freely available journal in the U.K. devoted *exclusively* to amateur radio, will be reflecting this growth, and commenting on the changes and progress (and sometimes otherwise!) of this great hobby.

As a part of this, *your* views are always welcome and needed — after all, we are all in it together. So, particularly with a view to the new 'letters to the Editor' column, let's have as much 'reader feedback' as possible. Deadline for the March 'letters' column (the first airing of the feature is to be in next month's issue) is January 30th.

inf 03KFE.

WORLD-WIDE COMMUNICATION

**VHF BANDS** NORMAN FITCH, G3FPK

**F**IRSTLY, a Very Happy New Year to all readers. May 1981 bring some very nice DX for everyone.

#### The Tables

The popular QTH Locator Squares table will continue in its present form, with the January 1, 1975 starting date. As previously, it will adhere to a four monthly cycle in the order of total squares on all three bands, followed by rankings in order of 2m., 70cm., and 23cm. squares worked, respectively. QSLs need not be possessed claimed squares. The 23cm. All-Time table will be published from time to time as space permits.

The main change is to the annual table. To encourage more 23cm. activity, this band will be included in the list, enabling Class B licensees to be able to use three bands if they wish. Class A licensees may enter for all four bands but only the totals of the highest three will be used in calculating the points. It is proposed to show the non-scoring band figures in *italics*, and to call this "The Annual VHF/UHF Table." One important result of this new table will be that 23cm, operators' calls can be seen at a glance. Even if you only work a few counties and countries on 23cm., please include them in your entries.

#### Awards

Two more 432 MHz VHF Century Club certificates have been issued. No. 29 went to Pete Connors, G8LEF, from Huddersfield, W. Yorks. It took three years to collect the 100 cards but his list does not include a single G station. The original gear was a *Belcom* Liner-430 and 48-ele. *Multibeam* at 30ft. Later on, a BFR91 pre-amplifier stage was added, then a 50 watts amplifier, the aerial later being changed to a 21-ele. *Tonna Yagi* at 50ft. Pete says, "Interestingly enough, all the good DX was worked on just 10 watts into 50ft. of UR67, including OE3HJW/3. I've found that most stations in mainland Europe run relatively lower powers on 70cm., often home brewed."

Tony Collett, G8GXE, from Langley in Berks., receives 70cm. VHFCC No. 30 for operation from January 1979. The first station comprised a Yaesu FT-221 transceiver and Microwave Modules transverter, with a 48-ele. Multibeam indoors at first, later at 30ft. outdoors. In December, 1979, a 3CX100A5 amplifier was completed to boost the power to 50 watts. In April 1980, a Trio TS-120S "prime mover" was acquired and used on 28 MHz to transvert up to 70cm. The next month saw an 88-ele. Multibeam replacing the earlier aerial. At the same time, Tony commenced operation on 23cm. He says that OSL returns have been good but slow with 50 of the 53 counties worked confirmed.

On the OTHCC front, your scribe now has 152 squares confirmed on 2m. so has awarded himself the "150" sticker. The German national society, D.A.R.C., issues the UKW Europa-Diplom which is based upon a countries and QRB points system. There are four classes; III is for 10 countries and 60 QRB points; II for 15/95; I for 20/130 and the Trophy category for working 30 countries and scoring 300 points. DL40L is the manager of this award and writes that only two G stations have won any category. No. 106, Class III went to G8ITS; No. 24 Class I and Trophy No. 35 to G3FPK! The points calculation is difficult to describe - though easily understood when indicated on a "squares" map - and, if you want an application form and rules, send a couple of IRC's to:- George Grahle, DL4OL, Erlenweg 7 - OT Derneburg, D-3201 Holle 4, Fed. Rep. of Germany. By the way, the WAE countries list is used and this is as for the DXCC except that Sicily (IT9) and the Shetland Isles (GM) count as separate countries. To rationalize European VHF country counting, from Jan. 1, 1981 on, readers may count the above two as additional countries in the annual table.

#### News from Spain

José M<sup>a</sup> Gené, EA3LL, has sent a little booklet chronicling the 1980 *Sporadic* E openings reported by some Spanish 2m. operators. The reports cover June 1, 5, 8, 16, 19 and 30; July 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 19, 25, 27 and 31, August 3 and 9. They show that between them, the EA's worked 24 countries from EI to UB5 and 9H to DL. Only two operators list CW contacts, EA5AMR (ZZ) and EA6AU (BZ) in Mallorca. EA5FN (ZY) lists some FM QSOs. during the big event on July 11.

The following stations contributed to the report; — EA1's NC (YD); QA (VC); TA (VD); TH (YC) and UK (XC). EA2VP (YC). EA3's LL and WZ in AB, and AIR, ADW, AWD, BLV, LA and XU all in BB. EA4's AAO (WZ) and NT (YA). EA5's APW and FN in ZY, and AMR, HM, KF and NY in ZZ. In the Balearic Islands there is EA6FB (AY) in Ibiza, and EA6AU and 6CP (BZ) in Mallorca. There were no reports from EA7, the southern part of Spain, *e.g.* Granada, Sevilla, Malaga and Cordoba, but EA8EY (RO) in Tenerife, and EA8XS (SO) on Gran Canaria are listed.

Obviously not all the stations worked from the U.K. sent in their reports, but it does indicate that there seems to be many squares in Spain that are crying out for VHF activity. What is needed is a well-organised MS DX-pedition on the lines of the very successful ON5FF, ON6UG, G8RNM trip to UN square last summer. Unfortunately, there is no reciprocal licensing agreement between the U.K. and Spain yet, so this kind of operation would have to be undertaken by the EAs or amateurs from DL, HB, ON or PA.

#### Satellite News

The launch date for AMSAT's *Phase* 3-B satellite will be Feb. 24, 1982. This means that AMSAT staff and volunteers have a great deal of work to do to build, thoroughly test, and get the package to *E.S.A.* on time. Funding is all important and all donations will be welcomed. Potential philanthropists should make their donations payable to:— "Project Oscar Fund", and send them to G3AAJ, who is AMSAT-UK secretary, at 94 Herongate Road, London E12 5EQ.

The E.S.A. has now fished out the illfated ARIANE LO-2 vehicle from the Atlantic Ocean and re-assembled the engine which malfunctioned. The cause of the disaster was a design fault in the fuel injection system to the combination chamber. Modifications to the geometry of these fuel injectors have been made and future components will only be chosen after exhaustive, static engine firings on the test stand. Hopefully, LO-3, due for launch this coming March, should function correctly.

AMSAT's booklet, The Best of Oscar

News, has been received and proves to be highly readable and informative, considering the haste with which it was produced. Editor Ron Broadbent, G3AAJ, reckons he spent a total of *ninety hours* with the printer in order to have it ready in time for the Leicester show. Copies can be obtained for £1.52 post free, from G3AAJ — address above. Ron has asked us to state that all inquiries about AMSAT matters, services and supplies *must* be accompanied by a stamped and selfaddressed envelope; no *s.a.e.* no reply!

#### **Contest News**

Results:- Eddi Ramm, DK3UZ, has sent along the results of the AGCW-DL VHF contest run last Sept. 27. The Class "A" section, up to 3.5 watts RF, attracted 15 entries, the winner being DF1ZA/P. The Class "B" section, up to 25 watts, saw the biggest entry of 36, only two from Britain though. G4AHN (ZL56c) was 25th, with 2,100 pts., and G4GGV (ZL37g) came 32nd with 644 pts. DL6WT/A (DJ09h) won it with 21,546 pts. The more-than-25 watts section "C" saw 14 entries and DL1BU (EJ45a) won with 27,040 pts., with DK3UZ second with 25,248 pts. from EN20c. CW addicts from ten countries took part but once again, the British participation was very disappointing.

Coming events:— The first of the 1981 VHF contests is the 70 MHz CW one on Jan. 18, from 1000 to 1500. It is a single section event. The 432 MHz Fixed contest is scheduled for the same hours on Feb. 8, but is a two section affair for single or multi-operator stations. For each, the usual report/serial number, QTH locator and QTH information are required, with radial ring scoring.

#### **Band Plan**

In the *GB2RS* news broadcast on Dec. 7, there was an item concerning a proposed amendment to the 2m. band plan affecting the exclusive SSB section. The RSGB's VHF Committee feels the time has come to separate the local and DX activities. There are frequent cases where one is trying to copy a weak DX station on the 144.30 MHz calling frequency only to have this signal swamped by a strong, local or mobile station who cannot copy any

The VHF Committee has suggested that the 144.40 - 144.50 MHz region be used by those who are only seeking local contacts, leaving the 144.15 to 144.40 MHz section to those who are looking for the DX. In principle it seems a

THREE BAND	ANNUAL VHF TABLE
January	to December 1980

Station	FOUR METRES Counties Countries		TWO METRES Counties Countries		70 CENTI Counties	METRES Countries	TOTAL Points
G4CMV	50	6	72	20	55	12	215
GD2HDZ	45	6	60	14	40	7	172
G4HNS	41	5	59	12	43	9	169 156
GJ4ICD	_		67	25	47	17	155
G8GXE	—	_	67	19	54	15	155
G3PBV	18	4	58	15	45	10	147
G8OPR	_	_	65	23	51	8	147
G3BW	—	_	72	26	40	8	140
G8TFI	-		63	20	47	12	142
G8LVO	_	_	70	17	43	10	140
G3CO	45	6	46	12	17	6	132 1
G81FT		-	61	14	44	10	
G8FMK	- 1	5	62	14	43	9	128 128
G4BYP	36	5	49	11	23	4	128
G8HH1	_	_	57	16	41	11	125
G3FIJ	40	63	46	12	17	4	125
G4BWG	13	3	56	20	23	8	123
G8MFJ	-	_	64	19	31	8	122
G4DEZ	-	_	71	29		_	95
G8VR	8	1	53	24	8	1 7	95
G4FKI	38	5	23	7	15	/	93
G4IGO	- 1	_	65	28	31	8	93
G8KAX	-	_	43	11		7	93
G8JJR		_	42	15	27	ś	91
GW3CBY	20	5 4	41	10		2	91
G4ARI	27	4	48	12	-	_	89
G3FPK	-	-	68	21 14	17	6	85
G8KGF		2	48	14	18	8	83
G4ERX	15	2	30	10	10	0	75
G4HGT	-	_	64 53	13	5		73
GM8TSI	-	_	33	5	28	2 6	72
G3KPU	=	-	53	14	20		72
G8RWG		_	51	14		_	66
G8TIN	22		18	6	8	5	64
G3EKP	<u> </u>	2	50	13	_	_	63
G8VJJ		_	49	8	_	_	57
G8VFV	1 -	_	43	11	-	_	54
G8RZA		_	35	13	_	_	48
G8JGK		_	39	6	1	1	47
GM8MNG GW3MHW	40	5	<u> </u>	_	<u> </u>	_	45
Gwimhw	L				<u> </u>		

sensible proposition but the suggestion to adopt 144.40 MHz as a mobile and local calling frequency is not acceptable.

As many readers know, the needs of keen VHF/UHF DX-ers throughout Europe are catered for by the excellent periodical, *DUBUS Informationen*, and meteor scatter news is a prominent feature. Anyone who has listened to the Random MS frequency of 144.20 MHz during showers like the *Perseids* or *Geminids* will realise that it has become hopelessly cluttered. Therefore, F1JG has made the suggestion that an additional MS frequency for random SSB be established and he has proposed 144.40 MHz — see *DUBUS* issue 3/1980, page 178.

Accordingly, it would seem essential to avoid this frequency and that 144.50 MHz be used as the local SSB calling frequency, that conveniently marking the edge of the exclusive SSB section. Alternatively, 144.45 MHz could be used, though why a calling frequency for *local* QSOs is necessary at all is debatable.

The present SSB *GB2RS* QRG of 144.25 MHz would not fit into this concept. It is a nuisance during contests

for both listeners and contest stations and it would seem logical to shift it back to its old AM QRG of 144.50 MHz. The RSGB has asked that comments on the local/DX proposals be sent to Tom Douglas, G3BA, via Doughty Street, or direct to QTHR.

#### Six Metres

Brian Bower, G3COJ, (Bucks.) reports that VK60X in Carnarvon, W. Australia, has appeared on the band on 52.005 MHz and that Gordon Pheasant, G4BPY, (Staffs.) had a crossband contact with him on Nov. 27 at 0936, using the 28.885 MHz "talk back" QRG. Since Oct. 21, 1979 G4BPY has worked all continents this way. Next to contact the VK6 were G3COJ and G5KW, but he faded out by 1005. The beacon in Carnarvon, VK6RTT, which used to be on 52.900 MHz has now changed QRG to 52.320 MHz.

John Baker, GW3MHW, (Dyfed) is a keen 6m. watcher and reckons the band is proving very interesting this season. He has carried out tests with WA1EKV to establish the highest QRG at which communication is possible at a given time. On Nov. 17, the W was very strong on 50.1 MHz, but had dropped to S1 at 51.7 MHz. John says that PA0RYS and PA0XXB have been heard transmitting on 6m. He reports that ZD8TC is a keen 6m. chap and worked over to VE7 on Nov. 10. Conditions were particularly good on Nov. 15 with U.S.A. stations losing interest in crossband 6/10m. working, preferring to work into I, PA, SV, EI, Central and South America direct.

#### Four Metres

November 17 must go down as an historic day in the annals of the 4m. band. G4BPY completed the first trans-Atlantic 4/6m. crossband QSO with VE1ASJ at 1627 GMT. Gordon's report was RST339 at best. This suggests an  $F_2$  layer critical frequency approaching 23.4 MHz., an astonishing figure. On Dec. 7, G3COJ, G4ENA (Glos.) and twin brother G4ENB (Beds.) also contacted VE1ASJ in the same way. The proposal for a 4m. beacon in New Brunswick by VE1ASJ, has unfortunately been turned down.

Ken Willis, G8VR, (Kent) is now equipped with a 4-ele. Jaybeam at about 30ft. The morning of Nov. 30 found operation almost impossible due to very strong QRM from a pulse modulated signal which seemed to tune in about 70.05 MHz but which produced strong signals all across 4m. It was heard by G4FKI (Ilford) and G3DAH (Herne Bay), but G3CO (Colchester) and G8GP (S.E. London) were working through it. Ken is keen to try some MS on 4m. and invites interested stations to contact him at QTHR.

GW3MHW's long-running skeds with G2AOK continue at 2000 and John hopes others will join them. G3BOC, G3IKR, G4FRO and G4BPY are all good signals into Dyfed. G3FDW and G8VN were contacted again in above average conditions on Nov. 12. G3UUT (Cambs.) is a welcome signal back on the band. John reports that VE1ASJ received ZB2BL on 70 MHz on Nov. 16.

#### Two Metres

The period since last month's report has been rather disappointing apart from a tropo. Lift to southern France and northern Spain on Nov. 19. Bill Hodgson, G3BW, (Cumbria) has been busy with MS but does not reckon he will work much more in 1980. (With 72 counties and 26 countries, who will disagree?) He laments over the very poor QSL return rate, citing just 59 square

QTH LOCATOR SQUARES TABLE						
Station	23 cm.	70 cm.	2 m.	Total		
G3JXN	39 24	81	107	227		
G3COJ	24	74	112	210		
G8HVY	22	83 62	141	246		
G8LEF G8IFT	22 22 15	34	101 79	185 128		
G4CMV	14	59	157	230		
G8FMK	14 13 12 9	49	54	116		
GD2HDZ	12	41	83	136 170		
G3PBV	9	59	102	170		
G8GXE G8LHT	87	53	86 98	147 144		
G3BW	Ś	39 27	143	175		
G8ATK	8 7 5 5 5 5 2 2 2 2 2 2	56	111	175 172		
G4ERX	5	45	92	142		
G4AEZ	5	29	61	95		
GJ8KNV	2	54	119	175 161		
G8HHI G2AXI	2	46 54	113 93	149		
G8KAX	2	40	74	116		
G8OPR	1	36	103	139		
GJ3RAX	1	27	74	102		
G3PO1	-	_	298	298		
G3VYF	-	84 82 25	192	276		
GJ4ICD MEAT	_	25	182 238	264		
I4EAT DK3UZ	_	25	252	252		
G3IMV			236	263 252 236		
EA3LL		15	185	200 196		
G3CHN	-	13	196	196		
9H1CD G4ERG	-	13	178 174	191 190		
G3SEK	_	10	182	182		
9HIBT	_	11	163	174		
G4BWG	_	37	163 137	174		
G3FPK	—	—	168	168		
GM4COK	—	12 25	154	166		
GM4CXP G4IJE		25	136	161		
G4IGO	_	_	161 160	161		
G3KEQ	_	_	159	160 159		
G8LGL	_	25 47	121	146		
G8TFI	—	47	95	146 142		
G4DEZ	—	_	139	139		
G8MFJ G4AWU	-	23	113 113	136 135		
G8JJR	_	20	98	118		
G3KPU	_	25	91	116		
G8KGF	-	20	95 115	115 115		
G8IXG G4HFO	_		115	115		
G4HFO C0LEL	-	46	68 106	114		
G8LFJ G4FBK	_	5	100	106 105 96		
G8CXQ	_	_	100 96 68 87 65 67 88	96		
G3FU	_	27	68	95		
G8KPL	-	7	87	95 94 92		
G8VLQ	—	27	65	92		
GI8EWM G8VR	-	25	67	92 91		
GEUW	_	3	89	90		
G8JAG	_	7	79	86		
G4GHA	—	_	86	86		
G4JZF		23 222 200 255 200 46 5 277 25 3 1 7 7 25 3 1 7 7 25 3 1 7 7 25 27 25 27 25 27 25 20 46 1 7 25 20 25 27 20 25 20 25 20 25 20 25 20 25 20 25 20 25 20 25 20 25 20 25 20 27 20 25 20 27 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	85	85		
G8TGM	_	-	76	76		
G8RMA	—	5	66 62	71 62		
G8JGK G4GSA	_	6	62 51	57		
G4GXT	_	ĭ	56	57		
G8RWG		_	50	50		
G8VFV	—	—	37	37		
Starting Date January 1, 1 "Rend of the Month"	1975. Nos	atellite or 1	repeater	QSOs.		

"Band of the Month" 23cm.

confirmations out of 143 worked since Jan. 1, 1979. Dave Sellars, G3PBV, (Devon) figured the only bright spot was the F0GCS foray into northwest France, when he worked them in XH, XI and YH. Dave now uses a *Trio* TS-120V transceiver on 10m. as a "prime mover" for the VHF/UHF transverters. He has modified it by breaking the connection between the driver and PA stage and bringing the two leads out to a couple of BNC sockets at the back. On HF, these are linked, while on VHF the driver output is connected to the appropriate transverter through a relay and lowpass filter. The PA valve is left connected, but undriven, with no adverse affects and no need to have to absorb a lot of unwanted FR power.

Paul Turner, G41JE, (Essex) enjoyed the Nov. 19 lift but found the activity disappointingly low. Between 1801 and 2013, he worked a lot of French stations including:—F1CEP and F6EAP in AD; F1AJE (AF); F6BZA (AG); F1CYB (BH) a colossal signal; F1FCF (CH); F1FVP and F6DBP in ZE and F6CCH in ZG. For the next couple of hours, there was nothing new, but at 2215, he worked EA2CA (YD60c) in San Sebastian. Although HB9HB on 144.125 MHz was copied at 2045, repeated "CQ HB9" calls did not result in a single Swiss reply.

Welcome to Martyn Jones, G8CXQ, (Warks.) who enters the squares table with 96 worked. Nov. 1 brought QSOs with F6CCH (ZG) and F6FRR (ZF) for the latest new ones. His set-up is a *Trio* TS-700G and 100 watts amplifier using a QQV06-40A valve. The aerial is a 9-ele. *Tonna Yagi* at 28ft. and the QTH 255ft. *a.s.l.* Tony Collett, G8GXE, (Berks.) spent little time on 2m. However, Nov. 2 brought him two new squares; EA1CR (XD) and F6FRR (ZF).

Neil Clarke, G8VFV, (W. Yorks.) needs only Cumbria and Cleveland to complete all English counties worked. He very kindly supplied a copy of the daily synoptic charts for the whole of September and has promised to send these each month. This is very much appreciated as it affords an excellent opportunity to study tropospheric propagation and to check if the theories work!

G8VR writes that the Swedish beacon, SK4MPI, (HU46d) is a good indicator of both impending Aurora and of random meteor rate. It is normally inaudible in Hartley but, by sitting on the frequency during the day when working around the house, it will come up on meteor bursts, some of them quite strong. Ken says that typical bursts on Dec. 6 lasted 5-10 seconds. The good conditions on Nov. 1/2 provided Geoff Brown, GJ4ICD, with three more counties: EI2AK in Louth, G4KBX in Northumberland, and G8PWX in Tyne and Wear, the last, in ZP, being a new square, LA1EKO in the North Sea (BO) was a welcome addition.

In a note from Stornaway, Jon Hague, GM3JIJ, (WS69c) writes that



Ruben Gonzales, EA1CR, taking it easy at 1,873m. a.s.l. This photograph was taken in the Cordillera Cantabrica range, near Pajares, the XCO1b locator site from which he has worked many British stations on 2m. and 70cm.

his main interest is in Ar work. But in the wild Western Isles, it is not easy to keep aerials up! Jon mentions "Sunday jaunts up Clisham" for -/P operation. This is a 2,622ft. mountain in WR square. His "local" repeater is the Faroes and, at 700-plus metres *a.s.l.*, it is often a good signal.

The Verulam Club's contest on Nov. 30 saw high activity but only average conditions. The Club Station, G3VER, had problems and was off the air for an hour or so. Mention must be made of the really first class signal radiated by G4JKS/A, operated by Hilary Claytonsmith; extremely strong at G3FPK, yet clean as a whistle. Which is more then can be said for G8TVL/A. When your scribe politely mentioned it was rather distorted and wide, he simply ignored the comment and selfishly continued to emit a very sub-standard signal.

Conditions in the Fixed contest on Dec. 7 were rather flat and little "real DX" was worked, it seems. As it occurred in the middle of editing this piece, G3FPK made only one QSO. Occasional listening revealed weakerthan-usual signals from GJ3RAX and GI8TBQ, with the going rather slow towards the end, for the leading contenders.

Reg Woolley, GW8VHI, (W. Glam.) is another new contributor who put his 10 watts and 5-ele. beam to good use in the Nov. 1/2 affair, his best DX being EA1CR. Other stations worked were F6CCH (ZG), F1FHI (ZH) and F1EWP (AG) together with others in XI and YI.

#### **Seventy Centimetres**

Not a great deal to report on this band. G3PBV managed to work the F0GCS lads in XI square but failed to make it with them in XH, although they did hear each other. Clive Morton, G4CMV, (W. Yorks.) added Mid Glam. on Nov. 4, in the shape of GW8GKF, to bring his 1980 country total to 55, while DF1VW/P (DJ) brought square no. 59.

G8GXE was on for the Nov. 1/2 event and was justifiably delighted to work EA1CR. F1QV (AG) was another new square and Tony also contacted F1FHI (ZH) and F1AJD (AF). At 0200, a "CQ" call was answered by G8LZM in Cleveland for another county. Nov. 7 produced QSOs with husband and wife team PA0HRA and HRB, with nobody else audible. In the *Cumulative* session on Nov. 11, in rock-bottom conditions, 34 QSOs were made. Tony thinks that many 2m. operators still believe that 70cm. is only suitable for short distance working. But time after time, he finds conditions *better* on this band than on 2m.

Dave Thorpe, G4FKI, (Essex) added G4KUJ (Herts.); G8DDY (I.O.W.) and G6GL (Avon) in the Cumulatives, and new ones for GJ4ICD during the Nov. 1/2 fun were G3BW (Cumbria); G8PWX (Tyne and Wear); G3ZIG (Norfolk); G3UBX (W. Midlands) and G3WOH (Merseyside). Squares added in this opening were ZP and YO, making it 82 worked, GW8VHI tried three times to work EA1CR but had no luck. On Nov. 1/2, Reg worked four Fs in Y1 square and heard others in AG, AF, ZD and ZE. Anyone needing Dyfed on 70cm, should look out for GW8VHI/P on 2m. as he will have 70cm. gear with him.

#### **Twenty-three Centimetres**

Again, little to report on 23cm. except that there seems to be 100% support for including the band in the annual table. G8GXE was on for the Nov. 11 leg of the *Cumulatives* making just seven QSOs averaging 40 kms. He says that more and more QSOs are now being made directly, without prior setting up on 70cm. However, for the longer distances, it pays to line the beams up accurately on 70cm. first.

#### Finale

Next month's column will feature the final placings in the three band and individual tables for 1980 so don't forget to send in your scores. The deadline is January 7, which should give you plenty of time. Don't forget that, from Jan. 1 IT9 and the Shetland Islands will count as extra countries for the annual table. All your contributions to: "VHF Bands", SHORT WAVE MAGA-ZINE, 34 High Street, WELWYN, Herts., AL6 9EQ. 73 de G3FPK.

"Short Wave Magazine" is independent and unsubsidised and now in its 38th volume



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#### SHORT WAVE LISTENER FEATURE

By Justin Cooper

**O** NE hopes that by the time you read this, the after-effects of the long Christmas break and the Big Eats will have worn off; and of course once the Festive Season is over, you might be allowed back into your shack, which has been closed while all the ritual gettings-together have been following their annual course. Likewise, those of you intending to put in for RAE will be heading towards the college office to put your name down and pay the money for the May exam.

Now is the time for a bit of forward planning. Hopefully, you all took a look at the aerial system before the autumnal gales, and it may well be that you can plan something a bit better in good time for building and erecting during the summer. Down below, a new ATU, or at least some improvement to an existing one might be contemplated, or an attenuator built so that some signals may be found on Eighty or Forty that were previously hidden beneath the intermodulation noise when the gain was too high. Perhaps a home-brew receiver, or a better shack layout — it's quite anazing what an improvement to personal comfort might be achieved with small rearrangements.

So, let's look at the letters and see what goes on.

A new reporter first, M. N. W. Thornton (Romford), who has an FRG-7 and for aerials an inverted-L fed by an ATU, plus a 14 MHz dipole. Recent work has been on the building of a two-metre converter, and a version of the "Slim Jim" aerial. With this, Michael hopes to knock a dent in the twometre band. One thing could be commented upon here, and that is the question of "modes" and aerial polarisation; the FM stations use vertical aerials as being the best type for mobiles, and hence so do the repeaters and the base-station FM merchants. However, the interesting activity on SSB, AM, and CW, all use horizontal aerials of several elements, mostly based on the Yagi principle of a dipole and parasitic elements. In addition, it should be noted that a receiver with no FM detector may or may not be tolerable on FM. The reasoning is a bit like this: if one has an IF whose shape plotted on a graph looks a bit like a camel's hump, then by detuning the FM signal to one side you can make the slope turn the FM into a passable likeness of AM for the detector to look at. This is what is called "slope detection" and, back in the days when FM was occasionally heard on the HF bands as a means of getting a signal out to DX without TVI, it was pretty normal for the FM operator to alter his deviation to suit the receiver at the other end, for best copy. Now of course the widespread use of better IF filters has resulted in IF responses becoming much more like the ideal flat top for about 2 kHz, and a fall on either side by 60 dB down within a total bandwidth of 4 kHz at the latter point. That's more like a cliff than a slope - and so slope detection becomes pretty well impossible unless you can add an FM detector to the receiver, either as an "outboard" gadget, or as a modification within the receiver. There are plenty and enough ways of doing the job, with diodes, transistors, ICs or whatever, which should be a lot easier to get going than the two-metre converter!

And, talking of converters, when you think you've got it about right, see if you can find an amateur who still has his own converter, and compare signals on yours and his converter. It doesn't take a lot to make the difference between docility and instability (just like humans!) and when you've got docility, you are after best signal-noise ratio and dynamic range. The former is a straight swap-'em-and-see matter, but the latter isn't so easy and may even not be too important, depending on where you are. The point here is that most converters are gainy, and so in some locations overload may occur in the main receiver long before the converter gets distressed — and the cure for that is simply to use either an attenuator between the two, or wind the RF gain back until sanity reigns again.

Mrs. R. Smith (Nuneaton) has the 1000 well and truly up, as a glance at the Table shows. Congratulations! Ruth wonders whether she is the first YL to get to the 1000 mark; in fact, Mrs. J. B. Jane (East Looe) was the first, as recorded in the May, 1976, "SWL" piece. Others have been near over the years but have mostly got a ticket for themselves and dropped out as a result before they reached 1000. Indeed, one could say the part of the Table above that 1000 is almost invariably the home of those who, for one reason or another, prefer to remain as SWLs, even though they may well have the technical knowledge to pass the RAE.

**R**, Middleton (Bury St. Edmunds) is not a chap for words; he just steadily presses on to the upper reaches of the river and signs his name to the list!

Now to K. Kyezor (Brandon); and he puts us in need of *your* aid. He wants the QSL address of the W2TTQ net control station of the daily 4X4 net. About the nearest we can come is the W2 QSL Bureau, which is: North Jersey DX Association, P.O. Box 8160, Haledon, N.J. 07508, U.S. A. If anyone can offer a better target please write direct to K. Kyezor, 40 The Paddocks, Thetford Road, Brandon, Suffolk IP27 0DX.

A. Stevens (Crowthorne) is thinking of buying the receiver part of the Plessey 1600 transceiver kit as sold by Ambit, building that up to make a sensitive SSB receiver as an update on his Trio 9R-59DS. While it sounds like a good idea, we wonder whether Allan couldn't do something about the 9R-59DS problems. For example, one would think it more than possible to get a spectacular improvement in warm-up drift by drilling a few holes in the bottom of the case, the chassis of the receiver, and the top of the case, so as to establish a through-flow air convection system; and of course the stabilisation of HT and heaters will help enormously. The improvement this brings about may well leave little but the drive arrangements to improve . . . a thought for the day!

Another quick look and list from **B. F. Hughes** (Worcester) — the "quick look" being for your scribe (who wasn't visible) at Leicester!

**E. W. Robinson (Bury St. Edmunds)** has celebrated his tenth year of sending in lists for the Table, and earlier this year he passed the seventy years mark — and still going strong in both departments!

Just a list with no comment from **P. Ford (Longlevens)** so we pass hastily on to **P. J. Boyce (Coventry)** who has been helped by G4IQR to buckle a two-metre converter to his JR-310 receiver; and a day or so later he found **Oscar 7**, and then

SWI.

the FM stations, so the pattern of things has made an interesting contrast.

#### Contest

There aren't all that many SWL contests as such, but D. A. Whitaker (Harrogate) sends us details of the White Rose Radio Society's first LF Bands SWL contest. It runs from 1500 GMT on January 24, to 0900 GMT on 25th, 1981. Anyone in the world may enter and there will be two sections Phone only and CW only (i.e. no mixed). Listen on 1.8, 3.5 or 7 MHz, and don't "follow" anyone around for too long - a particular callsign must not appear more than 20 times on any band. Scoring will be one point per logging of a station in one's own continent, and five per logging outside your own continent. The multiplier is the number of countries heard on each band added together, and is based on the RSGB countries list, but the call areas of W, VE, VO, VK, ZL each count as separate countries. No points claimable for CQ, QRZ or similar calls, and no /AM or /MM signals count. Log to show: date, time, band, station heard, station being worked, and report at SWL QTH. Points only to be claimed for stations actually heard, and the callsign given in full. If both ends of the OSO are being claimed both must appear in the "Station Heard" column. Entries to the Contest Manager, G4IDJ, White Rose R.S., 8 Manor Court, Shadwell, Leeds LS17 8JE, and to arrive not later than March 17. Certificates of Merit will be awarded at the discretion of the committee of the White Rose club, and their decision is final.

R. Baker (North Walsham) is taking the local RAE class and says there seems to be something of an explosion of interest, as the group has now occupied two classrooms and there are some YLs as well! We hope he is right for East Anglia is something of a desert in terms of amateur radio, with exceptions in one or two places.

Our next letter comes from D. Casson (Earley) who has put up a G2DYM trap dipole which has proved to be a great success, and by the time this reaches you will be - like many others! - chewing his fingernails waiting for the RAE result. Meantime, Derek notes that he has had a lot of help from G2HLU in sorting out some problems with TVI (we assume Derek means in terms of the exam!).

A. Rowland (Mansfield) takes us to task for our comment about built-in notch filters and their absence, saying there is an IF one built into the R-820. But the statement made still holds good in general; the receivers mentioned being all very modern and in the top price bracket. However, to go back to

#### ANNUAL HPX LADDER Starting Date, January 1, 1980

SWL PREFI	XES
J. Worthing (Shrewsbury)	499
R. D. Newall (Bracknell)	493
P. J. Boyce (Stoke)	383
B. Musselwhite (Warminster)	335
M. N. W. Thornton (Romford)	311
N. Askew (Coventry)	260
M. Hill (Bedworth)	207

200 Prefixes must have been heard for an entry to be made, all since January 1, 1980, and in accordance with HPX Rules, see p. 702. At a score of 500 transfer to the All-Time list is automatic. (Note: Final 1980 list will appear in March "SWL"; and a new Table will start. commencing 0001 January 1, 1981.)

PHONE ONLY

(Bury St. Edmunds) 1786

(Wotton-u-Edge) 1517

(Swanland) 1450

K. Kvezor (Brandon)

S. Foster (Lincoln)

E. W. Robinson

M. J. Quintin

B. Hughes (Worcester)

H. A. Londesborough

M. C. P. Bennett (Datchet)

M. Graham (Moulton)

n, M. Oranam (Mounton)	1504	R. Dakci (1. Waishalli)	200
M. Ribton (Oxted)	1091	J. A. Darby	
M. Law (Chesterfield)	1187	(London SE16 3HJ	) 510
M. Rodgers (Harwood)	1182		
Mrs. R. Smith (Nuneaton)	1094	CW ONLY	
P. Ford (Longlevens)	1040	H. A. Londesborough	
M. Shaw (Huddersfield)	1038	(Swanland)	1247
R. Middleton		D. W. Waddell	
(Bury St. Edmur	ds) 954	(Herne Bay)	1094
D. C. Casson (Reading)	881	J. Goodrick (Bognor Regis)	809
J. F. Hobson (Ely)	866	T. Grimbleby (Hull)	722
J. Doughty (Bloxwich)	826	A. Rowland (Mansfield)	524
Minimum score for an entry	200 for (	W. 500 for Phone. Listings includ	e o ni v

HPX LADDER

(All-Time Post War)

L. Stockwell (Grays)

B. A. Payne (Leeds)

A. Twelves (Rhos-on-Sea)

D. J. F. Gordon (Chepstow)

B. L. Henderson (Salisbury)

F. C. D. Barnes (Cardiff)

B. Shepherd (Staines)

A. Stevens (Crowthorne) B. Baker (N. Walsham)

D. J. S. Williams

PREFIXES

2473

2240

2034

1571

1304

recent claims and are in accordance with HPX Rules, see p. 702. A 'nil' return is allowable to hold a place.

the CW discussion SWL Rowland has the RNARS 30 w.p.m. certificate, and recommends a listen on 3.517 MHz on the first Thursday of any month at 2000 local time, when the QRQ runs are given, along with the details from G3BZU. On a different tack again, information is wanted as to the article in OST discussing the fastest Morse champion. This was Ted McElroy, and the speed was some 75.2 w.p.m. achieved in 1939. For many years McElroy ran a company which made various high-speed Morse devices for commercial transmission applications, and a bug key; he was advertising in ARRL's Handbook in 1939, 1946 and 1953, but by 1956's edition his advertising had disappeared. He was, for a short time, also a distributor for the Hallicrafters gear. In his heyday, he was a big enough name for Webb's Radio (then C. Webb Ltd.) to be his European distributor. If anyone has a copy of the article concerned, SWL Rowland would be very interested to know. Offers and information to the writer - we'll pass 'em all on!

D. W. Waddell (Herne Bay) is very terse this time with just a list and a gallop to the post-box. This gives us more time with J. Doughty (Walsali) who wants to know which country owns the HK0KY he heard recently. HKs are prefixes to be careful with: Colombia takes in all those with numbers other than '0' in the callsign. HK0s are fairly often around from San Andres and Providencia, but the HK0 prefix also covers Bajo Nueva, Serrana Bank, and Malpelo Is. The Call Book gives HK0KY as Hernando Correal, his address being P.O. Box 417, San Andres.

On we go now to D. J. S. Williams (Reading) who comments on hearing a signal on Sicily signing IOCLW/9, rather than the more correct IOCLW/IT9. What should he count it as? In DXCC terms he could be Sicily if it says so on the QSL card, but in HPX terms it seems he is a mere I9 - if you haven't already got such a thing!

#### Solihull

The Houghton family, at 11 Broadwell Road, Solihull, deputed one of their number to write to us and enquire

821

812

761

756

669

627

596

571

560

\$60

(Wednesbury)

#### 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 WIZZZ/W4 counts as W4. Where the suffix has no number attached, *e.g.* VE1AED/P/SU, VE2UJ'P/SU, they are arbitrarily counted as SU1 and SU2 respectively, and the same holds good for similar callsigns.

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

(5) The object is 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 may 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).

where they can get the needful knowledge for the RAE; we have written with a few suggestions, but would hope that some of the locals reading this can lead them into the circle.

J. A. Darby (Rotherhithe) has an R-1000 receiver plus a wire ZL-Special which is running N-S and so fires E-W which is the preferred direction if one looks at a Great Circle map. Incidentally, such an all-driven array is reckoned to be a better performer in a loft-space than a parasitic type by G6XN — and we recall ex-G2XC writing a detailed article on the pair he put in his loft space, and the work he put in to make sure it all came out right (Short Wave Magazine, June 1977).

Another list comes in from B. A. Payne (Leeds 18) who goes up to 812.

J. F. Hobson (Ely) mentions a KC4MJ/M from mainland U.S.A. — confusing, isn't it! On a totally different tack John

had a day at Leicester which resulted in the acquisition of a Datong FL-2.

We have an apology to make to **H. M. Graham (Moulton)** as we appeared to turn him into "H. M. Gordon" last time! Maurice seems to have stuck mainly to 21/28 MHz, with little time on 14 MHz, and using the LF bands only for the continued chase for WAB areas. Mostly Ten has been good, with Fifteen not so popular as it is plagued with TV-set noises and other weird manifestations. But, all in all, Maurice had a fair share of the DX available on these bands.

A wanderer returned indeed — we last heard from N. Askew (Coventry) back around 1973 — and he is still using the old Heath RG-1 and short wire. Looking at the list, the re-start seems to have been dated around October 25, and to November 17 some 260 prefixes are logged. Not bad!

Disaster! J. Goodrick (Bognor Regis) seems to have sent in a claim that didn't arrive. However, we have taken in the score that appears missing, and will leave John to recheck his total score.

On to **B. Henderson (Laverstock)** who agrees that our prediction last time was dead right; and now there is a bit of room to swing aerials around, to see if this will get the totals up a bit.

S. Foster (Metheringham) decided he would be sitting down to some real listening for a change, so he parked wife and kids and had a ball in the CQ WW SSB contest, with 34 hours out of the 48 at the receiver. The result included 34 new prefixes, 132 DXCC countries, and 34 CQ Zones. On a different tack, Stew confirms that LA9MI/P was indeed on Jan Mayen, and has been there on and off since as far back as 1964 — Stew has *records* and it's all there!

#### Finale

It is strange why we never hear much from readers who listen to the less common modes. For instance, P. Barker in Sunderland used to be a SS/TV addict, the only one to report in this piece to our memory; and we don't ever recall anyone using RTTY or ATV. At one time there used to be some DX-TV chaps about up in the North mainly, but we've not heard from them for years. On another side, we don't seem to have seen much in the letters about home-brew either --in these hard times one would have thought there was a lot of sense in home construction. After all, it's by no means expensive these days, when you compare it with pre-war days. Back in the thirties, a price of fifteen shillings was not uncommon for a valve --- so for many people a valve meant half a week's pay, and one needed one for a receiver and another for the transmitter. An interesting thought in itself. that the greater DX-ers of those days mostly preferred a single-valve receiver as being less noisy and so more sensitive in skilled hands. And the one-valve transmitter -- to get a decent note out of it was quite an achievement; but on the other hand, you could more or less buy yourself a frequency from one firm, who would grind your rock to be just where you wanted it. Imagine - a frequency all your own!

#### **Deadlines**

Are January 22, and March 19 to arrive; as always, send your letters to your J. C., "SWL", SHORT WAVE MAGAZINE, 34 High Street, Welwyn, Herts. AL6 9EQ. LONG WIRES AND LISTENER'S ANTENNAS

#### A. P. ASHTON, G3XAP

This concludes the popular and highly informative series of articles on the often-neglected aspect of amateur radio. G3XAP's work has been very well received in many parts of the world, and indeed our French contemporary journal, "Radio-REF", is to translate much of it for their readers. "Short Wave Magazine" is glad to have had the opportunity to publish such a fine exposition. — Ed.

**O**NE of the most popular antennas for amateur use is the simple wire antenna — especially for those of us with small gardens. These are often referred to as long-wire antennas, although to be regarded as "long" they should be at least one wavelength long at the frequency of operation. The most common method of feeding such antennas is to bring the end of the wire right to the transmitter/ATU, and it is this form of antenna which will be discussed first.

#### **Directly Fed Wire Antennas**

The attraction of having a single wire antenna with no feeder which will work on all bands from 160 to 10 metres and whose length is not especially critical has led to the end-fed wire being a very popular device with the radio amateur. Such antennas



Current distribution on 130-ft. end-fed antenna for each of the six bands 160-10 metres. *Note:* antenna is fed from the left hand side.





Fig. 2(b)

Two methods of suspending an end-fed wire antenna. Note that the wire shown in (b) suffers considerably less from screening by the house.

can be made to work very effectively provided that certain pitfalls are avoided.

The first thing that must be understood is that if a single wire is to be used on all bands, then the current and voltage distribution will be different on each band. To illustrate this point we will consider a wire approximately 130 ft. in length, and Fig. 1 shows the current distribution on the wire for each band 160 to 10 metres. Because of the 'end effect'' discussed in a previous part, the antenna will not be exactly resonant on all bands, so the distribution shown in Fig. 1 must be only approximate. The effect of this is that the current at the feed point will probably not be exactly at a minimum on all bands 80 to 10 metres as shown, but it will be fairly close. Similarly the current may not be exactly at an antinode on 160 metres.

From Fig. 1 we can see that on 160 metres the antenna is fed at a point of maximum current and is said to be "current fed", whilst on 80 to 10 metres it is fed at a point of current minimum. As the point of minimum current is the point of maximum voltage, the antenna is said to be "voltage fed" on these bands. The significance of the method of feeding will be discussed later. What must also be appreciated is that a point of maximum current is also a point of maximum radiation in the transmitting mode and a point of maximum signal "pick up" whilst receiving. If we are bringing the end of the antenna right to the transmitter/receiver it is immediately apparent that on 160 metres most of the radiated power from the wire will take place from that area which is actually inside the shack or in close proximity to it! Furthermore, the received signal is being badly screened by the shack and surrounding structures, and this antenna is therefore a real compromise on this band.

On 80 metres the current antinode is half way along the wire and if the device is to be erected (as is common) by taking it to a convenient high point and then continuing in a horizontal direction, care must be taken to ensure that the mid-point is not screened by the supporting structure. Fig. 2a depicts a typical installation in which screening on 80 metres could be severe



Series matching (a) and parallel (b), for an end-fed antenna.

since the high current portion of the antenna is in close proximity to the house. Fig. 2b shows how, with a knowledge of the current distribution and a little thought, the situation can be significantly improved. On 40 to 10 metres the situation is not so bad because on these bands we have more than one current antinode, at least one of which will probably be ''in the clear''; however, the screening effect should still be considered and even on these bands the configuration shown in Fig. 2b is still preferable.

In the example shown the antenna's length is such that it is fed at or near a voltage antinode on 5 bands, and at or near a current antinode on the other. Because of this, the amount of reactance present at the feed point will be relatively small. However, if the wire length is such that it is fed at a point that is not near to a current or voltage maximum, very high levels of reactance may be present and it may prove difficult to match the antenna to the transmitter with a matching unit. In the example shown a simple matching unit is all that is required and this takes the form of a series resonant device if the antenna is current fed, and a parallel resonant circuit for voltage fed arrays. Figs. 3a and 3b show the circuit arrangements for series and parallel tuned matching units suitable for end-fed antennas, whilst Fig. 4 shows a device that can be switched from series to parallel tuning as required. A suitable value for the variable capacitor C1 would be 400 of 500 pF, whilst L1 could be 70 turns of 16 s.w.g. enamelled copper wire wound 8 turns per inch on a 21/2 inch diameter former.

If 160 metre coverage is not required, C1 could be reduced to 200 or 250 pF, and L1 could be 40 turns on a 2 inch diameter former. Because of the components used, tuning can be a little



Fig. 4 A switchable series parallel matching unit for end fed antennae

critical on the higher frequencies (especially 15 and 10 metres) and it may be found more satisfactory to use a second unit with components of more suitable values. A 100 pF capacitor with a coil consisting of 20 turns on a 1 inch diameter former should prove suitable and it will be found that tuning on 15 and 10 metres is far less critical than with the other unit. The switches used should be high quality ceramic devices and interconnecting wires should be short and direct — 16 s.w.g. enamelled wire is suitable. (Any reader contemplating the use of a ''roller coaster'' type variable inductance in an antenna matching unit should ensure that the device is clean and of good quality manufacture as second rate components can be extremely lossy).



In practice the tuner should be positioned as shown in Fig. 5, set for series or parallel tuning as required and adjusted to give a minimum SWR reading on the SWR bridge. It should be possible to tune for negligible reflected power on any band by appropriate "tapping" of the coil and tuning of the capacitor. Unless a good earth system is provided, tuning of the device may be found to be impossible and it may also be noted that the equipment in the shack gets hot with RF when tuning is attempted. The simplest form of earth system to use is the counterpoise which takes the form of a quarter-wave "radial like" wire for each of the bands covered. The wires should be connected directly to the earth point of the antenna matching unit and can simply run along the ground in any convenient position (insulated wire should be used), the general idea being shown in Fig. 6. Note that the open ends of these wires will have a high RF potential and should be taped up for the sake of safety. Suitable lengths for the counterpoise wires are: 160m., 135 ft; 80m., 66 ft; 40m., 33 ft; 20m., 16.5 ft; 15m., 11 ft; and 10m., 8.5 ft.

Suitable lengths for end-fed wire antennas of the type described are 66 ft. which will give series tuning on 80 metres and parallel tuning on 40-10 metres; 135 ft. (as discussed above); 200 ft. which also gives series tuning on 80 metres and parallel on the other bands — except 160 metres where, being a  $3/8\lambda$ , the feed point is mid-way between the current and voltage antinodes. With a length of about 260-270 ft. parallel tuning will be suitable on all six bands and it should also be possible to avoid any of the screening effects mentioned above.

It should be noted that any random length of wire can be used in the end-fed configuration but, as mentioned above, certain lengths can give rise to high values of reactance which may prove difficult, or impossible, to tune out with the matching units described.

It is also *strongly* stressed that when tuning the matching unit a very low input from the transmitter should be used because when an antenna is voltage fed an *extremely* high impedance is present and *damage to the transmitter's P.A. could result* if high powers are used.



with end fed antennae

#### Long Wire Antennas

Although some of the lengths suggested for directly fed antennas would qualify them as long wires on the higher frequency bands, this section will deal with wires which are not directly fed and which are erected as a "straight" wire rather than being distorted to fit the space available as depicted in Fig. 2. If a wire is erected in anything other than a straight line, many of the properties to be described will be invalidated.

There is no magic length above which a wire may be described as "long", neither is there any point in attempting to define the term "long". However, for this discussion we will confine ourselves to antennas with a length of at least one wavelength.

The gain of a long wire antenna is a function of its length in wavelengths and it therefore follows that if the same wire is used on more than one band, the gain will be different for each of the bands that it covers. For example, a wire which is 5 wavelengths long on 20 metres has a theoretical gain of about 4 dB, but if the same wire is used on 10 metres its length is 10 wavelengths and the gain increases to a little over 7 dB. Fig. 7 shows the length v gain for single long wire antennas.

The radiation pattern is also a function of the length of the wire and Fig. 8 shows the patterns for wires of 1, 2, 4 and 8 wavelengths, whilst Fig. 9 shows the angle of the major lobe with respect to the wire for any wire length up to 10 wavelengths. It will be noted that this angle decreases as the wire is lengthened and, if it is appreciated that the radiation pattern is similar in the vertical plane, it will be realised that an increase in length is also having the effect of reducing the angle of radiation of the major lobe. Obviously if the wire were in "free space", the angle of radiation would be the same as the angle between the lobe and the wire in the horizontal plane (e.g. 18° for an 8<sup> </sup> wire); but, as with all horizontal antennas, the ground reflected ray modifies the vertical plane radiation pattern and the actual angles of radiation will be somewhat



Fig.7 Gain-v-Leg Length for Long wire antennae

higher. However, with long wire antennas the ground effect is not quite as pronounced as with, for example, half-wave dipoles and radiation angles from long wire antennas tend to be lower than from shorter antennas at the same height.

An important result of this fact is that the actual angle of radiation from a long wire antenna is more a function of wire length than of ground reflection effects and this property can be used to lower the angle of radiation by tilting the wire. Consider Fig. 10 which shows a 4 wavelength wire tilted at an angle of 10° to the ground. It will be seen that if the radiation is at 26° from the wire, the resultant angle of radiation will be 16° - a very useful angle!

There are several ways in which a long wire antenna may be fed, but the process is simpler if the antenna is to be used on one band only rather than being used as a multi-band antenna. For a single band device, a low impedance feeder can simply be inserted at a current antinode; referring back to the wire shown in Fig. 1, it can be seen that if such a long wire were to be used on 10 metres only, the wire could be broken at the current antinode nearest to either end and a twin feeder attached. However, it should be noted that the feed impedance at this point is a function of the length of the wire. Typical values are 110 ohms for a 2 wavelength wire, 145 ohms for 6 wavelengths, and 160 ohms for a 10 wavelength device and it is apparent that open wire feeder is probably the best material to use.





Fig.8 RADIATION PATTERNS FOR LONG WIRE ANTENNAE (a) 1λ; (b) 2λ; (c) 4λ; (d) 8λ.

To use a long wire antenna on more than one band, the method most often used is to end feed with open wire, as shown in Fig. 11a. Matching the feeder to the transmitter will be easiest to achieve if the feeder is a multiple of half waves in length at the lowest frequency to be used. For example, with an antenna to be used on 80 to 10 metres, the feeder could be a half wave on 80, making it respectively 1, 2, 3 and 4 wavelengths on 40, 20, 15 and 10 metres. In an earlier article on feeders we said that radiation from open wire feeders was negligible, but it should be realised that in this application there will be some radiation from the feeder as the currents in the two conductors will not be equal. This is due to the fact that (a) at the antenna end of the feeder the current in one conductor will be



for Long wire antennae

practically zero (the "open wire"), whilst in the other conductor the current will be somewhat higher since at a current node (voltage antinode) the current does not drop to zero; and (b), because (as discussed above) the antenna cannot be exactly resonant on every band, the feed point will not be exactly at a voltage antinode on every band.

The situation can be improved by centre feeding the antenna with a resonant length of open wire feeder as shown in Fig. 11b — this system functions in a similar manner to the end-fed device as far as the feeder is concerned, but the current and voltage distribution on the antenna is different to the end-fed variety and this is not, in fact, true harmonic operation and gains achieved will be slightly lower with centre-feed. Figs. 12a and 12b show the current and voltage distribution on a long wire antenna for end-feed and centre-feed respectively.

As seen in the radiation patterns shown above, although appreciable gains can be achieved with long wire antennas, they are essentially bi-directional devices. The patterns can be made virtually uni-directional by terminating the wire with a non inductive resistor, *see* Fig. 13. The effect of the resistor can be visualised by considering the operation of the antenna in the reception mode. Any current induced into the antenna which is flowing toward the resistor will be "absorbed" by it rather than being "reflected" back along the wire as is the case with an unterminated wire. Current flowing in the other direction will be passed to the feeder and hence to the receiver, as usual. The result of this is that signals received from the direction leading to the resistor are absorbed by it — those received from the opposite direction are received as normal.

It will be noted that such an antenna does not have any standing waves (it is known as a travelling wave antenna) and as such is not resonant. This condition of non-resonance means that it can be used over a fairly large frequency range with a substantially constant feed impedance — this frequency range can be of the order of about 2 or 3 to 1; from, say 10 to 20 or 30 MHz. The terminating resistor should be non-inductive,



Fig. 10 REDUCTION OF ANGLE OF RADIATION OF LONG WIRE ANTENNA BY TILTING

about 600 ohms in value, and able to dissipate about 50% of the transmitter's output power. It can be made up from a "parallel connected" arrangement of resistors of lower power rating; for example, for a 100 watt output transmitter, ten 5 watt, 5600-ohm resistors in parallel could be used. The input impedance of such an antenna is around 500 to 600 ohms and it can therefore be fed with 600-ohm open wire feeder. (Note, however, that centre feeding is not suitable for terminated wires).



End feeding (a) and centre feeding (b) a long wire antenna.

#### **Combination Wire Arrays**

If more than one long wire is erected, and their placement is carefully planned, we can enhance the lobes of radiation in some directions whilst cancelling them in other directions the result being much sharper patterns and, hence, more gain. With two wires (the V-beam) the gain can be increased by up to 3 dB, whilst for a 4-wire array (the Rhombic) a further 6 dB can be realised over the single wire; thus for those of us with the available space, very substantial gain figures can be achieved. Fig. 14 shows how two long wires, correctly positioned, produce a sharper pattern than a single wire - the effect of using four wires is to produce an even sharper pattern, the theory being the same as for two wires. The angle between the wires should be twice the angle between the wire and the major lobe from a single wire antenna, the angles shown in Fig. 9 are therefore half those that should be used between the wires in a combination array. V-beam and Rhombic antennas can also be terminated to render them non-resonant and unidirectional, Fig. 15 showing the placement of the resistors; the resistors are of the same value as those used for single wires.

The Rhombic represents a very high gain antenna indeed, and the author can vouch for its effectiveness on 28 MHz, having used a terminated device beamed towards VK from where stations have been worked with inputs of well below 5 watts CW! The leg lengths of this antenna were 6 wavelengths and the theoretical gain was calculated as being in excess of 13 dB — i.e. equivalent to that of a 10-element wide spaced Yagi!

#### The Inverted-V Antenna

The true inverted-V antenna is a combination long wire array, although usage implies the centre-fed 'V' shaped dipole


Fig. 12

Voltage and current distribution on (a) an end-fed, and (b) a centre-fed, long wire antenna.

common in amateur radio today. Basically it is a tilted wire antenna, shaped in an inverted 'V', the angle of the 'V' being arranged to enhance low angle radiation. Fig. 16 shows such a device with a leg length of 2 wavelengths (i.e. 4 wavelengths total) and it can be seen that since the major lobe from a 2-wavelength wire is at an angle of 36° to the wire, a choice of apex angle of 108° gives maximum reinforcement of radiation horizontal to the ground. Again, the terminating resistor renders this antenna virtually unidirectional, but note that if the frequency of operation is changed, the apex angle will no longer be optimum.

### Listener's Antennas

The fact that the antenna *is* the weak link in the typical amateur station was the reasoning behind the title of this series, and the author believes that this statement is even more true when listening stations are concerned. Because a "piece of wire" suspended between the receiver and a convenient tree or post enables the listener to receive signals, he is content to accept the situation — indeed he has no reason to question its efficiency. It is difficult to shake the listener's belief in his piece of wire when he has used it to receive stations from all over the world! Most listeners find out the hard way — by becoming licensed amateurs and attempting to use the "old faithful" end-fed wire for transmitting — usually with disastrous results.

Unlike the amateur, the listener does not cause damage to his equipment by having a massive impedance mismatch — he merely receives signals at a lower strengh than he would with an efficient system. The lack of proper earthing does not cause his





The V-beam antenna. The two single wires (a) and (b) are combined to form the 'V' at (c); by choice of correct angle bi-directional radiation results.

equipment to become hot with RF — again the result is a simple reduction in signal strength.

An example may serve to put the matter into perspective: a listener contacted G3XAP and said that his receiver did not work on 1.8 MHz and he had only heard one amateur on this band — this being G3XAP at a range of about 3 miles! The offending receiver was delivered to the 'XAP shack and attached to the inverted-L antenna (60 ft. vertical, 135 ft. top wire and 70 radials) and the band was alive with stations. A quick squirt of RF from a signal generator later confirmed that the receiver was indeed working as it should. The reason for this is so obvious that no more need be said — except that a decent 1.8 MHz antenna was erected by the SWL concerned and that this soon became one of this favourite bands.

Where does this all lead us? For the non-ambitious listener who is content to simply switch on his set and listen to whatever stations appear, with no great desire to search for the "elusive" DX, the piece of wire is fine. However, there are two other types of SWL — the ambitious one who wants to hear everyone from everywhere, and the one who wishes to become a licensed amateur himself. It's not too long ago that the author fitted both of these categories — simultaneously! The author can do no more than say that a listener's results will improve dramatically if a poor antenna is replaced by a properly planned system, and one way to demonstrate this is for the listener to take his receiver to a local amateur and "hook it up" to an efficient antenna.



Terminated V-beam antenna (a), and terminated rhombic antenna (b).

For the budding amateur, the time to erect the transmitting antenna is NOW — don't wait for the ticket to arrive first. If you do, you will be tempted to try out the transmitter on the existing set up, and this can cause many problems. The matching unit (if any) will probably not take the power from the transmitter without flashing over, the wire of the antenna may be too light to survive the voltages and currents to which it will be subjected, and the earth system in use is probably such that it will be completely inadequate.

Unless the operator already has a pronounced preference for one or two bands, the beginner is best advised to go for an all-band system - possibly a trapped dipole or end-fed wire. Obtain a good matching unit and ensure that the components are suitable for transmitting (i.e. wide spaced capacitors, etc.) - if in doubt ask a local amateur. Acquire some test equipment now - a good VSWR bridge, a GDO and a simple field-strength meter are the minimum requirements (plus a wavemeter to satisfy licence conditions, of course). When your licence arrives you can have the joy of putting your transmitter on the air with the knowledge that all is well - or you can feed power into a lash up, the results of which can be disastrous. You can destroy the output devices in your transmitter's PA within seconds of attempting your first CQ; failing this, you can call CQ for hours and wonder why no-one comes back to you. The results of your first spell of transmitting can be absolute bliss or downright demoralising.



The inverted-V antenna. Leg length in this example is two wavelengths. The apex angle for other leg lengths can be determined from Fig. 9.

In the author's case the first attempts were disastrous, the effect of which was to make a resolution that the G3XAP signal would be worked on until it stood out from the crowd. A period of 11 years has been spent experimenting with antennas — this work is still progressing, with 50 acres of farm land to play with; all the antennas described in this series have been constructed and evaluated by G3XAP.

It is hoped that this series will have made it a little easier for newcomers to the scene — if the kind words offered by many readers are anything to go by, this aim has been met. The author feels that the series has been worthwhile if as a direct result just one reader has improved his enjoyment of our great hobby.



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## CLUBS ROUNDUP By *Club Secretary*

A nappeal for help starts us off this time. We have a letter from George Barber, No. 1 Alcaig, Conon Bridge, Rossshire IV7 8HT. George is an SWL Senior Citizen, and he is looking to meet other enthusiasts. We have given him details of the last known whereabouts of the Inverness Club Sec.— and we would very much like to see him brought into the fold if at all possible. Can anyone help, please? We don't know, but we suspect that a local SWL to natter to would take care of half the problem, so if anyone happens to be around the Conon Bridge area, and is going to a local club, or can spare a few minutes for a natter, it would be appreciated.

### The Mail

We hear rumblings from Southport that they don't like being in the Midlands group — and yet Derby's G2CVV once protested at being put wrongly in the North. In actual fact the line is drawn somewhere around Manchester and East-West across the country, with little juggling here and there. Anyway, we never hear from Southport! So . . . we'll go alphabetically again.

Acton, Brentford & Chiswick meet on the third Tuesday of each month at 7.30 p.m. at Chiswick Town Hall, Chiswick High Road.

Every Tuesday at Ashford in Kent, the local amateurs and SWLs head for the top of Hart Hill near Charing, where they have HF, VHF and UHF operating, constructional work, or just plain nattering. Enquiries to the Hon. Sec. — see Secretaries Panel for his details.

Axe Vale have their place in the Adam Room at the George Hotel in Axminister, and it looks like the first Wednesday in each month — but check details with the joint Hon. Secs. see Panel.

**B.A.T.C.** caters for the lads and lassies who like to play their amateur radio in pictorial form: amateur TV, whether low or high definition, slow or fast scan. And, we think they do a fine job — they may yet cause this writer to re-activate his early TV activities!

Now to **Bournemouth**, which means the Dolphin Hotel in Holdenhurst Road — but we don't have the dates, so we must refer you to the Hon. Sec. — *see* Panel.

The **Bury** committee believe in getting stuck into their programme work for a year at a time — which is a good thing all round. January 12 sees talks on contests, repeaters, aerials and mobiles, between G4BVE, G8GTP, and G4JAG as *maestri*. The Hq address is at the Mosses Community Centre, Cecil Street, Bury, and if you miss the date mentioned, don't worry — they are there on every Tuesday evening constructing things, or having a noggin and natter session, or whatever.

The newsletter editor of the **Brighton** club added a note to the top of our copy challenging us to say something rude about his efforts — nothing doing, as we think it pitches things just about right from the club point of view, and is printed in the most economical manner, which means that so long as the editor doesn't mind doing 90% of the writing himself, then he (and his newsletter!) will survive for a long time. In our experience the over-ambitious efforts always make the editor disgruntled at the lack of material from the members; and consequent demise of the newsletter. To revert to the matter in hand they are to be found at 47 Cromwell Road, Hove, every other Wednesday at 7.45. We notice a request to members to avoid parking outside 45 Cromwell Road, as this is a nursing home and the space may be vital in an emergency.

At Cheltenham the venue is the Old Bakery, Chester Walk, Clarence Street, Cheltenham, on the first Thursday and third Friday in each month.

Chiltern are lucky in having a member who can help with Hq, and transportation in bulk for Field Days and suchlike events; but they won't be going out in January as they have the AGM on January 28 at the Canteen, John Hawkins Ltd, Victoria Street, which is off West Wycombe Road, High Wycombe at 8 p.m. sharp for the start.

A new one to us is at **Congleton** where they are to be found at the Library on the first Wednesday of each month. They are in the process of putting together a rather interesting programme for the coming year. More details from the Hon. Sec., at the address in the Panel.

## Deadline for "Clubs" for the next three months — (February issue — January 2nd) March issue — January 30th April issue — February 27th May issue — March 27th Please be sure to note these dates!

There's a snappy start at **Cornish** this year, on January 1, at the SWEB Clubroom, Pool, Camborne: the topic is test gear, and the speaker G3OCB. February 5 is set aside for a talk on repeater construction.

Crawley are at Trinity United Reformed Church, Ifield on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month. For programme details in 1981, we suggest you contact the Hon. Sec. — see Panel.

Now we press on to **Cray Valley**, at Christchurch Centre, Eltham High Street, London S.E.9 on the first and third Thursdays in the month. However, we suggest a contact with the Hon. Sec. if you are thinking of visiting, as they have received an indication that some 25% of their dates for 1981 are let to someone else and no alternatives are offered; that sounds to this old scribe like a broad hint from the landlord.

For January, the **Crystal Palace** programme is yet to be settled at the time of writing, but it *will* be on January 17, at Emmanuel Church Hall, Barry Road, London S.E.22. Notice this is a *Saturday* evening, something which very few clubs do.

At Dartford Heath D/F the Hq is at the Scout House, Broomhill Road, Dartford, Kent, on the first and third Fridays in each month.

The Oddfellows Hall at 119 Green Lane, Derby has its whole top floor given over to the **Derby** club, so they attend on every Wednesday evening, January being set out something like this: January 7 a Junk Sale, 14th a look at the year in retrospect by GB4MAM was the call of the special exhibition of World War II radio equipment displayed at the Mosquito Aircraft Museum, London Colney, Herts., to celebrate the Battle of Britain anniversary in September. This included a complete No. 42 Set with its power supply and ATU in the original rack, thought to be a rare specimen. In the picture is Pete Mitchell, G8XRM, of Verulam A.R.C. (St. Albans), who helped to organise the station.



way of slides and films; on January 21, Zycomm are coming along to demonstrate the Sugiyama range of equipment, and on January 28 the club station will be put on the air.

**Dover** is the short title of the club "officially" known as "SE Kent (YMCA) Amateur Radio Club" — which clears up a small problem in our filing system. As will be gathered from the title the gang foregather at the YMCA in Godwyne Road — with meetings every Wednesday evening. Details from the Hon. Sec. — *see* Panel.

At **Dudley**, we must refer you to the Hon. Sec. at the address in the Panel for all the details of the club Hq and dates.

By the time you come to read this, the **Dumfries and Galloway** crowd will have been through their AGM, so the new officers will be working-out the programme details. Meantime, we can say they foregather at the Cargenholm Hotel, Newabbey Road, Dumfries, on the first and third Mondays in each month; the first meeting being in general of the natter-session variety, while the later one is the formal effort with talks, films and whatever.

It's January 13 for **East Antrim**, for a Mobile Clinic, at Carntall Hall, near Mossley. Details from GI4JXM, the Hon. Sec., at the address in the Panel.

Our copy of the programme for the East London RSGB group ends with the AGM in December — but no doubt G3PKQ will be delighted to pass on the details of the current activity, or you can just go along to Wanstead House, 21 The Green, Wanstead, London E11, at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the third Sunday in every month.

No doubts in mind where **Edgware** are concerned; they will be at Watling Community Centre, 145 Orange Hill Road, Burnt Oak, Edgware, for one of their rare informals.

Up in GM, the amateur population around Edinburgh get together at the Calton Hill Observatory every Tuesday excluding Christmas and New Year — details from the Hon. Sec. It appears from their letter that they have their own adapted premises, which suggests they have the advantages that go with having one's own place as Hq.

Like so many others, **Exeter** have Hq in a local Community Centre, this one being in St. Davids Hill, Exeter. Dates and Details are to be had by contacting the Hon. Sec. — *see* Panel.

Next we come to the **Ex-G Club**, which is for those who were born in U.K. but are domiciled abroad. They keep in touch by way of nets and a very good newletter — all the details from the U.K. Hon. Sec. — see Panel.

It is quite a time since last we heard from the **Fareham** crowd, but we notice they are still based on Portchester Community Centre, on the first and third Wednesdays of each month. January 7th is the AGM, and on 21st there will be a talk on electrical theory by G8VOI and G4ITF.

Those who are interested in low power operation, and simple equipment, will be interested in the **G-QRP** Club and its regular newsletter — full of interesting news, ideas, circuits and so forth. Details from the Hon. Sec. — *see* Panel for his address.

A note on the top of the **Guildford** newsletter puts us right they foregather on the second and fourth Friday at the Model Engineers Hq building in Stoke Park. This would of course plonk a meeting on to Boxing Day, and so they have put it back a week.

Hastings are based on 479 Bexhill Road, St. Leonards, but their formal main meeting is on the third Wednesday of each month at the Community Centre, Croft Road, West Hill, Hastings, at which there are lectures on a wide range of topics; for example the January meeting is down for a talk on airport electronics.

Our next port of call is at **Hereford**, who have a place at the Civil Defence Hq, County Control, Gaol Street, Hereford, where they are to be found on the first and third Friday in each month.

**Ipswich** make a move in January to new Hq at the "Rose and Crown", Norwich Road, Ipswich, where they have a separate room; the second and the last Wednesdays will be at this venue, but the old school place will be used during termtime for the other Wednesdays and special events. Details from the Hon. Sec. — *see* Panel.

We are sad to hear that no-one has come forward to replace Karen, EI2DW, as newsletter editor, so for this month only EI8Z, the President of **IRTS**, has done the job. We hope someone will step forward, as this is one of the ones we look forward to seeing. In effect it covers all of Ireland, and so any enquiries about EI club matters should be addressed to the Hon. Sec. — see Panel.

In the **Isle of Wight** a favoured activity is to operate, and for HF they have just brought a 130-foot wire into service to supplement the 14 MHz dipole, so G3SKY should be a bit more audible in future. Look out for them on Fridays around 3.710 MHz from about 2000 local, from Unity Hall, which is near the "Sloop Inn", Wootton Bridge, Isle of Wight.

Over some more water now to Jersey, where they have a place in the Communicare Centre, Quennevais, St. Brelade, on the second Wednesday of each month.

Now to **Kidderminster** where things are booming of late at the Aggborough Community Centre, Hoo Road, Kidderminster, 7.30 for 8 p.m. This venue is adjacent to the Harriers Football Ground. January 6 sees them having an auction sale, and on January 20 there is a "Ham Evening" which can be construction, operating, Morse practice, nattering, or whatever.

**Liverpool** next, where the programme is: January 6 a surplus sale, January 13 video studio techniques lecture, January 20 Flying by G4AHS; and on 27th, G3WOH will be looking into some aspects of VHF aerial design.

Meirion is the name of the club who look after the area around Dolgellau; they get together at the Ship Hotel in Dolgellau, on the first Thursday in each month. More details from the Hon. Sec. — see Panel. January 8 is down for a talk on the importance, or otherwise, of SWR and, following that up, on the "G5RV" as a multiband aerial, the speaker being GW4BIF.

Back now to the very heartland of England, to Melton Mowbray, who for many years now have had a place in the St. John Ambulance Hall, Asfordby Hill, Melton Mowbray, where they are to be found on January 16, for a talk on intruder alarms, given jointly by G4HTH and G8RBY.

At **Mexborough** the Hon. Sec. is pessimist enough to expect hang-ups in his programme for the forthcoming season. They are based on Harrop Hall, Dolcliffe Road, Mexborough, every Friday evening. January 9 is down for a talk on printedcircuit techniques, and on 16th a member noted just as "Graham" discusses 'the finishing touches to the shack'; on 23rd G3MWN will discuss wartime spy equipment. Finally, on January 30 G4AOO will be talking about RTTY, operation and use. For the programme details of **Mid-Lanark** we must refer you to the Hon. Sec. at the address in the Panel; but we can say that they Hq at Wrangholm Hall Community Centre, Jerviston Street, New Stevenson, Motherweil ML1 4UQ, and that the gathering is every Friday evening from 7.30 p.m.

Now to **Midland**, where work seems to be going on fast to make the new Hq in Broad Street habitable before this appears in print, so perhaps it would be a good idea to get in touch with the Hon. Sec. — see Panel — and find out when and where (Aston University, Brasshouse Passage, or the new Hq), save for January 20 which is firm for Room 118 at Aston University.

Although we have a letter from the Hon. Sec. of Milton Keynes, he seems to have got out of sync., but we know the venue is the Lovat Hall, Newport Pagnell, and history says the second Monday — try it, or contact the Hon. Sec. for the latest gen.

At Northern Heights, they normally foregather on Wednesdays at the Bradshaw Tavern, Bradshaw, Halifax. However, the 7th is scrubbed this month, and on 14th the New Year starts for them with a talk by a Mr. Barker about RFI. Then on January 21 Instagraphic Products' rep. will be coming along to talk about printed circuit boards. It sound a little as though the pocket-money should be brought to both these! Finally on 28th, the activity is not at the time of writing decided.

Now Nottingham, hidden away with Robin Hood in Sherwood Community Centre, in Woodthorpe House, Mansfield Road. Every Thursday it is, from 7.30 p.m., and there is always something organised.

Another one we've not heard from for some time is **Peterborough**; in the interim G3EEL has gone from Hon. Sec. up to the chair, and G4KSW takes over — *see* Panel. Their booking is on the third Friday in each month, and in January the Scout Hut in Lincoln Road will resound to the battle of wits between the Class A and Class B licensees in a quiz.

**R.A.I.B.C.** What can we who are whole and healthy even begin to understand about the members, the invalids and the blind, and their problems. Supporters and representatives do



Bernard Salt, G4ITL, operating GB2HSA (Herts. Scouts Association) during the recent J-O-T-A, and watched by Scouts and visitors.

### Names and Addresses of Club Secretaries reporting in this issue:

- ASHFORD: J. A. Clarke, G3TIS, Yeoman's Cottage, The Street, Brook, Ashford, Kent. (Wye 812888) CONGLETON: N. R. Clayton, 68UYT, 2 Moorfields, Leek, Staffs. (Leek
- 385992) FAREHAM: B. Davey, G4ITV, 31 Somervall Drive, Fareham, Hants. PO16

7QL. MEXBOROUGH: I. Abel, G3ZHI, 9 Grove Terrace, Maltby, Rotherham, Yorks. (0709 814911)

MIDLAND: N. Gutteridge, G8BHE, 68 Max Road, Quinton, B'ham B32 2AN. (021-422 9787)

PETERBOROUGH: D. Wilson, G4KSW, 4 Conway Avenue, Peterborough.

- SCUNTHORPE: J. A. Sheardown, G8TIY, 5 Winteringham Lane, West Halton, Scunthorpe, S. Humberside DN15 9AX. SOUTHDOWN: R. E. Holtham, G4EKS, 2 Benbow Avenue, Eastbourne, E.
- SOUTHDOWN: R. E. Holtham, C4EKS, 2 Bendow Avenue, Eastbourne, E. Sussex BN23 6AB. (Eastbourne 31620) STOURBRIDGE: C. Williamson, G4IEB, 14 Lawn Street, Stourbridge.
- (Stourbridge 2006)
- SUTTON & CHEAM: G. Brind, G4CMU, 26 Grange Meadow, Banstead. THURROCK: A. M. Taylor, G4KJI, 11 Kathleen Close, Stanford-le-Hope, Essex. (S4-H 5057) VERULAM: G. N. Dale, G3PZF, 16 Palfrey Close, St. Albans.
- VERULAM: G. N. Dale, G3PZF, 16 Palfrey Close, St. Albans YORK: K. R. Cass, G3WVO, 4 Heworth Village, York.

See December issue 'Panel' for names and addresses not appearing here.

something about finding out — helping in whatever way they can. We can do our bit by pointing a potential member in the right direction; and you can do yours by passing any surplus gear that could be useful in their direction, and of course by getting your club (or yourself) to make a donation to the R.A.I.B.C. funds. Details from the Hon. Sec. — see Panel.

On to **Reigate**, where the newsletter seems set to disappear - a bad thing to happen as we learn so much about the club from the newsletters. However, they will be at the Constitutional and Conservative Centre, Warwick Road, Redhill, on the third Tuesday of each month.

January 6 sees G4GZB talking to the **Scunthorpe** crew about aerial construction, at The Shack, Grange Farm Hobbies Centre, Franklin Crescent, Scunthorpe, S. Humberside. In addition to the formal each month, all the Thursdays are put to use as well. More details from the Hon. Sec. — see Panel.

We have it that there is a possible change of Hq in line for the **South Dorset** gang; that being so we refer you to the Hon. Sec. — his address and number are in the Panel.

A rather snazzy coloured front cover disguises the **Southdown** newsletter, not to mention giving an update on the Hon. Sec.! The group are to be found at the Chaseley Home for Disabled Ex-Servicemen, Southcliff, Eastbourne, on the first Monday of each month, with a 7.30 for 8 p.m. starting time.

There is only one meeting for **Stevenage** in January, namel. January 15, when they will have a talk by some representatives of the CEGB — the canteen of the British Aerospace (ex-HSD, ex-de Havilland) works in Gunnels Wood road. Please arrive at 8 p.m. for an 8.15 prompt start.

Now **Surrey**, and *T.S. Terra Nova*, 34 The Waldrons, South Croydon, on the first and third Mondays. This means January 3 for the New Years Party, and January 19 for an informal meeting around the club station, discussion and so forth.

We were a bit sad to see **Stourbridge** newsletter without the nice cover they have been using for so long; they foregather in Longlands School, on January 5 for construction, and January 19 for the Constructors Contest. There is also the Annual Dinner, on January 26.

The Sutton & Cheam club have two places, Sutton College of Liberal Arts (SCOLA) and the Banstead Institute. The January 16 date at SCOLA is 'open' at the time of writing but doubtless that will be sorted in good time. On January 23 at Banstead Institute, G4BOX will talk about modern communications.

A new name to us is **Thurrock** who have a place on the top floor of Grays Park Hall, Orsett Road, Grays, Essex, where they foregather each Tuesday evening. In addition to Morse classes, they make a point of welcoming visitors and prospective new members. Details from the Hon. Sec. at the address in the Panel.

Up to **Tyneside** now, to the Community Centre, Vine Street, Wallsend; the gang are now operational on the HF bands with a three-element triband beam. Details from the Hon. Sec. *see* Panel.

The Charles Morris Memorial Hall, Tyttenhanger Green, Tyttenhanger, near St. Albans, is the venue for the **Verulam** club meetings nowadays; normally they have the second and fourth Tuesdays, the former being informal and held at the R.A.F.A. Hq in Victoria Street, St. Albans during the winter months, while the latter date is the main meeting at the Memorial Hall address. Details from the temporary Hon. Sec. — see Panel.

January 16 is set aside for the West Kent Junk Sale; and having off-loaded all that junk and taken on some more they return on 30th for a slide show, at the Adult Education Centre, Monson Road, Tunbridge Wells.

The Sports Centre, Grange Road West, Birkenhead, has been home to the **Wirral** lads for years; they are to be found there on the first and third Wednesday of each month.

The Wisbech group is almost all licensed amateurs, and so they would particularly like to hear from local SWLs and home-electronics fans who might fill out the ranks. They meet fortnightly on Thursday evenings at the "Five Bells", Parson Drove, near Wisbech; details from the Hon. Sec. — see Panel.

We are assured by the Hon. Sec. of Worcester that, regardless of whether there is a newsletter or not, they will be in position at the "Old Pheasant", New Street, Worcester, on the first Monday in the month. January 5 is down for Micro-Print Ltd of Stoke-on-Trent to come along and demonstrate their do-it-yourself computer kits.

Building 101, Houndstone Camp, Yeovil, is the home of the **Yeovil** group; they have weekly meetings on Thursdays, one in each month being given over to a talk or whatever. Details from the Hon. Sec. — see Panel.

Finally, **York**, based as ever on the United Services Club, 61 Micklegate, York, every Friday *except* the third one in each month.

### Deadline

As defined in the 'box' in the body of the piece, for the next three months; your letter posted after January 2nd will contain the details of the March goings-on, and should arrive by the specified date, addressed as ever to your scribe, SHORT WAVE MAGAZINE, 34 High Street, Welwyn, Herts. AL6 9EO. And — may 1981 be a better year for us all!

## USING AND ABUSING THE 4CX250 FAMILY OF VALVES, PART I

### JOHN H. NELSON, G4FRX

Written by a noted authority in the field, this article is arguably the definitive treatment of the subject -Ed.

**I**<sup>N</sup> the August 1977 issue of *Short Wave Magazine*, the author wrote an article on using valves of the 4CX250 family in amateur service. This generated much correspondence, telephone calls and lengthy QSOs, and during the course of the last three years much has been learned about the properties of some common amplifier designs, and different techniques tried. Considering that this family of valves has been around in one form or another since 1947. there still seem to be many misconceptions about their use, and difficulties occurring in the area of obtaining good, clean high-power signals.

This article is intended as an amplification and update of the earlier one and, the author hopes, timely insofar as one only has to tune 2m. or 70cm, during a contest or good conditions to hear some truly appalling high-power signals being radiated, for which (one hopes) the only reason is ignorance. It can be shown, as I hope to do here, that high power amplifiers need not be difficult to set up or use, and indeed that it is possible under some circumstances to generate a high-power signal which is narrower than that from the exciter alone! Many people are still opposed to high power on the grounds that it is unnecessary and anti-social: there are times, to be sure, when high power is not necessary. and one wonders sometimes why stations have to run 400 watts to chat across London, but high power operation does have its place in many experimental and contest situations on VHF and UHF. It should not be anti-social to use high power, assuming that the amplifier (and, for that matter, the exciter) are properly engineered: if this can be shown to be so, any further problems must lie in the receiving system. Often they do, and often receiver design can be shown to be deficient - but, as in the case of many instances of TVI, the problem should be tackled in the right quarter, that is to say in the receiver. So if your amateur colleague two streets away renders your receiver unusable when he comes on with 400 watts and a good beam, don't curse all linear amplifiers - get the soldering iron and calculator out and do something about it!

However, this article is about valves rather than GaAsFETS and Schottky diodes; and, as with the earlier article, we begin not with the valve but with its base. A common problem, and probably the first snag that the intending amplifier constructor meets, is that these bases are hard to find: and this is compounded by the fact that probably 80% of the bases to be found at rallies and so on are totally unsuitable for use on VHF or UHF. For 144 MHz use, the correct base is the Eimac SK600 or 600A (the differences being minor and connected mainly with the sealing of the built-in screen decoupling capacitor) or the SK610 or 610A. The only difference between the 600 and 610 series is the fact that the 610 has the cathode pins (2.4.6 and 8) grounded to the valve-base screening ring, which is ideal for practically every use of the valves.

In passing, we may as well dispose of one common fallacy. which is that the 4CX250 family (for the purposes of this article taken as the 4CX250B, 250R, 350A, 350FJ plus the variants with different heater voltages, conduction cooling, etc.) are intended for grounded-grid use. They are not, and perform very badly therein. This family of valves is characterised by high perveance, together with extremely small spacing between the grid bars and between the grid structure and the cathode. For correct operation of a tetrode of this type, the screen requires much larger voltages than the control grid, whereas valves designed specifically for grounded-grid use, such as the 8873 series and the 8877, have lower gain figures and a more equal balance between absolute electrode currents. If the electrodes of the 4CX250 family are tied together the control grid tends to draw colossal current, and there is a serious risk of destroying it. For example, with a 4CX250B operated in grounded-grid, the peak grid current can easily be twice the value of the peak anode current, *i.e.* about half an amp! One commercial 2m. linear amplifier using this configuration makes matters even worse by using a valve of the '350 family, which are intended for Class AB1 linear service only (i.e. no grid current, and a grid dissipation of zero watts). Valve life for the hapless device is therefore a few tens of hours, as opposed to about thirty thousand, potentially, and linearity is also poor at full power; the intermodulation products are some 15 dB higher. than they could be with this valve.

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The high-power operator's best friend: the manufacturer's data sheet! Shown in conjunction with a 4CX250B and a 10p piece for scale.

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January, 1981



At left, and SK 600A base, and on the right an SK 620A. Note the raised shield surrounding the screen contacts on the upper side of the SK 620A — one of the factors contributing to stability at UHF.

So grounded-cathode operation was the aim of the valve designers, and should be the aim of the amplifier designer too: and the SK 610, if found, does the job for you by earthing all the cathode pins. If using other types of socket, it is very important that the cathode pins are solidly earthed, preferably via copper strap or braiding and that nothing else uses the connexion for a path to earth, or there might be a possibility of unwanted coupling and hence instability.

At 432 MHz a different base, the SK 620 or 620A (or, with cathode pins already grounded, the 630 or 630A) may be required, and in fact very nearly all the 70cm. amplifier designs known to the author do require them. The difference between the two types lies mainly in the value of the built-in screen decoupling capacitor, which is about half the value in the UHF base. This being so, the SK 620 capacitor introduces much less series reactance in the screen circuit of the valve itself, which permits the valve screen grid to be more thoroughly grounded with respect to RF at UHF. This single fact is one of the chief keys to stability.

One of the most popular amplifiers for 432 MHz is the K2RIW design. Now, contrary to a comment appended to a recent contest result given in *Radio Communication*, the K2RIW amplifier does *not* possess "less than unconditional stability" if properly built, using the SK 620 base and decent valves; it can, in fact, be a superbly stable and reliable design. One or two modifications need to be done, but these are well known and well documented and the end product can be an excellent amplifier. But any attempt to build it with an SK 600 series base, or any cognate equivalents by other manufacturers, is asking for big trouble! You may be lucky, but you will probably not be — it is better to use the correct base for the job from the outset.

The only other bases that appear to be available for the 4CX250 family that are much good at all are of A.E.I. origin. Most were apparently meant for use at frequencies not exceeding 300 MHz but one or two have been found with a screen decoupling capacitor of about 1100 pF, which would suggest that they would be worth trying on 70cm. The normal value for the SK 620 series is 1100 pF at 1kV, while the value for the VHF SK 600 series is 2700 pF at 1kV.

Beware of people at rallies, who will say of the most extraordinary looking bases "oh yeah, mate, that's a UHF base all right, just what you want for 70cm". The odds are very much that it is not and, as we have seen, the secret of success is the *right* base, with a built-in screen decoupling capacitor of the correct value and a raised screening ring on the underside of the base to prevent the grid pin "seeing", electrically speaking, the other connexions on the valve base. Now the author knows very well that the correct base, like the correct valve of a decent pedigree, is expensive, typically around the £25 mark; and the average impecunious amateur is usually heard to mutter "what a rip-off!" It is anything but, in fact — the silver plating and precision engineering in them costs a fair amount of money, and the thing is a little bit more complex and has to do rather more than an octal valveholder! For a professional product, is it really so expensive? What did you pay for your black box?

### UHF and the 4CX250R

In the earlier article it was stated that the 4CX250R was simply a "ruggedised" version of the '250B for mobile, etc., use. It was subsequently discovered that this conclusion was based on incorrect information and inadequate tests, and also that some design changes to this valve had been made. The net effect is that the transconductance of the 4CX250R is about 20% higher than the figure for the 4CX250B and its figure of merit (sometimes known as gain-bandwidth factor, and calculated from transconductance/ $2\pi C_t$ , where  $C_t$  is the sum of the input and output capacitances of the valve) is much higher. In practical terms this means that the 4CX250R is the best valve of the family for 70cm. use, giving some 10% more output for a little less drive and being slightly more linear in the process. Of course, the 4CX350 series would be even better, having even higher transconductance and figure of merit but — alas! — their gain is falling off at 432 MHz. They are, however, quite unparalleled on 144 MHz, as will be seen later.

### Tuning and Loading

In a sense, this section of the article ought, perhaps, to have been lumped together with the notes on getting a new amplifier going, which appear almost at the end; however, many of the problems that people have with existing amplifiers seem to be in this area, so we will deal with it now.

The author has from time to time had the honour of giving lectures to amateur radio groups (some of which have been quite disastrous, since invariably an effect which you come across at home invariably fails to reproduce in front of an audience!), and a frequent question to the audience when talking about the 4CX250 family is "how many of you use them in linear amplifiers?". Let us say ten hands rise in the air. The next question is "how many of you tune and load for maximum indicated RF output?". Again, usually, ten hands rise. So, the intrepid lecturer's next statement is on the lines of "Gentlemen, ten of you may own 4CX250 amplifiers but *none* of you own linear amplifiers!" At which point the rotten tomatoes start to fly and the author retires gracefully to the

bar — well, not quite, but the reaction is sometimes quite pronounced!

Why is this? In a tetrode amplifier the screen current is an extremely sensitive indicator of how the valve is loaded, and the screen current of the valve (or of each valve in a twovalve design) should really have an individual meter all to itself — woe to those who switch one meter to about half-adozen different functions for the sake of "economy"! If we accept that one cannot properly set-up a linear amplifier without an oscilloscope, an intelligent appreciation of grid, screen and anode currents with, in the early stages, someone who knows how to use a receiver listening to the results, is a good second-best; and in routine use the meters will tell you much about drive-level, loading, neutralisation and resonance. They will not give any direct readings of "linearity" though.

Now as was said in the earlier article, valves of the 4CX250 family are particularly prone to a phenomenon known as "secondary emission", which is what causes the screen current meter sometimes to read negative: *i.e.* electrons are flowing out of the screen grid rather than into it.

Armed with this knowledge, the next step is to obtain a copy of the maker's data sheet for the valve in use, and it must be stressed that the data sheet can quite literally be your single greatest ally in correctly operating an amplifier using this class of valve. (Don't be content with simply extracting the basic valve data from the back of the ARRL Handbook or wherever, since this is nothing like enough for the job in hand.) Having obtained one, turn to the section marked "typical operation". In it, there will be shown figures for single-tone (i.e. carrier) and two-tone screen current, and these are important to know. For instance, if we refer to the data sheet for the 4CX250B we find that in a typical amateur case of 2 kV on the anode and 350 V on the screen, the singletone screen current at an anode current of 250 mA is specified at -5 mA and the two-tone at -2 mA. These figures refer to *correct* loading - or, to put it another way, if we connect a dummy load to the amplifier and apply sufficient

drive to cause the valve or valves to draw the maximum current of 250 mA each, the loading should be adjusted so that the screen current meter shows -5 mA, again per valve in the two-valve case. The amplifier would then be correctly loaded, and hence producing minimum distortion in the form of intermodulation products.

Now this figure of -5 mA is "typical" and to some extent it will vary a little between valves, even new ones, because the amount of secondary emission varies to some extent — it depends on many factors, and different manufacturers use slightly different materials for their valves. Older valves tend to produce more negative screen current, which increases with age (this is one argument for using new valves, or known good valves, in a new amplifier; it can then be set up correctly at the outset, to the correct numbers), but overall, good valves should produce somewhere round about this figure.

The RF power output produced by an amplifier loaded correctly in this fashion will typically be about 10% less than if it were tuned and loaded for maximum "urge"; however, quite a lot of the 10% represents spurious intermodulation products which widen the signal in the latter case. They certainly do not add to the intelligible signal. To put some figures on it, a single 4CX250B with a 2 kV on the anode and 350 V on the screen was driven to 250 mA anode current and its output examined on a spectrum analyser. Correctly loaded, it produced 289 watts into a dummy load with thirdorder intermodulation products 35 dB down, and fifth-order 38 dB down; a performance roughly in accordance with the manufacturer's specification. Tuned and loaded for "maximum smoke" an output of 328 watts emerged, with the intermodulation products this time at -23 and -27 dB respectively. The audible effect in the first case was a clean and narrow signal which completely disappeared in about 4 kHz total: in the second case the signal was some 7 kHz wide, with slight audible roughness. I believe that this proves the point.

For the benefit of those with new amplifiers, some notes on setting-up, including establishing the correct loading, will be found later on in the article.



A suitable blower of a type widely available as surplus, shown with an SK 600A base and its associated Type SK 606 chimney. The SK 620A base requires a slightly different chimney, the Type SK 626. See text for comments on cooling,

### Cooling

Again, this was discussed in the earlier article, but some misunderstandings still arise in this area and it seems appropriate to examine the requirements in some detail. The life of any valve is directly related to its operating temperature, and *a fortiori* in the case of a forced-air cooled device, for which, in amateur service at least, a good rule-ofthumb would be "the more air the better". In the practical amateur world, we do not consult the data sheet and then order something appropriate from the blower manufacturer — we go to a rally or to the Edgware Road, or whatever, and see what can be found. Unfortunately, few people have access to airflow measuring equipment (and it probably isn't portable if we do) and some guesswork is necessary; and in the author's experience, many people tend to guess the wrong way where blowers are concerned.

The average centrifugal blower, when you get it home and try it out, may well produce a miniature hurricane in the shack, but the problems begin when it is asked to do the same in the face of the valve anode structure. If we turn to the data sheet again, we find a table showing cooling requirements in cubic feet per minute for a given anode dissipation and this is the important point -- at what back pressure the blower is required to deliver this rate of flow. Or, to quote the 4CX250B data sheet, at 250 watts anode dissipation 5.7 c.f.m. is required at a back-pressure of 0.7 inches of water. The data sheet says ". . . the blower selected in a given application must be capable of supplying the desired airflow at a back-pressure equal to the pressure drop shown above (i.e. 0.7 inches of water) plus any drop encountered in ducts and filters". The "back-pressure" against the airflow, represented by the anode structure of the valve, the valve base and any other obstructions, is what tends to turn the mighty wind from the blower on its own into a light zephyr emerging from the valves: and in service the air which does emerge is probably hot enough to scorch the nice paintwork on the top cover of the amplifier.

The aerodynamics of a blower feeding air against backpressure are dreadfully complicated and, in the absence of a Ph.D. in free-stream airflow theory or a portable flowmeter, the things to take to the rally or wherever are a ruler and an eye for the maker's data plate. For two valves, a rule of thumb seems to be at least 3in. inside diameter blower wheel turning at at least 3,000 r.p.m. Some data plates will give the motor r.p.m. but some will not, and it is necessary to guess. Try to find a friend's blower which does meet the criteria and see how much air it produces; that may give an idea of the standard to aim for. It will seem that this kind of blower will produce far more airflow than could possibly be required from the data sheet, but the really crucial point is how much it produces in the presence of the back-pressure. So try it: put your hand over the blower outlet and then open your fingers a little to permit a somewhat restricted airflow. Instinctively, one expects a tremendous high-pressure jet of air to emerge, but not so; it isn't like putting your finger over the end of a hosepipe, for instance. A surprisingly moderate flow rate will be the result, and if the other hand is placed near the blower inlet, a surprisingly large amount of air will be felt to emerge from there!

Blowers vary somewhat in their ability to deliver air in the presence of back-pressure, no doubt due to turbulence and swirl effects in the casing and general aerodynamic unpleasantness — so it is of the utmost importance not to be seduced into believing that the healthy free-stream blower output will be duplicated when the valves are plugged in. Also note that the occasional surplus blower has its flow rate marked on the motor data plate; remember that this again is a free-stream value and is *not* related to the flow rate through the valves. And while on this point, any fan of the *Rotron*, *Muffin*, *Boxer*, etc., family (*i.e.* the ordinary airscrew type fan) is quite unsuited for this application. Their ability to cope with even moderate values of back-pressure is even worse than that of the centrifugal blower, and most of the small ones that the author has come across have 1,500 r.p.m. motors and fine-pitch blades, so their basic flow rate is fairly low anyway. These fans are fine for other purposes but leave them out of your linear.

A healthy size blower is a noisy device, which is possibly why many amateurs tend to use ones which are too small! If the noise is irritating the blower can be mounted remotely and its output fed by car radiator or heater hose to the amplifier, although it will need to be a larger blower in any case to allow for the losses in the hose. Unfortunately, there really is no such thing as a really quiet blower, and indeed if your blower is a quiet one it is almost certainly much too small! So remote mounting of a really large one is well worth considering. After all, nothing less is at stake than the health of the valves and the reliability of the amplifier, and it is hardly risking both for the sake of a little peace and quiet!

On the subject of reliability, blowers can fail. Two main types of fault seem to occur fairly often; the rotor itself loosening on the motor shaft or, more rarely, the motor itself failing. Either is "lethal" if nothing is done about it, so it is sensible before putting the blower into service to check how the fan is mounted. If by grub screws, as many are, it is well worth either removing the fan and drilling the spindle for bolts or, if the motor shaft is not accessible, some *Araldite*, or similar, on the spindle plus firm tightening is a wise policy.

In either case, if the airflow fails and is not noticed, or nothing is done about it, the valves will fail in a few seconds, so some form of airflow sensor is worth consideration. One arrangement which works well is due to G8DRE, and appears as part of the generally excellent power supply and control design for 4CX250 amplifiers in the October 1977 issue of Radio Communication; the designer, G4AJW, explains the system well in the article. The author's arrangement is similar, insofar as a vane of thin copper in the throat of the blower is arranged to operate a low-torque microswitch (as used in coin mechanisms, etc.) which is connected to the appropriate control logic in the power supply. (A suitable switch is available from RS Components under the stock number 339-207.) It is advisable to arrange for all voltages on the valve to be removed immediately in the event of airflow failure, and the G4AJW design does this.

Finally on the subject of cooling, it was stated in the earlier article and is reiterated here for the sake of emphasis that the blower *must* come on before *any* voltages are applied to the valve, even the heaters, and ideally the blower should continue to run for a minute or so when the amplifier has been switched off, to allow the anode core to cool evenly. A small flaw in the G4AJW design is that the blower and heater are switched off simultaneously, but a minor redesign can use the built-in 1 minute timer to keep the blower running after shutdown. It's an interesting exercise to look at his circuit and work out how to do it — I won't spoil the fun by revealing it here!

### MODIFICATIONS TO THE ICOM IC-701 AND IC-211 TRANSCEIVERS

INCLUDING A MULTI – FUNCTION INTERFACE

### ANTHONY GREEN, VP2EZ, A4XGR, VS6EZ, G4HRD

A POPULAR transceiver used by amateurs in many parts of the world is the Icom IC-701, and in conjunction with the IC-701PS power supply and RM2 or RM3 remote control unit makes a very good rig. However, that is not to say that it cannot be improved!

The first thing the writer noticed was that there was no indication that the IC-701PS was still connected to the mains

supply when the on/off switch on the IC-701 was in the 'off' position. Next, that in order to preserve the memory in the remote control unit, RM2 or RM3, it needs a permanent supply connected to it.

### Modifying the Power Supply

Examination of the IC-701PS circuit diagram, Fig. 1, showed that it would be easy to indicate that power was still connected to the unit and at the same time, with just a small amount of work, arrange for 12 volts to be made available power the RM2/RM3 memory circuit.

The IC-701PS circuit diagram showed that the small transformer energising the mains on/off relay for the high power transformer is on all the time, consuming 2 VA, unless the mains on/off switch on the back of the power unit is switched off. It is a simple job to remove the front panel of the IC-701PS and, after removing the speaker and then the baffle,





## Table of ValuesFig. 2 to Fig. 6

R1 = 390KR2, R13, R19 = 10KR3 = 47KR4 = 6K8R5, R29 = 22KR6, R7, R8 = 3M3R9 = 4K7R10 = 15KR11, R15, R17 = 8K2R12 = 150KR14, R16, R20 = 150RR18 = 5R, 2 watt R21 = 100RR22, R24, R26 = 82KR23, R25, R27 = 680RR28 = 33KR30 = 330RR31 = 33RRV1 = 220K trimpot RC2 = 1M trimpot  $RV3 = 5K \log$ , with switch  $C1 = 0.01 \,\mu F$ C2 = 2K pFC3, C5 =  $0.5 \,\mu\text{F}$ C4, C15, C20 = 1K pFC6, C8, C14, C25 =  $0.1 \,\mu\text{F}$  $C9 = 2.2 \,\mu F, 10 \,v.w.$ C10, C17, C22 =  $0.04 \,\mu\text{F}$ C11, C16, C18 = 5K pF $C12 = 200 \,\mu\text{F}, 10 \,\text{v.w.}$ C13, C23 = 47  $\mu$ F, 10 v.w.  $C19 = 30 \,\mu F, 10 \,v.w.$ 

 $C21 = 100 \,\mu\text{F}, 25 \,\text{v.w.}$  $C24, C26 = 200 \mu F, 25 v.w.$ RFC1 to RFC3 = wound on dust iron cores of discarded IF transformers Q1, Q4, Q5, Q8 = F9012E or BC327 Q2 = F9013E or BC107 O3 = 2N3053Q6 = F90131 or BC109  $\hat{Q7}, Q9 = F9013E \text{ or } BC108$ D1 to D8 = 1N4149D9, D14 = 1N4001D10 to D13 = 1N4149D15 to D18 = 1N4149 D19, D20 = 1N4001IC1 = 40106IC2 = 4017IC3 = TA7313PZD1 = 7.5v. zener ZD2 = 5.1v. zener RLA, RLB, RLC = 6v. DPCO midget RLD, RLE = 12v, DPCO with heavy contacts SW1, SW3 = DPCO SW2 = SPCOSW4 = DPCO with centre 'off' SW5 = part of RV3 LS1 = speaker in IC-701 power unit LED's = red, yellow, green

get to the front grille of the unit. The first available hole in which an LED could be mounted was the second one in from the right at the bottom of the grille: a green LED was therefore placed there and held in position by its snug fit in the moulded hole, helped by a touch of suitable glue. A pair of thin wires were routed back to the relay transformer; the easiest way to do this is to cut, or melt away, a small piece of plastic on the back of the front panel where the bottom panel securing screw is inserted. A 390-ohm limiting resistor was fitted in the positive lead and terminated at the cathode of D5, the 12v. positive supply for the relay; the negative lead from the green LED was terminated on the transformer. Baffle, speaker and front panel were then re-assembled.

However, to provide a power source for the remote control memory a further modification is necessary. From D5 cathode run a single wire to one of the spare tags on the left-hand terminal block on the top of the IC-701PS; as a precaution against short circuit, put a 100-ohm ¼-watt resistor between this tag and another spare tag on the terminal block. From this second tag, run a wire round the side of the power unit and, having removed the red wire between the fan DC outlet socket and the 33-ohm resistor (R2), attach it to the socket (this socket then should no longer be used to power the optional DC fan). The only change needed on the RM2/RM3 unit is to replace the external memory power plug to one compatible with the fan socket; when doing this, remember that the centre pin is negative.

### Modifying the IC-701/IC-211

Having tackled the modifications to the IC-701PS, the next aim was to improve the IC-701. As it stands it is a very good set, but in the author's opinion two things would improve it: having listened to several operators' transmissions with the standard Icom desk microphone, it appeared they were rather lacking in high frequency response, and that the receiver's

Note: all resistors are 1/4-watt except for R18.



Fig. 3 RELAY SWITCHING

audio output was somewhat 'bassy'. It was decided that as a set of headphones, a boom mic. and an Autek QF-2 audio active filter were available, the boom mic. would be used with a suitable preamplifier, and the audio filter used solely to process the audio to the headphones.

To avoid having to buy the Icom EX-1 interface, the microphone amplifier, Autek filter, the switching for both the IC-701 and IC-211, the 'K' generator and antenna switching would all be incorporated in one cabinet, measuring  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. high x  $6\frac{1}{2}$ -in. long x 4-in. wide. This interface performs a variety of functions: it interlinks the IC-701 to the IC-211 and throwing a switch permits operation of either unit's transmitter while listening to either set, making it possible to monitor the receiver of the other set. This is most useful when operation on HF, as it is possible to listen on VHF with the IC-211. The writer uses his IC-211 mostly with a Microwave Modules 2 to 6 metre converter, and together with the RM3

which is programmed to scan portions of 2m., 50.040 to 50.200 MHz can be monitored; also, by an additional circuit in the transverter, 52.040 to 52.200 MHz can be covered, alternating between the two bands. As 6 metres is often dead for hours and days at a time, a little audio fed at the same time to the headphones from both the IC-701 and IC-211 alerts the operator to a 6 metre opening whilst concentrating on HF until 6m. opens.

Perhaps a word here about the Autek QF-2 filter is in order. It comes ready-built but without cabinet, speaker output stage, or power supply. The filter consists of a printed circuit board and two double-ganged potentiometers and a three-position switch. In addition, the author incorporated tape recorder input and output sockets to the interface, used primarily to play back pre-recorded CQ tapes which are monitored in the headphones.





Fig 5 ANTENNA SWITCHING CIRCUIT WITH LE.D DISPLAY

Actual modifications inside the IC-701 and IC-211 are minor; Fig. 2 to Fig. 6 show the circuits. Remove the base of the IC-701/IC-211 and disconnect the earth wire attached to pin 4 of the mic. socket; then to this point attach a wire to connect to the headphones socket (a bit of trial and error is necessary here to locate the correct point to solder this wire to). In the writer's case, audio was wanted to this lead all the time, and still to be there when a phone plug was inserted to 'kill' the speaker output. The previously unused pin 3 was brought into service to carry the unregulated 12 volts to the interface box; it is a good idea to add a 10-ohm resistor in this lead close to pin 3 in case of short-circuits during testing and setting-up of the interface box.

At this stage it was felt advisable to modify the Icom microphones to make them compatible with the newly arranged sockets. Thus, the earthing wires to pin 4 of the mic. plugs were removed; then a small amount of plastic was filed away at the plugs and a small tag soldered to the earth wires on the microphone, the tag being eased into the filed-away area of plastic so as to make contact with the metal shell of the plug.



The fixing grub screw was then screwed in to ensure that the earth wires were securely grounded.

A length of 4-core screened wire was used to connect the IC-701 to the interface box. In a similar manner as described for the microphone, the screen wire was terminated on the metal shell of the mic. plug, and the four wires to the four pins: pin 1 mic. input, pin 2 p-t-t, pin 3 unregulated 12v., and pin 4 audio to the headphones. The screened wire on the metal shell is the earth return. Connecting the IC-211 was a similar process, and both control cables were terminated at the interface with 5-pin plugs and sockets. The Autek filter works very well — efficiently processing the audio to the headphones on all switch positions, and replacing the annoying 'bassy' signal with a clear note to the ears; it is also very effective in nulling out the irritating tuning carriers which DX stations seem to suffer from more than most!

The microphone amplifier and the switching transistors were mounted on a piece of *Veroboard*, as was the optional 'K' generator which was secured to the base of the cabinet by thick double-sided tape. The amplifier section was built close to the headphone/boom-mic. socket. However it is advisable to use RF chokes and ferrite beads to ensure rejection of RF pick-up. The amplifier is suitable for a wide range of low-impedance microphones; an input of 0.05v. peak-to-peak will give an unloaded output in excess of 1.5 volts.

Relays RLA, RLB and RLC are 6v. operation with two changeover contacts in each. If suitable 12v. relays are available, then the 150-ohm resistors in series with the relay coils can be eliminated. However, it is essential to use small quiet, relays so that the mechanical noise from them will not interfere with VOX operation.

On page 19 of the Icom IC-701 handbook, an interface circuit is shown with a 10 K-ohm potentiometer across the linear's ALC line: this value is much too low for the FL-2100B

and damps the ALC voltage far too much. A one megohm trimpot is a more satisfactory value and is mounted on the *Veroboard* with easy access for adjustment.

### **Interface Cabinet Layout**

The layout of the wiring and switches on the interface cabinet is as follows. The 5-pin plug and socket for the cable from the IC-701 is located on the right side of the interface, and on the left side for the IC-211. Also on the left are fitted two small 4-pin plugs and sockets for the linear control and antenna switching, plus the switches to select audio active filter and 'K' generator.

On the front of the cabinet are the controls for the audio active filter, the IC amplifier volume control, and the three LED's indicating which antenna is selected. The right side of the cabinet carries the antenna selection switch, earphone-type sockets for tape recorder in and out, and for ALC output from the linear, plus the transmitter selection switch.

### Conclusion

The multi-function interface was first put together in February 1979, and since then a number of changes and improvements have been incorporated into it — the design described here being the author's 'Mk. III' model. During the course of development the interface has been in operation for several hours daily without failing once.

Icom owners may be glad to know of the formation of the Icom International User's Club. Membership costs \$12 U.S. per year for 10 informative newsletters, and the club is run by Robert A. Pohorence, N8RT, 9600 Kickapoo Pass, Streetsboro, OH 44240, U.S.A. — which is the same address for the Trio/Kenwood Club.

# **COMMUNICATION and DX NEWS**

### The Bands

Well into the winter conditions now; 28 MHz dead by the time tea was eaten and the shack warmed through, and 21 MHz not lasting much longer. On several occasions Twenty was found to be closed to everywhere by 2200, albeit on occasion things were rather better.

### Look Ahead

The ARRL DX Contests first, purely as a reminder, and to note the reversion to the old format, in which the world tries to work the W/VE types — or

should that be the other way round? We gave dates last time out.

Another Top Band contest must be noted: the CQ WW 160 CW one on January 23-25, 2200z Friday to 1600z Sunday now has a fledgling 'brother', same times February 27/ March 1 but with all QSOs on SSB. Deadline is February 28 for the CW and March 31 for the SSB entries (postmark), direct to D. McClennon, N4IN, 3075 Florida Avenue, Melbourne, FL32901, USA. Alternatively they can be sent to CQMagazine at their new address, 76 N. Broadway, Hicksvill, NY 11801, USA

## E. P. Essery, G3KFE

— and in either case the envelope should be marked CW or SSB as the case may be. Log sheets should be 40 contacts to the page, each line showing: time GMT, number sent and received, and separate columns for points claimed and multiplier claimed; indicate the multiplier only on the first working. Incidentally, we note that CQhave put in a piece about observation of the "DX Window" over there, and the resultant split-frequency operation, plus a firm statement that they will be cracking down on any violations hard.

We seem to be getting conflicting

vibes on the Heard Island DX-pedition; Geoff Watts has it from VK9NS (P29JS as he was known until recently) that the show is still on if the funds are forthcoming. The *DX Bulletin* has it that the costs are in the order of around 100,000 dollars and that the trip may in fact end up by going to Mellish which is wanted by so many lower down the DXCC listings; also which seems the vital bit, that K6LPL has bowed out of the whole works.

Also from *TDXB*, a note that there is already a blooming amateur radio service in the People's Republic of China, operating on 80, mainly CW and with very low power; progress seems to be slow but steady.

The YIIBGD group is still in existence, and has a new address: RC Baghdad Scientific Centre, PO Box 5864, Baghdad, Iraq. The tribander was taken down, and the Atlas rig, not to mention the complete Drake station donated by JY1, has been moved to their new quarters, but have not been re-erected. The rumours of a serious Iraq operation by nationals of other Arab countries are still, incidentally, buzzing around, and it may well happen in January/February. This time-slot would enable the Iraqi operators to join with the others, at least half a dozen of whom are coming from JY.

TDXB again: the Burma road didn't even make a start this time for JA1KSO - Nob says he was never going to operate from that country at all, and please forget the rumours. And, while the Turkey situation is not yet clear, some small number of TA QSLs are coming out of the country and reaching their destinations. However, it is not appropriate to put a callsign on the envelope of a QSL request, which should go direct to the Call Book address, as the TA Bureau is not operational. The TAs are undercover and the situation in the country is still very tense.

In the true tradition of optimism, there is a station around signing IA0KM, from Malta, representing the Sovereign Military Order of Malta, also known as the Knights of Malta they are hoping to get this past the DXCC rules as being analogous to Mt. Athos.

VK4N1C/3X is going to be in Guinea for some time yet, and seems to be operating from a list taken by W4FRU or WA4WPN on most days at 1600; Ian is only operating 21/28 MHz and has no facility for split-frequency working at the time of writing, although the word goes out that he has a couple of weeks leave over Christmas and will obtain means of managing a split frequency operation. He is a VK Novice, and isn't keen on pile-ups, although he does realise the fact that Guinea is on a lot of peoples' 'wanted' list. It is also the case that the work he is doing may upset the routine somewhat and he may not be able to put in his appearance on the bands at the specified time.

### Lists

Personally, your scribe is of the opinion that the working of a station by way of a list is very closely akin to, and little better than, working a station through a repeater. Others may look at things differently, but my own view is that a list operation should not count towards DXCC credit; G3KFE has never applied for DXCC, but he does "collect" countries in an analogous manner for his private amusement. This way he doesn't have the considerable costs of any QSL-ing other than as a courtesy via the Bureau, and he can apply his own rules to make the game a bit harder — no pile-ups and no lists! On the other hand looking at it from the angle of the chap at the sharpend, who may not be a very savvy operator, the list provides a way of removing the need to sharpen up his wits and learn how to control a pile-up. But it does seem that the list has three things against it, namely, it isn't a QSO, it doesn't help the DX operator learn to control things; and because of the first two, the third follows, which is that the list results in fewer stations being worked in a given time. Have you ever heard a list operation clearing 200 QSOs an hour, which is not as fast as some of the better contest operators can do for several hours at a time?

### The Letters

G3NOF (Yeovil) indicates that his recent retirement has brought a change in his operating habits; there is not so much of the early-morning stuff, for example! On Ten, Don noted the shortpath openings to the Pacific and ZL, with the VKs following an hour later, 1000z and 1100z respectively. North America from 1100 to 1830, and a few KH6s around 1900; which all added up to 28 MHz SSB QSOs with KH6IBA, N7TT, RH8ACV, VEs, VKs, VP1BEH, VP2MCK, VP2MFL, VP5TCI, W6QL/SV5, W7EOE (Nevada), W7OF, YJ8NPS, 5N0RMJ, 8P6KY, 8P6ON, 8P6OR and 8Q7KK.

Just one contact from G2HKU (Sheppey) on this band, with WA7ZVI (Oregon); but Ted has some hard words to say on the subject of the Poltava Pestilence, which seems to be upping its activities of late.

'CDXN' deadlines for the next three months-

February issue — January 8th March issue — February 5th April issue — March 5th

Please be sure to note these dates.

### 21 MHz

Conditions on 21 MHz, says G3NOF, have been broadly similar to those on Ten, although the openings have been later; VKs on the short path peaking between 1200 and 1400z, and at the same time signals coming in from P29, YB, FK8, and such, while the Americans have been about from noon until 2000. SSB made QSOs with: AP2MC, A9XDB, FK0DH, H44JB, HK8BVN, HK0FBF, HPIACK, HSIAMB/P, HS4AMI, K7AII (Oregon), KH6WU, P29NBF. P29NRL, P29NSF, TF3HN, TF3YH, TN8AJ, UN1CC, VE1AI/1 (Sable Is.), VKs, VK9ZG (Willis Is.), VP2SAM, W6QL/SV5, YC2BJR, YJ8NPS and YKIAO.

And, that's all the mention of 21 MHz we have — no doubt some will arrive, in full accord with Murphy's Law, just after the piece has gone to the printers!

### 14 MHz

As always, is where the pay-dirt is, although at sunspot peaks like the present some of the traffic creams off to 21 and 28 MHz; but to be any good as a DX-er, you have to be able to cope with 14 MHz in one of its more frustrating moods.

G4BUE (Upper Beeding) notes that the G-QRP Club has reached the 1,000 members mark. None of us thought, when G3RJV first mooted the idea back in 1974, that it would ever come up to 1,000 members, or that the membership would rise at the same rate in the bottom of the cycle of sunspots as at the peak. Chris played 14 MHz CW in preparation for the CQ WW CW effort in which he made a serious attempt with the QRO; down with the tri-bander and up with a home-brew special 4-element beam carefully set up. The result was of the order of 1800 OSOs, in 28 zones and 76 countries, to give a multiplier of 104 - rather disappointing in its way, but there was a definite lack of Asia and Africa activity. So, in sum, QRP on this band included VK3LCU/2 on Lord Howe Island, KH6IM, 4U1UN, VS6EY, and a load of W6s while checking the beam through. In the contest it was full power, and Chris notes VP2KAA, PJ2CC, AL7Z, HI3JEI, ZD8TC, A35VU, FP8AP, HZ1HZ, K2LE/DU2, AL7H, HH2VP, NP4A, EA9EU, 6Y5YL, KL7PJ, VE1AI/1 on Sable, 5Z4MM, KV4AA, 8P6M, 8P6J, LX8CA, 8Q7BD, KH6BZF, ZB2EO, OY6FRA, VU2JN, 5W1BZ and KH6ND.

For G3NOF, Twenty was a matter of long-path VK/ZLs peaking at about 0800-0930, while the short path was frequently noted to be open right through to 1900, but little has been heard of Africa or the Pacific, save for T3AT (often a good signal around 1900). Don talked to HK3DDD, HK0FBF, J3AH, SU1BA, T3AT, VP2MH, VQ9RS, VU2PP, XT2AU and 600DX.

It was also SSB for G2HKU, who stuck to SSB for his morning skeds with ZLIVN, ZLISV, ZL3RS, ZL3SE, ZL3FV.

### Forty

This is a band which is unfairly neglected; given an adequate aerial for the site, there is good stuff there on most evenings at times when most people can get on and chase it — all you need is a good receiver front-end, plenty of selectivity to wind in as required, and a notch filter; though unless you have learned to drive your station you won't hear a thing! But, once the knack is learned, then there is much good stuff for the taking. Anyone who has the 100 countries up on this band is both patient and knowledgeable.

G2HKU (Sheppey) used his SSB to raise 9H1BB, and CW for N400, W4AI, N6YK/VP2A, UA9UGD, KP2A, 4UIUN, and TA2TAT; while a little bit of QRP — 3 watts — was enough for a CW exchange with DJ3GS. Otherwise, the reporters seemed to be celebrating the coming of Christmas by ignoring Forty altogether.

A somewhat similar treatment was meted out to Eighty; but the G-QRP Club Activity Weekend did show how things were — a listen round 7030 kHz was a revelation as to the level of QRP activity, with lots of QRP-QRP contacts. Incidentally, while talking about QRP, we have it that there are negotiations going on between the various national QRP clubs for some sort of International QRP contest and maybe even a QRP Field Day, which should be fun.

### Eighty

Our first offering comes in from G2HKU, who stuck to 2 or 3 watts of CW to work HA6NQ and GW4FXF.

G3ZPF (Dudley) was at the Leicester show on the Thursday and wondered where the writer was. Otherwise occupied! David makes a valid comment on the show when he said it took him an hour to get to the head of the queue to get in, and he has some scathing remarks to make about the catering facilities. The problem is that the show has grown so much since the earlier days that it does really need a bigger venue — but that means far higher cost, which would inevitably result in much falling-away among the exhibitors (not to say far higher charges for eating!); and someone has to put up the guarantee when the Hall is first booked; we can't see the ARRA members, with the best will in the world, putting up the guarantee for a booking either at Birmingham or one of the London exhibition Halls - our hobby is just not up to it. However to return to the matter in hand, G3ZPF was on Ten for the local nets, and prowling around late at night on Eighty CW, where he heard a couple of VEs and Ws, and one VO1, all with such a pile-up on them that he was satisfied that the DX on the band is just rare, rather than not being picked up in the G3ZPF receiver. However, one solitary UA9 was snaffled just to prove everything still worked. On a different tack again, the micro-computer is now being taught how to act as a fast/slow (or slow/fast) scan converter for SS/TV use. Amazing what these APPLEs can be made to do.

### **Top Band**

G3PKS (Wells) found the HF bands in pretty fair shape and so to make things a bit harder he went for a forage around Top Band. With Top Band MCC and the CQ WW 160 there was plenty of opportunity to peek around; and Jack found he was making some 70 odd QSOs including the local nets in the month, plus the gotaways. As Jack as yet hasn't got the split-frequency facility organised, there were more than the gotaways listed, the remaining category, one supposes, being headed "unworkable from this station!" A number of GMs plus DJ4AX, DF3KT, LA2EG, LA9SC, DKICU, LA2EG again, OZ1LO, DL0FJ/P, OE5KE, UK2RDX, OH0NA, DJ6TW, DL300, DJ4AX, OK1DFF, UP2PAP, PA0HIP, and DL0KF; the gotaways including UA3DQS, UL7CAD, EA, F8DC, OL7CMY, DL6AA and others. Other Gs were to be heard making better contacts, and a very warming Sunday-morning session listening to the Transatlantics. The message, says G3PKS, to all the waverers is "Get back on the Top Band - it's great!"

Top Band seems to have attracted G2HKU also, as Ted mentions SSB contacts with GW3EOP, GM3ZQM/P, PA0PN, and PA3AJT; CW was used to work LA9SC, LA2EG, EA5HM, LA9YF, DLISN, LA5HE, DJ4AX, LA9OC, OZILD, UK2PCR, LA7AH, U1ML (Archangel), UP2BAW, UAIDZ, UL7CAD, OE1XA/3, OE3XMS and OE6RXG.

So — there it is for another month; we hope to have some more reports for next time round, and would appreciate word from those who have not been in touch. But, for now, Good Hunting!

### Deadline

The dates are in the 'box', as usual. The address is "CDXN", SHORT WAVE MAGAZINE, 34 High Street, Welwyn, Herts. AL6 9EQ. For those few who write directly, please note that the writer is no longer QTHR, and so *all* his mail should go to the Welwyn office. For the rest, our thanks to all those who have supported this piece in 1980, and we hope you will stay with us in 1981; and, for those who dropped out of the habit of letter-writing, we would like to hear again of your doings on the air. A Happy 1981 to all who read this piece, and all who contribute to it.

January, 1981





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CRYSTAL FREQUENCY RANGE USE (Tx or Rx) and HOLDER OUTPUT FREQUENCY	4 MHz-TX-HC6/U	6 MHz-TX-HC25/U	8 MHz-TX-HC6/U	10 MHz-RX-HC6/U	11 MHz-RX-HC6/U	12 MHz-TX-HC25/U	14 MHz-RX-HC25/U	18 MHz-TX-HC25/U	44 MHz-RX-HC6/U	44 MHz-RX-HC25/U	52 MHz-RX-HC25/U
144, 4(433.2) 144, 480 144, 800 145, 000/R0T 145, 002/R0T 145, 025/R1T 145, 075/R3T 145, 075/R3T 145, 075/R3T 145, 150/R6T 145, 150/R6T 145, 150/R6T 145, 150/R6T 145, 425/S18 145, 425/S18 145, 425/S18 145, 425/S18 145, 425/S18 145, 620/R8T 145, 620/R8T 145, 665/R3R 145, 665/R3R 145, 750/R4R 145, 750/R4R 145, 750/R4R 145, 750/R4R	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	<b>b e c e b b b b b b b e e e e b b b b b </b>			eeceaeeeeeeeeeaeeeaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa		

### PRICES: (a) £1.95; (b) £2.32; (c) £2.50; (e) £4.48.

AVAILABILITY: (a), (b), (c) stock items, normally available by return (we have over 5000 items in stock). (e) 4/6 weeks normally but it is quite possible we could be able to supply from stock.

N.B. Frequencies as listed above but in alternative holders and/or non stock loads are available as per code (e).

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

### 4M. CRYSTALS FOR 70.26 MHz-HC6/U

TX 8.7825 MHz and RX 6.7466 MHz or 29.780 MHz £2.32.

10.245 MHz 'ALTERNATIVE'' IF CRYSTALS £2.32. For use in Pye and other equipment with 10.7 MHz and 455 kHz IF's to get rid of the "birdy" just able 145.0 MHz in HC6/U, HC18/U and HC25/U.

CRYSTAL SOCKETS-HC6/U. HC13/U and HC25/U (Low loss) 16p each

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All at £3.00, 38.6666 MHz (144/28), 42 MHz (70/28), 58 MHz (144/28), 70 MHz (144/4), 71 MHz (144/2), 95 MHz (342/52), 96 MHz (1,296/432/144), 101 MHz (432/28), 101.50 MHz (434/28), 105.6666 MHz (1,296/28) and 116 MHz (144/28).

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These units have been redesigned to give the ultimate in performance and reliability. They now use the latest 3rd generation Dual Gate Mosfet (BF900 series) and have an r.f. gain to control the gain down to unity. N.F. 1db (2M) gain 18db. Four models to suit your requirements.

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From the inventors of R.F. switched pre-amps. Connects straight into transceiver aerial lead and the R.F. switch changes over between transmit and receive on any mode. 9-18V. Size:  $1\frac{1}{2}$  x  $2\frac{1}{4}$  x  $4^{"}$ . Price: £25.00\* 2 metres. £28.80\* 70cm. Both Ex stock.

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Same as the SENTINEL AUTO but with mains power supply. Size:  $34'' \times 64'' \times 24''$ . Price: £30.00Ex stock.

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HC6/U	HC6/U	HC25/U 30pF and	HC25/U 20pF and	HC25/U 25pF and	HC6 & 25/U
30pF TX	30pFTX	40pF TX	30pF RX	20pF TX	SR RX
4.0277	8.0555	12.0833	14.9888	18.1250	44.9666
4.0284	8.0569	12.0854	14.9916		44.9750
4.0291	8.0583	12.0875	14.9944		44.9833
4.0298	8.0597	12.0895	14.9972		44.9916
4.0305	8.0611	12.0916	15.0000		45.0000
4.0312	8.0625				45.0083
4.0319	8.0638	12.0958			45.0166
4.0326	8.0652	12.0979			45.0250
-	-				44.8333*
-					44.8416*
-	-				44.8500*
	-				44.8583*
-	-				44.8666*
-					44.8750*
-	_				44.8833*
	_				44.8916*
	-				44.9000*
	-				44.9083*
	-				44.9166*
-	-				44.9250*
					44.9333
					44.9416
					44.9500
4.0437					44.9583
	SR = Serie	s Resonance	e *HC2	5 only	
	<b>30pF TX</b> 4.02277 4.0284 4.0298 4.0305 4.0319 4.0312 4.0319 	SopF TX         30pF TX         8.0555           4.0277         8.0555         4.0284         8.0569           4.0298         8.0587         4.0302         8.0613           4.0302         8.0612         8.0625         4.0312         8.0625           4.0312         8.0625         4.0319         8.0633         4.0326         8.0652           -	30pF TX         30pF TX         40pF TX           4.0277         8.0555         12.0854           4.0284         8.0569         12.0854           4.0291         8.0583         12.0875           4.0292         8.0583         12.08975           4.0312         8.0652         12.09916           4.0319         8.0652         12.0979           -         -         12.1000           -         -         12.1020           -         -         12.1020           -         -         12.1020           -         -         12.1020           -         -         12.1020           -         -         12.1020           -         -         12.1020           -         -         12.1020           -         -         12.1020           -         -         12.1020           -         -         12.1020           -         -         12.1020           -         -         12.1020           -         -         12.1020           -         -         12.1020           -         -         12.1125	30pF TX         30pF TX         40pF TX         30pF RX           4.0277         8.0555         12.0833         14.9884           4.0284         8.0569         12.0854         14.9916           4.0298         8.0589         12.0854         14.9916           4.0291         8.0583         12.0875         14.9944           4.0291         8.0653         12.0958         15.0027           4.0319         8.0653         12.0975         15.0027           4.0329         8.0653         12.0976         15.0027           4.0319         8.0653         12.0976         15.0027           4.0326         8.0652         12.9979         15.0027           4.0319         8.0653         12.0976         15.0027           4.0326         8.0652         12.9979         15.0025           4.0326         8.0653         12.0971         15.0025           -         -         12.1000         14.9444           -         -         12.1020         14.9520           -         -         12.1062         14.9523           -         -         12.1063         14.9553           -         -         11167         14.96638 <td>30pF tx         30pF and 30pF tx         20pF and 30pF tx         20pF and 30pF tx         20pF and 30pF tx           4.0277         8.0555         12.0833         14.9884         18.1250           4.0284         8.0569         12.0875         14.9944         18.1281           4.0291         8.0583         12.0875         14.9944         18.1312           4.0291         8.0583         12.0975         14.9944         18.1312           4.02305         8.0611         12.0916         15.0000         18.1375           4.0319         8.0638         12.0958         15.0055         18.1437           4.0326         8.0652         12.0979         15.0027         18.1468           -         -         12.1000         14.94472         18.1531           -         -         12.1020         14.94527         18.1593           -         -         12.1021         14.9555         18.1626           -         -         12.1103         14.9555         18.1626           -         -         12.1125         14.96611         18.1687           -         -         12.1126         14.9667         18.1750           -         -         12.1127</td>	30pF tx         30pF and 30pF tx         20pF and 30pF tx         20pF and 30pF tx         20pF and 30pF tx           4.0277         8.0555         12.0833         14.9884         18.1250           4.0284         8.0569         12.0875         14.9944         18.1281           4.0291         8.0583         12.0875         14.9944         18.1312           4.0291         8.0583         12.0975         14.9944         18.1312           4.02305         8.0611         12.0916         15.0000         18.1375           4.0319         8.0638         12.0958         15.0055         18.1437           4.0326         8.0652         12.0979         15.0027         18.1468           -         -         12.1000         14.94472         18.1531           -         -         12.1020         14.94527         18.1593           -         -         12.1021         14.9555         18.1626           -         -         12.1103         14.9555         18.1626           -         -         12.1125         14.96611         18.1687           -         -         12.1126         14.9667         18.1750           -         -         12.1127

Also in stock: RO to R7 for FT221 RO to R7 and S8 to S23 for Also in stock: No to Prizz hot of Prizz hot of the and so be to be following: Belcom FS1007, FDK TM56, Multi 11 Quartz 16 and Multi 7, com IC2F, 21, 22A and 215, Trio Kenwood 2200, 7200. Uniden 2030 and Yaesu FT2FB, FT2 Auto, FT224, FT223 and FT202.

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	3	200 (total)	30 to 99.999 kHz	_	£10.50		
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	6	10	1.50 to 1.999 MHz				
	7	10	2.00 to 2.599 MHz				
	8	10	2.60 to 3.999 MHz				
	9	10	4.00 to 20.999 MHz				
			21.00 to 24.000 MHz				
	10	10	2110010				
3rd OVT	11	10	2110010				
5th OVT	12	10	60.00 to 99.999 MHz				
	13	10	100.00 to 124.999 MHz		£5.20		
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YAESU FT901DM FT 101Z FT 101ZD	£488.75	Morse keys         £3.11           Standard         £12.01           Nye King         £12.01           Nye King         £13.51	D 502CXX £145.1	2
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Whichever frequency you tune your receiver to, for PEAK PERFORMANCE on all frequencies you need good matching between your Receiver and Antenna to hear the best from it. If you plan to listen on the high frequency bands up to 30MHz then you know you can't have an antenna for every frequency! Or can you? — Well, not quite! BUT we can offer you MUCH IMPROVED PERFORMANCE from your receiver by using an antenna tuning unit, that will electrically change the length of your antenna to match the frequency you select — In other words — A MATCH AT ALL FREQUENCIES.

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