

## 

 and Bargains in Ex-Service Radio and Electronic EquipmentFor those 144 mcs . experiments.
Brand New, Rack Mtg. VHF R/T Receiver Units R1481. Frequency 65 86 mcs. R1132. Frequency 100 124 mcs .
Each a IO-valve (plus stabilizer) superhet with 4/VR53's (EF39), 2 VR65's (SP61), VR54 (EF34), VR57 (EK 32), VR66 (P61), VS70 (7475), plus precision S.M. tuning dial assy. " $S$ '" meter, screened R.F. unit, 4 tuned circuits, 3 I.F. trans. ( 12 mes .). B.F.O., etc., etc.


Present range covered by air spaced inductances and variable ganged microdensers, could be changed to suit personal requirements. Rack-mtg. enclosed chassis, $19 \times 10 \frac{1}{2} \times 11$ ins., finish (RI48I) dark grey, (R1132) light grey. Circuit supplied, all units tested and guaranteed working before despatch. $\quad \begin{aligned} & \text { Clydesdale's } \\ & \text { price only }\end{aligned} \mathbf{4 / 1 9 / 6 \text { (either) Carriage }}$

$$
\text { price only } 24 / 1 \% / 0 \text { (either) paid }
$$

Power requirements are H.T. 210 v 55 ma . smoothed D.C. L.T. $6 \cdot 3 \mathrm{v} 3.5 \mathrm{~A}$, provision to just plug in.

## Ex-R.A.F.

Gryo Angling Power Unit Directional Control gear drive unit, ideal for 2 metre or light-weight beams. Comprising 24v D.C. motor with worm gear drive allowing for 360 deg. rotation 7 times per minute. All ball race type bearings. Can be wired for either clockwise or anti-clockwise rotation. Housed in die-cast box $5^{\prime \prime} \times 5^{\prime \prime} \times 2 \frac{1}{2}$ ".
Clydesdale's
Price only $\mathbb{7 / 6}$ each

## Circuits

Circuits available. British: 38AFV, 1/6; Type 76 Rx., $1 / 6$ : Type 78 Rx., 1/6; R1355, 1/3: RF24, 1/3; RF25, 1/3; RF26, I/3; RF27 1/3; C.R. Ind. $6 \mathrm{~K}, 1 / 3 ; \mathrm{C} . \mathrm{R}$. Ind. 62 , 1/3; C.R. Ind. $62 A$, i/3; RII47, 1/3; RII32/RI48I, 1/3; RI224, 1/3; RII24A/RII25A and P.U, 1/9; RIIIG/A, $2 / 3$; RII55, 1/3; Tli54, 2/3; All34, 1/3; Al368, 1/3; MCRI, 2/9; Type $53 \mathrm{Tx}, 1 / 6$. American: R28/ ARC5, $1 / 9$; $B C-1236,1 / 6$; IFF (ABK), 1/9; BC-348-L, $1 / 3$; SCR-269-G (Compass), 2/6; SCR-274-N (Command), 4/6; BC-453, $1 / 3 ; B C-454,1 / 3 ; B C=455,1 / 3$; BC-946, $1 / 3$; $\quad$ BC-456, $\quad 1 / 3$; BC-696, BC-457, BC-458, BC-459, $1 / 3$. All post paid. Others in preparation.

## Brand New <br> Mains Transformers

Ideal for R1355 Receiver.
E542. Pri. 0-250v tapped 200, 220, 240. Sec. $350-0-350 \mathrm{v} 100 \mathrm{ma}$. Capable of delivering up to 150 ma . with slight temperature rise. $6 \cdot 3 \mathrm{~V}$ $6 A$, $5 v 2 \cdot 5 A$. Size $4 \frac{1^{\prime \prime}}{2} \times 4 \frac{1^{\prime \prime}}{}{ }^{\prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}$, weight $7 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{lb}$.
Clydesdale's price only
$30 /$ - ${ }^{\text {paid }}$
E.531. EHT Transformer, ideal for VCR-97. Pri. 0-250v, tapped 200, 240 v . Sec. $2,000 \mathrm{v} 5$ ma., 4 v I.IA, 2-0-2v IA. Upright mtg., dim, $3 \frac{1}{\prime \prime}^{\prime \prime} \times 3 \frac{1^{\prime \prime}}{2} \times 3^{\prime \prime}$. Clydesdale's price only

$\begin{aligned} & \text { Clydesdale's } \\ & \text { Price Only }\end{aligned} 47 / 6$ each $\begin{array}{r}\text { Carriage } \\ \text { Paid }\end{array}$

Transmitter Tuning Units for VFO conversion.
TU5B. 1,500-3,000 kcs, black crackle case $17 \frac{1}{2}^{\prime \prime} \times 7 \frac{1}{2}^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime \prime}$. Unused but scratched and dented.
Clydesdale's
price only
19/6
each

Bendix MI-4A Amplifier
Two valve, two stage, audio amplifier with built-in 24 -v. vibrapack, I2SJ7, 25L6, fully smoothed, complete with transformers, etc., in metal case $13^{\prime \prime} \times 8 \frac{3^{\prime \prime}}{4} \times 3 \frac{1}{4}^{\prime \prime}$.
Clydesdale's 35 price only 35 - each paid

## New, ex-R.A.F.

Battery Amplifier Al368 A 2-valve, 2 -stage amplifier, for inter-com, and Xmtr mod, preamp. Complete (less Batteries) in black metal case $7^{\prime \prime} \times 4 \frac{33^{\prime \prime}}{} \times 4 \frac{1}{4}{ }^{\prime \prime}$. Improved version of All34: H.T. 120 v , G.B. 6 v , L.T. 2 v .
Clydesdale's price only

## Brand New

R.C.A. Vibrapack
E.952. Input 6v. Variable output, 200-240v 40-50 ma. Controlled by 4-position output switch, complete with 6p UX synchronous vibrator, $O Z 4$ rectifier, in metal case, $4 \frac{1_{2}^{\prime \prime}}{2} \times 4^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime}$. each $29 / 6$
Clydesdale's Price only
Brand New-in maker's cartons Ex-U.S.A.A.F. Mallory Synchronous Vibrapack E.953. Input 12v, output 250v 70 ma . (Unsmoothed). Complete with 6 -pin synch. vibrator, etc., in metal case. Dim, $5 \frac{1^{\prime \prime}}{2} \times 2 \frac{3^{\prime \prime}}{} \times 5^{\prime \prime}$.
Clydesdale's Price only 19/6 each

## ALL GOODS CARRIAGE OR POST AND PACKING PAID

## Ex-U.S. Navy

## R28/ARC5 Mobile UHF

 ReceiverFor $144 \mathrm{mc} / \mathrm{s}$ operation. Frequency $100-150 \mathrm{mc} / \mathrm{s}$. A $10-$ valve superhet complete with 4/717A's, 2/12SH7's, 2/12SL7's, I2SK7, 12A6, 24v motor tuning, etc. (less dynamotor and xtals). In metal case $133^{\prime \prime} \times$ $7^{\prime \prime} \times 4 \frac{1}{2}{ }^{\prime \prime}$, for 24 y operation.

All goods advertised or in our list can be ordered from any of our branches, in England, Scotland and Northern Ireland, or direct from-

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£19: 10s.
Size: 8 Bin $^{\prime \prime} \times 7^{\prime \prime} \times 4 \frac{1}{2}$
Weight $7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{lbs}$.
Sole Proprietors ond Manufacturers :
This recently developed High Resistance AvoMeter has a sensitivity of 20,000 ohms per volt on the D.C. voltage ranges and 1,000 ohms per volt on the A.C. ranges.
It is a compact and portable multirange instrument, having many advantages which will commend it for use in laboratory or workshop. A 5 -inch clearly marked scale with an antiparallax mirror is used for the following ranges of readings:
D.C. CURRENT: $\quad 50 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ to $1,000 \mathrm{~mA}$. D.C. VOLTAGE : 2.5 volts to 2,500 volts. A.C. VOLTAGE: 10 volts to 2,500 volts. RESISTANCE: 0.1 ohm to 5 megohms. (with internal battery)
The instrument can be supplied, if required, fitted with magnetic screening for protection against stray magnetic fields. It will stand up to heavy overload and is protected by an automatic cut-out.

In addition to its multi-range facilities it can be used as a Galvanometer, for which purpose the zero can be offset to the extent of $30 \%$ of full-scale deflection by a simple knob adjustment.

# 3 GOLDHAWK ROAD, <br> Lyons Radio sheperos bush, Lonoin, w. 12 <br> Telephone : Shepherds Bush 1729 

## 36-ft. Steel Aerial Masts

Known in the R.A.F. as aerial mast type 50, these are made up as complete kits of 9 tubular sections each $\mathbf{2}^{\prime \prime}$ dia. with base plate, full set of pickets, picket marker, insulators, head section with pulley, $60-\mathrm{ft}$. lanyard and all fittings. Nothing else required for this really super mast. Easily erected. Brand new in canvas bag with leather handles. Price 63/12/6 (carriage 10/-).

## Receiver Type RII32A

II-Valve superhet., frequency range 100 to $125 \mathrm{mc} / \mathrm{s}$. Brand new in maker's transit case, fuller particulars in April issue of Short Wave Magazine. Price $\mathbf{6 4 / 1 9 / 6}$ (carriage 10/-).

## Thermal Delay Switch

Standard "Varley" pattern, for 6 or 4 v operation. Please state clearly voltage required. Price 3/9 post free.

## Vaives

Brand new and tested; Acorns, type 954, 6/6 each ; $6 K 8,8 / 6$ each ; $5 U 4 \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{VU} 133,7 / 6$ each ; 0Z4, 6/- each ; 6H6, metal, 3/- each. Postage free.

## Receivers Type R28/ARC5

$100-156 \mathrm{mc} / \mathrm{s} 10$-valve superhet, ideal for twometre converter. Fitted with 4 valves, type 717A, $3-12 \mathrm{SH} 7,2-12 \mathrm{SL7}$, and 1-12A6. As new and unused. Price 55/- (carriage 2/6).

## Rotary Switches

2 Wafer each II-way single-pole, 3/6 each. 2 Wafer each 3 -way 3 -pole, $2 / 9$ each. Single wafer 4 -way 2 -pole, 2 ;- each. All post free.

## New Radio Publications

"Radio Experìmental Circuits," No. 72 ; "Radio Test Equipment," No. 73 ; "Radio Anti-Interference," No. 76 ; "Radio and Television Laboratory Manual," No. 78 ; "A.C./D.C. Receiver Construction," No. 82, all $2 / 8$ post free. "Radio Modernisation Manual," No. 79, 3/8 post free. For convenience when ordering, Publication No. need only be quoted.

## Wheatstone Transmitters

Brand new unused weight driven Wheatstone Transmitters, standard Post Office type. Price 69/15/- (carriage 5/-).

## G6YA

WESTERN GATEWAY HEADQUARTERS
FOR RADIO AND TELEVISION EQUIPMENT

II96 TRANSMITTER RECEIVER. Operates phone and M.C.W. from $4 \cdot 3-6 \cdot 7 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$. Easily modified for other frequencies. 45/- each. Transit case, 2/6. Type 12, push-button controller with trans. rec. switch, 5/- ea. Crystals 6/80, 6720 kc . 4/6 each. Carriage, add 5/-goods, $7 / 6$ passenger train in England and Wales.
RADIO INTERFERENCE MAINS SUPPRESSORS. Neat aluminium csse, two wires in and out. 7/6 each, postage 9d.
EIMAC \& JENNINGS. High voltage vacuum condensers. 50 pf. and 100 pf. $7 / 6$ each.
BC6IO EXCITER TUNING UNITS. Brand New, TU 61, $1 \cdot 5-2.0 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}, 8 / 6$ ea. TU 62, $1 \cdot 0-1 \cdot 5 \mathrm{Mcs}$, $6 / 6$ ea., plus $1 / 3$ postage.
TANK COILS. BC 610 Top Band, 5 -pin on ceramie strip, swinging link, made by Barker \& Williamson, $7 / 6$ ea., 1/-postage.
CHANGE OVER RELAYS. 6-pole 2-way, as used in the 1154 transmitter, operates on $6 / 9 \mathrm{v}$, will switch complete transmitter and receiver station, including aerials. $\quad 7 / 6 \mathrm{ea}$.
2-pole 2 -way c/o relay. Made by Leach, U.S.A., large positive contacts, $24 v$ D.C. coil. Size $2 \frac{3}{4}^{\prime \prime} \times 1 \frac{3}{4}^{\prime \prime} \times 1 \frac{1}{2}^{\prime \prime}$. 10/- each, including post.

## VIBRATOR UNITS

12 v input. Output, $120 / 150 \mathrm{v} .50 / 30 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{a}$, including G.B. and L.T. For battery valves. U.S. made by Jefferson-Travers to A.M. spec. 19/6 each, plus postage.
TYPE 13 HAND M/c MICROPHONE. Used with suitable transformer gives good speech output. 5/- ea.

JOHNSON TRANSMITTING CONDENSERS.
500 mmfd , good spacing. Ceramic insulation. 5/- each. Split Stator condensers as used in the II 54 Tx ., 150 mfd . plus $150 \mathrm{mfd} ., 5 /-$ each. 9d. postage on both of above. SPLIT STATOR CONDENSERS. $15 \mathrm{pf}+15 \mathrm{pf}$, $40 \mathrm{pf}+40 \mathrm{pf}$. As used in 1131 Tx . Will handle full amateur P.A. rating on 10 metres. $100 \mathrm{pf}+100 \mathrm{pf}$, ideal for grid circuit. All with ceramic base and insulation. New at $7 / 6$ each.
PI-WOUND TRANSMITTING R.F. CHOKES. 250 mA I/9 each. Pi-wound choke $1.25 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{h} .50 \mathrm{~mA}$, I/6 each. U.H.F. choke, I/3 each.
TWIN FUSE HOLDER. Complete with 2a fuses, 2/6 еаси.
YAXLEY SWITCH. One-pole, six-way, two-bank, 2/6 ea.
TELEVISION LEAD-IN CABLE. 80 Ohms twin co-ax cable. Any length cut. New. 9d. per yard, postage 1/- per 10 yds.
5-PIN PLUG AND SOCKETS. Centre locating key, excellent insulation, with plated connecting pins. 2/- pair, 20/- per dozen pair.
5-WAY RUBBER INSULATED CABLE. Cotton covered for use with the above connectors. 9d. per yard.
IO-PIN PLUG AND SOCKETS. With centre locating key and 6 ft . of connecting cable. Plug fitted both ends. Complete with sockets. Brand new. 5/- per set.
We guarantee satisfaction with all our equipment. Write to us for all your requirements.

CABOT RADIO CO., LTD.
28 Bedminster Parade, Bristol, 3 Phone : 64314 Open Saturdays : 9-5.30 p.m

# demonstrate this outstanding SEMI-AUTOMATIC MORSE KEY 

This is a first-class production, totally enclosed in a streamlined diecast housing finished in fine ripple black with chrome relief. This key has a really beautiful movement (try it at your Dealers) and is fully adjustable to enable the operator to make full use of the wide range of speeds provided. The handle has been designed to give equal facility to right- or lefthanded operators. A short-circuiting switch is fitted to the base which is a heavy diecasting, provided with rubber feet and holes for screwing down.

No. 689, £3/17/6


No. 669," " S"Meter, 5 Gns.
No. 690 , Crystal Calibrator,
No. 678, Modulation Indicator, $68 / 15 /$ -
Order from your Eddystone Dealer
STRATTON \& Co., Ltd., EDDYSTONE WORKS, WEST HEATH, BIRMINGHAM, 3 I


ELECTRONIC ENGINEERS
76


Instructions and
template included
template included
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Inc. packing and postage within Great Britain

## INEXPENSIYE TELEYISION

R1355 in good condition, complete with RF25. Needs only minor modifications to give the perfect vision receiver. $42 / 6$ plus 5/- carriage.
TYPE 6 INDICATOR containing VCR97, Por/Meters, and a host of useful components including valves, etc. $\quad € 3 / 19 / 6$ Plus $10 /-$ carriage.
EHT TRANSFORMER giving 2,500 volts; two 4 v tappings. Post free.

47/6 CONDENSERS. 8 Mfds., 450 volt working. Post free, $1 / 9$ each EHT RECTIFIER H.V.U.I. Post free, $8 /$-.
"INEXPENSIVETELE. VISION" BOOKLET at $1 / 8$. Post free.
Shows how to make your Television from Ex-Govt. Units listed above.

## PUBLICATIONS

AMATEUR TRANSMITTER CONSTRUCTION MANUAL

Post free $2 / 8$ ULTRA SHORT WAVE HANDBOOK $_{\text {Post free }}$ 2/8 RADIO VALYE EQUIVALENT MANUAL ${ }_{\text {Post free }} 28$ FREQUENCY MODULATION MANUAL Post free $2 / 8$ INTERNATIONAL WORLD RADIO STATION LIST I $/ \mathbf{8}$ SOUND EQUIPMENT MANUAL

MAINS TRANS. Stand-up type. Primary 200-250 volts. Secondary $350-0-350100 \mathrm{~mA}, 5$ volts, 4 amps. 6.3 volts, 3 amps.

Post paid

## COULPHONE RADIO PRODUCTS



PRICE $16 / 6$ (post paid)
Why buy surplus transformers when you can have a brand new, fully guaranteed job at the right price? Standard size. Drop-through type with top shroud. Interleaved and impregnated windings. Screened primaries, tapped $200,230,250 \mathrm{v}$. (a) $250-0-250 \mathrm{v} 60 \mathrm{~mA}, 6 \cdot 3 \mathrm{v} 3 \mathrm{~A}, 5 \mathrm{v} 2 \mathrm{~A}, \ldots 16 / 6$
(b) $250-0-250 \mathrm{v} 60 \mathrm{~mA}, 4 \mathrm{v} 4 \mathrm{~A}, 4 \mathrm{v} 2 \mathrm{~A} \quad \ldots \quad 16 / 6$ following types have universal L.T. windings enabling 4,5 or 6.3 v valves to be used:
(c) $250-0-250 \mathrm{v} 80 \mathrm{~mA}, 0-4-6 \cdot 3 \mathrm{v} 4 \mathrm{~A}, 0-4-5 \mathrm{v} 2 \mathrm{~A} \quad 19 / \mathrm{A}$
(d) $300-0-300 \mathrm{v} 80 \mathrm{~mA}$, L.T.'s as (c)... $. . .19 / \mathrm{l}$
(e) $350-0-350 \mathrm{v} 80 \mathrm{~mA}$, L.T.'s as (c)... $. . . \quad 19 / \mathrm{c}$
(f) $250-0-250 \mathrm{v} 100 \mathrm{~mA}$, L.T.'s as (c) $\quad . . . \quad 22 /-$
(g) $300-0-300 \mathrm{v} 100 \mathrm{~mA}$, L.T.'s as (c) ... 22/-
(h) $350-0-350 \mathrm{v} 100 \mathrm{~mA}$, L.T.'s as (c) $\ldots$... $22 \%$

## SELECTED

 EX-GOVT. RADIO SURPLUS$5 \frac{1}{2}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ P.M. Speakers with transformer, 13/6. Bendix Compass Rx. MN26C. 12 valves $44 / 15 /$.. Tx. Condansers. 3 mid 6,000v wkg. 19/6. Receiver Type S.L.C. 19 valves, a gift at $£ 3 / 15 /$-. Packard Bell Preamplifiers less valves $4 / 6$. Rothermel Torpedo Crystal Mikes. Make a D104 sound like a carbon. Makers' current list price $\mathrm{f} 18 / 18 / \mathrm{C}$. Note well-and there is no mistake-my price is $£ 3 / 18 / 6$.
Ex-Air Minivary H.T. Eliminators. Voltage stabilised, 120 v 30 mA in gray onamelled cases. E1/17/6.
TIl54 Tuning Panels, with one 2-gang and two single-gang tuning condensers with reduction drives and three coloured knobs. 4/6.
Send 5 d . in stamps for 64 page illustrated catalogue All goods post free. Terms: C.W.O. or C.O.D.

## COULPHONE RADIO

"The Return of Post Mail Order Service." 58 DERBY STREET, ORMSKIRK, LANCS.

Phone 987.

## II. WHITAKER Giss. <br> IO YORKSHIRE STREET, BURNLEY <br> Phone 4924

All Thermador material as advertised last month is still available. All R.C.A. material with the exception of $425 / 0 / 425$ still available. LATEST addition to R.C.A. range :
DRIVER TRANSFORMER P.P. 6L6 anodes to P.P. TZ40 or 811 grids. 1.74 to I . Completely screened. Split Secondary at $15 /$-.
XTALS. 7,000 to 7,300 , FT4 holders, UR choice of freq., 12/6. 3,500 to 3,800, B.C.610 fitting. UR choice of freq., 15/-. For I44. 6,000/6,083, 8,000/8,200, 9,000/9,250. FT. 4 Holders, at 15/-. R.C.A. 100 KC bar. Sub-standard, $30 /$.
VARIABLE CONDENSERS. TX. Hammerlund I,500v wkg. 30PF, 60PF, IO0PF, I20PF, I40PF, ceramic ins., at $5 /-$ each. $50+50$ at $7 / 6$ each.
VALVES. TX. 866, 25/- ; 836, RG240A, 20/- ; FGI7, 20/-; 5U4, 10/- ; 5R4GY, 7/6; 250TH, $£ 3$; l00TH, $35 /-$; $304 \mathrm{TL}, \ldots 3$; 805, 45/-; 388A, 25/-; 811, 45/-; 808, 37/6; 21I, 20/-; 813, 60/-; CV57, 30/-; HK257B, 60/-; 807, 6L6, 12/6; 93IA, Elec. Mult., 30/-; 2C26, 10/-.
VALVES. RX. 6C5, 6B8, 6SJ7, 6K7, 6G6, 6SK7, 6SH7, 6AC7, 1852, 6SC7, 6SN7, 6AG7, 6H6, 6SL7, 6K6, IA5, 37, I2SK7, I2A6, I619, I2SR7, I2SL7, 12SG7, 12K8, I2SJ7, I2SA7, I2J5, I2C8, 900I, 9004, 955, 3S4, IT4, IL4, IS5, IA3, all at $7 / 6$ each. 6F6, 6V6, 6L7, 1613, 6K8, at 8/.. 884, 7/-. 717A, 12/6. 2051, 7/6. 5W4, 5V4, 5Z4, at 7/6. 2C22, 3/. VRI05, 7/6. VRI50, 8/-.
I.F. TRANSFORMER. $5 \cdot 2 \mathrm{Meg}$. Set of 4 incl. Discriminator. Hallicrafter at 20/- set. BIAS TRANSFORMER. 230 v Primary. $175 / 0 / 175+40 / 0 / 40$ at $7 / 6$.
SYLVANIA. IN2I Xtl. Diodes at 5/-.
METERS m/c. Ferr. $0 / 250$ microamps, $2 \frac{1}{2}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ round. Proj. 10/6. Weston $3^{\prime \prime}$ round flush 0/I Mills, at 14/-. 0/200, 0/300, $0 / 500$ Mills, 10/6. Ferr, $0 / 150$ Mills, $2^{\prime \prime}$ square flush, 7/6. Turner 0/12v D.C., $2^{\prime \prime}$ square flush, 5/6. Westinghouse 0/I5v A.C., $3^{\prime \prime}$ round flush, 25/-. Westinghouse 0/48 Mills, $3^{\prime \prime}$ round flush, Cal. 0/1,200v, 10/-. Taylor, 0/500 Mills, $3 \frac{1}{2}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ round flush, $15 /-$.
POWER UNITS. RA34H. $110 / 230 \mathrm{v}$ input, $\mathrm{I}, 000 \mathrm{v}$ D.C. at 400 mills, $12 \mathrm{v} 14 \frac{1}{2}$ amp., fl2/-/-.
TYPE 45. Input 230v 50 cy . Output, $\mathrm{I}, 200 \mathrm{v}$ at 200 mills. Metal rectification, $\mathrm{E} 10 / \mathrm{/} /-$ AUTO TRANSFORMERS. 230/l15 $2 \frac{1}{2}$ KvA., $65 / \mathrm{m} /-$. ; ditto Kenyon, I KvA, Ł3/-/.

CONDENSERS. T.C.C. $4 \mathrm{mf} .2,000 \mathrm{v}$ wkg., size $4^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime} \times 3^{\prime \prime}$, at $5 /$.
And now full range of G3SJ CW/FONE TX's 50W to 1 kW .
FULL DETAILS AND SPECIFICATIONS ON REQUEST

# WIRE AND TAPE RECORDERS 

## PARTS AND COMPLETE INSTRUMENTS. S.A.E. DETAILS

HALLICRAFTERS, S27. Perfect order. 18 gns.
R.C.A. AR88LF. Less valves and cabinet, EI5.
BENDIX T.X. 150 watts with modulator, less valves, $50 /$-.
BENDIX AERIAL UNITS. Contains meter and relay, $25 /$..
BC22IAJ. With internal mod. New. E22/I0/-.
PANORAMIC ADAPTORS from E22/10/.
DUMONT OSCILLOSCOPE. Model 224. $\in 25$.

TYPE 25 and 24 R.F. UNITS. Used. $15 /$ - and $12 / 6$ respectively.
BC.639A.RX. $100 / 150 \mathrm{mcs}$, complete with xtal, frequency meter, BC.638A, also AC power unit. A super job. The outfit only $£ 19$.

TELEVISION from Government surplus gear, Data Book No. 2. I/6, plus postage.
SMOOTHING CONDENSERS.
G.E. Pyronol, $4 \mathrm{mfd} 2,000 \mathrm{v}, 2 \mathrm{mfd} 3,000 \mathrm{v}$, $5 /$-. •Imfd $500 \mathrm{v}, 5 /-$ doz. $350 \mathrm{v}, 4 / \mathrm{m}$ doz. HEAVY DUTY AMERICAN T.P.D.T. SWITCH. Contains 9 super stand-off insulators. $5 /$-, post paid.
CATHODE RAY TUBES. 5API. Ideal for T.V. Brand new, boxed, 25/-. SELSYN ROTATORS. Large, 45 lbs ./ inch. From $£ 4 / 10 /$.
TEN JACK SOCKETS ON BRASS STRIP. A real useful bargain. 3/6.
VALVES. 807, $10 /-$; 813, 65/- ; 2A3, $7 / 6$; 16/6, 8/6; 5X4, 8/6.
II54TX. Complete with power units for A.C. and mike. $£ 17 / 10 /-$.

> R. H. ELECTRONIC SERVICE 93 BUTTON LANE, SHEFFIELD, I

# THE RADIO \& ELECTRICAL MART (G3BSW) of 253-B PORTOBELLO ROAD, LONDON, W.II 

Phone : Park 6026

Take pleasure in offering the following :-
R.A.F. Type 22 Transmitter-Receivers. 2-8 mas. Crystal controlled. The superb 13 -valve set complete with $12-\mathrm{v}$ vibrator power pack, mike and $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{c}$ headphone set, comes to you tested and ready for use in green canvas holdall carrying case as new for bargain price of $£ 15$. Add $10 /$ for wood crate (returnable)
U.S. Signal Corps 15-watt Amplifiers. Complete in handsome green finished duralumin cases. Complete except for power pack. Contains tapped input and output transformers, etc. Two 1619 tubes (better than 6L6's). Price $50 / \mathrm{F}$. T17 Carbon Microphone, as used with these sets, $10 /-$ each extra.
FL8 AUDIO FILTER, as described in March issue, $10 / 6$ each. Plus $1 /$ - postage.
Type BC347 U.S. Signals Mike Amplifiers. Small and compact. Case measures $5 \frac{1^{\prime \prime}}{2} \times 2 \frac{1^{\prime \prime}}{2} \times 4^{\prime \prime}$. Price $10 /$-.
Test Set Type 46. We still have a few of these excellent battery-operated frequency meters covering 2 to 23.5 mcs. Made by Marconi Instruments. Can be adapted to all wave by inclusion of LW and MW Coils. Circuit supplied. $40 /$ each. Aluminium Rod Aerials for use with same, 3/6 extra.
Mains Transformers. Input 160/180/200/220/ 240 v . Output $585 \mathrm{v} 150 \mathrm{~mA}, 10 \mathrm{v} 4 \mathrm{amps} ., 2-0-2 \mathrm{v}$ 3.5 amps. $6.3 \mathrm{vCT}, 3.5 \mathrm{amps}$. Price $17 / 6$, plus $2 / 6$ carriage.

Mains Transformers. Input $110 / 210 / 230 / 250 v$. Output $2 \times 4 \mathrm{v}$ at 4 amps., 9 v at 4 amps., 85 v at 1 amp. $285 \mathrm{v} 120 \mathrm{~mA}, 44 \mathrm{v}$ at $200 \mathrm{~mA}, 10 \mathrm{v}$ at 3 amps. Price $17 / 6$, plus $2 / 6$ carriage.
Mains Transformers. Input 200/230v. Output $350-0-350 \mathrm{v}$ ar 250 mils .6 .3 v 12 amps ., 5 v 10 amps . Price 35/-, plus $2 / 6$ carriage.
I mA Selenium Rectifiers. Measure $\frac{1_{2}^{\prime \prime}}{\mathbf{n}^{\prime}} \times \frac{1}{4}^{\prime \prime} \times \frac{1^{\prime \prime}}{4}$. Price 4/- each, post paid.
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Remember, money-back guarantee. Technical advice given. Please add postage when writing.

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COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVERS BC348. Ten valves. Crystal filter. BFO.200-400 kcs. I'5-18 mcs. $200-400 \mathrm{kcs} .2$ R.F. stages. Autonoise compensation. Constant sensitivity. In excellent condition, complete with plug and book. f18/10/-.
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RECEIVERS R4/ARR2. Freq, approx. 148 mcs. Button valves. 3 6AK5, 79001 , I 12A6 Similar in size BC453. 65/-. Control cables, 7/6. Above sets ideal for mobile operation.
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BENDIX COMPASS RECEIVERS MN26. Vaives: $16 \mathrm{~L} 7,26 \mathrm{~N} 7,16 \mathrm{BB}, 26 \mathrm{~J}, 56 \mathrm{K7}, \mathrm{I} 6 \mathrm{~F} 6$ $150-695 \mathrm{kcs} ., 3 \cdot 4-7$ mcs. 2 RF stages. Convert to high performance communication receiver. Complete with circuits, $90 /$.

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AVIATION INSTRUMENTS and Gauges. Large variety. Send stamp for illustrated list.
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BRAND NEW PETROL ELECTRIC PLANTS. ONAN 600 watt. I2-I5v D.C. Single cyl. fourstroke motor. Unit construction. Self-starting. Voltage control. Complete with tools and extensive spares, in maker's cases, $\mathbf{£ 2 8}$.
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# RADIO CLEARANCE LTD. 27 TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, W.I <br> MUS 9188 

## U.H.F. RECEIVERS R.I4BI

To clear space in our warehouse prior to rebuilding, we are offering the remainder of our stock of these well-known receivers at clearance price. Freq. range, $65-86 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}, 6^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{S} . \mathrm{M}$. Dial, 106.3 v Valves, 2 VR 65 s , 4 VR53, $/$ VR66, 1 VR54, I VR57, I VR67. I.F. Freq. $12 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$. B.F.O. These receivers are $19^{\prime \prime}$ rack mounting, brand new in transit cases, with circuit diagram. 44/4/-, carriage paid.

RECEIVERS R.U. 19
6-valve straight receiver with 3 R.F. stages, using plug-in coil packs, H.R.O. type. Valves: 378's, 2 77's, 1 1642. Black crackle case, $15^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime \prime}$. Provision for remote or local control. Dial cal. $0-100$. Supplied new, complete with valves and 5 coil packs covering : $\mathrm{O}, 187-305$; P, $281-455$; Q, 524-844; E, $1285-$ 2155 ; G, 2960-4620; H, 3865-6265; M, 5075-7780. £3/10/-, carriage paid.

## PERSONAL RECEIVERS B.C.728C

7-valve receiver with 1.4 v valves, R.F. VTI73, mixer VTI7I, osc. VTIT3, I.F. VTI73, det, and audio VT172, output VT174, bias rect. VTI74; covers $2-6 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$, with 4 push buttons adjustable 2-2.6, 2.6-3.5, $3 \cdot 5-4 \cdot 5,4 \cdot 5-6 \cdot 0 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$ respectively. Operates from 2 v acc by 2 v vib., with 12 v vib, for charging 2 v acc. Carried slung on shoulder. Supplied brand new with valves, telescopic aerial, $2 v$ acc., 2 vib., mounting accessories and instruction book. Built-in loudspeaker. $£ 8 / \mathbf{1 9 / 6}$.

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V.F.O. byWilcox Gay. Type M.I. 19467A. Uses 807 electron-coupled osc., very stable, well screened. Employs 2 circuits: (a) Using cath. grid, screen, tuning 1-5 Mc/s in 6 bands. (b) Plate circuit as multiplier ; tuning 2-10 Mc/s in 3 bands. Incorporates grid choke, grid leak, grid current meter ( 0 10 mA ) for intermediate amplifier. Supplied brand new in original cartons, with installation accessories and instruction book. 65, carriage 5/-.

## CRYSTAL MULTIPLIERS

Wilcox Gay, Type M.I. 19468. This is a xtal osc. using 807. Freq. range $2-7 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$. Also incorporates $0-10 \mathrm{~mA}$ grid current meter, etc. Supplied brand new in original cartons, with accessories, book, etc. 40/-, carriage paid.

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Primary, $0-110-200 / 250 \mathrm{v} 50 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s}$. Secondaries, $230-0-230 \mathrm{v}, 100 \mathrm{~mA}, 5 \mathrm{v} 2 \mathrm{AA}, 6.3 \mathrm{v} 2 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{C} . \mathrm{T}$. $\quad 15 / 6$.
Primary 200/250v $50 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s}$. Secondaries, $270-0-275 \mathrm{v}, 120 \mathrm{~mA}, 4 \mathrm{v} 2 \mathrm{~A}, 4 \mathrm{v} 3 \mathrm{~A}, 13 / 6$.
Primary, 200/250v $50 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s}$. Secondaries, $460 \mathrm{v} 200 \mathrm{~mA}, 210 \mathrm{v} 15 \mathrm{~mA}, 6 \cdot 3 \mathrm{v} 5 \mathrm{~A}$. $15 / 6$.
Primary, 200/250v $50 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s}$. Secondary, 110 v . Rating, 60 w . Enclosed. $18 / 6$.
SMOOTHING CHOKES

$8 \mathrm{mF} 170 \mathrm{v}, 1 / 3 ; 8 \mathrm{mF} 350 \mathrm{v}, 2 /-; 8 \mathrm{mF} 450 \mathrm{v}, 2 / 3 ; 16 \mathrm{mFF} 350 \mathrm{v}, 2 / 6 ; 16 \mathrm{mF} 500 \mathrm{v}, 3 /-; 8+8450 \mathrm{v}, 4 /-\mathrm{c}$ $16+16500 \mathrm{v}, 4 / 6 ; 8+32450 \mathrm{v}, 4 / 6 ; 16+32450 \mathrm{v} ; 4 / 6 ; 16+24+8 \mathrm{mF} 450 \mathrm{v}, 5 /-; 100 \mathrm{mF} 3 \mathrm{v}, 3 \mathrm{~d} . ; 100 \mathrm{mF}$ $6 \mathrm{v}, 6 \mathrm{~d}$; : $25 \mathrm{mF} 25 \mathrm{v}, \mathrm{I} / \mathbf{3} ; 25 \mathrm{mF} 50 \mathrm{v}, \mathrm{I} / \mathbf{3} ; 50 \mathrm{mF} 50 \mathrm{v}, \mathrm{I} / 6$. Special lines 16 mF 350 v card, $\mathbf{2} /-; 24 \mathrm{mF} 350 \mathrm{v}$ can, $2 /-; 8+24 \mathrm{mF} 350 \mathrm{v}$ can, $2 / 6 ; 16+8350 \mathrm{v}$ can, $3 /-; 16+24350 \mathrm{v}$ card, $3 /-; 60+100 \mathrm{mF} 350 \mathrm{v}$ can, $3 /-$.

LOUDSPEAKERS, P.M.
$5^{\prime \prime}$, less trans., $10 / 11,5^{\prime \prime}$, with trans., $12 / 11$; $6 \frac{1}{2}^{\prime \prime}$, less trans., $13 / 1 I^{\prime \prime}$; $10^{\prime \prime}$, with trans., 21/-. All brand new boxed, with ali. speech coils. Post extra.

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Metal cased, $2^{\prime \prime}$ circular, $0-500 \mathrm{micro} / \mathrm{amp}$., $7 / 6 ; 0-15 / 600 \mathrm{v}$ (requires ext. res.), 6/6. $0-20$ or $0-40 \mathrm{amp}$. (with shunts), $5 /-$. Bakelite cased, $2^{\prime \prime}$ square, $0-500 \mathrm{micro} / \mathrm{mp} ., 9 / 6 ; 0-1 \mathrm{~mA}, 7 / 6 ; 0-5 \mathrm{~mA}, 6 /-; 0-50 \mathrm{~mA}$, $7 /-; 0-150 \mathrm{~mA}, 6 /-; 0-300 \mathrm{v}$ D.C. (series res. supplied), $7 /=$. Bakelite cased, $2 \frac{1}{2}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ circular, $0-100$ micro $/ \mathrm{amp}$. F.S.D, scaled megohms $4-2-5 \mathrm{~m}$-inf., $18 / 6 ; 0-500 \mathrm{micro} / \mathrm{amp}, 16 / 6 ; 0-30 \mathrm{~mA}, 7 /-; 0-50 \mathrm{~mA}, 8 / 6 ; 0$. $100 \mathrm{~mA}, 9 / 6 ; 0-200 \mathrm{~mA}, 9 / 6 ; 0-1 \mathrm{~mA}$, desk type, $15 /-; 0.15 \mathrm{v}, 7 /-; 100-0-100 \mathrm{v}$, centre zero, ImA F.S.D, $7 /-$
3 Valves, l-1625, i-12l5, I VR150/30. Brand new, $13 / 6$.

## R.F. UNITS

Type 24, with valves, used, good condition ... ... 8/6 plus 1/6 post Type 25, with valves, used, good condition ... ... $10 / 6$ plus I/6 post

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With $22^{\prime \prime}$ square moving coil meters, flush mounting, $0-5 \mathrm{~mA}$ and $0-40 \mathrm{v}$, toggle $\mathrm{SW}, 5$ - and 7 -pin sockets. 8/6. Post 1/-.

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Ex-Admiralty units with 8 valves. I-5U4G, I-VR54, 2-6 15 , 3-P61, I-VR65, on chassis $10 \frac{1^{\prime \prime}}{} \times 11 \frac{1^{\prime \prime}}{2}$. Also 5 H 200 mA choke, large mains trans. ( $500 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s}$ ), pots res, conds., etc. in metal case with louvres, $10 \frac{1}{2}^{\prime \prime} \times 1 \frac{1}{2}^{\prime \prime}$ $\times 6 \frac{1}{2^{\prime \prime}} .21 /-$, carriage paid.

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Input 24v D.C. Output 230v A.C. $50 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s}$. Rating 75 watts. In metal case, $18^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime \prime} \times 11^{\prime \prime}$, with $2 \frac{1}{2}{ }^{\prime \prime} 0-250 \mathrm{v}$ meter on output. Auto trans., slydlock fuses, output control switch to raise or lower volts. $£ 3 / \mathrm{le} /-$, carriage paid.


Input, 12v. Output, 250 v 65 mA , with 12 v vibrator and OZ4 rectifier. Mounted on chassis $5 \frac{1^{\prime \prime}}{} \times 3 \frac{1}{2}^{\circ} \times 1 \frac{1}{2^{\prime \prime}}$, with 8 ft . screened cable, on output. Brand New, boxed, $17 / 6$.
Vibrator Packs, $6 v /$ Input 250 v 60 mA Output, with Sync, vib., and $10+10 \mathrm{mF}$ Elect. Size $8^{\prime \prime} \times 2 \frac{1}{2}^{\prime \prime} \times 4 \frac{1}{2}^{\prime \prime}$. On/Of Switch, $14 / 6$.
S.M. DIALS, as used on R.F.26, etc., less Curser, 3/II.

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American Made precision temperature compensated colls and condonsera. This can be turned finto a v.f.o. which la really stable. The A.R.R.L. gave details of the alterations and we will supply a copy of the details with every unit. Alternatively the TU6B can easlly become a transmitter and the Magazine has given details of at least three other units.
Price for this month only is $19 / 6$ plus $3 / 6$ carriage.


## STATION RIIS5

## A DUAL PURPOSE RECEIVER

This is the way we might well describe the R1155 Communication receiver, for with this you can relax and listen to the B.B.C. or you can search out the weakest station on your farourite band. Frequency range $75 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$ to $18 \mathrm{mc} / \mathrm{s}, 10$ valves. Black crackle case. Ex-R.A.F. Not new so we have graded them into three classes according to external condition. Class A at s12/10/being as new, clage $B$ at 810/10/6 slightly soiled, and class $C$ at 88/10/- being rathor well used. Even the class 0 ones, however, are in thoroughly good working order for alt classes have been checked, adjusted and serviced in our workshopa. You cant service. We shall the glad to dinpatch a receiver to you if you can't collect, bui pleane add $15 /-$ extra to cover carriage charges, and wooden transit care. If you wish you may raturn the case, when 7/6 will be ref unded.
To gave you having to make any fidding alteration to your R1155 we have developed a unit which is a combined maing power pack, loudspeaker 6V6 output stage and set switching unit. This is enclosed in a very flne cabinet and stands on top of the set as illustrated. It is otted with two leads, one plugs into the mains, the other plugs into the receiver. Your R115s in then mains operated, and will work right awsy without modifleation. The price of this unit is 87 carringe paid.
If you would like to buy your receiver or station on easy terms, then'gend only $25 \%$ of the price, and carriage, the balance can be spread over 12 months.

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| VR53 (EF39) | 5/= | 8D2 | $5 / 9$ | SP4 | 7/6 |
| VR54 (EB34), | $3 / 3$ | VR92 | 419 | Magic eye | 6/6 |
| PEN 25 | 7/6 | HL23DD | $6 / 6$ | -2v H.F. pento | 7/6 |
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We are giving these away at $\mathbb{E 8}$. 15.0 each.


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Complete set of replacement tubes for your RX, only $\mathbf{\text { E. K. Keep a set by you as METAL tubes are }}$ getting scarce. Replacement $455 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$. AR88 Xtals. Few only available, $15 /$-.

## FOR THE V.H.F. ENTHUSIASTS

## VALVES-

3E29/829, 30/-; 8012, 17/6; 832 and 832A، 25/-; 15E, 10/-; 6AK5, 12/6; 6AG7, 10/- ; 6J6, 15/4; 6C4, 11/-: 955, 954, 956, $9002,4 / 6$; 316A (Doorknob), $17 / 6$; 931A, 35/-; 717A, $10 /-$.

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ANOTHER "MUST HAYE" BARGAIN FOR PORTABLES AND FIELD DAYS Jefferson Travis 12 v input, 300 v 100 ma output, vibrator power units. Fully smoothed and in black crackle case complete with heavy screened input leads and ready to use, you cannot afford to miss having one of these about the shack

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## II32A RECEIVERS

V.H.F., $100 / 124 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$ receiver.

These, receivers are absolutely brand new in maker's original wood transit case, complete with II brand new valves, circuit diagrams and calibration chart.
Large tuning scale with super slow motion drive $0.5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{a}$, moving coil tuning meter.
R.F. and L.F. gain controls, jack sockets for line and phone. Valve line up : R.F. amplifier VR65; local oscillator VR66; three I.F. stages YR53's ; 2nd detector and AVC, VR54; L.F. amplifiers VR57 and 6J5 ; B.F.O., YR53 ; voltage stabiliser VS70. Totally enclosed in metal cabinet, grey enamelled with all controls clearly marked. Plated handles. Size: $18^{\prime \prime}$ wide, $10^{\prime \prime}$ high, $11^{\prime \prime}$ deep. Weight 54 lbs.
LASKY'S PRICE 99/6 Carriage 10/- extra
Soiled models of the 1132 A receiver.
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BRAND NEW AND UNUSED IN MAKER'S ORIGINAL CARTONS.

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Containing 13 brand new valves: 7 SP6I; 2 EB34; 3 VR56; I VR55. Hundreds of components, resistances, condensers, 2 relays, pot meters. Pye plugs, etc.
Built on strong chassis, size : $11 \frac{1}{4}^{\prime \prime}$ wide, $10^{\prime \prime}$ long, $3^{\prime \prime}$ high. Totally enclosed in metal case, size: $11 \frac{1^{\prime \prime}}{2}$ wide, $10^{\prime \prime}$ long, $7 \frac{1^{\prime \prime}}{}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ high. Weight when packed 35 lb .
LASKY'S PRICE $29 / 6$ Carriage $4 / 6$ extra

AS ABOVE BUT USED, LASKY'S PRICE $19 / 6$ Carriage $4 / 6$ extra. BRAND NEW AND UNUSED EX-GOVERNMENT CATHODE RAY TUBES
TYPE VCR97 $\mathbf{6}^{\prime \prime}$ SHORT PERSISTENCE
Each tube is fully guaranteed and is tested before despatch. Contained in specially sprung wood transit case. Characteristics: Heater 4 v I amp, H.T., 2,500v maximum.

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TUBES, TYPE VCRI39A
$3^{\prime \prime}$ Medium persistence. Requires $4 v$ on the filament, and 800 to $1,500 \mathrm{v}$ on the final anode.
LASKY'S PRICE 15/- Post 3/6 extra SPECIAL OFFER
BRAND NEW AND UNUSED ACORN PENTODE TYPE 954
LASKY'S PRICE 5/-. Post 6d. extra.
5R4 Rectifier, 7/6. Post 6d. extra.
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Send $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. stamp with your name and address (in block letters please) for a copy of our current monthly list of Ex-Government bargains, The Lasky's Radio Bulletin, by return.
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## EDITORIAL

## Trespass

For years we have had to watch the broadcasting interests encroaching further on to what have been regarded as strictly amateur frequencies-indeed, even into bands which have been allotted to us by solemn treaty.
When these acts of trespass were committed by foreign (and presumably ignorant or hostile) agencies, we all understood the practical difficulties confronting the British authorities in getting them out of our bandsbut we counted on their efforts to remedy in due course what was an obvious injustice.
Now, however, a much more serious situation has arisen. Readers will be as shocked and astonished as we were to find that our own B.B.C. has "officially appropriated" more frequencies in the 40 -metre amateur band-at 7075 kc (GRS), 7120 kc (GRM) and 7150 kc (GRT). This in spite of the fact that the band $7000-7100 \mathrm{kc}$ is exclusively amateur by the Atlantic City agreement, though it is true that in Europe the $7100-7150 \mathrm{kc}$ area is to be shared with broadcasting services.
But the presence of GRS on 7075 kc is downright trespass, and action of this kind by a great broadcasting authority like the B.B.C. is the best encouragement others could have simply to appropriate still more of our frequencies. Actually, there are already 20 broadcast stations listed in the area $7000-7100 \mathrm{kc}$, but they are of considerably less importance (and power) than the services operated by the B.B.C.
We are all aware of the difficulties in which the B.B.C. has recently become involved in countering the Russian jamming offensive, which first became news on May 6th last. The counter-measure at present being employed is to provide more frequencies for the Russians to jam, which might conceivably be held to be an excuse for the appearance of GRS. But as this station is given in a B.B.C. activity list for May-July and intended for world-wide distribution, the decision to operate on 7075 kc must have been taken months ago.

The author discusses the practical applications of a new crystal oscillator circuit, of which he is the originator. He shows how this circuit can be adapted for operation over a wide range of frequencies and for a number of different purposes. As our contributor remarks, the progressive amateur can get away from convention by experimenting along the lines suggested here. We hope shortly to publish some practical designs based on the operation of the Butler Crystal Oscillator-Ed.

# Cathode-Coupled Crystal Oscillators 

Some New Circuits

By F. BUTLER, B.Sc., M.I.E.E. M.Brit.I.R.E.

OVER four years ago, the writer published a paper on cathode-coupled oscillators (Wireless Engineer, November 1944) and gave a brief description of an original quartz crystal circuit which proved to be of exceptionally high stability. A year or two later the same circuit was re-discovered, independently, by H. Goldberg and E. L. Crosby of the Radio Division, Bendix Aviation Corporation of America. These workers have since made a theoretical analysis of the criteria for the stability of the oscillator frequency and have investigated the use of the circuit at VHF. In addition, they have developed circuits giving a very high power output, and have discussed the modifications necessary to turn the oscillator into a converter or frequency changer.

The circuit in its basic form has been employed by them to produce direct crystalcontrolled oscillations at 118 mc , the crystal operating at its 11 th mechanical harmonic. A slight modification allows the same circuit to be used as a converter, operating well at frequencies up to 250 mc . Another modification has produced a 400 -watt crystal controlled transmitter, plate modulated, using only two valves and operating at 24 mc , using the third mechanical harmonic of the crystal.

One crystal, used successively in two separate oscillators employing different types of valve, generated frequencies which differed only by one part in a million. Touching one plate of the crystal holder with the finger produced a barely perceptible change of frequency. The oscillator circuits devised to produce these exceptional results are remarkable for their simplicity and although a twovalve maintaining circuit is required, it is sufficient to use a miniature twin-triode for low power working.

## Crystal Resonances and Harmonic Excitation

In a previous paper published in the Short

Wave Magazine for October 1948 ("Flexible Crystal-VF Oscillator") the writer discussed the distinction between the series and parallelresonant vibration modes of a quartz plate. It is sufficient to recall that the crystal simulates a low resistance at series resonance, the frequency of which is scarcely affected by stray reactances in parallel with the crystal holder. Parallel resonance occurs at a slightly higher frequency, which is quite sensitive to the effect of variable stray capacity across the crystal holder. The quartz plate simulates a very high resistance at its parallel resonant frequency.

The foregoing remarks apply to the operation of a crystal at its fundamental frequency. There are, however, two basic methods of obtaining an output of higher frequency. The first involves running the crystal oscillator at its fundamental frequency and applying its output to a frequency multiplier stage, normally consisting of a valve amplifier of which the load impedance is a parallel LC


Fig. 1. Basic cathode-coupled oscillator, discussed in the text.


Fig. 2. Circuit for a high-power plate modulated transmitter. Values could of course be modified for operation on any. of the amateur bands up to 28 mc .

## Table of Values

Fig. 2. High Power Plate Modulated Transmitter

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{C} 1, \mathrm{C} 4, \mathbf{C} 5 & =-01 \mu \mathbf{F} \\
\mathrm{C} 2, \mathbf{C} 7 & =001 \mu \mathrm{~F} \\
\mathrm{C} 3, \mathbf{C} 6 & =\text { Tuning capacities } \\
\mathbf{C} 8 & =4 \mu \mathrm{~F} \\
\mathrm{R} 1 & =10,000 \text { ohms } \\
\mathrm{R} 2 & =220 \text { ohms } \\
\mathrm{R} 3 & =18,000 \text { ohms } \\
\mathrm{R} 4 & +68 \text { ohms } \\
\mathrm{L} 1 & =\text { Tuned to output frequency } \\
\mathrm{L} 2 & =\text { thes } \text { Tuned to output frequency } \\
\text { RFC } & =\text { Double-wound RF chokes }
\end{aligned}
$$

circuit tuned to some desired multiple of the fundamental frequency. The output is then an exact multiple of the crystal oscillator fundamental frequency.

The second method involves the mechanical vibration of the quartz plate in an overtone mode, which is not an exact multiple of the lowest or fundamental frequency of vibration of the bar or plate. It is not strictly correct to describe such vibrations as 'harmonics' of the fundamental frequency, though there is little danger of confusion if the modes are qualified as "mechanical" harmonics. The essential point is that the frequencies of the overtone modes (mechanical harmonics) cannot be determined accurately from a knowledge of the fundamental frequency, but they must be measured with a frequency meter. In practice, the discrepancy between the mechanical overtone and the true harmonic frequencies will seldom be more than a few parts in a thousand.

## Basic Oscillator Circuit

The simplest circuit of the type under discussion is shown in Fig. 1.

In this circuit, V1 is a grounded-grid amplifier valve. Its anode load resistance is R1, and $C$ is the coupling condenser to the grid of a cathode follower V2, of which R3 is the cathode load and R4 the grid resistor. Cathode bias for V2 is developed across R3, and $Q$ is a quartz plate coupling the cathodes of V1 and V2.

The stage gain of a cathode follower operating into a very high cathode load impedance is $\frac{\mu}{\mu+1}$ where $\mu$ is the amplification factor of the valve. Its output impedance is $1 / \mathrm{gm}_{\mathrm{m}}$, where $\mathrm{g}_{\mathrm{m}}$ is the mutual conductance, and the output voltage is in phase with the input.

For a grounded grid amplifier, the stagc gain is :

$$
m=\frac{(\mu+1) \mathbf{R}}{\mathbf{R}_{\mathrm{a}}+\mathbf{R}+(\mu+1) \mathbf{R}_{\mathrm{c}}}
$$

Where $m=$ stage gain,

$$
\mu=\text { amplification factor of valve, }
$$

$\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{a}}=$ anode slope resistance of valve,
$\mathrm{R}=$ anode load resistance,
$\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{c}}=$ effective resistance in cathode circuit.
The input resistance (cathode-earth) is giver. by : $\mathbf{Z}_{i}=\frac{\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{a}} \pm \mathbf{R}}{\mu+\frac{1}{1}}$
For normal valves and loads, $Z_{i}$ is no more than a few hundred ohms, and the groundedgrid amplifier, like the cathode follower, gives an output which is in phase with the input voltage.

The action of the circuit shown in Fig. 1 may now be described. Assume first that oscillation is possible, and suppose that there is an alternating voltage developed across the grid resistor of the cathode follower. This will produce an output, of the same phase, across R3 while the quartz plate Q , at resonance serves to apply a large fraction of this between the cathode of V2 and earth, i.e. across R2. An amplified voltage is developed across R1, the anode load resistance of V1. This voltage is available to supply the assumed input to V2, and it is in the same phase. Oscillation will therefore be maintained, provided only that the amplifier gain exceeds the total circuit attenuation.

It has been stated already that, at series resonance, the impedance of a quartz plate degenerates to a very low resistance. Under these conditions, almost the whole voltage developed across R3 is available to drive V1 and there is ample gain round the circuit loop to sustain oscillation. Off resonance, the quartz plate simulates a very high reactance. There is attenuation and phase shift due to this effect and oscillation is suppressed.

The simple circuit of Fig. 1 suffers from certain defects. Due to circuit wiring and valve capacitances, the gain of the grounded grid amplifier, with a resistance load, falls off seriously at high frequencies. The quartz plate may be excited in one of a number of possible modes of vibration which may differ
in frequency from the desired response. The use of a triode valve V1 limits the possible gain and a higher figure is attainable if a tetrode or pentode is employed. In practice, the optimum values for the load resistors R2 and R3 sometimes make them unsuitable for cathode bias purposes, and a different biasing arrangement is requred. Lastly, the quartz plate hoider capacity, shunting the crystal, can prove troublesome, and it may be necessary to counteract it. The modified circuits, to be described, take account of all these points.

## High Power Oscillator Circuit

The circuit shown in Fig. 2 is taken from the paper by Goldberg and Crosby, already mentioned. It has been used with a 6L6 driver valve and a Type 4-125 PA to deliver an RF output of 400 watts. The output stage may be plate modulated to a depth of 100 per cent, under which condition there is a small degree of undesired frequency modulation, amounting to about 10 parts in a million at full modulation. The fundamental frequency of the crystal is about 8 mc , the final output being on 24 mc , derived by selection of the third mechanical harmonic, the tuned anode circuits of both valves being set to resonate at 24 mc .

With the circuit values shown and with a plate voltage of 2500 on the final amplifier, the final crystal current is under 75 mA .


Fig. 3. This circuit for VHF working can be operated on the 11th harmonic of the crystal fundamental.

There are several differences between this circuit and the basic diagram shown in Fig. 1. In the first place, the anode load resistance R1 in Fig. 1 is replaced by a tuned anode circuit in the 6L6 amplifier valve in Fig. 2. The cathode follower stage in Fig. 2 is represented by the screen grid, control grid and cathode of the final amplifier, leaving the anode circuit available for the connection of the output tuned circuit, using electron coupling within the valve.

The use of a tuned circuit in the grounded-grid amplifier stage permits the selection of any desired crystal harmonic, whereas the broadband amplifier of Fig. 1 favours frequencies which operate the crystal plate in a mode corresponding to the greatest piezo-electric activity of the quartz.

Although the experiment has not been tried by the writer it seems likely that three or four crystais may be connected permanently in parallel and the desired fundamental or harmonic frequencies of each one of them picked out in turn by appropriate tuning of the two resonant circuits.

Obvious modifications to the circuit of Fig. 2 are required if the final amplifier is an indirectly heated valve. The heater filter circuit may be retained and the cathode lead connected to the junction of the crystal and the output valve cathode bias resistor.

## Circuit for VHF Operation

By the use of additional circuit elements arranged so as to eliminate the effects of valve, crystal and circuit wiring capacities, Goldberg and Crosby have succeeded in producing direct crystal-controlled oscillation at a frequency of 118 mc and suggest the circuit shown in Fig. 3 in cases where still higher frequencies are required. It will be seen that the various resistors are replaced by tuned circuits consisting of inductances which are caused to resonate with the stray capacity associated with them. Dust-cored coils with screwed slugs are conveniently adjustable to the desired inductance.

In the circuit of Fig. 3 it will be noticed that a coil is shunted across the quartz plate. This inductance is selected to give parallel resonance with the holder capacity at the crystal frequency.

Frequency stability is increased by loading the amplifier tuned circuit by means of a parallel connected resistor of the lowest possible value which will still permit the maintenance of oscillation.

A good deal of experimental work will be required to get the best results from a circuit of this complextiy, but there is nothing particularly difficult in the operation.

The crystal should be of a type cut specifically for harmonic operation, and normally


Fig. 4. A crystal controlled converter circuit which, with a 10 mc crystal and a 7F8 twin-triode, has been operated at 270 mc .
there is no great difficulty in exciting a high harmonic mode of vibration, e.g. the 11th overtone of the fundamental frequency.

## Frequency Changer Circuit

The oscillator circuits described can easily be modified and employed as crystal controlled superheterodyne mixers or converters. A simple example is shown in Fig. 4.

Mixing takes place, principally, in the cathode follower stage, which is simultaneously acting as the first IF amplifier, having a transformer, tuned to the intermediate frequency, in its anode circuit. Fundamental frequency or harmonic mixing may be employed, but if the signal and oscillator frequencies are widely separated, then the anode load of the grounded grid amplifier should consist of two separate parallel-tuned LC circuits arranged in series, one being resonant at the signal frequency and the other at the oscillator frequency. This gives a high value of conversion conductance and a good signal-to-noise ratio.

To ensure reliable operation of the oscillator, the signal-frequency source must be of relatively low resistance at the oscillator frequency.
A single 7F8 twin triode valve has been used with a crystal of nominal frequency 10 mc to handle signal frequencies of about 270 mc .

## Harmonic Generation

If the circuit of Fig. 1 is modified by in-
cluding a tuned circuit in the HT line of the cathode follower valve, and making this circuit resonate at some harmonic of the crystal frequency, then a form of frequency multiplier or harmonic generator is derived, the output being available at the anode of the cathode follower valve. In this case, the output frequency is an exact, integral multiple of the crystal frequency and not an approximate multiple as in the case of mechanical harmonics employed in the circuits previously described.

## General Points

In the foregoing description, an attempt has been made to simplify existing accounts of the work done by the writer on cathode-
coupled oscillators, and by Goldberg and Crosby in their paper describing extensive developments of the original circuit and its derivatives.

The purpose of this work is to encourage progressive transmitting amateurs to break away from the conventional circuits which have been in use for so many years.

In one short article, it is impossible to give more than the basic principles of operation of the new equipment, with a guide to the choice of components and valve types.

Growth of interest in the high performance of series-resonant oscillators would no doubt encourage the quartz crystal manufacturers to supply sealed units calibrated at the series mode instead of at the more usual, but less stable, parallel mode.

# Three-Band Aerial System 

Flexible, Low-Impedance Fed

By P. PENNELL (G2PL)

THIS all-band low-impedance system has been evolved for use by amateurs who have only a limited amount of space for the erection of aerials, but who wish to obtain the best possible results on more than one band. It is not intended to be revolutionary, to be better than a beam, or to have an unusually low angle of radiation, but rather to radiate signals into distant places in almost all directions, on at least three bands.

Fig. 1 shows a typical example of the aerial. It must be emphasised that flexibility is the keynote in its evolution. The length of span between the two masts is shown as 120 ft .it may be as short as 66 ft . or as long as 140 ft . "Bending" the ends of the radiator takes care of the small span; results are not spoiled as much as might be expected, for it is the centre of an aerial which does the work.

## Feeder Line

A low impedance feeder has been chosen for several reasons; it is light (either twin 80 -ohm polythene or screened twin may be used) and as the aerial will have to be lowered or raised quickly when making changes in radiator or feed point, it does not get tangled (a bad defect with 600-ohm feeders) nor does it harm the flower beds, but just coils itself gently. In order to make raising and lowering of the aerial speedy, an "endless" rope might

The author of this article is well known as one of the world's leading DX operators. His ideas about an efficient yet simple aerial system will therefore be of great interest to all who want to get out to DX-though working it consistently calls for something more than a good aerial.-Ed.
well be used at either end. This operation, together with changing feeder points and adjusting shorting straps, takes no longer than three or four minutes.

Fig. 2A shows an insulator with a shorting strap. Fig. 2B shows a typical feed point; the insulator in both cases is of conventional


Fig. 2A. Insulator with shorting strap across terminals. Fig. 2B. Fced point with feeder connected.
 18 SWG, have been soldered to 14 SWG channel wire and then scrap polythene feeder has been melted and moulded around the wires. This process makes a robust and waterproof feeder termination for insertion into the terminals at the required point.

## Band Changing

Connections for the various bands are shown in the Table. These are by no means the only possibilities. 28 mc can be included by the addition of a further insulator 8 ft .6 in . from the house end and also by making suitable adjustment at A, B, C and D. It was felt, however, that most amateurs using Ten regularly have room for the erection of a compact beam.

It is appreciated that the various aerials enumerated in the Table are not in resonance
under all conditions of operation, but the error is small and appears to have little practical effect ; current in the feeder is almost equal and normal, and certainly no high standing-wave ratio is found on the feeder.

## Results

As an example of the results obtained when bending the ends of the aerial, where the available span is small, the author has used it with a 70 ft . span, 33 ft .6 in . at the far end having been dropped at an angle of 80 deg . to a fence behind the pole, and 33 ft .6 in . at the house end bent back on the radiator at an angle of 50 deg . Under these conditions, on 3.5 mc Australia, New Zealand, all

Table showing Connections for each Band

| Frequency | Aerial length | Insulator "A" | Insulator "B" | Insulator "C" | Insulator "D" |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3.5 mc | $\lambda / 2$ | Short | Short | Connect Feeder | Short |
| 7 mc | $\lambda / 2$ | Short | Connect Feeder | Open | Open |
|  | $\lambda$ | Short | Connect Feeder | Short | Short |
| 14 mc | $3 \lambda / 2$ | Open | Connect Feeder | Short | Open |

Note.-Hy slight rearrangement, $2 \lambda, \lambda$ and $\lambda / 2$ can be obtained on 14 mc if the feeder is connected at $A$;
this position has not yet been tried. These lengths will be somewhat out of resonance.

America (except W7), Palestine, Africa, Porto Rica, and many others have been contacted, and on 7 mc an exceptional contact was with the Solomon Isles (which has subsequently been confirmed as the only European QSO). The currents in the twin feeder, as might be expected under this condition, were unbalanced by about 12 per cent. This system has proved far more successful on 3.5 mc than using a loading coil to make the feeder and top
operate against ground.
Many will ask what effect is produced by the odd lengths of wire left unused in certain conditions; as far as can be observed, the radiation pattern is unaffected and no other ill effects have been noted.
If the user of this aerial tires of the variations enumerated, he can amuse himself by working out further. alternative arrangements which can, of course, include the future 21 mc band.

## 50 Watts at 230 Volts

## More Power with DC Mains

By F. HOW (G3DEU) and F. HARROP (G3DVL)

AN advantage of DC is the unlimited supply of current (reckoned in milliamps) at the terminal voltage, usually 230 volts nominal. and the need for only the bare minimum of smoothing.
The writers, being on DC and with every prospect of remaining so for several years yet, decided that the use of more and more AC/DC valves like the 25A6, KT32 and so on, in parallel push-pull to obtain higher power would only lead to complications in view of the high grid-anode capacities involved; in addition, it was far from efficient, the RF

The problem of obtaining higher inputs than are usually possible with 200-230 volts DC mains has previously been discussed in these pages. This article describes a complete 50 -watt transmitter suitable for operation on a 230 -volt DC supply.-Ed.
output of such valves falling off rapidly above 10 mc . (Such use is not recommended by the manufacturers.)
The question of rotary converters was dismissed as their cost is prohibitive. Higher power had to be obtained efficiently and yet at a minimum cost. It is felt that this has been achieved with the transmitter to be described.
With the faithful, well-tried 807 in mind (which was dropped because of its high heater current) it was decided to use its counterpart, the 1625 ; these valves are obtainable at an extremely reasonable price and are identical with 807's, except that the heater rating is 12 volts at 0.45 amps . They therefore lend themselves nicely to a series arrangement with


Fig. 1. Circuit of the RF section of the transmitter, as described in the text.


1

General view of the transmitter. From left to right, the controls are : Key jack, CO tuning C7, V1 plate jack, Buffer tuning C9, Buffer plate jack with PA grid tuning C10 just above, CW/Phone switch, PA plate jack, PA HT switch, and modulation jack.

## Table of Values

Fig. 1. Circuit of the QRO DC Transmitter
$\mathrm{C} 1=100 \mu \mu \mathrm{~F}$ trimmer
$\mathrm{C} 2=-01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$
$\mathrm{C} 3=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$
$\mathrm{C} 4=-01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$
$\mathrm{C} 5=300 \mu \mu \mathrm{~F}$
$\mathrm{C} 6=\cdot 002 \mu \mathrm{~F}$
$\mathrm{C} 7=60 \mu \mu \mathrm{~F}$ variable
$\mathrm{C} 8=.005 \mu \mathrm{~F}$
$\mathrm{C} 9=60 \mu \mu \mathrm{~F}$ variable
$\mathrm{C} 10=60 \mu \mu \mathrm{~F}$ variable
$\mathrm{C} 11=.005 \mu \mathrm{~F}$
$\mathrm{C} 12=.002 \mu \mathrm{~F}$
$\mathrm{C} 13=.002 \mu \mathrm{~F}$
$\mathrm{C} 14=.001 \mu \mathrm{~F}$
C15 $=100+100 \mu \mu$ F'split stator (butterfly type)
$\mathrm{C} 16=.001 \mu \mathrm{~F}$
$\mathrm{C} 17=.002 \mu \mathrm{~F}$
$\mathrm{C} 18=0.002 \mu \mathrm{~F}$
$\mathrm{C} 19=-1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$
$\mathrm{C} 20=1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ paper, or oil filled

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { R1 }=25,000 \text { ohms } \\
& \text { R2 }=50 \text { ohms } \\
& \text { R3 }=250 \text { ohms } \\
& \text { R4 }=11,000 \text { ohms } \\
& \text { R5 }=50 \text { ohms } \\
& \text { R6 }=50 \text { ohms } \\
& \text { R7 }=3,900 \text { ohms } \\
& \text { R8 }=1,000 \text { ohms, } 1 \text { watt } \\
& \text { R9 }=4,900 \text { ohms, } 3 \text { watt }
\end{aligned}
$$

R10 $=50 \mathrm{ohms}$
$\mathrm{R} 11=50 \mathrm{ohms}$
R12 $=50$ ohims
R13 $=50$ ohms
R14 $=100$ ohms
R15 $=50$ ohms
R16. $=50$ ohms
R17 = 100 ohms

6 V 6 's, and it is around these valves that the circuit has been developed.

## Theoretical Circuit

The circuit, shown in Fig. 1, consists of three stages--crystal oscillator, buffer-doubler, and power amplifier.

The crystal oscillator is the usual tritet with a switch to short out the cathode coil when straight crystal operation of V1 is required ; R2 is the cathode bias resistor for V1, kept to a minimum so that the valve is just protected in the case of non-oscillation, but the HT is not restricted due to too high a standing cathode voltage. C3 and R3 form a key click filter across J1, the key jack, and for short-length keying leads this combination has proved quite effective. If fairly long leads have to be used it may be necessary to add a key click filter at the key end.

The anode is parallel fed to L2 and C7; J 2 enables the anode current of V1 to be checked. The anode tap is taken part way down L2 and some experiment was found necessary with its position before a true balance of grid drive could be obtained to -V 2 and V3. The grid return for these valves is from the centre tap of L2 through R7 to a bias of approximately -30 volts. R5 and R6 are grid stoppers with RFC3 and RFC4 (each consisting of six turns of 18 SWG enamelled wire) wound round them, to prevent spurious

## Table I

| COIL WINDING DATA |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| L1 (7mc) | 8 turns 22 SWGE spaced wire diameter on $\frac{1}{2}$-in. former. |
| L2 ( 7 mc ) | 26 turns of 22 SWGE spaced wire diameter, centre tapped and with one tap $3 \frac{1}{2}$ turns from one end. |
| $\mathrm{L} 3 / \mathrm{L} 4 \text { ( } 14 \mathrm{mc} \text { ) }$ | 10 turns of 22 SWGE spaced wire diameter and centre tapped. 2-turn link around centre. |
| L5_(14 mc) | 10 turns 14 SWG self-supporting $2 \frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. |
| Note.-L2, 3 and 4 are wound on standard $\frac{1}{2}$-in. diameter formers. |  |

oscillation-it may be considered that these are unnecessary as V2 and V3 always work as a push-push doubler, but it is recommended that they be inserted. With these grid stoppers, screen stoppers were not required, and both screens are fed from a common resistor R8.
To obtain maximum transfer efficiency, link coupling is used between the buffer stage and the PA.

RFC6 and RFC7 are similar to RFC3 and RFC4, being wound round R10 and R11 respectively, the combination once again forming an effective grid stopper in each case. Grid stoppers are only provided for the pairs of valves, but screen stoppers are provided for each of the PA valves. The screen voltage is kept as high as possible, only sufficient resistance being inserted to isolate the screen from the anode.

The tank circuit is composed of C15 and L5, the condenser being a butterfly type removed from an IFF unit. Some difficulty was experienced at first by the tendency of this condenser to flash over, but this fault was
overcome with no apparent detriment by the insertion of C14 and C16 to remove the DC component. C19 is not essential but was found to remove the last traces of key clicks on a neighbour's straight set !

## Construction

Little need be said on the construction as the photographs show the disposition of components very clearly. The unconventional layout should be followed if possible, as this allows of very short leads in the PA stage, so reducing any external anode-grid capacity introduced in the wiring. As constructed no neutralising has been found necessary.

The bias, for the buffer stage is obtained from a midget "deaf-aid" HT battery and this can be seen mounted under the chassis in the view of the underside of the transmitter. The bias battery for the PA is externally connected through a pair of leads which are shown in the same photograph leaving the chassis near the buffer bias battery. To check PA grid current an external $0-30 \mathrm{~mA}$ meter is inserted in series with the bias lead to this battery.

The transmitter was designed primarily for operation on 14 mc and winding data for the coils for this band are given in Table I. When time permits coils will be wound so that the transmitter can be pu ton the air on 28 mc .

## Operation

Setting-up procedure is quite straightforward and follows normal practice. Current readings taken on the transmitter are given in Table II and the PA will run to some 50 watts (depending on how the mains voltage varies!).


Showing the construction underneath the chassis.


Close up of the grid end of the PA stage.

## Power Supply

This may sound rather pretentious, but a certain amount of smoothing is essential to get rid of the final trace of hum. The circuit is given in Fig. 2; the resistor R1 (which to avoid overheating consists of two 3 -amp mains dropping resistors in parallel) should be adjusted until the correct voltage is obtained across the valve heaters. In practice the station general-purpose test meter is usually kept across points " $A$ " and " $B$ ", the voltage being set to 69 volts.

## Modulator

Once again low cost, with reasonable efficiency, was the prime consideration, since

CW is the main interest, with only occasional forays on 'phone. It was decided to try screen modulation, in spite of the many horrible things that experts say are liable to happen ! This method of control is approximately 50 per cent. efficient and up to 95 per cent. depth of modulation can be obtained with negligible distortion.

The circuit used for the modulator is given in Fig. 3. This is a simple three-valve speech amplifier and is used with a moving coil microphone. The cathode bias condensers are low value to reduce bass response without reducing stage gain. It will be noted that only one wire is connected to the modulator jack -the earth return being common to both the


Fig. 2. Sưitable power supply arrangement for DC mains operation.

## Table of Values

Fig. 2. DC Mains Smoothing Circuit
$C 1, C 2=0 \cdot 1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$
C3, C4 $=-005 \mu \mathrm{~F}$
R1 $=$ Two $0 \cdot 3$-amp mains droppers in parallel ( 330 ohms for 220 v DC)
RFC $=$ Mains RF chokes
Ch $=$ Low-resistance high current smoothing choke
transmitter and modulation chassis through the mains connection.

Because of its simplicity, constructional details are not given, this being left to individual taste. It should be pointed out, however, that the resistor marked Rx must be chosen so that in the 'phone position of S2 the PA screens
are at 100 volts. In the writers' case, this is 5,000 ohms ( 3 watts ), but the value will vary according to the resistance of the ouptut transformer and smoothing choke used. The amplifier will modulate the transmitter fully, with 25 watts input on 'phone.

## Results

It is realised that results depend as much upon conditions, the aerial system and on the operator as on transmitting equipment. The aerial at present in use is a half-wave dipole for 20 metres, vertically suspended due to space restrictions, and link coupled to the centre of the tank coil. On this aerial ZL and VK were worked on CW during the first week the transmitter was on the air.

The modulator has been in use for a short time only but, so far, Continental and UK contacts have yielded reports of R4/5 and S7/9 with excellent speech quality.

## Warning!

If you are unfortunate enough to be connected to your DC supply so that the positive side is earthy, all metal chassis will be liveso be careful ! If electrolytic condensers are used for smoothing in the modulator unit it is wise, in order to protect them, to use a threepin plug for power connection. It is also essential to make the earth connection through a large $(2-4 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ condenser rated at twice the working voltage.


View of the osclilator compartment


Fig. 3. Modulator for the DC mains transmitter, to give screen control of the PA stage.

Table of Values
Fig. 3. Circuit of the Modulator Unit

| $\mathrm{Cl}=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ |
| :---: |
| $\mathrm{C} 2=0 \cdot 1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ |
| $\mathrm{C} 3=8 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ |
| $\mathrm{C4}=.05 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ |
| $\mathrm{C} 5=8 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ |
| C6 $=-25 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ |
| $\mathbf{C 7}=0 \cdot 1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ |
| $\mathrm{C} 8=25 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ (25 volt) |
| $\mathrm{C} 9=\cdot 005 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ |
| $\mathrm{C10}=4 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ |
| $\mathrm{Cl1}=.25 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ |
| $\mathrm{R} 1=1$ megohm |
| $\mathrm{R} 2=20,000$ ohms |
| R3 $=250,000$ ohms |
| $\mathrm{R} 4=1,600 \mathrm{ohms}$ |
| R5 $=\mathbf{5 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ ohms variable |

$\mathrm{R} 6=50,000$ ohrns
R7 $=2,000$ ohms
R8 $=250,000$ ohms
$\mathbf{R} 9=1,000$ ohms
$\mathbf{R 1 0}=100$ ohms
R11 $=470$ ohms ( 1 watt)
$\mathbf{R 1 2}=0 \cdot 3$-amp mains dropper
$\mathbf{R}^{\prime} \times \mathrm{x}$ " = See text
$\mathrm{T} 1=100: 1$ mic. transformer
$\mathrm{T} 2=60 \mathrm{~mA}$ primary output transformer, ratio 60:1
$\mathrm{Ch}=$ Smoothing choke .
$\mathrm{V} 1=6 \mathrm{~K} 7$ or 6 J 7
$\mathrm{V} 2=6 \mathrm{~J} 5$
$\mathrm{V} 3=25 \mathrm{~A} 6$.

Table II
CURRENT READINGS

| Jack | Indication | mA | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| J2 | Anode current V1 | 20 |  |
| J3 | Anode current V2/V3 | 60 |  |
| J4 | Anode current PA | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ 250 / 270 \\ 230 \\ 120 \end{gathered}$ | At resonance CW Off resonance CW Loaded CW Loaded Phone |
| PA grid current 16-18 mA |  |  |  |

# Broad-Band Converter for the BC-312 

Built-In Unit for Ten

By K. BUNSTON (G3AAK)

A$S$ station receiver at G3AAK/A, the writer uses a BC- 312 which, after sundry modifications, has proved to be very satisfactory. One disadvantage common to this type of receiver is that a separate convertor has to be used for 28 mc reception and for some considerable time a modified Type 26 convertor has served for this. However, it is rather bulky, requires a separate power supply of 6.3 volts for the heaters and involves running HT and RF output leads to the receiver. Some thought was therefore given to the problem of designing an internal convertor for 28 mc . The design discussed here is the result.

Most convertors incorporate their own internal local oscillator; in this design, the main receiver LO performs, in addition, as convertor LO. The arrangement is shown schematically in Fig. 1. In the BC-312, the LO operates 460 kc below the signal frequency. (This is unimportant except in the case of the BC-312, where it enables the $28-30 \mathrm{mc}$ band to be covered entirely on the $14-18 \mathrm{mc}$ tuning range.) Thus, if the receiver RF and mixer stages are set at 14230 kc , the LO will oscillate on 13770 kc . If the output of the latter is also injected into a mixer valve, the grid of which tunes the 28 mc band, and having the anode coupled to the main receiver aerial input, signals on 28 mc can be tuned in the usual way.

As the receiver dial is swung from 14230 kc to 15230 , the convertor IF and oscillator

Certain receivers in the ex-Government BC series do not cover the 28 mc band. This article describes an ingenious and successful modification to obtain reception on Ten by building in a converter unit which operates on the harmonic range of the existing local oscillator.-Ed.
frequency will both change by one megacycle, enabling the convertor to cover from $28-30 \mathrm{mc}$. If the convertor mixer grid circuit is made broad band and if a similar broad band RF stage is added, a handy little convertor results which requires no tuning control of its own. Furthermore, no trouble will be experienced due to harmonics of the receiver LO tunable on the convertor, since these will always be 920 kc below signal frequency (twice the receiver IF).

## Construction

In the ' 312 , space for the convertor will be found in the local oscillator compartment and the first job is to remove entirely the compartment cover, held in place by fixing screws. The convertor chassis measures $3 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{in}$. by 1 in ., with a small flange for fixing (see Fig. 2).

Having constructed the chassis, next wind the coils and mount them and the button-base holders for the 6AK5's on the chassis. The RF coil mounts above the chassis and the mixer coil below; no other screening was found necessary. Though miniature components were not available, no difficulty was experienced in fitting them all in. Nevertheless, if miniature components are on hand, their use may improve both position and lay-out. Care must be taken to see components do not project on either side of the chassis, one side of which is fixed by bolts to the side of the receiver LO tuning condenser ; the other fits snugly against the compartment case when the latter is replaced.

To avoid disturbing the other tuning ranges of the ' 312 , a lead is taken from thefixed plates


Fig. 1. Block schematic of the BC-312 as modified.


Fig. 2. Chassis detail for the converter unit ; to be bent along A-B and fixed to BC-312 oscillator condenser frame.
of C24 (the $14-18 \mathrm{mc}$ osc. trimmer of the '312) through a $20 \mu \mu \mathrm{~F}$ condenser to the grid of the 6AK5 mixer. This should be made as short as possible, but will nevertheless cause considerable detuning of the receiver LO on this band and correction must be applied by decreasing C24 until calibration is restored. Then trim the mixer and RF stages.

With the wiring of the convertor completed, obtain LT for the heaters ( 12.6 or $6 \cdot 3$ volts according to the heater connection) from some suitable point in the receiver, e.g., the dial

## Table of Values

Fig. 3. Circuit of the G3AAK Incorporated Converter



Fig. 3. Circuit of the converter designed by G3AAK to extend the tuning range of the BC-312 to the ten-metre band.
lights. About 150 volts HT is required for the convertor and the consumption is 20 mA , so this will enable the value of R 8 to be calculated for the particular receiver HT supply available.

The type of aerial coupling used will depend, of course, on whether a balanced feeder or single-wire feeder is used. The coupling shown in Fig. 3 was found to be the best for the random length long-wire employed at G3AAK.

Conversion was completed in the writer's case by replacing the aerial trimmer from the BC-312 by a fixed condenser of $200 \mu \mu \mathrm{~F}$ and inserting in the vacant hole a 2 -pole 2 -way switch. The function of this is to change the aerial from convertor to main receiver and to connect or disconnect the convertor mixer output from the ' 312 input circuit. The ' 312 aerial terminal is thus retained in use for feeding either unit.

## Trimming

With 10,000 ohm resistors across the grid coils, the gain was found to be substantially
linear over the range $28-30 \mathrm{mc}$. No tuning capacity was required, and the coils were peaked at midband by means of their dustiron slugs.

## Performance

This was found to be at least as good as the modified Type 26 convertor. Break-through from $14-15 \mathrm{mc}$ signals is not at all serious, in spite of some strong locals operating in that region. However, a 14 mc wavetrap could, if necessary, be included in the convertor aerial circuit.

## Conclusion

The foregoing remarks apply chiefly to the conversion of the BC-312 type of receiver, but obviously could be adapted to any receiver not already covering 28 mc . Neither is the principle restricted to Ten; any band of frequencies may be covered provided that the main receiver tunes to one-half of the desired frequency.

# Crystal Controlled Calibrated Oscillator 

Design and Adjustment

By L. ATHERTON, Grad.I.E.E. (G3AND)

FOR many purposes it is useful to have a number of signals of accurately known frequency and good stability. For example, it may be required to calibrate a receiver, a variable frequency oscillator controlling a transmitter, or a signal generator. It is indeed a condition of the transmitting licence that if a VFO is used it shall clways be checked with a crystal-controlled oscillator, and the apparatus now to be described is ideal for this purpose.

It consists of a stable crystal oscillator using cathode coupling, with the frequency very slightly adjustable by means of a pre-set variable condenser so that a frequency of 1 mc can be obtained. Following this stage is a Transitron oscillator with a. natural frequency of about 100 kc . By injecting some of the 1 mc signal from the previous stage the Transitron can be made to lock with the crystal oscillator and so have the same high stability as the crystal stage.

A second Transitron with a natural fre-

Another very useful practical article on frequency control and measurement. The author describes a unit which will produce beats of known accuracy at 10 kc separation over a wide frequency range.-Ed.
quency of about 10 kc is locked to the 100kcstage in the same way.
All these oscillators produce a large number of harmonics which are combined in a mixer stage and may then be injected into a receiver. With the BFO in operation a whistle will be heard every 10 kc throughout the range of the receiver, so permitting very accurate calibration to be carried out.

## Circuit

The theoretical diagram is shown in Fig. 1. The crystal oscillator is a 6 SJ 7 with the screen, cathode and grid forming a cathode-coupled oscillator, the tapping point for the cathode being obtained by the condenser and resistance network C2, C3 and R3, R4. Condenser C2 is a "pre-set" ceramic or air-spaced variable which may be adjusted to give a small variation in frequency. This stage is left running at all times, output being taken from the anode via C5 to lock the following stage and via Cf to the grid of the mixer stage.
Screen and anode voltages are applied to the $100-\mathrm{kc}$ stage through S1, when operation of this stage is required The Transitron frequency is dependent on the time constant
$H T+300$


Fig. 1. Circuit of the unit designed by G3AND, all details of which are given in the text.
of C7 and R7 plus R8. In order to permit accurate adjustment R8 is variable with a screw-driver control. These components should be of good quality and all the resistances associated with the Transitrons must be generously rated to avoid undue rise of temperature, so permitting stable operation.

Output from the suppressor grid is taken via C 5 and C 4 to the grid of the mixer. C 8 was found to improve the ease with which the Transitron locked in.

The second Transitron is similar, except that the time constant of C11 and R11 plus R12 is increased about ten times, while synchronisation is applied to the screen via C9 from the suppressor of the previous stage. C9 should be as small as possible consistent with adequate synchronisation and may well be made by twisting together two short pieces of insulated wire. Output is taken to the grid of the triode portion of the mixer valve; the anode of this stage can be left disconnected.
The anode circuit is just an RF choke, but if the receiver sensitivity is poor in the higher frequency ranges, it may be an advantage to substitute a tuned circuit resonant at the frequency at which calibration is required.

## Table of Values

Fig. 1. Crystal Controlled Calibration Oscillator

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{C} 1, \mathrm{C} 13 & =\underset{\mathrm{C} 2}{0.1}=\underset{\text { trimmer }}{8 / 115 \mathrm{~F}} \mu \mu \mathrm{~F} \text { ceramic or air-spaced }
\end{aligned}
$$

$\mathrm{C} 3, \mathrm{C} 14=100 \mu \mu \mathrm{~F}$ mica
$\mathrm{C} 4=10 \mu \mu \mathrm{~F}$
$\mathrm{C} 5=5 \mu \mu \mathrm{~F}$
C $6, \mathrm{C} 10=0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$
$\mathrm{C} 7=200 \mu \mu \mathrm{~F}$ silver mica
$\mathrm{C8}=50 \mu \mu \mathrm{~F}$ silver mica
$\mathrm{C} 9=2 \mu \mu \mathrm{~F}$ (see text)
$\mathrm{C} 11=300 \mu \mu \mathrm{~F}$ silver mica
$\mathbf{C 1 2}=5 \mu \mu \mathrm{~F}$
R1 $=25,000$ ohms
R2, R10, R15 $=56,000$ ohms
R3, R13 $=500,000$ ohms
R4 $=6,900$ ohms
R5 $=70,000$ ohms
R6 $=47,000$ ohms
R7 $=10,000$ ohms
R8 $=10,000$ ohms potentiometer
R9 $=92,000.0 \mathrm{hms}$
R11 $=100,000$ ohms
R12, R26 $=20,000$ ohms (R12 potentiometer R14 $=2$ megohm
Crystal $=1,000 \mathrm{kc}$
$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{V} 1 & =6 \mathrm{SJ7} \\ \mathrm{~V} 2, \mathrm{~V} 3 & =\mathrm{EF} 50\end{aligned}$
V4 $=6 \mathrm{~K} 8$

Output to the receiver is by C14, and the resistance R16 helps to provide a constant load on V4.

## Construction

The layout employed is far from critical and no screening of the various stages was found necessary. It is probably most convenient to adopt an arrangement following the theoretical diagram. A suggested layout is shown in Fig. 2. There is no need to keep any of the leads very short and the various condensers and resistances are best mounted on a tag board.

The three pre-set controls can be arranged on the chassis close to the valves and this position is certainly best for C2, which is left set when once adjusted. Since it is possible to obtain dividing ratios other than 1 to 10 with the Transitrons, it may be thought better to mount the potentiometers R8 and R12 on the panel ; the choice is purely that of the constructor. Likewise, the $10-\mathrm{kc}$ stage may be dispensed with if such close calibration points are not required.

## Adjustment

It is first necessary to set up the crystal oscillator. The Transitrons should be switched off, and the output fed into a receiver tuned
to about 1 mc . The strong carrier from the crystal stage should be located and oscillation over the whole range of C2 checked. If possible one of the WWV standard transmissions on $5,10,15,20,25$ or 30 mc should be located and with the receiver BFO off it should be possible to hear WWV beating with the appropriate crystal harmonic. C2 is adjusted to give as near as possible zero beat. The higher the WWV frequency used, the better is the accuracy obtainable, but even if zero beat is not obtained at say 30 mc an audible note will not mean that the crystal frequency is far out. (Care should be taken not to confuse the beat note with the audio modulation on the WWV signal.)

Next, remove the receiver aerial and retain the connection to the oscillator. Tune the receiver to, say, 2 mc and locate the crystal second harmonic and then the third harmonic at 3 mc . Check the range between these points for any outside carriers breaking through as confusion may arise during the next adjustment if these are not recognised.

Switch on the $100-\mathrm{kc}$ stage and adjust R8 for a series of clear whistles in the receiver between 2 and 3 mc . There is no danger of mistaking an unsynchronised Transitron from one which is locked since the notes are quite distinctive ; one is musical and the other just


Fig. 2. Suggested layout, under chassis, for the Crystal-Controlled Calibrated Oscillator.
an unpleasant noise. The number of separate whistles between the 2 - and $3-\mathrm{mc}$ signals should be carefully counted and R8 adjusted until there are exactly nine. The setting of the potentiometer should be about the central point and considerable variation (about a quarter turn) should be permissible about this point before the Transitron becomes unlocked.

If the potentiometer is at or near maximum resistance, $R 7$ should be increased, and if at the other end R7 should be decreased. This variation may arise due to the condensers and resistances being only 20 per cent tolerance.

It is best next to tune the receiver to the range 1200 to 1300 kc , as there seems little break-through from broadcast stations about these frequencies. The 1200 - and $1300-\mathrm{kc}$ points will be given by the 100 -ke Transitron harmonics and the receiver should be tuned to one of these with the selectivity adjusted to be as high as possible and the RF gain well turned down.

Now switch on the $10-\mathrm{kc}$ Transitron, leaving the $100-\mathrm{kc}$ stage in operation, and adjust R8 so that there is no change in the note of the signal from the $100-\mathrm{ke}$ stage as the $10-\mathrm{kc}$ divider is switched on and off.

Adjust R12 for nine distinct signals between 1200 and 1300 kc and finally check the variation of R8 and R12 to be equal on either side of the finally adopted setting points.

Once set the unit should seldom if ever need readjustment, but a change of valve or some

## ANYTHING FOR YOU ?

Your call in this panel means that our QSL Bureau is holding card(s) for you, but we are without your postal address. Please send a large stamped addressed envelope, with name and callsign, to BCM/QSL, London, W.C.1, and the card(s) will be forwarded. And if you would like your name and address to appear in "New QTH's," and subsequently in the Radio Amateur Call Book, please mention that at the same time.

G2BFT, 2BKC, 2BVJ, 2CJO, 2DUS, 2HHJ, 2HIA, 2HOW, 3AA, 3AGV, 3AK, 3AMD, 3ATG, 3AYH, 3BC, 3BFN, 3BPX, 3CUP, 3CWB, 3DCM, 3DLS, 3DMF, 3DTD, 3EAE, 3ECO, 3EGA, 3ENM, 3EPA, 3EQG, 3EQO, 3EUI, $3 E V M, 3 F D K, 3 F D S, 3 F D V, 3 N X, 3 Q H$, $3 \mathrm{WJ}, 4 \mathrm{IW}, 5 \mathrm{GP}, 5 \mathrm{RD}, 6 \mathrm{CP}, 6 \mathrm{RU}$, GD3GAB, GI2DTB, 3DQE, GM3CJN, 3CSO, 3DIF, GW2AXT, 2DG, 3DIZ.
circuit component might require resetting. The Transitrons will work with values of anode and screen resistances which depart considerably from the values given, but such changes will require experiment with R7 and R11 in order to maintain the correct dividing ratios.

## Power Supply

The HT supply should be capable of giving 250 to 300 volts at about 50 mA , although the unit only takes about 25 mA . The regulation should be fairly good, otherwise the change in voltage as the various stages are switched on and off may upset the synchronisation. For this reason neon regulators will be found an advantage. If desired, the power supply may be incorporated with the unit.

## XTAL XCHANGE

Insertions in this column are free, but are restricted to exchanges of crystals only -buy-or-sell notices can not be accepted. With the exception of $100-1000 \mathrm{kc}$ bars, the fundamental frequency must be within one of the amateur communication bands or suitable for harmonic operation at VHF; $100-1000 \mathrm{kc}$ bars should be of certified accuracy, and in the case of other crystals it should be stated whether calibration certificates accompany them, Notices headed "Xtal Xchange-Free Insertion" should be set out in the form shown below, and all negotiations must be conducted direct.

G2TG, 40 Netherburn Road, Sunderland, Co. Durham.
Has 3815 kc crystal in holder. Wants 7030 kc or near.

G3ESY, Devonia, Central Avenue, Hereford.
Has two ex-A.M. 7010 kc crystals, one $\frac{1}{2}$-in. pin spacing, one ${ }^{\frac{3}{4}-i n . ~ W a n t s ~ c r y s t a l s ~ 7015-~}$ $7045 \mathrm{kc},{ }^{3}-\mathrm{in}$. pin spacing.
G3FGT, 91 Scribers Lane, Hall Green, Birmingham, 28.

Has QCC Type P5 7056 kc , also 500 ke bar,㝵-in. pin spacing, no certificates. Wants frequencies in 1.7 mc band.
G3FGW, 170 Worsley Road, Winton, Eccles, Lancs.
Has Brookes $3557 \cdot 1 \mathrm{kc}$ crystal with certificate. Wants similar crystal $3510-3525 \mathrm{kc}$.

SWL, 76 Wendover Road, Eltham, London, S.E.9.
Has Brookes 3506.5 kc crystal, holdered, with certificate. Wants QCC type $7000-7010 \mathrm{kc}$.

SWL, 42 Cressing Road, Witham, Essex.
Has ex-BC221 1000 kc bar. octal holder. Wants frequency $3510-3590 \mathrm{kc}$, $\frac{3}{4}-\mathrm{in}$. pin spacing.

# DX CCDMIYISNTABY 

# CALLS HEARD, WORKED \& QSL'd 

By L. H. THOMAS, M.B.E. (G6QB)

It is our sad duty to record that the merry month of May has been far from merry, from the DX man's point of view. The first half of it, at any rate, was decidedly poor except for the odd flashes of good conditions on 28 mc , and the isolated item of interesting DX on 14. In general, the level has been well down, as the most cursory glance at last year's log shows.

Having been involved in a change of QTH, we have not been able to keep continuous observations going ; and by the time our new set of rhombics was planted and growing and all the gear wired up, we awoke to the worst spell of 14 mc conditions encountered for years. This culminated in a burst of sporadicE activity (around May 12), and since then things have been just dull. Let us hope that the end of the month shows a spectacular improvement.

## Top Band Again

Readers will remember the fine effort of G3PU (Weymouth), who worked cross-band with W4NNN, the W being on 3.5 mc and G3PU on 1.7. It is pleasing to record that the same pair have now reversed the process. On April 23, from 0515-0535, W4NNN went up from $3 \cdot 5$ to $1 \cdot 7$, on which band G3PU heard him at 349/459. Unfortunately conditions at the American end were not suitable for 'PU to try 1.7 mc as well, so he remained on $3 \cdot 5$. It's clearly only a matter of time before these two have a really good top-band QSO, and we shall be delighted to report it when they do.

## 3.5 mc DX

G8VB (London, W.5), who can be counted on to supply any 80-metre news that's going, has at last got up to his fifty countries on the band, adding FT4AS and CR4AA to his previous total. 'VB says he will only keep his offer of a pair of 813's open for one more month, because, as he himself has worked 50 , it is obviously possible for others to do the same. So if you want a nice pair of 813's, just send your 50 cards for 3.5 mc contacts along to G8VB. . . . DX on Eighty has been fair on occasions, with bursts of $\mathbf{S} 9$ signals from

VO and VE, the best time being between 0400 and 0600.

On another subject altogether, G8VB says that he does not like the behaviour of certain people around 3755 kc . This has become a channel for blind operators, and G5LK, G3UY, G2LG and GW3CYB are all crystalcontrolled on this frequency. When QRO stations have jammed this channel and G8VB has asked them to give the QRP boys a break, he has met with considerable rudery. We suggest a glance over last month's Editorial.

## These Networks

This brings us to the subject of "nets" in general, on which we have received a lot of correspondence. The consensus of opinion seems to be this: "If eight or nine stations like to work on the same frequency, all well and good. It probably does save a bit of QRM round the band. But when these same gentry behave as if they have just bought the freehold rights of the said frequency, it'stime they were told exactly where they alight. And if some unfortunate with one crystal happens to have been on the frequency before they started-or even if he happens to come up while they are at work-then they, and he, must put up with it. If they start telling him to get off the air, then they are outstepping their rights completely and deserve to have their party busted up by a flock of QRO stations (which has happened more than once)."

With all of which we heartily agree. And, becoming mistily sentimental, we reflect that in the "good old days" no one ever thought he had a frequency all to himself-even if VFO's were relatively unknown. We even remember grinding crystals to get clear of G5.., and then landing on G6.., and having to get out the carborundum again.

So let us say, with all the emphasis we can command, that if "nets" are going to introduce a new and nasty spirit into our hobby, for Pete's sake scrap them, and quickly. One last point: Is it our fancy, or do nets encourage people to stay on and keep nattering for ever, when they would otherwise have said


This is the outfl at VE2KG, Longeuil, Quebec, who runs 300 watts on Ten to a pair of 814 's modulated by a pair of 807's in AB2. Receivers are BC-453 with the Q5'er modification. a home-built superhet, an R. 1155 converted, and a British $Q$-Max unit, of which VE2KG speaks very highly, for 2-6-10 metre reception. Aerials are a 4 -element beam $(28 \mathrm{mc})$, centre-fed doublet ( 50 mc ) and a 4 -element vertical beam ( 144 mc ). VE2KG is WAC on 28 mc phone
their piece and shut down? If they do, then they are not helping in the slightest to reduce QRM.

## Zone 23 Shows Up Agaira

In spite of the bad conditions, some patient searching around 14 mc has given quite a number of people their 40th Zone. C8FP has shown up from time to time, and has been worked by G2FSR (Chingford) and G2VD (Watford). 'FSR says he is T7 and can be heard around the band most evenings; 'VD quotes him as T7, on 14100 kc at 1800 GMT.

G2FSR put up a rotary folded dipole, which brought him in seventeen new countries. These included FO8AC, EA8MC, VP2AA, VP2KS, VP8AK, FF8GP, ZD8B, ZS7B and,
of course, C8FP. (We'll have to tear all our rhombics down and put up a rotary dipole now.) 'FSR also tells us that VK4SI/VR1 is looking for G's on 14350 kc at 0800 GMT. "AC4AA" was heard, but on phone at $S 8 / 9$, obviously from Somewhere in Europe. We entirely agree with G2FSR's closing remarks : "The most difficult part of DX is hearing the stuff, and knowing when and where to look for it."

G5FA (London, N.11) added two new ones on 14 mc , with HZ1A and UP2AA, but he has not spent much time on the band. See " 28 mc " for his main activities.

G3ATU (Sunderland) collected KS4AI (0630) for a new one, and also worked MP4BAD and the highly doubtful PX1AC.

FOUR BAND DX

| Station | Countries Worked |  |  |  |  | Power | Station | Countries Worked |  |  |  |  | Power |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{2 8} \\ & \mathrm{mc} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & \mathbf{m c} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7 \\ \mathrm{mc} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.5 \\ & \mathrm{mc} \end{aligned}$ | Total |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 28 \\ & \mathrm{mc} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & \mathrm{mc} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7 \\ \mathbf{m c} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{3 . 5} \\ & \mathrm{mc} \end{aligned}$ | Total |  |
| G6HL | 131 | 145 | 80 | 29 | 173 | 150 | G8IH | 30 | 171 | 57 | 14 | 178 | 7/150 |
| G6QB | 115 | 159 | 67 | 32 | 182 | 150 | G6BB | 28 | 89 | 34 | 18 | 107 | 10/70 |
| G3DO | 96 | 146 | 37 | 19 | 176 | 150 | G5GK | 26 | 116 | 88 | 11 | 183 | 150 |
| G2BJY | 85 | 61 | 24 | 4 | 112 | 25 | G3CBN | 25 | 105 | 44 | 13 | 116 | 50/150 |
| G6CB | 81 | 21 | 5 | 1 | 89 | 20/130 Ph. | G2YS | 25 | 102 | 23 | 21 | 113 | 100/150 |
| G3ATU | 79 | 155 | 60 | 26 | 163 | 150 | G8VG | 24 | 101 | 51 | 19 | 117 | 60/75 |
| G2VD | 77 | 158 | 42 | 26 | 163 | 150 | G3AKU | 21 | 129 | 45 | 29 | 137 | 30/70 |
| [G2WW | 76 | 155 | 31 | 21 | 165 | 60/150 | G8LO | 14 | 110 | 29 | 10 | 111 | 140 |
| G8QX | 67 | 101 | 18 | 12 | 124 | 150 Phone | G3EIZ | 14 | 28 | 23 | 32 | 44 | 25 |
| G4CP | 64 | 178 | 45 | 3 | 178 | 150 | GW3ECH | 13 | 37 | 9 | 10 | 46 | 25 |
| G8IP | 62 | 110 | 34 | 13 | 127 | 3/150 | G5WC | 12 | 113 | 50 | 1 | 114 | 45 |
| GC2CNC | 61 | 134 | 55 | 14 | 163 | 10/50 | G3BDQ | 9 | 107 | 26 | 18 | 109 | 25/150 |
| G8VB | 59 | 119 | 44 | 50 | 140 | 120 | G2HKU | 7 | 81 | 32 | 1 | 89 | 4/25 |
| G5FA | 46 | 117 | 82 | 17 | 133 | 35/150 | ON4JW | 4 | 190 | 68 | 24 | 191 | 35/75 |
| G8KU | 42 | 116 | 23 | 1 | 126 | 120 | G6BS | 4 | 150 | 93 | 28 | 164 | 150 |
| G3FNJ | 42 | 92 | 26 | 19 | 107 | 150 | G2DHV | 4 | 71 | 20 | 18 | 74 | 25/60 |
| G2VJ | 41 | 66 | 12 | 4 | 85 | 25/150 Ph. | G3FGT | 4 | 28 | 15 | 13 | 40 | 25 |
| G6XL | 35 | 105 | 41 | 15 | 127 | 35/100 | G40K | 3 | 83 | 26 | 19 | 87 | 150 |
| ZB1AR | 35 | 72 | 37 | 29 | 87 | 25 | GW3CBY | 3. | 33 | 19 | 11 | 43 | 15/30 |
| G2HIF | 34 | 42 | 9 | 6 | 66 | 150 Phone | G3DOG | 2 | 62 | 24 | 3 | 91 | 25/150 |
| G2AVP | 32 | 151 | 55 | 28 | 158 | 25;120 | G8PG | 1 | 28 | 28 | 11 | 40 | 12/14 |

The second passed on the news that Bahrein Island is now coming under MP4, so delete VU7 from now on. There is a VU7 in Nepal, anyway.

## DX on 28 mc

This queer band has been doing its stuff in patches all through the month, mostly on phone, as usual. During the sporadic-E activity many of the Four-Band hunters put up their 28 mc totals a lot by working Europeans who otherwise are very difficult to get hold of.

G3ATU (Sunderland) collected OZ, HB and DL4, but he also kept up the DX end by working, on phone, several KG6's, KR6's, ZP5BL (1730), VS1AX (1630) and VU2JP, who is interesting as being one of the few VU's in Southern India.

G5FA (London, N.11) added no fewer than

18 new ones and says his biggest thrill was a good QSO with TA3GVU ; now he knows he has worked Turkey, after having collected long strings of TA pirates throughout the years! New DX for 'FA included CR4AC, CX1FB and PK4KS.

To G8KP (Wakefield) we owe a small apology for not crediting him, last month, with a phone contact with KL7KK. We couldn't have noticed that this was 28 mc , because, as such, it was a very unusual QSO. 'KP would like to know whether many others have worked or even heard Alaska on 10 -metre phone. New ones, also in phone, were PK4DA, ZP5BL, CP5FA, DU1AK, HL1BO, VU7AF and ZD1SW. Another interesting point is that G8KP worked ZL at 2330 GMT-long way round-so the band hasn't died on us yet, by a long way.


The fine array of equipinent at G3AFT, the Grafton Radio Society.

## The 7 mc Band

Except that G2BP (Chatham), with 10 watts, reports a contact with an aircraft signing MXRKL on the Berlin Air Lift, it seems that Forty must be in a bad way, because the only other references to the band concern the "Crazy Gang," to whom we alluded last month. Not having had the privilege of hearing these gentlemen operate, we have to base our opinion on letters received, and so far it isn't a very good one. G5FA says he heard them saying that they don't talk radio in case someone should steal their ideas and publish them (or, more probably, in case someone should take note of what they say and make allusion to that !). G8KP says "Never heard such piffle and rubbish-and this is the type of thing that the public remembers, when it hears it." Too true ; we have heard many things over the air lately that might be in order on the telephone system, but are definitely unsuitable for "broadcasting." We get the impression that some of these phone operators-particularly those in netsforget that their remarks are reaching anyone other than the person they are talking to.

On the other hand, it is fair to add that we have had a reasoned statement from an SWL writing from Lewes, Sussex, who says that some hundreds of listeners-some blind,

## ZONES WORKED LISTING

POST WAR

| Station | Z. | C. | Station | Z. | C. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Phone a | d $C$ |  | Phone | 1 C |  |
| ON4.JW | 40 | 191 | G2YS | 35 | 113 |
| G6QB | 40 | 182 | G2BJY | 35 | 112 |
| G2FSR | 40 | 179 | ZB1AR | 35 | 87 |
| G4CP | 40 | 178 |  |  |  |
| G81H | 40 | 178 | G5WC | 34 | 114 |
| G3DO | 40 | 176 | G8PL | 34 | 109 |
| G2WW | 40 | 165 | G3BNE | 34 | 92 |
| G3ATU | 40 | 164 |  |  |  |
| G2VD | 40 | 163 | G2FYT | 33 | 100 |
| G2AVP | 40 | 158 |  |  |  |
| ZC1CL | 40 | 136 | G3ACC | 31 | 102 |
| G8IP | 40 | 127 | G4QK | 31 | 87 |
| VS2CH | 39 | 153 |  |  |  |
| G3AKU | 39 | 137 | Phone only |  |  |
| G2AO | 39 | 120 |  |  |  |
| G5MR | 39 | 118 |  |  |  |
| G6PJ | 39 | 87 | G27B | 39 | 160 |
| G8VB | 38 | 140 | G2XK | 38 | 126 |
| G5FA | 38 | 133 |  |  |  |
| G8KU | 38 | 126 | G3DO | 37 | 142 |
| G6FB | 37 | 102 | - G80X | 35 | 124 |
| GC2CNC | 36 | 163 | G2ALN | 35 | 120 |
| G3FNJ | 36 | 107 | G6CB | 32 | 89 |
| GM3CSM | 36 | 107 |  |  |  |
| G6BB | 36 | 107 | G2VJ | 31 | 85 |

some in hospitals or sanatoria, and some permanently incapacitated-look forward eagerly to these so-called "Crazy Gang" transmissions ; in fact, a private subscription scheme has been started to buy a receiver for one such listener to enable him to hear them ! The SWL who writes thus also argues that the operators responsible do not break any of the rules of amateur procedure or behaviour.

While one has every sympathy with such a point of view, the fact remains that amateur licences are not granted for performances of this kind on the amateur bands; it is the function and prerogative of the BBC to provide entertainment for the general listener, and if the facts are as stated, it is clearly a matter for Post Office investigation. The vast majority of amateurs well know that this is the kind of thing, however innocent or wellintentioned, which brings Amateur Radio into disrepute, and lays all amateurs open to the charge of abusing their privileges.

## News from Overseas

GM3ANO (aboard H.M.s. Jamaica) was hurriedly switched from the West Indies to Hong Kong (via Panama), so he has been in some very interesting DX parts on the way there. He was given permission to operate in the amateur bands, but this was withdrawn. He is hoping, however, that he will be able to resume in due course.

MD1A (ex-MO1A, ex-MD1A) tells us that the change-over to "MO" as a prefix was purely the result of a clerical error. MO1 was intended for commercial stations only, so he is now MD1A once again.

ZD3D (QTH in list) has opened up in Gambia, and runs 100 watts on 14080 kc . He will be looking for G's every third day between 1500 and 1930, and every third night from 2100 to 0600 . (Sounds as if he works on a three-watch basis!) He says they are best between 1630 and 2200, and he would sooner have a good natter with a $G$ than face the queue of short, sharp W QSO's.

Ex-VS2BO (QTH in list) is now VS1CS. His home call is G2ALJ.

ZL1MP (Tauranga) has changed his QTH (new one in list) and has bought eight acres of land for a combined citrus-fruit and rhombic farm. He is putting up a double Vee-beam with reflectors, aimed at G, and should have things ready by the end of the summer. David mentions that he has met G6YS in Auckland, and GW5OD is on the way out. His new location is on flat land, 150 ft . high, and overlooking the Pacific Ocean. From all this we deduce that we should be hearing quite a signal from ZL1MP next season.
OX3RG reports (via G2YK) that he has moved from Cape Adelaer to Prince Christian.

Lots of QSL's are outstanding, he knows, but he asks people to be patient, as he is out of stock until the new batch arrives from Denmark.

ZB1AR (Malta) didn't think much of last month for DX, but in his first year out there, with 25 watts of CW, he has worked 87 countries in 35 Zones; also 35 States, WAC and WBE. This month he reports hearing HB9EJ/VS on 7 mc , and working XOY4F on 28 mc . Also he says he has a card from W4BRB, who claims to have worked 24 Zones and 60 Countries on 3.5 mc -using a kilowatt!
A long and interesting letter from WøUOX (Redwood Falls, Minn.) covers all subjects under the sun, from Russian QSL's to ZD8B! Of the former, he says that he gets a good percentage back, and only lacks five out of the eighteen possibles. HZ1HZ he describes as a "good boy," who sent his QSL direct by Air Mail. New ones recently worked out there have been ZS7B and ZS9D. The former was on 14090, T8. They, too, have heard of VK4SI/VR1, who would appear to be genuine. They also have the news that VQ2HC will be operating from ZD6, on 14030 and 28060 kc . WøUOX would dearly like a contact with ZD8B, but says he thinks he is mad at all W's-and not surprising, in view of the behaviour of the California Kilowatt gang every time ZD8B shows his nose on the band! 'UOX, by the way, has worked 172 countries, with 145 confirmed.
On the overseas theme, G3ERB (Whitby, Wirral) reports that he is going to W6 on a business trip and will be in San Francisco during the period August-December ; he hopes to arrange schedules while there with stations in Birkenhead and Liverpool, and also promises us some $G$ calls heard lists. If time permits, G3ERB would be prepared to forward reception reports to specific $G$ stations who may be interested.

## Miscellany

G3DOG (London, W.3) remarks that W7HTB, an old friend of his, badly wants to know the whereabouts of the former VS4GE. Can anyone help, please?

G3FNJ (London, N.W.6) relates one of those queer stories that liven us all up from time to time. On May 9, 1948, he worked a station signing I6AO, who proved to be in Italian Somaliland, and, as such, was very welcome. It was I6AO's first QSO and, of course, a new country for 'FNJ, who was then operating SV1RX in Athens.
Then, this year, on May 8, 'FNJ winkled out a station signing MS4A. This proved to be the same chap, and it was his first QSO with


We can only guarantee delivery of the goods offered in this four-page advertisement for the month of June, 1949. Please order by return to avoid disappointment

UNREPEATABLE OFFER.
Brand new electrolytic cans. T.C.C. $8 \times 8 \times 8 \mathrm{mfd}, 400 \mathrm{v}$ working with high ripple section for rectifier. Four for $10 / 6$. Buy four for the value of one. Size $4 \frac{1}{4}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ by $1 \frac{1}{4}^{\prime \prime}$.

ELECTROLYTIC CANS. Brand new.

| $16 \times 8 \mathrm{mfd}$, | 450 v working | $2 / 6 \mathrm{ea}$. |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 16 | $"$ | $"$, | $"$ | $2 / 6 \mathrm{ea}$. |
| 32 | $"$ | 350 v | $"$ | $1 / 6 \mathrm{ea}$. |
| 500 | $"$ | 15 v | $"$ | $* 2 / 6 \mathrm{ea}$. |
| 1000 | "U.S.A. manufacture |  |  |  |

GREAT BARGAIN. T.C.C. Micropack Electrolytic cans. 25 mfd, $25 v$ working. Three for 3/-.

FAMOUSCARBON THROAT MICROPHONES with lead and two-pin midget plug. Type T $\$ 30$, complete with neckband and instruction sheet. Brand new in box. 1/- each.

OIL-FILLED CONDENSERS for T.V. - I mfd, 4/6000v, 3/= ea. $2 \mathrm{mfd}, 6000 \mathrm{v}, 6 / \mathrm{ea} . .01 \mathrm{mfd}$, $2500 \mathrm{v}, \mathrm{I} /-\mathrm{ea}$.

Offer of the new "PYRANOL" condensers, brand new U.S.A., all with heavily insulated contacts. $4 \mathrm{mfd}, 2000 \mathrm{v}, 6 / \mathrm{ea}$. $3 \mathrm{mfd}, 2000 \mathrm{v}, 5 /-$ ea. 4 mfd , $600 \mathrm{v}, 2 / 6 \mathrm{ea} .2 \mathrm{mfd}, 600 \mathrm{v}, 2 /-$ ea. $.5 \mathrm{mid}, 500 \mathrm{v}, \mathrm{I} / 6 \mathrm{ea} .5$ plus $.5 \mathrm{mfd}, 500 \mathrm{v}, \mathrm{J} / 6 \mathrm{ea} . .05 \mathrm{mfd}$, $1000 \mathrm{v}, 1 /=$ ea.

## FAMOUS ROTHERMEL

 CRYSTAL MICROPHONE, torpedo shaped with chromium grille. Listed at $£ 18 / 18 /-$, we are able to offer at the astounding price of $£ 3 / 8 / 6$. Full details if required. Few only left.METEOROLOGICAL BALLOON, expands to $5 \frac{1^{\prime}}{2}$ in diameter when inflated. Brand new in tins. Make splendid aerial balloons in conjunction with our 200' Flexible aerial, or excellent beach balls. Three for $10 / 6$.

VARIABLE CONDENSERS. Twin gang -0002, 2/6. Three gang -0003, 3/3. Twin gang $\cdot 000025,4 /-$. Twin gang -000019, 4/-

AERIAL COPPER WIRE. $200^{\prime}$ on reels. Very flexible braided type. Brand new, ex U.S.A. 2/9 per reel.

BOX ASSORTED SPARES for American A.B.K. set. Contains dynamo brushes, springs. Pye sockets, fuses, etc., etc. Brand new, 1/3 per box.

PILOT'S COCKPIT LAMP HOLDER AND SHADE. Finished in black bakelite with bayonet lamp receptacle. Excellent for workshop lamps, etc. Brand new. Three for 2/6.

AMERICAN HEADSET ADAPTOR, from high to low impedance or reverse. Brand new. Three for $2 / 6$.

See next three pages for further bargains

GREAT OFFER of Bromide Photographic Paper. Glossy, Grade I. Soft. Ex-Air Ministry. Size $8 \frac{1_{2}^{\prime \prime}}{2^{\prime}} \times \frac{1_{2}^{\prime \prime}}{2}$. Each packet contains 144 sheets, in perfect condition. We offer the last 150 packets at the greatly reduced price of $9 / 6$ per packet!!

TWIN RUBBER CABLE. Nine strand, OI2 tinned copper, rubber covered semi-flat cab tyre type. List price JId. per yard. Our price 12 yards for $3 / 6$.

RUBBER SQUARES, size $5^{\prime \prime}$ $\times 5^{\prime \prime}, \frac{3}{8}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ thick. Sorbo type. Very useful for mounting, door silencing, etc., etc. Six for 2/-.

FAST AND SLOW MOTION TUNING DIAL, $4^{\prime \prime}$ diameter. Dial marked 0-100 engraved black on white with transparent pointer and vernier reduction 200 to I ratio. Complete with spindle. Brand new in cartons with wooden former. Worth 25/-, only 4/- each!!

MICROPHONE TRANSFORMER, manufactured by R.C.A. Beautiful midget job, brand new. Size $1 \frac{1^{\prime \prime}}{4} \times 1^{\prime \prime} \times I^{\prime \prime}$. 2/6 each.

MICROPHONE HANDSET with G.P.O. rype carbon insert. Press to talk switch in handle. The whole contained in black bakelite moulded case. Brand new. A mazing value, only $2 / 6 \mathrm{ea}$.

HEADPHONES made by 5 . G. Brown. 4000 ohms per pair. Brand new. 5-pair. Headphones moving coil with handset included 47 ohms each part, 6/- set.

MAINS TRANSFORMER for E.H.T. Made by R.C.A. 115 v input. Output 250-0-250v at $150 \mathrm{~mA}, 5 \mathrm{~V} 3 \mathrm{~A}$ and 6.3 V 4 A . A pair in series with voltage doubler circuit will give 2000 v and L.T. supply. Amazing bargain at this price. Pair pair, $30 /-!$ !

CORK MATS. $5 \frac{1^{\prime \prime}}{}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ diameter, $\frac{1^{\prime \prime}}{4}$ thick. Twelve for $4 /$-.
R.F. UNIT TYPE 24. Easily converted to same frequency range as Type 25. No need to describe this three-valve unit which from us is Brand New in original carton. Save money and only pay 12/6 each.

AIRCRAFT COMPASS. Floating in alcohol type for head mounting. Also contains excellent mirror on ball and socket joint. This part makes an excellent car mirror and is made to precision standards. The whole contained in nice wooden hinged box. 200 only now left. Great seller. Smash reduction. 9/- each!!

SERIES A.C. MOTOR. Fractional h.p. Approx. 35 watts consumption from standard 230 v A:C. mains. Complete with $\frac{1}{4}^{\prime \prime}$ shaft by $\mathrm{J}^{\prime \prime}$ long and flex ready to plug in. Hundreds of uses, and already thousands sold. Approx. 5,000 r.p.m. and can be altered by use of 40 -watt resistors to vary speed, in series. Rockbottom price offered for remaining 2,000 . NOW $12 / 6$ each.

SOCKET AND JACK PLUG.
Two way. Brand new in carton. 1/6 each. Tele-Mic Cords, $5 \frac{1}{2}^{\prime}$ long. Brand new. Six for $1 / 6$.

## BRAND NEW OUTPUT

 TRANSFORMER for Push Pull 6L6 Class A, 10 watts. Speaker matching 3 and 15 ohms. A "best seller." $12 / 6$ each.YAXLEY TYPE ON-OFF SWITCH. Brand new. 1/-. Press on, press off, Microphone switch, I/-.

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PRECISION GROUND CRYSTALS. 200 kc completely sealed in metal hood with octal base. U.S.A. $17 / 6$ each. 10 mc , complete with two-pin ceramic and silver holder. U.S.A. 17/6 each.

CONTROL BOX, TYPE BC 994B. Contains 25 mA meter by Weston, four toggle switches, fuses in bakelite holders, 250 v 8A, etc., all mounted on highgrade black crackle metal cabinet, size $12^{\prime \prime} \times 8 \frac{1}{2}{ }^{\prime \prime} \times 5 \frac{1}{2} \prime \prime$. Brand new. A real bargain. $12 / 6$ each.

PULLEY WHEELS made by Westinghouse, $\frac{1}{4}^{\prime \prime}$ centre hole, ball bearing type with grooved perimeter. Diameter of wheel $3 \frac{1}{2}^{\prime \prime}$. Four for 3/-.

HYDROMETERS. Brand new in carton. Lead acid type, reads from 1,100 to 1,300 S.G. Complete with float. 1/9 each.

MAINS TRANSFORMER, type 5.36 Hallierafters. $110 / 230 v$ input. Output 250-0-250v 150 mA $6.3 v 4 A, 5 v 3 A$. Special offer of 150 only at $25 /-$ each.

NATIONAL VELVET VERNIER SLOW MOTION DIAL, 5 to 1 ratio. Large tuning knob in black on satin nickelplated brass. Engraved 1 to 100 . $4^{\prime \prime}$ diameter. Brand new U.S.A. Last 50 at $7 / 6$ each.

Carriage paid on all orders in U.K. For Eire and Export additional charges must be added or we will quote

VIBRATOR PACK, $6 v$, made by Masteradio. Output 200v at 60 mA . Fully smoothed and filtered ( $2,000 \mathrm{mfd}$ ). Non-synchronous vibrator, uses OZ4 rectifier. In handsome grey metal case, $9^{\prime \prime} \times 5^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime} .20 /-$ only. Brand new.

BRAND NEW BC22I FREQUENCY METERS. Coverage 125 kc to 20 mc . Each unit complete with crystal and full calibration charts with instruction bookless. These units are in Grade I condition and spotlessly new. We have only 20 left at $£ 10 / 10 /=$ each.

RECEIVER TYPE II47A, Seven valves, two VR56, one VR55, three VR95, one VR59. Covers 200 mc band. The unit contains host of V.H.F. spares and is complete in black mast metal case, $8 \frac{1^{\prime \prime}}{} \times 7 \frac{1}{2}^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime} .45 /$ each.

NUTS AND BOLTS, U.S.A. Nearly equivalent of 6 BA size. Erand new. No. I, nickel-plated brass, $\frac{7}{16}$ " long, No. 2, oxidised brass, $\frac{3}{16}$ " long. Per gross complete, nuts and bolts, 2/6 either type. Very useful and high-grade spares.

MCRI. Midget communications receiver with two spare batteries, A.C./D.C. power pack for $110 / 230 \mathrm{v}$ operation, midget headset, aerial, and four plug-in coils. Continuous range of 20 to 3,000 metres. Five valves (button base type), superhet. Brand new in sealed tins. Few left. € $11 /-$

CONTROL UNIT No. 2305. Contains G.P.O. type chromium rotary selector dial, carbon mic inset, and press-to-talk switch. Morse key also combined in unit with other spares. Makes excellent phone intercomm. unit. Complete with circuit diagram. Few only left. II/6 each.

LOUD SPEAKERS. $3 \frac{1^{\prime \prime}}{2}$ P.M., less transformer, 8/6. 5" P.M. Plessey with ${ }^{2}$ Tx, 10/6. 8" P.M. Truvox Monobolt, less Tx, 10/6. The above are all brand new and boxed. THESE ARE THE LOWEST PRICES EVER OFFERED.

RAVON TEST METER. D.C. millivolts, $0-100$, D.C. volts, $1,10,100,500,1,000$. A.C. volts, $10,100,500,1,000$. Current, $5,10,50,100$, 500 mA . Wattage output, 4 watts. Resistance, .2 ohms to 20 megohms, in four ranges. Capacity, . 0001 to 1 mfd , in two ranges. Master rotary switch for all ranges. Sapphire jewelled movement with anti parallex. Size $8^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime} \times 3^{\prime \prime}$. Black bakelite case with strap. Brand new, boxed. Last few to clear. $£ 8 / 15$-.

A LIMITED OFFER of the famous Simpson Test Meter. U.S.A. The basic movement is 20,000 ohms per volt on D.C. ranges, and 1,000 ohms per volt on A.C. Readings, A.C. and D.C. volts, $2 \cdot 5,10,50,250,1,000,5,000$ volts. Current, D.C., 100 microamps, $10,100,500 \mathrm{~mA}$. Resistance, $0-20$ megohms in three ranges. Also decibels, 0 , plus 12, plus 20, plus 40, plus 52. Master rotary switch for simple manipulation. The compact size, $5 \frac{1^{\prime \prime}}{2} \times 7^{\prime \prime} \times 3^{\prime \prime}$ makes this an ideal portable servicing instrument. Well worth $£ 25$. Our price only $£ 12 / 15 /$. . Rush order to avoid disappointment.

MODULATOR AND MIXER UNIT, Type W6332A. This splendid unit contains the following spares. Valve 5U4G, two 615 two VR66, one VR54, one VR65. 8 mfd electrolytic can, 600 v , L. F. choke, large transformer (suitable filament transformer), 25 Resistors, 16 capacitors, two Potmeters, etc., the whole contained in excellent grey metal case, size $11^{\prime \prime} \times 7^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime \prime}$. Unrepeatable price, $20 /=$ !!
L.F. CHOKES, $6 \mathrm{H} 60 \mathrm{~mA}, 100$ ohms, D.C. resistance, $3 /=6 \mathrm{H} 200 \mathrm{~mA}, 100$ ohms, D.C. resistance, $3 / 6.4 .2$ to $6 \mathrm{H} 250 \mathrm{~mA}, 75$ ohms, D.C., $5 /-.3 .6$ to $4 \cdot 2 \mathrm{H} \quad 150 \mathrm{~mA}, 125$ ohms, D.C., $3 / 6$. All brand new.

FITTER'S 4" SQUARE. Best steel precision make. In wooden box, new condition. 2/6 each.

## great offer of brand new u.s.a. SPARES PACKED IN EXCELLENT WOODEN SNAP LOCK CASES

A new purchase of these spares enables us to offer you a rare bargain. The wooden case in which the goods are packed will make an excellent tool cabinet or large speaker baffle cabinet, and is beautifully finished in green, with American snap-on locking device with wooden section separators internally. Inside, the contents are packed in parcels and containers, and among other articles you will receive the following: Filament Transformers, Electrolytic condensers, Pyranol condensers, mica and paper condensers of all values. A large assortment of resistors from 100 watts to $\frac{1}{2}$ watt, indicator lamps and bulbs, thermometers, chokes, switches including twoand three-bank with silver contacts, toggle and heavy duty on off switches, keying relays, coils, motor spares, insulators, springs, silver contacts, potentiometers, valve holders, modulation, input and output transformers, etc., etc. These spares were for high-class transmitting and receiver work, and are quite worth $£ 20$ per lor. We offer this astounding parcel of all Brand New Components for 70/- per case.

[^0]
## NEW VALYES BOXED

| $\left.\left.\begin{array}{l} \begin{array}{l} 807 \\ 6 Y 6 \\ 6 V 6 \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{l} \text { UUGG } \\ 77 \\ 78 \\ 6 K 8 \\ 1 T 4 \end{array} \end{array}\right\} \begin{array}{l}  \\ \end{array}\right\}$ |  |  |  | Extra special value <br> 6K7G brand new Three for 12/A very useful line. Do not miss this offer. 1,000 only for sale. |
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METERS. All new British manufacture. -5A, R.F., $1 \frac{1}{4}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ square, $3 / 6$. |A R.F., $2 t^{\prime \prime}$ square, 3 , 6 4A R.F., $2 \frac{1}{4}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ square, $4 /-.5 \mathrm{~mA} D . \mathrm{C}_{\text {., }} 2 \frac{1^{\prime \prime}}{4}$ square, $5 /-.50 \mathrm{~mA}, 2 \frac{1}{2}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ round, $5 /=100 \mathrm{~mA}, 2 \frac{1}{2}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ round, $5 /=200 \mathrm{~mA}, 3^{\prime \prime}$ round, 5/=. 14 amp D.C., $5^{\prime \prime}$ round, 17/6.*
*This meter has a basic 75 millivolt full scale deflection and is supplied with shunts to read up to 14 amps .

DEFINITELY LAST OFFER of famous Bendix Radio Compass Receiver BC433G. Three Wavebands, covering 200 to $1,750 \mathrm{kc}$ continuous. In excellent condition with 15 valves, complete. £ 3 /15/-! !
Control box and Flexible drive for above, complete, brand new, $12 / 6$ pair.

Instruction book 5/-. Sold only with Receiver.
U.S.A. RADAR INDICATOR R49 Chassis and Tube only. Includes Magnetic 5" C.R. Tube and massive chassis of spares, including 40 valve sockers, 24 switches and potmeters, three milliameters, H.V. condensers, transformers, chokes, and 200 resistors and capacitors. Takes about 12 hours to dissemble. Ham's paradise, worth £ 10 for components, to say nothing of the fun ! Yours for $30 /-$ !! We have about 86 of these left.

WESTINGHOUSE U.S.A. METERS. IOA R.F., $3 \frac{1}{2}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ round, $8 /$ /. 15 mA D.C., $3 \frac{1^{\prime \prime}}{}$ round, $10 /-$ $100^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{mA}$ D.C., $3 \frac{1}{2}^{\prime \prime}$ round, $10 /-300 \mathrm{~mA}$ D.C. $3 \frac{1^{\prime \prime}}{}$ round, $10 / \%^{2} \quad 15 \mathrm{v}$ A.C., $3 \frac{1}{2}^{\prime \prime}$ round, $10 /=$ $2,500 v$ D.C., $3 \frac{1}{2}$ " round, supplied with appropriate shunt, 2.5 megohms at $1 \mathrm{~mA}, 20 /$.

The above are all brand new in original cartons and are worth six times the price at which they are offered.

## B.C. 456 SPEECH MODULATOR UNIT.

 Complete with valves 1629 , 1215 , VRI50/30 Many relays and valuable components. Easy conversion to mains amplifier. Last 100 now. 11/6 each.TYPE R9B Radar Receiver Chassis and components only. Includes 16 valve holders (octal), 1 D.P./D.T. switch, 2 Toggles, 1.4 bank Yaxley, $2 \times 2$ valve sockets, three $\cdot 25 \mathrm{mfd} 2,500 \mathrm{y}$ condensers, one 8 mfd 600 v condenser, four I.F.'s, 1.05 mc . Ruby Indicator lamp, etc., etc. All U.S.A. Size $18^{\prime \prime} \times 9^{\prime \prime} \times 8^{\prime \prime}$. Absolute snip. Only $12 / 6$.

## MONSTER ELECTRONIC SPARES PARCEL.

## WE MAKE NO PROFIT ON THIS OFFER!

The components contained in this parcel are extracted from a huge purchase of Surplus Radio Equipment and stripped, mixed U.S.A. and British spares. In order to make room for necessary Mail Order Development the directors of this Company have given instructions to simply pack lots as they arise into cartons, irrespective of the value. They will then b\& sent out as packed, and no two cartons will contain the same assortment. It is stressed that this will probably be the greatest offer that we have ever made and will be able to make to our readers. It arises in exceptional circumstances owing to the urgent need for space which forces us to clear a section of our stock. We expect to sell out this consignment in 21 days, and request an early response, because the best parcels will undoubtedly be among the first 500 , and a very pleasant surprise awaits the alert bargain hunter. Our guarantee stands on this offer in the usual manner.

$$
\begin{array}{llllll}
\text { Parcel A } & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & 40 /- \\
\text { Parcel B } & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & 20 /-
\end{array}
$$

Please state " $A$ " or " $B$ " when ordering, and remember that the lot you receive cannot be repeated. Repeat orders will all contain another assortment.
his newly-acquired licence from the British authorities !

## Where the RF Goes

Referring to the queries from G3ETI last month, G4QK (Croydon) says that the answer to getting out on 14 mc is an RF ammeter. He puts half an amp. into the end of a two-wave aerial, end-fed from the shack. Incidentally 'QK says G3ETI is lucky to have some RF "up there"; he himself has to look down on the RF, as the trees at the bottom of the garden are only ten feet high.

## Russian Reports

Still from G4QK-he says the Russian QSL's have been coming through in fine form now, and the slanging-match can best be confined to their notes in future. On the other hand we have G6BS (Great Shelford) saying that he recently had a batch of 146 Russian cards-most of them no use at all. (We had about 25 this very morning, all of them reports on 14 mc transmissions which were generally getting to VK, ZL or W at the time.)

So G6BS asks if anyone would like a hundred or so on the basis of 25 for a $4 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ condenser, 50 for a $6 \mathrm{~L} 6,75$ for a 7 mc crystal, 100 for a bug key, and so on. There certainly is a huge influx these days, and they are mostly useless (we write our frequent memos. to the Editor on ours, so he eventually fills his W.P.B. with them !).

## The Old Times

Last month there was a mention of a threeway with G2LZ, U1AAO and Z4AM in July 1926. Mr. H. R. Lodge (Wickford, Essex) has forwarded the actual QSL card from Z4AM confirming this contact. The interesting thing is that it shows it to have been on the 33 -metre band-not 45 , as we suspected. Certain British amateurs were licensed for "32 metres" for quite a few years, if you didn't know. Mr. Lodge says he has all G2LZ's QSL's, some of them much older. This one, from Z4AM, says that he was using 180 watts to an $85-\mathrm{ft}$. vertical aerial and a $45-\mathrm{ft}$. counterpoise ; the valve was a " 50 -watt tube" in a Hartley circuit.

## Shorts

G3FGT (Birmingham) makes the FourBand Table after being on the air for a month. Since then he has worked 40 countries and all W districts, plus KH6, OX, CX, PZ and JA. All this on a long wire just 9 ft . off the ground. And this not by any means with peak conditions to help him-nice work.

G6CB (Wimbledon) reports calling CQ on a dead band, when back came his old friend CE3BA, asking him to shift as he was QRM-
ing I1GX, with whom the CE was in contact ! This on 28 mc .

GC2AWT (Jersey) asks how many others got caught up in the Russian DX Contest? He stuck it for three hours and worked all USSR districts except two, plus a ship in the Arctic. UA $\sigma K F D$, queried last month, is, he says, in Providence Bay.

G2HKU (Sheerness) is another one to add to the Four Band Table. On 28 mc , with only 15 watts and a folded dipole 15 ft . high, he has raised FE8AB, VS9AL, PK5HL, CT3AB and lots of the usual stuff. Good ones on 14 mc were our old friend VE3BWY (ex-G6WY), MD7WE, HZIKP and 1HZ, TF3ZM, MP4BAD and VQ5JTW.
"G" Notes
G2HKU, along with others, reports that T7 and T8 notes from G's are now as common as those from UA, F, EA and so on. It's these imperfect VFO's that do it, and there is no doubt that our notes have fallen back several years. However, it's nearly always the man with a nice fist and T 9 x who gets through, even if he's a bit weaker than some of the rough customers, so maybe they will learn one day.

Speaking of super-DX, such as G2PL's 200 confirmed, 'HKU says he would be interested to know just how much time is spent on the air by the people at the top of the ladder. Just to find out whether time is the deciding factor in DX work! We should say that quality has more to do with it than quantity. You can spend forty hours a week on the air and never work a new country, just by calling CQ all the time and never really scratching around. On the other end there are people who are rarely heard except when they are working a new one; they just sit, listen, and pounce! Finding the new one the first time he shows his nose on the band is the easiest way of working him, but it certainly requires some patience.

G6AT (Hampton Hill) has reverted to the aerial system he used in 1927 -optional full wave or two half-waves in phase. He has started working South America at last, as a result of this. Other 14 mc DX has include VS7AD, VK6KU, VS6BC, OX3WC, TF3ZM VS9AL, VS7CL and VP6SJ. 'AT adds that he runs weekly skeds on 3.5 mc with two G's, and that last time he was deliberately and badly QRM'd by someone swishing a VFO about. He wonders whether this is a sequel to his remarks about DX on 3.5 mc , which he thinks we misrepresented somewhat. (If we did we much regret it.).

G3ALI (home QTH Wembley Park) is on the M/V British Baron, and sends a list of 7 mc Calls Heard from three points in the Mediterranean. He says some of the G's put
very fine 7 mc signals into the Central Med. area, and singles out for mention G2CJY, G3BMY and G8PX.

King of the Four Band Table this month (which is in 28 mc order of precedence) is G6HL (Shepperton). This will be his last appearance for some time, as he sailed for VE3 on the Empress of Canada on May 17. We wish him good luck and good radio during his two or three years with the VE's.

## "Confirmed" or Not?

Discussion continues to rage on whether the totals of countries worked, which we quote in our various tables, should be merely "claimed" or "confirmed" totals. On the whole, opinion is not in favour of confirmations-somewhat

## DX QTH's

CP5FB via R.C.B., Casilla 15, Cochabamba, Bolivia.
EA8MC Manuel Celanmor, 23 Sol-y-Ortega Street, La Laguna, Tenerife, Canary Islands.
EK1DO B.P.O. Box 39, Tangier.
HC1KW U.S. Military Attache, c/o U.S. Embassy, Quito.
JA2CH APO 925, c/o PM, San Francisco, Calif.
KRGAM APO 331, c/o PM, San Francisco.
MS4A Fabrizio Caramelli, Alula, Italian Somaliland.
VP2AJ APO 855, c/o PM, Miami, Fla., U.S.A.

VP6CE Hillcrest, Navy Gardens, Christchurch, Barbados.
VQ3KIF Box 599, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika
VQ4ZFW J. F. Waldegrave, P.O. Box 25, Kilindini, Kenya.
VS1CS Lt.-Col. H. F. Trewby, R.E.M.E., 335 Thomson Road, Singapore, Malaya.
VS7RF R. A. Farquharson, Agra Estate, Lindula, Ceylon.
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { VU2DU } & \text { Army HQ Signals Regt., New Delhi. } \\ \text { W3ORD/C3 } & \text { P.O. Box 10, Navy 3930, c/o FPO, } \\ & \text { San Francisco. }\end{array}$
ZD1SW Box 99, Freetown, Sierra Leone.
ZD3D R. G. Smith, c/o International Aeradio, Ltd., Fajara Rest Camp, Bathurst, Gambia.
ZL1MP David Mitchell (ex-G2II, GW6AA), Ohauiti Settlement, near Tauranga, Bay of Plenty, North Island, N.Z.
ZP5BL College International, Box 241, Asuncion, Paraguay.
ZP9FA
Box 716, Asuncion, Paraguay.
ZS4F Box 124, Harrismith, Orange Free State, S. Africa.
naturally, because all the totals would come down substantially !

G3AKU. (St. Ives) puts the view of the majority when he says, "Whatever totals are put up, whether they are worked or confirmed, they all depend on the honesty of the sender." Too true; it's perfectly easy for anyone to write to us with a total of 200 worked, and it's equally easy to write in and say you have 180 confirmed. But we don't cater for any of the queer freaks of the type who would be so crazy as to send in inflated totals for personal glorification. There aren't many of them, and they very soon get found out, for the volume of our mail is such that there tends to be an automatic cross-check on such matters as inflated DX claims.

## Just One More Pirate

Latest victim of piracy is G3EQM (London, S.E.6), who has been receiving cards for transmissions that did not emanate from him. He has never worked on 7 mc and is at present QRT. So anyone working "G3EQM" between January 31 and July 15 worked a pirate and not the genuine article.

And that brings us to the end of this month's news. The deadline for next month will be first post on June 15 , so please have everything in by then--claims, letters, moans and lists of new stations in Zone 23. Address them all to DX Commentary, Short Wave Magazine, 49 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. And, until then, Good Hunting, and May You Hear All You Work!


# Valves for the Buffer Stage 

Some Further Data

IN our issue for August, 1948, the Short Wave Magazine published an interesting and extremely useful article by J. B. Roscoe, M.A. ( G 4 QK ), on the choice of valves for the buffer stage.

He showed that the types frequently em-
ployed for BA operation are wrongly chosen, without due regard to what the buffer stage itself is expected to do. A gain factor was worked out in respect of each type of valve normally obtainable and which could be used in this service, the data being shown in the form of a table in order of gain factor.

G4QK has now prepared a new list of valves arranged in the sameorder, which appears herewith. Useful newcomers include the 6F32 and the 61SPT, and though the list is rather long, as G4QK remarks, this only serves to emphasise the position of the 6L6G, 6V6G and 6F6G-right down at the bottom!

GAIN FACTORS OF VALVES USED IN BUFFER RF STAGES

| Type | $\underset{\mathbf{m A} / \mathbf{V}}{ }$ | Cg-a $\mu \mu \mathbf{F}$ | Gain Factor | Wa min | Type | $\underset{\operatorname{ma} / \mathbf{V}}{\mathbf{G m}}$ | $\underset{\mu \mu \mathrm{F}}{\mathrm{Cg}-\mathrm{a}}$ | Gain Factor | Wa min |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 F 32 | $3 \cdot 0$ | . 0005 | 6000 | $1 \cdot 0$ | 7B7 | $1 \cdot 7$ | . 005 | 340 | $2 \cdot 1$ |
| 7W7 | $5 \cdot 8$ | . 0025 | 2320 | $3 \cdot 0$ | 6AB7 | $5 \cdot 0$ | . 015 | 333 | $3 \cdot 75$ |
| EF42 | $9 \cdot 5$ | . 005 | 1900 | $2 \cdot 5$ | 6K7 | 1.65 | . 005 | 330 | 2.75 |
| 6F13 | $9 \cdot 0$ | . 005 | 1800 | $2 \cdot 0$ | 6K7G7 | 1.65 | -005 | 330 | $2 \cdot 75$ |
| SP61 | $8 \cdot 5$ | . 005 | 1700 | $3 \cdot 0$ | 6SJ7 | 1.65 | . 005 | 330 | $2 \cdot 5$ |
| 6 F 12 | $7 \cdot 5$ | -0045 | 1667 | $2 \cdot 5$ | 6SJ7GT | 1.65 | . 005 | 330 | $2 \cdot 5$ |
| 6SH7 | 4.9 | -003 | 1630 | $3 \cdot 0$ | KTZ63 | $1 \cdot 23$ | .0038 | 323. | . 25 |
| 8D3 | $7 \cdot 5$ 5.2 | - 005 | 1500 | $2 \cdot 5$ | 7AD7 | $9 \cdot 5$ | . 03 | 317 | $8 \cdot 2$ |
| 6AU6 | 5.2 5.8 | -0035 | 1486 | 3.0 | 7 L 7 | $3 \cdot 1$ | . 01 | 310 | $1 \cdot 1$ |
| 7V7 | $5 \cdot 8$ | . 004 | 1450 | 3.0 | KTW63 | 1.5 | . 005 | 300 | $1 \cdot 9$ |
| HP6 | $7 \cdot 5$ | -0054 | 1389 | $2 \cdot 5$ | 6.57 | $1 \cdot 225$ | . 005 | 245 | $\cdot 75$ |
| 6SG7 | 4.0 4.6 | -003 | 1333 | $3 \cdot 0$ | 6J7GT | $1 \cdot 225$ | . 005 | 245 | . 75 |
| 6BH6 | $4 \cdot 6$ 4.4 | . 0035 | 1314 | 1.8 | 6K7G | 1.65 | . 007 | 236 | $2 \cdot 75$ |
| 6BA6 | 4.4 | . 0035 | 1257 | 3.0 | 6U7G | $1 \cdot 6$ | . 007 | 229 | 2.05 |
| Z77 | $7 \cdot 5$ | . 006 | 1250 | $2 \cdot 5$ | 6R6 | $1 \cdot 49$ | -007 | 213 | 1.75 |
| 6SH7GT | $4 \cdot 9$ | . 004 | 1180 | $3 \cdot 0$ | 6AG5 | $5 \cdot 0$ | -025 | 200 | $2 \cdot 0$ |
| KTW61 | 2.9 2.2 | . 0025 | 1160 | 2.5 | 7C7 | $1 \cdot 3$ | . 007 | 186 | . 5 |
| EF22 | 2.2 2.2 | .002 .002 | 1100 | 1.5 1.5 | 6AG7 | 11.0 | -06 | 183 | $9 \cdot 0$ |
| 6BJ6 | 3.8 | .0035 | 1086 | 1.5 3.0 | 8AK4 | 11.0 1.8 | . 06 | 183 180 | 9.0 .75 |
| 6AM6 | $7 \cdot 5$ | . 007 | 1071 | 2.5 | 6W7 | 1.23 | . 007 | 176 | . 1 |
| 6SD7 | $3 \cdot 6$ | . 0035 | 1029 | $1 \cdot 5$ | 6AS6 | $3 \cdot 5$ | .02 | 175 | . 6 |
| 7 T 7 | 4.9 | . 005 | 980 | $2 \cdot 7$ | 6J7G | $1 \cdot 225$ | . 007 | 175 | $\cdot 75$ |
| EF91 | $7 \cdot 65$ | -008 | 956 | $2 \cdot 5$ | 6AK5 | $5 \cdot 1$ | -03 | 170 | $1 \cdot 4$ |
| 63SPT | $6 \cdot 5$ | . 007 | 929 | 2.5 | 6AN5 | $8 \cdot 0$ | . 05 | 160 | $4 \cdot 2$ |
| EF50 | $6 \cdot 5$ | . 007 | 929 | 3.0 | 61SPT | 11.0 | -08 | 137 | 16 |
| 6SV7 7 | 3.4 | . 004 | 850 | 1.8 | 6AJ5 | $2 \cdot 75$ | -02 | 137 | $\cdot 5$ |
| 7AG7 | 4.2 | . 005 | 840 | 1.5 | EF36 | 1.8 | -02 | 90 | . 75 |
| EF39 | 2.2 | . 003 | 733 | $1 \cdot 5$ | EF37 | 1.8 | -02 | 90 | . 75 |
| 6SE7 | $3 \cdot 4$ | . 005 | 680 | $1 \cdot 5$ | EF55 | $12 \cdot 0$ | -15 | 80 | 10 |
| VR116. | $4 \cdot 0$ $3 \cdot 3$ | . 0065 | 667 | $3 \cdot 0$ | KT8 | $6 \cdot 0$ | -12 | 50 | 25 |
| 7AH7 ${ }^{\text {6F15 }}$ | $3 \cdot 3$ $2 \cdot 3$ | . 005 | 660 | 1.7 1.75 | 807 | $6 \cdot 0$ | $\cdot 2$ | 30 | 30 |
| 6F15 | $2 \cdot 3$ | -0035 | 657 | 1.75 | 6AK6 | $2 \cdot 3$ | -12 | 19 | $3 \cdot 5$ |
| 7G7 | $4 \cdot 5$ $2 \cdot 5$ | . 0007 | 643 625 | 1.5 2.5 | 6L6 | $6 \cdot 0$ | $\cdot 4$ | 15 | 21 |
| EF92 | 2.5 | .004 .004 | 625 | 2.5 2.0 | 7A5 | $6 \cdot 1$ | $\cdot 44$ | 14 | $5 \cdot 0$ |
| 6 6AC7 | 9.0 | . 015 | 600 | 2.0 $\mathbf{3} \cdot 02$ | 6V6 6F6 | 4.15 | - $\cdot 2$ | $13 \cdot 7$ $12 \cdot 5$ | 8.0 12.5 |
| 6AJ7 | $9 \cdot 0$ | . 015 | 600 | $3 \cdot 0$ | 6BG6 | $6 \cdot 0$ | $\cdot 5$ | 12 | 20 |
| 6 F 11 | $2 \cdot 2$ | . 004 | 550 | 1.0 | 6AQ5 | $4 \cdot 1$ | . 35 | 11.7 | 8.0 |
| W148 | $3 \cdot 8$ | . 007 | 543 | $2 \cdot 3$ | 6Y6G | $7 \cdot 1$ | $\cdot 7$ | 10 | $12 \cdot 5$ |
| 6F14 | 10.6 | -02 | 530 | 3.9 | 7C5 | $4 \cdot 1$ | -4 | 10 | 12 |
| ${ }^{7 \mathrm{FH} 7}$ | $3 \cdot 5$ | . 0007 | 500 | $2 \cdot 5$ | 6AR6 | $5 \cdot 4$ | . 55 | 9.8 | 19 |
| 6BD6 | $2 \cdot 0$ | . 004 | 500 | 3.0 | 6AS5 | $5 \cdot 6$ | . 6 | $9 \cdot 3$ | $5 \cdot 4$ |
| W81 | 2.8 1.85 | . 006 | 467 | $2 \cdot 0$ | TT11 | $3 \cdot 5$ | -4 | $8 \cdot 7$ | $7 \cdot 5$ |
| WS77 | $1 \cdot 85$ | . 0004 | 462 | $2 \cdot 25$ | EL91 | $2 \cdot 6$ | $\cdot 3$ | $8 \cdot 7$ | $4 \cdot 0$ |
| 6SK7 | 2.5 2.0 | . 0005 | 417 | 1.6 3.0 | 6L6G | $6 \cdot 0$ 10.5 | -9 | $6 \cdot 7$ | 21 |
| 6SK7GT | 2.0 | . 005 | 400 | 3.0 | KT61 | $10 \cdot 5$ $2 \cdot 85$ | 1.6 | $6 \cdot 6$ 5.7 | 10 |
| 7 A 7 | 2.0 | . 005 | 400 | $2 \cdot 15$ | KT66 | $6 \cdot 3$ | $1 \cdot 1$ | $5 \cdot 7$ | $21 \cdot 5$ |
| EF54 | $7 \cdot 7$ | - 02 | 385 | $3 \cdot 0$ | 6V6G | $4 \cdot 1$ | - 7 | $5 \cdot 5$ | 8.0 |
| 6AH6 | 11.0 | - 03 | 367 | $3 \cdot 0$ | 6V6GT | $4 \cdot 1$ | $\cdot 7$ | $5 \cdot 5$ | $8 \cdot 0$ |
| 6F33 | 3.55 1.75 | .01 .005 | 355 350 | 1.15 | 6F6G | $2 \cdot 5$ | . 5 | 5 | $12 \cdot 5$ |
| 657 | 1.75 | . 005 | 350 | $2 \cdot 1$ | 785 | $2 \cdot 3$ | 1.6 | 1.4 | $6 \cdot 75$ |



Some of the assembled company at the Old Timers' Dinner-unfortunately, it was not possible to get everybody present into this view.

## THE OLD TIMERS' DINNER

## London, May 20, 1949

On the evening of Friday, May 20, a company of some 78 amateurs gathered in one of the spacious upstairs dinner rooms at the Horse Shoe Hotel, London, W.C.1. The occasion was the Old Timers' Dinner, run jointly by the Short Wave Magazine for the British Old Timers' Club, and the Rado Society of Great Britain.

Eligibility for attendance at the Dinner was membership of the B.O.T.C. or the holding of a full transmitting permit issued not later than' December, 1928, with a current licence.

The chair on this memorable and, indeed, unique occasion was taken by Gerald Marcuse, G2NM-the Grand Old Man of Amateur Radio-supported by T. A. St. Johnston, G6UT (deputising for the President of the Radio Society of Great Britain, who was unable to remain for the dinner) and by Austin Forsyth, G6FO, Editor of the Short Wave Magazine. After the toast of The King and a tribute to the Silent Keys who have gone
before, the toast of the evening, "Amateur Radio," was proposed by C. Harris, VE6HM, the only overseas OT present ; he had undertaken this responsibility at the shortest notice, and discharged it with great aplomb.

The response by the chairman was the hit of the evening-Gerry had brought with him "the archives," from which he was able to quote many remarkable facts and anecdotes, and some statements signed by official hands which at this distance of time are almost unbelievable. In particular, the terms of the complaint from the Japanese Government that signals from G2NM had been received within the boundaries of Nippon will long be remembered.

With G6CL acting as toastmaster, in the course of the evening a great many amusing (and very interesting) informal toasts were also called : Those who were licensed before 1914 (10 got up) ; those who had served in the 1914-18 war, to which 23 responded; those


The Old Timers' Dinner, beld in London on May 20 last. At the top table, left to right : G6UT, G6CL, G2NM (Chairman), G6FO and VE6HM. The OT's present totalled 78.
who had operated on 1,000 metres- 11 were present; those who had worked on 440 metres ( 42 responded) ; those who had served in the 1939-45 war, of which there were 53 present-and so on.

The dinner seating was broken up as early as possible in order to give everyone an opportunity of chatting to old friends and, in numerous instances, meeting for the first time friends made over the air many years ago but until that evening known only as callsigns.

In response to a suggestion by the organisers, a number of those attending brought along some remarkable mementoes of the early days 'of Amateur Radio. These were separately displayed and included photographs and QSL cards of great historic interest and of immense value for the archives. This fine collection of equipment and personality photographs is of particular importance in this respect, and it is greatly to be hoped that it will be carefully preserved.

One would not care to be too specific on the point, but the age range of those present was probably not younger than 38 to over 60 years. The collective list of callsigns included G2, G5 and G6, and one or two re-licensed G4's. It was a great pleasure to see so many not-very-
young amateurs still as keen as ever they were, and, in most cases, still very active, collectively on all bands from 1.7 to 144 mc . '

Not only had the gathering made much of the history of Amateur Radio in this country, but it also represented a good deal of the talent —and certainly it represented everything that is within the meaning of that all-embracing term "The Ham Spirit."

Finally, it is particularly gratifying to be able to record that more than half those present were members of the British Old Timers' Club, and in a sense the gathering was the first meeting of the B.O.T.C. The Club exists only to bring on record all British amateurs who, having been possessors of a full transmitting permit not less than 20 years ago, are still holders of a current licence (though not necessarily issued by the same authority or under the same callsign). That is the sole qualification, and membership costs nothing.

As the years roll on, more and more British amateurs, all over the world, will achieve 20 -year status. It is hoped that they will make themselves known to us, join the 'British Old Timers' Club, and attend our gatherings.
EDITORIAL NOTE: Prints of the nine photographs taken at the Dinner can be obtained from F. Wise, 5 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

# Comparing Receiver Performance 

Practical Application of the Noise Generator

By W. J. CRAWLEY (G2IQ)

AMATEUR Radio would not be the same without its controversies. Most of us at some time or other have encountered some particularly useful circuit or piece of apparatus for the first time, have been delighted with the results using it, and thenceforth bave been staunch advocates of its use. This is especially true of the VHF fraternity, who take their experimenting seriously. One such controversy among 144 mc workers is the pro and con of triode or pentode RF stages in the receiver; the adherents of each type discuss its merits with the vigour one used to find among "high-fidelity" enthusiasts years ago.

It will be agreed that the only way finally to test either type of RF stage is by suitable measuring apparatus. No one will deny that the ear is a fickle meter at best, and whilst it is possible to obtain some useful comparisons over long periods of listening, conditions on 144 mc are so variable and change so rapidly that absolute aural measurement is impossible. The difficulty is in finding some simple means of comparing the merits of each type of RF stage. It is a simple matter to compare the gain but we do not want to determine the gain so much as the gain over noise, or signal-tonoise ratio. Fortunately, there is now available a simple means of comparing the signal-to-noise ratio, or Noise Factor, of receivers in the piece of equipment known as the Noise Generator.

## The Noise Generator

The question of the sensitivity of VHF receivers has received much attention in recent years. Whilst the sensitivity of a receiver covering the lower frequencies can be defined solely in terms of the signal input required to produce an arbitrary output power, on the higher frequencies this does not tell the whole story, for thermal agitation noise in the input circuits plays a most important part. . Therefore at VHF the overall gain of the receiver is of less importance than the noise threshold. For example, it is a comparatively simple matter to design a receiver at VHF to comply with the requirements of so many milliwatts output for so many microvolts input; the necessary gain could easily be achieved in the

This article will be of great value to all in any way interested in amateur receiver design, particularly in the VHF field. The author shows how the noise factor -until recently hardly considered as a figure of merit in the specification-can be measured and comparisoris made between different circuit arrangements.-Ed.

IF amplifier or in the audio amplifier. But the receiver might be very insensitive to weak signals owing to the noise having been disregarded. Therefore the old method of defining the sensitivity of a receiver by its overall gain has been supplanted by a new method which in addition defines the noise threshold. Actually the two values of gain must be considered. There is the minimum gain required to amplify the receiver noise so that the output is perceptible above room noise ; there is the arbitrary gain required to provide sufficient signal output.

## Noise Factor

The term Noise Factor is a figure of merit that compares the actual noise threshold of a receiver with that of a hypothetical perfect receiver of the same band-width. In other words, it is possible by measuring the Noise Factor of two receivers to compare their actual signal-to-noise ratio. The lower the Noise Factor the better is the receiver.
The measurement is a simple matter by means of a Noise Generator. This instrument, the essential circuiting of which is shown in Fig. 1, provides noise of adjustable power having a uniform frequency range over the receiver passband, and presenting the specified source impedance for which the receiver was designed. Whilst absolute measurements of Noise Factor require very careful design of the generator, in the amateur field fairly accurate readings may be obtained with quite simple apparatus, providing that certain points are observed; in any case, if there is a discrepancy in the absolute reading, the use of the generator for relative readings is not impaired.

## Cbaracteristics of A. 1468 or CV172

| Filament voltage | 6 volts. |
| :--- | ---: |
| Average flament current | 1 amp. |
| Max. filament voltage | 7 volts. |
| Saturated anode current | 30 mA. |
| Anode voltage | $100 / 150$ volts. |

The requirements are that the noise diode has a high impedance in relation to the receiver input resistance and that the connections to the receiver be kept short. The coupling condenser must have zero impedance to the noise frequencies and the RF filter must present a high impedance to the diode at the
noise frequencies. The diode used by the writer is type CV172 made by Osram and now known as A1468. The short lead requirements are satisfied by making the generator in the form of a probe with the diode, RF filter and output components enclosed in a small aluminium box with coaxial output plug. The HT and LT supply is on a separate chassis.

## Method of Measurement

When measuring the Noise Factor it is preferable that all the receiver noise sources be included. Usually, the signal-to-noise ratio is determined in the first stage of the receiver unless this stage has very low gain-hence, the output noise may be measured at any point beyond the first IF stage. For comparative measurements it is convenient and easy to measure the audio output. By controlling the current through the diode filament by means of a rheostat, the DC current through the diode is a direct reading of the noise power developed across the load resistor.

Two methods of determining the Noise Factor may be used. In the first the noise generator is connected to the receiver input terminals with the output from the generator at zero. The actual receiver output noise is then observed. An attenuator giving 3 dB attenuation in the receiver output is then inserted prior to the detector and the generator turned up until the original output noise is obtained. The diode current then indicates the added noise, which is equal to the original noise.

The second and simpler method of measuring the Noise Factor of the receiver is to turn up the receiver gain until a reading is obtained on the output meter, then to turn up the generator until the noise output of the receiver is doubled. The added noise is then equal to the receiver noise. The Noise Factor is calculated from the equation

$$
\mathrm{NF}=\frac{\mathrm{eIdcR}}{2 \mathrm{kT}}
$$

where k is Boltzman's constant, T is temperature of the resistance (usually taken to be room temperature, degrees Kelvin 300 deg.) For comparing results this may be simplified into $\mathrm{NF}=20 \mathrm{IR}$, or expressed in decibels : $\mathrm{NF}=10 \log _{10} 20$ IR.

For comparison purposes only it is not necessary to use the equation at all. The receiver which requires the least diode current to double its noise output is the better. Nothing could be simpler and we can be assured that this is a really accurate means of assessing the value of an RF stage.

## Some Practical Comparisons

Some indication of the results observed by the writer with various receivers may be of


Fig. 1. Circuit of G21Q's Noise Generator. C1, C2 are $001 \mu \mathrm{~F} ; \mathrm{R1}, 72$ ohms, 1 -watt carbon ; R2, 6 -ohm rheostat ; RFC consists of 20 in . of 22 SWG enamelled close wound on a d-in. former.
interest. Again it is stressed that the figures quoted are not claimed to be absolute readings, but may be taken as useful figures of comparison.
The Noise Generator was first used on several commercial communication receivers well known in amateur circles and measurements were taken at 28 mc where possible, but if the receiver did not go up to this frequency, 14 mc was used. The two best receivers tested showed figures of around 11 dB at 28 mc ; this could be improved slightly by switching-in the crystal filter and thus narrowing the IF pass band. A very popular exService receiver showed a Noise Factor of about 20 dB at 14 mc , whilst another with two RF stages had a similar figure at 28 mc . A home-made 30 mc converter working into a very selective IF/AF amplifier (Short Wave Magazine, August, 1947) gave a noise figure of around 6 dB only, and a similar set-up at G3MY was as low as 4 dB . The Noise Generator during these tests proved its worth for peaking up a receiver "on the nose." It is particularly useful to have at hand an instrument from which one can tell at a glance the value of any adjustment made to the receiver.

## Results at $\mathbf{1 4 4} \mathbf{~ m e}$

After having quoted these rather high noise figures of lower frequency receivers, it may come as a surprise to some to see the results obtained at 145 mc . It should be pointed out, however, that the receivers used at 145 mc have
had every care and attention to keeping up their signal-to-noise ratio ; they are individual receivers, the particular pet of the constructor, and it is unlikely that such results could be repeated if an attempt were made to massproduce them.

Several converters have been compared, all of them using a BC- 454 at 7 mc as the IF/AF amplifier, with the BFO disconnected. The best results were obtained with a 3-valve converter recently described in the Magazine, using a 6 J 6 push-pull RF stage, a 6 J 6 pushpush mixer and a 6 J 6 oscillator. By careful adjustment of the input circuit and by reducing the capacity across the grid coil to negligible proportions, a reading of 4 dB only has been achieved with this receiver. The nearest approach to this figure was from a converter using a CV66 (EC54) GGT RF stage into a 6AK 5 mixer, giving a reading of 7 dB . The very best result that the writer has had with a pentode RF stage is from the 6AK5 which, with very careful adjustment, was reduced to 8 dB . A 6 AK 5 mixer with no RF stage had a Noise Factor way up in the 20 dB region! When connected as a triode, however, the figure was lower. It is therefore recommended that when no RF stage is to be used the mixer be a triode and the gain be made up in the IF stages. When an RF stage of low noise figure is to be employed, the mixer may be either triode or pentode, as sufficient gain should be obtained in the RF
stage to over-ride mixer noise.
The Noise Generator is recommended to those who interest themselves in receivers as a means of easy comparison between types. No originality is claimed for the foregoing and those who wish to know more of the subject are referred to three excellent articles in Wireless World for December, 1946, and January, February, 1947.

The A. 1468 valve is probably the most suitable for the job, but any type with a pure tungsten filament may be used. It should be recognised that the frequency at which valve types can be employed is restricted by internal lead lengths, inter-electrode capacities and transit time. At the lower frequencies an old $\mathbf{R}$ valve has been successfully pressed into service.

## CAN YOU EARTH IT?

The recent spell of thundery weather is a reminder that at all amateur stations proper arrangements should be made to earth down the aerial system quickly and safely. And this does not mean fishing for the live feeder with a crocodile clip on a length of bare wire! Any aerial which is longer than about half-wave on Eighty can pile up a paralysing charge very quickly, and shorter aerials will give a nasty kick. Since we are well into the static season, now is the time to fit a hefty earthing switch which will keep the aerial safe.

Fig. 1. Drawing details for the mechanism of the automatic key.



Side vew of G4LU's automatic CQ key with the
"Mark" wheel removed


# Auto CQ Sender 

Home-Built Mechanical Key
Designed by G4LU

The $C Q$ call is a repetition signal and can therefore be sent on an automatic key. For years, the design of such keys has intrigued amateurs and the earliest types (which sent "Test de . . ." and not "CQ") nearly always involved some cunning work with a gramophone turntable; you just wound it up and let it play as long as the spring lasted. Here is an up-to-date version of the automatic key, not too difficult for those who can take a little care with the mechanical details.-Ed

WHEN conditions are poor or activity is low on the VHF bands, the emission of a number of CQ calls is usually required before one obtains a "bite "-and especially if a directive aerial system is used much time may be spent before a QSO results. There is no doubt that it is factors of this kind, with
perhaps only two contacts at a session, which explain why VHF working is not so popular amongst some operators as it might be.

To overcome the manual-labour aspect of grinding out CQ's, the writer constructed the unit described in this article, and "keythumper's cramp" from lengthy CQ calls is no longer experienced.

## Design Points

The basis of the unit is the dynamotor and gear-box from a BC-966A IFF transmitterreceiver, but similar components from other IFF equipments would be equally suitable. The essential parts of the mechanical arrangement are shown in the main drawing, Fig. 1.

Two suitably shaped wheels are mounted on the slow shaft of the gear-box and are arranged to operate contacts associated with the keying circuit of the transmitter. One wheel, designated the "CQ Wheel," sends "CQ de call sign" and the other wheel, termed the "Mark Wheel" sends a "Steady mark de call sign." The latter facility is of
use when a distant receiver requires a signal for alignment purposes. The two wheels are so mounted that the mark period on the "Mark" wheel overlaps the CQ on the "CQ" wheel and the "de Call Sign" is common to both sides. The wheels can be made from brass or paxolin and the contact assemblies are the ones originally used in the BC-996A equipment.

The secret of success is accurate marking out and accurate cutting of the "CQ Wheel," although the final touches to the projections can be made by connecting the unit to an audio oscillator and listening to the signal. A swivelling adjustment should be provided on the contact associated with the "CQ" wheel so that the necessary amount of contact bias can be applied. The shaping of the CQwheel is carried out in accordance with the following table :-



Fig. 2. Circuit connections, which can of course be varied to individual requirements. $C, 0.5 / 0.5 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 600 \mathrm{v} ; \mathrm{RFC}$ RF chokes ; R, 1,000 ohms 80 watts ; S1, S2. S3, QMB switches; J, close circuit jack.


Front view of the auto sender as constructed by G4LU. The ganged switches are for drive motor and change-over control

To facilitate the marking out it is suggested that the characters be first drafted on squared paper and the total number of units counted up. The circumferential length per unit can then be calculated and the wheel marked out accordingly.

## Connections

The electrical arrangement of the contacts is shown in Fig. 2. S1, which is ganged with S2, the motor supply switch, changes the transmitter keying circuit from the hand key to the auto-sender. S3 changes over the circuit from the "Mark" and "CQ" signals respectively. Slight modifications to the
dynamotor are necessary to get it working effectively from an AC supply. The field winding is connected across the low-voltage armature, but this should be disconnected by the removal of the low-voltage brushes. The field is connected in series with a resistance directly across the supply line, the value of the resistance being chosen as a compromise between maximum torque, suitable speed and heating of the field winding.

Some suppression of the motor circuit was necessary to prevent interference with receivers. The chokes are of a transmitting type and the condenser is a dual "bath-tub" block. To reduce mechanical noise the motor can be supported on small "Silentbloc" mountings

By E. J. WILLIAMS, B.Sc. (G2XC)

Operating Procedure-<br>Band Plan CommentImproved Conditions-Seventy-Centimetre Activity

T${ }^{7}$ HIS month we are beginning with a grumble section for which no apologies are made !

Continuing the discourse on the peculiarities of 2 -metre working, started last time, it is becoming very evident that an amazingly large number of DX calls are being missed. From all parts of the country letters come in telling us in no uncertain way what inefficient (or words to that effect !) receivers there are in all other DX locations. The complaints of the Londoners of the number of Lancashire and Yorkshire stations they have called in vain is only equalled by the grumbles of those same Lancastrians and Yorkists regarding the failure of the London fellows to reply to their calls. Do one-way conditions really occur? Or does QSB always set in at the wrong moment?

Or is it bad handling of the receiver? One hates to make this last suggestion, but it would seem to be at least part of the answer. To give an example : Some evenings not long since, we hung on to an $\mathbf{S 4}$ signal from a DX station for 5 minutes (!) while he called CQ. We called him for just under two minutes, and on changing over-there he was already calling CQ again. A rapid look round the band found two other local stations still calling him ! Now we contend that the band could not have been searched for weak signals in the time allowed between those two CQ calls; the probable reason why none of the calling stations was heard was that the operating technique at the DX station was at fault, and not the receiver. This is not a solitary instance, and others have reported similar instances. So we would suggest to everyone that careful searching is of paramount importance.

While writing in this somewhat critical vein, we would quote G3DAH (Herne Bay), who has
noticed that CQ calls are unnecessarily long; that CW is generally much too slow, so that QSB gets the signals before the QSO is half over; and that poor notes and drift still get T9 reports. We endorse G3DAH's first and third complaint, but think his second one may be open to argument. The sending speed should be adapted to conditions and, of course, the operator at the other end. When QSB is fairly slow, a fast speed is undoubtedly the best, but sometimes rapid and even fluttery QSB is encountered and then fast CW, however well sent, becomes unreadable. Sending double is only justified if the operator at the other end can't read Morse, or if QRM is bad. When QSB is slow, double sending halves the copy obtained during the readable periods and does little to help when the signal is in the noise, while with very rapid QSB slow sending is a better answer. G3DAH also raises the point that operators in QSO usually finish each transmission with c/s-AR-2-K. This is the same ending used when they call CQ and he suggests that to prevent confusion the figure 2 should only be included when the call was a CQ. It is an interesting point that we still use the wavelength figure in signing on two metres, as we did on ten and five. On those two bands there was good reason for

| TWO METRES COUNTIES WORKED LIST <br> Starting Figure, 14 From Fixed QTH only |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Worked | Station |
| 29 | G3BLP (107) |
| 26 | G2ADZ, G5MA |
| 25 | $\underset{\text { G6NB (101) }}{\text { G2AJ (101), }}$ G2AXG. G5BM |
| 23 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { G2CIW, G2IQ, G2MR (110), } \\ & \text { G2NH } \end{aligned}$ |
| 22 | G5MI (108) |
| 20 | G2NM, G5NF |
| 19 | G5RP |
| 18 | G3COJ, G5BY, G6PG |
| 17 | G2XC, G3EHY |
| 16 | G8SM |
| 15 | G2FLC, G3DAH, G8QX |
| 14 | G20I, G3DMU. G6LK |

Note: Figures in brackets are nu mber of stations worked. Starting figure, 100.
doing so as they were in close harmonic relationship with other more populated bands and, particularly in the early days, there were more harmonics than fundamentals and the wavelength figure was necessary to check that it really was a 10 or 5 metre transmission. Now it seems to have become just a tradition-far be it from us to decry it.

## The Two-Metre Frequency Plan

A number of comments on G3CYY's " Plan for Easier Searching " (Short Wave Magazine, May 1949, p. 205) have been received, but many more must come in before we can say that we have any guarantee that the majority of VHF operators are in agreement, and what is more, will comply with the plan. We had the chance of discussing it at the Oxford VHF meeting and, of all the opinions heard, only one has been contra. However, the apathy of the many who have not expressed an opinion could well ruin the scheme. We have no intention of trying to be dictatorial about this, and any such plan will only be launched if we are assured that it is the wish of the vast majority of VHF operators.

Most important and widespread criticism of the scheme as it stands is the insufficient allocation to the London area. G3CYY, himself located in Newcastle, could not know what a large number of two-metre stations there are in London. (Truth to tell, we can hardly believe it ourselves. But perhaps it is that Rx of ours !) ; 200 kc is considered inadequate for nearly 100 stations ! So we have drawn up another allocation for your consideration and at the same time tried to keep the general idea of G3CYY's excellent and carefully thought out scheme in mind. This would give the London area (J) 400 kc and at the same time we would suggest that stations on the border of any area might be allowed to use frequencies allocated to the next zone if they feel it would be advantageous. For example, the West Sussex stations in and around Chichester would more sensibly be in Zone $H$ and so might the South-West Surrey stations in the Farnham area, while some of the Middlesex stations on íts northern edge could use Zone $G$ without over-populating it. Common sense must be the deciding factor in such cases.

Several correspondents have pointed out that the Continentals use the LF section of the band and that our South-Eastern zones ought, therefore, to coincide. It is thought, however, that it might well be advisable to keep the crowded London zone free of Continentals, so we have refrained from shifting Zone $J$ to the extreme LF end, as has been suggested. With the foreign DX using the same frequencies as Zones A, B and C, there should be little chance of QRM.

## TWO METRE ACTIVITY BY COUNTIES The North

Cumberland G3ACY, G3BW
Lancashire
G2OI, G3BY, G3CWJ, G3DA, G3ZM, G5CP, G6LC
Leicester
G3BKQ
Lincs. G5BD
Norfolk G2XS, G3VM, G5UD
Northants. G3BBA, G3DUP
Notts.
G3APY
Salop.
G2ADZ, G4LU
Staffs.
G3EEZ, G8KL
Warwick.
G2ATK, G2AVQ, G3ABA, G3DJQ, G5JU, G5LJ, G5ML, G8MZ, G8QK, G8QY
Yorks.
G2IQ, G2MA, G2TK, G3ALD, G3ALY, G3CC, G3CUJ, G5GX, G6OS, G6YO
Scotland
GM2DI, GM3BDA, GM3EDQ, GM3OL, GM5VG, GM6LS, GM6SR
Northern Ireland GI2HML
North Wales
GW゙3ELM, GW5UO
Southern Counties Next Month

The crystal problem may be worrying some, but the Magazine "Xtal Xchange" section is available to all who may care to use it. Alternatively, a special crystal exchange arrangement can be organised through "VHF Bands" if it is required. In addition, one of the crystal manufacturers, not unknown to the VHF fraternity, has offered to help out if the scheme is adopted.

If you think this plan is good, or bad, please let us know this month, and better still, find out from all your local VHF operators whether they will co-operate or not. Let us have their calls and opinions. Then we shall know what the wishes of the majority are and can act accordingly. And if you have not already done so, read up the scheme again in last month's issue of the Magazine.

## Station News

G2NH (New Malden) has maintained a daily schedule with G2CPL (Lowestoft) with
only one miss during the month, while an early afternoon series with G3EHY (Banwell) has been made 100 per cent. The latter is busy with a new 5 -ele. c.s. beam which is to go up to 40 feet, but his 6 -ele. at 16 feet does remarkably well. He remarks that on May 11, at midday, with weather very hot, sun shining and haze over sea and hills, G2NH was $\mathbf{S 9}$ on 'phone. In just six weeks, G3EHY has had over 180 contacts, most of them DX. Also active in the West is G4GR (Newport, Mon.) on $145 \cdot 656$ mc with a 6 -ele. beam and 25 watts.

G5BM (Cheltenham), who found conditions fairly good during the past few weeks, heard or worked GDX on 22 out of the 28 days he was active. GM3OL (Dumfries) was raised 17 times during the period, and heard faintly on other occasions. G5BM claims the first G/GW contact, as he worked GW5SA on January 6. Any prior claims? G3YH (Bristol) has been hearing G2NH almost nightly.

G4LU (Oswestry) found April 12 to be an outstandingly good night for working London. G3BLP (Selsdon, Surrey) is a regular signal with him and has been heard at well over S9. He cannot, however, hear GM3OL and wants a few "block-busters" dropped on the nearby hills. G4LU says G3ATZ (Chester) should be active soon. G2ADZ (Oswestry) has been endeavouring to work G2XC, and although signals have been heard at both ends, on several occasions, contact has not been made. He suggests a Two-Metre Contest. (This is a point on which we should like opinions.) The greatest thrill of the month for G2ADZ was working GM3OL on May 10, and hearing another GM3 on May 9. The latter was trying to get into the G5BM/GM3OL QSO and not doing it, while G2ADZ was trying to get the GM3 and not achieving that. The occasional colossal disparity of reports, in and out, is another point on which G2ADZ comments.

| Fre | uency Ar <br> REVISED | as on Two Metres allocation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Zones | A and B | 144.0 to 144.2 mc |
| Zone | C | 144.2 to 144.4 mc |
| Zone | D | 145.8 to 146.0 mc |
| Zone | E | 144.4 to 144.6 mc |
| Zone | F | 145.65 to 145.8 mc |
| Zone | G | 144.6 to 144.8 mc |
| Zone | H | 145.2 to 145.5 mc |
| Zone | I | 145.5 to 145.65 mc |
| Zone | J | 144.8 to $145 \cdot 2 \mathrm{mc}$ |

For descriptions of Zones see Short Wave Magaztne, May, 1949, pp. 205-6. For new proposals see this month's "VHF Bands."

G2OI (Manchester), who gives April 17, 19 and May 9 as peak days with him, would like to see the country divided into equal zones, to be used instead of counties as the yardstick for station performance. As he says, a station in the Midlands has 25 counties within a 100mile radius, while in Manchester the 100 -mile circle gives only 9 counties, with many of them void of 2-metre activity. We should be very glad to be able to devise a scheme fair for all, but even with zones, half the circle for coastal stations is over the sea ; the problem is further complicated by the hilltop QTH's of some people, giving them a good start whatever county they are in. It was for that reason we started the "Two-Metre DX Working" Table on a mileage basis, and when the next spell of conditions for the Continent comes along we think the advantage will lie with the Northern stations.

Another centre of activity in Lancashire is Nelson, where G3CWJ (145-8) and G3ZM $(145 \cdot 26)$ are on. The former is using a modified ZB2 into a 640 for Rx, and 20 watts to 832 in on the Tx. The converter at G3ZM is EF54-EF54-EC52 into RME69 ; Tx again has an 832 final. Both stations use 3-element beams. G2AUA, G3CZP (Preston), G2IN (Southport) and G6MI (Blackpool) are also reported active. G6LC (Warrington) has worked GM3OL ; he is using two RF stages in his converter and an EAC91 mixer-oscillator. Like others, he also is finding some of these mysterious one-way paths.
In Yorkshire, G3DSA (York), in company with G2BLS, looks for GDX around 2000 nightly, and has heard G6VX. The G3DSA convertor is CV66 RF, diode mixer, EF50 osc. into a 640, with an SCR22 as Tx. Other news from the district is that the Hull group is active again and now includes G2FZX, G3ALD, G3ALY, G3CC, G3CUJ and G60S, while G5GX has moved to Leven, about 15 miles north of Hull. G3COJ worked GM2OL on April 17 as well as G4LX and G8AO.
G3BKQ (Leicester), after a period of some weeks with one watt input, has now an 829 PA running and has been working some of the DX. His Rx is a modified P38, using an IF of 30 mc into an AR88; a 5 -ele. beam completes the line up.

In Coventry, G3ABA has a new CC convertor with 6 J 6 RF and 6 J 6 mixer. We know it works well as he has heard G2XC ! G8QK is active in Kenilworth with a SCR 522 Tx and 6 -ele. beam. G3ABA says we got him wrong, and that all those Coventry stations we listed two months ago were not active but just preparing ! Our apologies to both G3ABA and G8KL, whom we misled.

An aerial height of 6 feet is probably the chief reason why G3VM (Norwich) is not yet


The group at the Oxford VHF meeting on April 23 last, at the Roebuck Hotel. This was another highly successful Fiveband Club occasion, organised by G5RP (left, first row standing) our representative for that area.
working the DX, although he has raised G3CFK in Great Yarmouth. The aerial in question is a 5 -ele. beam and is scheduled to go up on a 35 -foot tower in the very near future. G3VM is there 1930 to 2200 daily at NGR 63/182101. His Rx is 1132 A and Tx SCR522.

G2CIW (Brentwood) has a new converter, running $9003 \mathrm{CO}, 9003$ quadrupler, 9003 quadrupler into 6 J 6 mixer, with 6 J 6 cathode coupled RF stage. G3WS (Gidea Park) has two EF91 RF stages, and a 6J6 mixer-osc. with output on 10.5 mc into an HRO. G5MI (Wimbledon) was operating from Ipswich with his /A call early in May and had some interesting contacts, using only 4 watts. G6WT (Torquay) in addition to his 24 -ele. beam, has a 4-ele. rotary and is building a Sterba barrage array-so should be able to work the stuff !

We have a query from a reader in Letchworth asking for information on A.M. Oscillator Type 12A. If anyone can help we should be pleased to pass on the information. The Tx at G3DAH (Herne Bay) is 6J6, tripling and doubling to 48 mc from a 8 mc crystal, $6 \mathrm{~J} 6 \mathrm{P} / \mathrm{P}$ buffer amplifier at 48 mc , and 832 tripler driving an 829B in the final. The beam, up at 45 feet, is of the 4 -ele. w.s. type. A crystal convertor does service on the Rx side. G3DAH has had a number of over-200-mile
contacts, but cannot raise G3EHY whom he hears quite well.

G3EJL (Southampton) receives a number of London stations but so far calls them in vain. He is using 24 watts to 832 PA on 144.72 mc , and a 3 -ele. beam 20 feet up. His neighbour G3RI has a new Rx with two 6AK 5 stages for RF and another as mixer and finds his meter readings four to five $S$ points higher than before.

## Seventy Centimetres

Activity on the $420-460 \mathrm{mc}$ band appears to be on the increase and some very good results have been achieved. On the South Coast G3EJL (Southampton) and G3LV (Southsea)

| Two Metre DX Working |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Worked | Station |  |  |
| Over 350 miles | G21Q, G | 5BY |  |
| 300 to 350 miles | $\begin{aligned} & \text { G2ADZ, } \\ & \text { G3DMU, } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { G2BMZ, } \\ & \text { G4LU, } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { G2MA, } \\ & 6 \mathrm{WT} \end{aligned}$ |
| 250 to 300 miles | G2XC, G | 60S, G8D |  |
| 200 to 250 miles | G2AJ, <br> G3DAH, <br> G5MO, <br> G6DH, <br> GM3OL | $\begin{aligned} & \text { G2ClW, } \\ & \text { G3DEP, } \\ & \text { G5RP, } \end{aligned}$ | G2OI, G5BM, G5TZ, G6ZQ, |


| 70 Cm.$$ |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| ACTIVITY LIST |  |
| Birmingham |  |
| G3EMY, G3LN, G5JU, G8JI |  |
| Luton |  |
| G3CGQ |  |
| London |  |
| G2FKZ, G2WS, G3BDV, G3BOB, G3CU, |  |
| G3DSV, G3FZL, G5PY, G6HD |  |
| Portsmouth |  |
| G3LV |  |
| Southampton |  |
| G3EJL |  |
| Southwick. Sussex |  |
| G3BEX |  |

have made contact over an 18 -mile path. Initial tests were one way only, Southampton to Portsmouth, and when the first signal from G3EJL was heard by G3LV on April 26, the 4-ele. bean was being held out of the bedroom window at the Southampton end, height being about 15 feet and it was firing straight into a tree. Although signal strength at the Portsmouth end was only S2, the extremely low noise level made it 100 per cent. readable. On subsequent evenings the aerial was raised to 20 feet at G3EJL and the signal increased to S3. Widely varying weather conditions, including rain and hail, made no noticeable difference, On May 2, an 8-element beam was put up at G3EJL, and this with the 16 -ele. beam which was used by G3LV throughout
the tests made a two-way contact possible at R5, S6. This has since been repeated nightly.

The 70 cm . receivers at both stations are IN21 mixer with 955 oscillator, with IF at 30 mc fed into an HRO. Coax aerial changeover relays are employed. These receivers are so stable that CW can be read. G3LV is at sea level and in a built-up area. His beam is up at 48 feet, and the Tx is 10 watts to an 832 tripler. G3EJL is at 100 feet a.s.1. but looks straight into three lots of hills much higher than his aerial.

We feel the very creditable performance outlined above is a fine testimony both to the operators concerned and to the use of stable equipment. The fact that the $R x$ is of the narrow-band type is proof of the stability of its RF section. The beam at G3LV is very sharp, signals being lost at 10 degrees off the line-ofshoot. G3EJL has obtained a /A permit and hopes to increase the distance by operating his equipment from another QTH. He is also intending to arrange schedules with G5BY at Bolt Tail. Throughout these tests horizontal polarisation has been used.,

In the East London area, G3DSV (Highams Park) and G3BDV (Walthamstow) are active, but so far a two-way contact has eluded them. G3BDV has a push-pull SEO using 6J6 and 8 watts input into a 4 -ele. c.s. beam ; the Rx is a super-regen. At G3DSV the equipment has also a SEO for Tx, with an RL18 and 5 watts intput, while the $R x$ is an R. 1359. They would be glad to discuss 70 cm problems

## TWO-METRE ACTIVITY REPORT

G3BLP, Selsdon, Surrey.
WORKED: G2ADZ, 2IQ, 2OI, 2XV, 3ABA, 3BKQ, 3DAH, 3DJQ, 3EEZ, 4LU. 4MW, 5BD, 5IG, 6WT.
HEARD: G2AVR, 3AUS, 8PX.
G2FLC, Cheveley, Cambs.
WORKED: G2XS, 3COJ, 4IG, 5BD, 5UD.
HEARD: G2KG, 3BLP, 3BWS 5MA.

G6WT, Torquay, Devon.
WORKED: G2ADZ, 2BMZ, 2NH, 3AUS, 3AVF, 3BLP, 3DAH (208), 3DEP, 3EJL, 3LV, 3RI, $5 \mathrm{BM}, 5 \mathrm{MA}, 5 \mathrm{~PB}, 5 \mathrm{QA}, 6 \mathrm{DT}, 6 \mathrm{NB}$, 8JB.
HEARD: G3EHY.
G2XC, Portsmouth, Hants.
WORKED: G2BMZ, 2FMF, 3DAH, 5 TP.
HEARD : G2ADZ, 2CIW, 2IQ. $2 \mathrm{KG}, 2 \mathrm{OI}, 2 \mathrm{WJ}, 3 \mathrm{BKO}, 3 \mathrm{CGQ}$, 3EHY, 6WT.

G3COJ, Hull, Yorks.
WORKED: G2AOK/A, 2CIW, 2FLC, 2XS, 3BLP, 3CGQ, 3DA, 3DAH, 3DSA, 4DC, 4LX, 5MA, 6DH, $60 \mathrm{H}, 6 \mathrm{VX}, 6 \mathrm{YP}, 8 \mathrm{AO}, 8 \mathrm{WV}$, GM3OL.
HEARD: G2MR, 2NH, 2WS, 2XV, 3AEX, 3DEP, 6NB.

G3BKQ, Leicester. ।
WORKED: G2ADZ, 2ATK, 3APY, 3BLP, 3DJQ, 3EEZ. 5BM, 5MA, 5WP, 5XA, 8QY.

G2OI, Eccles, Lancs.
WORKED : G2ADZ, 3DA, 3EEZ, $3 \mathrm{EHY}, 5 \mathrm{BM}, 5 \mathrm{CP}, 5 \mathrm{MB}$, $6 \mathrm{LC}, 8 \mathrm{SJ}$, GM3OL, GW3ELM, 5 UO .
HEARD: G3BKQ.
G2ADZ, Oswestry, Salop.
WORKED : G2ATK, 2NH (165), 2OI, 2WJ (160), 3BKQ (120), 3BLP (165), 3BMY, 3DAH (210), 3DEP (180), 3EEZ, 3EHY (120), 4DC (160), $4 \mathrm{LU}, 5 \mathrm{BM}, 5 \mathrm{JU}, 5 \mathrm{MA}, 6 \mathrm{LC}$, 6NB (160), 6WT (160), 6 YP (165), $6 \mathrm{ZQ}_{7} 8 \mathrm{QY}, 8 \mathrm{SM}$ (168), GM3OL (150).

HEARD: G2MR, 2XC, 3BY, 3DA, $5 \mathrm{BD}, 6 \mathrm{SB}, 6 \mathrm{VX}, 8 \mathrm{KL}$ GM3EDQ. (Bracket figures are distances).

G4LU. Pant, Salop.
WORKED: G2AOK/A, 2ATK, 2CIW, 3ABA, 3BLP, 4AU, 4DC, $5 \mathrm{MI}, 6 \mathrm{FK}, 6 \mathrm{NB}, 6 \mathrm{YP}, 8 \mathrm{KZ}, 8 \mathrm{SM}$.
HEARD: G3AUA, 3BKQ.

G6NB, Chertsey, Surrey.
WORKED : G2ADZ, 2IQ, 2 WJ , 3ABA, 3AUS, 3BKQ, 3DAH, 3EHY, 4AP, 4LU, 5BD, 5BM, 5JU, 6WT.

G3EHY, Banwell, Somerset.
WORKED : G2ADZ, 2IQ, 2MR, $2 \mathrm{NH}, 2 \mathrm{OI}, 3 \mathrm{BLP}, 3 \mathrm{BY}, 3 \mathrm{FP}, 3 \mathrm{YH}$, $4 \mathrm{AP}, 4 \mathrm{CI}, 4 \mathrm{GR}, 5 \mathrm{BM}, 5 \mathrm{MA}, 5 \mathrm{TP}$. $5 \mathrm{WP}, 5 \mathrm{YK}, 6 \mathrm{NB}, 6 \mathrm{SB}, 6 \mathrm{VX}, 6 \mathrm{Q}$. 8SM, 8WV, GW5SA.
HEARD: G3BKQ, G3FD. G4́4U, G5JU.

The above reports refer, in general, to the month ending May $12,1949$.
with anyone by schedule on the Top Band.
G6HD (Beckenham) has a corner reflector arranged for horizontal polarisation and with it up at 50 feet finds signals much stronger. He continues to work G2FKZ, G2WS and G3CU. A newcomer to the band is G3BOB (Hayes, Kent), who is using, temporarily, a single 6 J 6 oscillator into a half-wave dipole with a corner reflector tied to the house gutter. The Rx is super-regen. Others active in the London area are shown in the Activity List. Regular operating times for the South London area are: Sundays 1130 to 1230 ; and Wednesdays 2000 to 2200 .

G3FZL hopes to be on the band by the time this appears in print ; he will have a CC Tx using 8012 GG PD with trough lines and 25 watts. His aerial will be a 12 -ele. horizontally polarised beam, stacked vertically with wirenet reflector. The QTH is about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from G3CU.

G3DJQ (Birmingham) is working to be on 420 mc soon. He has a Type 33 Rx and asks if anyone can supply modification details, especially for the concentric line input and mixer circuits. Information is also required by G6TG (Scarborough), who wants to triple from 145 mc with a pair of VR 135 's. He says they make good oscillators at 430 mc but so far he has failed to make them get there by tripling.

## Correction Note

In the article on "VHF Mixer Circuits" in the last issue, points marked A'A should have been shown in Fig. 3 where the aerial is tapped on to the input circuit ; and in Fig. 8, RFC2 ought to have been marked RFC1, and RFC3 shown as RFC2. We shall be very interested to hear from readers who may use this article as a basis for the design of new VHF converters.

## Quick Summaries

The dead-line for this issue was a bit tight, so that several reports came in too late for detailed treatment. GI3FKO (Belfast) summarises the VHF activity in Northern Ireland by saying that as yet only GI2HML is fully equipped for Two, with modified SCR-522 units and a 6-ele. beam. Several other GI stations are taking an interest in the band, and when GI3FKO gets his own Rx going he hopes to be regularly active. . . G5QA (Exeter) is now in regular QSO on Two with G2BMZ, G3AUS, G3AVF and G5BY, all to the South West ; he hopes to live long enough to work Portsmouth and London, and is another who supports the Two-Metre Band Plan . . G3CRO (Camberley, Surrey) remarks, quite rightly, that we may be surprised to get a "bind" about QRM on 420 mc ; it seems that G3CRO and others are experimenting with telearchics around 465 mc , and would be grateful if the chaps busy working DX on 70 cm would keep

to the LF end of the band, as the telearchists' relays are being triggered off by their signals ! Well, we never-but it is good to hear of so much real VHF experiment going on, and hope that G3CRO will let us know more . . . The GPO has authorised MCW on 420 mc (though we are not altogether sure whether this is a Good Thing) and G3EKP (Darwen, Lancs.) is one of those who has been licensed for it. . . G3CUJ.(Hull), on $145 \cdot 2 \mathrm{mc}$, is surprised at the consistency of signals in the E-W direction, he having heard G3DA (Speke, Liverpool) on nine consecutive nights; this accords with the experience of some of the southerners. G3CUJ would like us to quote frequencies whenever possible, as it helps to catch up on the counties.. GM5VG (Glasgow) found April 27 a good day, when G3ACY (Carlisle) was heard working GM3OL; there is a good deal of successful inter-GM working over useful distances, and over (or through) considerable obstacles-the path GM3OLGM3BDA goes over ground rising to $2,300 \mathrm{ft}$., and that between GM3OL and GM5VG to $1,500 \mathrm{ft} . .$. G8KL reports himself and four locals active in Wolverhampton, and G3EEZ has succeeded in working G3BLP for an excellent GDX contact, while G2NH has been heard at G8KL . . G5ML (Coventry) is there on 145 mc xtal CW most days $1630-1800$ BST, looking for contacts and asking for reports. He is one of the OT's whom we welcome to Two.
One final point, which really may not require much emphasis : It is that VHF men
everywhere should be particularly careful to QSL all listener reports as promptly as possible. The VHF bands are hard going for our SWL's, who are entitled to all the help and encouragement we can give them. So even if you are well in on the GDX and you get a report from within your "normal service area," the SWL concerned may be a beginner on the VHF's and your card might be just what he needs to make him feel he is getting somewhere.

## In Conclusion

May we remind you of the Fiveband Club
meeting in Nottingham on July 9. Several have already indicated their intention of being there and we are anticipating a gathering equally as successful as those already held in London and Oxford. A new list of operating frequencies in the 2 -metre band will be circulated to Club members shortly.

Latest date for next month's reports is June 16 and do not forget to send in your call for next month's Southern Counties Activity List. The address, as you know, is E. J. Williams, Short Wave Magazine, 49 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. CU on July 6 -and in the meantime, Search the Band!

## Type 17 on Two

## Easy Modification of a Surplus Unit

By H. E. SMITH (G6UH)

THe transmitter unit of the TR. 1143 equipment, more usually termed Transmitter Type 17, can easily be converted for operation
on the 145 mc band, either as a driver unit, or as a self-contained luw-power transmitter.

Being designed originally for operation up to 125 mc the modification consists, in the main, of removing turns from the coils. The original circuit line of the Type 17 is as follows: V1, xtal oscillator ; V2, trebler; V3, trebler ; V4, doubler ; V5 and V6, push-pull output. With modification it becomes: V1, xtal oscillator; V2, quadrupler; V3, trebler; V4, doubler ; V5 and V6, push-pull output.

The LT side is wired for operation from a


Basic circuit, unmodified, of the Transmitter Unit Type 17, with connections to Jones plug indicated. Switching and metering connections have intentionally been omitted.

12 -volt supply, but the conversion to 6 -volt working is very simple as the wiring is distinctively colour coded. The connections requiring attention will be evident on examination of the equipment.

## Modification for Two

For complete modification proceed as follows : V1 circuit remains unaltered, as the crystal used for $144-146 \mathrm{mc}$ is one which was employed for the original purpose, i.e., 6000 kc to approximately 6080.5 kc ; V2, remove three turns from L2; V3, remove one turn and open out remainder of turns to occupy approximately $1 \frac{1}{4}$ in.
If the unit is to be used as a driver, the modification to V4 entails alteration to coil size only, as follows: Remove the present coil (located under chassis) and fit a 3 -turn coil $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter and spaced to occupy $1 \frac{1}{2}$ in. Reconnect grid coupling condensers C21 and C22 to a point approximately $\frac{1}{2}$-turn from each end ; this circuit will then tune through 145 mc .

## As 145 mc Tx

If, however, the unit is to be used as a complete transmitter, more drive will be required from the V4 doubler stage, and the procedure is then: Remove V4 entirely and fit a Mullard QQVO4-7 in its place. Remove rotor from TC4; stator should be left in situ as it provides a support for the neutralising
condenser plates. Using the coil supports on underside of chassis, fit a 6 -turn coil $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter and spaced to occupy $1 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{in}$. Take out the $8 \mu \mu \mathrm{~F}$ condenser from "cold" end of coil support and fit $25 \mu \mu \mathrm{~F}$ air-spaced trimmer. (The side of the chassis should be drilled to accommodate this condenser.) This circuit now becomes "series tuned" and will provide approximately three times the amount of drive than is possible with the original connection. Coupling condensers C21 and C22 should be connected to a point one full turn from each end.

## The PA Stage

Remove $\frac{1}{2}$-turn from each end of the coil in the PA stage, V5, V6, leaving three full turns. Finally, the junction of R17 and C24 should be broken, and a lead brought out from C24 to a separate bias point. This will allow the final pair to be run in Class-C instead of $A B$ as designed, with consequent increase in RF output.

As a complete transmitter, the Type 17 will deliver approximately 6 watts RF output with a 350 -volt HT supply or, as in the writer's case, it makes an excellent driver unit for an 832 or 829 .
The circuit shown is a simplified one, and does not include the metering or crystal switching circuits in the original. The RF diode rectifier is also omitted, as this is only used in conjunction with the metering circuits.

## TOP BAND IDENTIFICATION

May we remind all 1.7 mc operators, whether on CW or phone, that it would be a great help to SWL's if they would announce their county location as frequently as possible during transmission? This is not so much for the purpose of QSL'ing, but rather of helping on those listeners who are endeavouring to score in " 1.7 mc Counties Heard" in our Short Wave Listener. It is worth mentioning that the four leaders of that Table have each logged over 50 G counties on the Top Band.

## "EF50 TEN-METRE CONVERTER"

Though the 10 -metre band may be dormant (or will it?) during the next two or three months, many operators will wish to make sure that they possess efficient equipment for 28 mc when it is again wide open. An article in the June issue of our Short Wave Listener describes in detail the design, construction and operation of just such a converter. It will work with any existing receiver tuning to 10 mc and may be expected to give results much better than are possible on a set designed for general coverage.

## WORD OF WARNING!

Once again, we would advise amateurs to be extremely careful about giving stories on Amateur Radio or station interviews to hack reporters from the lay Press-particularly those papers specialising in gaudy splash stories. With the best of intentions on both sides, the result as it finally appears in print will bring a blush to the cheek of any selfrespecting amateur. The reason is that very few papers are in the least degree interested in Amateur Radio as a scientific hobby, and so tend to treat it as sensation story, very often wildly exaggerated. Contrary to the general belief, this does nothing to "advertise" Amateur Radio, but tends rather to make amateurs look ridiculous in the eyes of the great untutored public. And that does nobody any good.

## QRT

We are asked to announce that the firm of Grand Arcade Radio is now closed down, though G8OG remains fully active as an amateur from his home address in Leeds.

## NEW QTH's

This space is available for the publication of the addresses of all holders of new callsigns, or changes of address of transmitters already licensed. All addresses published here are automatically included in the quarterly issue of the Call Book in preparation. QTH's are inserted as they are received, up to the limit of the space allowance. Please write clearly and address on a separate slip to QTH Section.

G2ACI G. H. Mackereth, 13 Braddyll Terrace, Ulverston, Lancs.
G2AZT J. W. Dean, Marlborough House, 31 Conduit Street, Gloucester.
G2BHZ E. F. Gadsden, Amcotts. Old Town, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex. (Tel.: Bexhill 1158.)

G2BTJ D. W. Robinson, 70 Penny Lane, Liverpool, 15. (Tel:: Sefton Park 2743.)
G2CMQ C. Clark, 40 Goldsmith Walk, Lincoln.
G2DJM E. V. Chilton, The Willows, Ickboro Road, Mundford, Thetford, Norfolk.
G3AJB H. He Mills, 55 Helredale Road, Whitby,
GM3BHY
G3BRR
R. H. Low, The Angus Hotel, Blairgowrie, Perthshire, Scotland,
W. J. Leader, 340 Blurton Road, Longton, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.
G3CCP Amateur Radio Club, Military College of Science, Shrivenham, Swindon, Wilts.
G3CSY K. Hill, 48 Bousfield Street, Walton, Liverpool, 4.
G3CSY/A K. Hill, Ashleigh, Woolton Park Woolton Hill Road, Liverpool.
G3DEQ N. Woodnutt, 78 Southampton Road, Fareham, Hants.
G3DID Amateur Radio Club, H.M.S. Ganges, Shotiey, Near Ipswich, Suffolk.
G3DOG R. F. C. Crowther, 10 Oxford Court London, W.3. (Tel.: ACOm 4944.)
GW3DXT Swansea Amateur Radio Society, Vivian's Road Social Centre, Sketty Cross, Swansea, S. Wales.
G3ECV H. G. Hunt, 9 Salerno Road, Aldermoor, Southampton.
GM3EHC F. A. McHarg, 29 Union Street, Montrose, Angus, Scotland.
G3EHJ J. Hullock, 33 Sheaf Street, Daventry,
G3EHW A.S. Watkins, 142 Queenborough Road, Sheerness, Kent.
G3EJD D. G. Duff, 50 Sutton Way, South
G3ELO Shields, Co, Durham.

G3EMY $\quad$ R, Moreton, 23 Thackeray Road, Kings Norton, Birmingham, 30.
G3EQH R. A. Sharp 32 Belvedere Road, Darlington, Co. Durham,
G3EQQ C. W. Dickinson, Marleen, Cheadle Road, Tean, Near Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.
G3ESK L. A. Potter, Knaresboro, Altrincham
Road, Baguley. Altrincham, Cheshire.
G3ESY/A P. Wereford, F. Jones, c/o 5 Orchard Gardens, Putson, Hereford.
g3ETG E. Hughf, 43 Torrens Road, Sunderland, Co. Durham.
GM3EUM J. A. R. Finlay, Benvrackie, Cowdenbeath, Fife, Scotland.
G3EXD E. Bovis, 30 Kingsmead, New Barnet, Herts.
G3FEH J. V. Stone, 63 Bordestey Road, Morden,
G3FEO A. Taylor, 67 Sylvia Avenue, Knowle, Bristol, 4.

GM3FEU G. W. Robertson, Edenbank, New Road, Forfar, Angus, Scotland.
Barnet and District Radio Club, Hopedene, The Avenue, Barnet, Herts. (Tel.: Barnet 6806.)
G3FFB $\quad$ T. M. Adams, 43 Grainger Street, Darlington. Co. Durham.

G3FFY M. H. Stedman, Further Hobbs Flat, Tandridge Lane, Lingfield, Surrey.
GM3FGL G. T. Lyell, 19 Castlelaw Crescent, Bilston, Roslin, Midlothian, Scotland.
G3FGW
GM3FHB
G3FHH
G3FHI

G3FHT/A
G3FIH
G3FIJ
G3SB/A
G4BY/A
G4RX
G6XY
G8LC B. E. Rogers, 20 Priory Avenue, Harlow, M. O. Denny, 170 Worsley Road, Winton, Eccles, Lancs.
J. Barnes (ex-VS6AD), 27 Craigs Road, Corstorphine, Edinburgh, 12, Scotland.
J. H. Park, 111 Burnside Avenue, Skipton-in-Craven, Yorks.
W. A. W. Launder, B.Sc.(Eng.), 15 Cambridge Road, St. Marychurch, Torquay, Devon.
Exeter Secondary Technical School Radio Club, Belmont Park, Exeter, Devon.
L. A. Lear, 41 Bath New Road, Radstock, Near Bath, Somerset.
F. R. Howe, 65 Kendall Road, Colchester, Essex.
T. Bryant, Redcleave, Holdstone Down, Combe Martin, Devon.
Simon Langton Grammar School Radio Society, Whitefriars, Canterbury, Kent.
P. E. Taylor, No. I The Hill Bungalows, Ashcott, Bridgwater, Somerset.
R. H. Webb, 26 Waverley Road, Kenilworth, Warks. Essex.

## CHANGE OF ADDRESS

E18T M. P. MacCarthy, Columb Barracks, Mullingar, Co. Westmeath, Eire.
GM2BMJ T. D. Jardine, 5 Burnscarth Road, Locharbriggs, Dumfries, Scotland.
G2CFC R. G. Frisby, The Barn, Glen Road, Oadby, Near Leicester. (Tel.: Oadby 682.)

G2YZ A. K. Wall, 9 Hill Crescent, Bexley, Kent.
G3ABU E. J. Hayman, 113 Barton Road, Torquay, Devon.
G3AYZ J. F. Turner, 4 Hazeleigh Gardens, Woodford Bridge, Essex.
G3BUB
G3CPG
GW3DDS

GM3ECI
G3EFE
GC3FXQ

G3SB
G400
G8DM
Hubbard, 61 Broomleaf Road Farnham, Surrey.
L. Damon, 62 Orford Way, Malvern Link, Worcs.
F, Bergelin, 53 (W) Div. Sigs. Regt., Maindy Barracks, Whitchurch Road, Cardiff, S. Wales.
D. W. McKay, 10 Sydney Crescent, Auchterarder, Perthshire, Scotland.
A. R. Bryant (ex-J4AAP), 12 Greenway Park, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol, 9.
W. S. Godwin, Corfe Mullen, Les Gellettes, St. Peters Valley, Jersey, Channel Islands.
T. Bryant, 16 The Parks, Minehead. Somerset.
D. Hoult, 78 Lavender Hill, London, S.W.11,
L. G. Stoodley, 9 Medlar Road, Shrivenham, Swindon, Wilts.

## CORRECTION

G2BSU W. G. R. Wilby, 18 a Redland Grove, Redland, Bristol, 6.
G3DGR B. Goodger, The Barlow Bungalow,
GSAO

Gobowen Road, Oswestry, Salop.
W/O A. E. Lambourne, R.A.F. Station, Watton, Thetford, Norfolk.


## Amateur TV Transmission

G3CVO-M. Barlow, Cheyne Cottage, Dukes Wood Drive, Gerrards Cross, Bucks.writes to say that he would be glad to hear from other amateurs interested in TV transmission. G3CVO is running a regular Saturday evening schedule with PAøZX, of the Groningen TV group, at 2200 BST on 3780 kc .

## "The New Wonder"

Fifty years ago, the Cornish local paper West Briton printed a paragraph under this heading, announcing a lecture by a Mr. William Lynd in the Concert Hall, Truro, on "Marconi's great discovery of wireless telegraphy." The lecture was to include a "practical demonstration . . . . sending telegrams across the room without wires, and also through the walls of the building." One might wonder if Mr. Lynd's experiments were successful and whether any of his audience who may be alive to-day remember that demonstration of long ago. G3EKM, Truro, sent us the cutting from the West Briton.

## G3's and 3-plus-Three's

In the first paragraph of the F.O.C. column, on p. 198 of our last issue, there appeared a Misleading Statement. This can be corrected by reading "G3-plus-Three" for G3-as, indeed, is implied by the context, It was certainly not the intention to suggest that the only DXCC certificates yet awarded to G3's had gone to the two operators named, who are G3-plus-Three's. For those who may wonder what all the fuss is about, G3 calls were in issue before the war, whereas the G3-plusThree series (meaning three letters after the figure and not two) is a post-war creation. We have put a little earth on our head over this one, in the hope that thus the honour of the First Class Operators Club and of those G3's who may long since have gained their DXCC certificates will be satisfied.

## Direct Subscribers

For 20s. you can get the Short Wave Magazine for a year of twelve issues, sent to you by post on publication day, the first Wednesday of each month. New subscriptions can be entered to start with the July issue, due out on the 6th of that month. Order on the Circulation Manager, Short Wave Magazine, Ltd., 49 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

## G6QB-Organist

Few of those who read his "DX Commentary" every month would know that our Assistant Editor is also an accomplished organist who appears professionally as Howard Thomas. Anyone listening to the Light Programme at 1045 a.m. on May 25 would have heard him modulating about 200 of the BBC's kilowatts in the course of his first broadcast engagement. As G6QB says, 100 kilowatts of audio make a nice change from 100 watts of RF :
On this theme, we might add that G2XC of "VHF Bands" is also an organist, who plays regularly at a Portsmouth church.

## Photographs, Please !

We are always glad to see photographs of amateur stations or equipment. Any that are used are paid for at good rates and can be returned if specially wanted-the block making process involves no damage to the face. Photographs can be any size, print or negative, but must be clear and sharp.

## Councillor W. Krohn, G6KJ

During the recent local government elections, G6KJ stood as one of seven candidates for five seats on the Buckingham Borough Council. He was returned fourth, and takes his seat for a three-year term. To those who know him, G6KJ's election is of particular interest because it says so much for the ability and courage of an Old Timer, still fully active, who has been blind practically from birth.

## DX on 1.7 mc

With the announcement in the May issue of QST that limited amateur operation on the hitherto closed 1.7 mc band is again permitted in the States, we may expect to see TransAtlantic working on the Top Band next season In the pre-war era, the period FebruaryMarch was found to be best for two-way contact with $W$ on 1.7 mc .

## Change-of-Address Notices

Direct subscribers holding call signs who change their addresses should of course not only notify us as soon as possible, but also send in the change on a separate slip if they want it to appear in "New QTH's." Since this feature is also open to readers who may not be direct subscribers, any change-ofaddress notice they may send should be headed " For New QTH's only."

## The other man's station G3ATL

D. I. Wiggans, Dunster Lea, Rochdale, Lancs, was first licensed in the early part of 1946 , and was then serving at sea as a radio officer ; in the autumn of 1947, he also obtained a permit as ZL2AFP, operating shipborne under this call, which is still current.

G3ATL has been rebuilt. no less than three times already, and the photograph above shows the presen't layout. On the bottom shelf of the cupboard is the 600 v . 300 mA power pack for speech amplifier and modulator; next comes the relay supply unit and PA pack, delivering 800 v . at 350 mA ; above is the speech amplifiermodulator, running 6SJ7-6C5-P/P 6C5's-P/P 807's in Class AB1.

The remainder of the transmitting equipment is built into a number of TU5B cases, and includes a frequency meter with 100 kc crystal, a VFO feeding into two 6V6 untuned buffers, a doublesection exciter giving output on all bands $3 \cdot 5-28 \mathrm{mc}$, the PA unit with a pair of 807's and the aerial tuning section -all separately accommodated. The transmitter runs an input of 140-150 watts on all bands except 1.7 mc .

On the receiving side, G3ATL/ZL2AFP has a Hallicrafters SM40 and an S40A of the same make. Aerials in use are an end fed $67-\mathrm{ft}$. Zepp ; a 33 -footer, also end fed ; and a 3-ele. c.s. rotary beam, Selsyn-motor driven and controlled from the operating position.

In the course of his travels, G3ATL has had some very interesting experiences. As ZL2AFP, he worked W's from Wellington Harbour on 80 -metre phone; and when

within 500 miles of Pitcairn Island raised, VR6AB and was introduced (by radio) to Mr. Arthur Christian, a direct descendant of the Mr. Christian of the Bounty. Another contact on 80 -metre phone was with G8VB, when over 2,000 miles from Land's End.

G3ATL has recently been elected a member of the F.O.C. and, having swallowed the anchor and joined a firm in the Midlands, will be keeping his hand in on G3ATL/A, running $20-40$ watts and with all the equipment housed in a couple of TU5B cases.

## THE MONTH WITH THE CLUBS

## FROM REPORTS

Again we report a flourishing month, with 38 Clubs sending in details of their actıvities. The accent is, of course, on outdoor work for the coming summer season, but by far the majority of the established Clubs continue to meet regularly for the purposes of instruction and constructional work.

Next month's Club Reports should be in by first post on June 15. Address them, please, to Club Secretary, Short Wave Magazine, 49 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. And please bear in mind, as usual, that we are always glad of good photographs of Club activities to illustrate this feature.

Artd so to our 38 reporting Clubs. . . .

## TOP BAND CLUR CONTEST- 1949

The Fourth Annual Short Wave Magazine 1.7 mc Club Transmitting Contest will take place during the period November 12-20, next. Rules and entry forms will be circulated to all Clubs in good time.

Ashton-under-Lyne Amateur Radio Society.-This Club, although described as being "of moderate means," being in industrial Lancashire, continues to flourish, and has now acquired a B21 receiver to add to the collection at G3BND, Astral House. Morse instruction facilities are availablepupils are wanted! G3BND is on the air every Thursday night on the 3.5 mc band.

Barnsley \& District Amateur Radio Club.- The lecture at the last meeting was on the Cathode Ray Oscilloscope, and a model built from surplus gear was demonstrated. On June 10 there will be an Exchange and Mart, followed by a general discussion.

Berwick Radio Society.-This Club was formally constituted in March, with Capt. Steven, GM5BA, as President. Some excellent talks have been given at the monthly meetings by Old Timers, and the Society has a live membership. Others will be welcomed.

Bournemouth \& District Amateur Radio Club. -In the past few months several interesting talks have been given to the membership by G3ABH,

G3SP and G4IX. NFD is the chief source of activity at the moment ; Morse classes have been started, and Club Nights are now on Fridays at 8 p.m. at the Club Headquarters, St. Clements Road, Upper Parkstone.

Brentwood \& District Amateur Radio Society.-Meetings are now being held fortnightly at the Drill Hall, Ongar Road, Brentwood; next after publication is June 10 at 7.30 p.m. and thereafter on alternate Fridays. Membership stands at 22 ; lectures and portable plans are in hand, and it is hoped to have a club station going before long.

Brighton \& District Radio Club.-This Club has now moved to new headquarters at the Eagle Inn, Gloucester Road, Brighton, where old and new members will be made welcome at the meetingsevery Tuesday at 7.30. Recent discussions and talks have been on HF amplifiers, individual SWL's receivers, and the theory of the oscilloscope. The Club transmitter, G3EVE, will be on the air again soon.

[^1]held its first Field Day of the season on May 1 , when the weather was kind and a good day was enjoyed by a field of 16 members. The Contest was won by Messrs. Wallace and Bruce, with Messrs. Theobald (Senior and Junior) as runnersup.

Exeter \& District Radio Society. -This Club has just moved into new premises at 9 Palace Gate, Exeter, and meetings are now held every Thursday evening at 7.30. New members will be welcomed at any meeting.

Gillingham Telecommunication Society. - This Club was formed in April by a number of local amateurs, and meets on the third Tuesday of the month, 7.30, at the Medway Technical College, Gardiner Street. At the May meeting the subject of TVI was discussed. Prospective members will be welcomed by the Hon. Sec., whose QTH appears in the panel.

Grafton Radio Society. Grafton is participating "unofficially" in NFD, and gear is under construction for the purpose. The Top Banders are getting into their stride with a regular sked on Mondays, 2200 , with G3ALE/A, the President. Plans for a highpowered rig as a permanent memorial to the late Mr. Harry West, G3AFC, are being examined by the committee.

Gravesend Amateur Radio Society.-This Club has now received its licence, with its own initials for the call (G3GRS). Recent talks have been on Aerials (G6BQ), VHF (G3EJK) and Noise Limiters (Mr. Hatch). A number of members visited the Grays Club in April. Lectures arranged for June are on "My Station" (G8LZ) and Television (G3EJK) ; Conversion of ex-Service Gear (Mr. Hatch) ; and VHF (G6VC). NFD arrangements are almost complete.

Radio Society of Harrow.-A television receiver using surplus gear was demonstrated to a large gathering of members; other recent events have been a demonstration of an oscilloscope and a talk on Time Bases. Morse and technical classes are arranged for the future, and visitors will be heartily welcomed at the Clubroom.

Hounslow \& District Radio Society.-At the April meeting members brought along their own apparatus for exhibition and demonstration ; several oscilloscopes were among the exhibits. An RF EHT generator caused great interest. On May 4 the Secretary and Mr. K. H. Trott gave interesting television demonstrations with their own homemade sets.

Isle of Man Amateur Radio Society.-The AGM was held in May, and the 1949 officials elected. The new headquarters are at the Nook Pavilion, Quarter Bridge, and a Club station is being built there. Free and easy meetings of a social order take place at the "Shack" on Tuesday evenings and are usually well attended, and a number of members are studying with a view to obtaining their own licences later.

Lothians Radio Society.-The closing meeting of the season will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms on June 30, and will be devoted to business matters. A successful season has been spent, with an increase in membership of 50 per cent. Activity will be resumed in September.
Merseyside Radio Society.From the Merseyside Amateur Radio Review we learn that the first Amateur Radio Exhibition in that part of the country was a very suocessful affair. Forthcoming events are a discussion on NFD (May 14), a talk on Multi-Element Arrays (May 28) and NFD itself (June 11-12).

Midland Amateur Radio Society.-Many MARS members spent an enjoyable evening at the CARS Annual Dinner, and a good crowd visited the Coventry O.R.M. MARS met in Birmingham on


A Grafton committee meeting, with A. W. H. Wennell, their chairman elucidating a point. On his immediate right is W. H. C. Jenpings, G2AHB, the Honorary Secretary, on whose unflagging energy and enthusiasm Grafton's outstanding success has been very largely built.

May 17. Note the QTH of the new Secretary-in panel.

Oxford \& District Amateur Radio Society.-Preparations for NFD, a lecture on Stabilised Power Supplies, and a visit to Droifwich have comprised the recent programme of this Club. Activity on 2 metres is on the increase, and, at the other end of the spectrum, the Sunday morning ragchew on the Top Band is assuming frightening proportions!

Prestwick Airport Radio Club. -This Club, newly formed, meets every Monday at 7.30 p.m. Permanent accommodation has been obtained, and it is hoped that a Club station will be built in the near future. All visitors will be heartily welcomed. See panel for Secretary's address.
Reading Radio Society.-Recent meetings have included talks on Negative Feedback (Mr. Keating), on NFD (G5DF) and on the Panoramic Adaptor (Dr. Lemon). An instructional section has now been started, and this will meet during the summer on the second Saturday of each month, the main Club meeting being on the second Thursday.

Romford \& District Amateur Radio Society.-D/F and NFD occupy most of the Club's time for the next few weeks. The YMCA are forming a Junior Section and have approached the Secretary for some initiation into the art of radio. Amateur Radio is already the most popular branch among the youngsters! A new Top-Band aerial has been erected for the Club Transmitter, G4KF/P, and it is hoped to pull in some DX on that band.

> SLOUGH, BUCKS. DISTRICT

> It is hoded to organise a Radio Society in the neighbourhood of Slough, Bucks. A meeting is to be held at the Slough Public Library, William Street. on June 30 at 7 D.m., with that end in view. All who are interested are cordially invited to attend. The Acting Secretary is $\mathrm{F} . \mathrm{J}$. T. Tuckfild, Cynon House, 13 Quaves Road, Slough.

Salisbury \& District Short Wave Club.-At the recent AGM G8IL was re-elected President with Mr. C. A. Harley as Hon. Sec. Work proceeds on the Club station (G3FKF) and an S. 640 re-
ceiver is now a part thereof. The Club participates in a combined exhibition of hobbies, arts, crafts and sports in September, at the Guildhall, Salisbury. Further details will be given later. Meetings are now on Monday evenings, but the Clubroom and workshop are available at any time.
Solihull Amateur Radio Society. -Recent meetings took the form of a Quiz Night and a lecture by G2ACV on The Club Transmitter. Members reported good progress with the $\mathrm{D} / \mathrm{F}$ receivers for the contest, which was held on May 8 and attended by 20 members. The transmitter was so well hidden that only one pair of members found it !
Southend \& District Radio Society.-Over 60 people attended the Annual Hamfest, including representatives from the Chelmsford Society and two Swedish amateurs. At the meeting at the end of April the Club's 7-mc transmitter was on the air, and plans were made for forthcoming $D / F$ Contests.

South Manchester Radio Club. -A one-day Amateur Radio Exhibition is planned by this Club, the date probably being in September. It is being held simply for friends and relations of Club members, to give them an insight into the Club's activities; a 'phone station will be on the air, and also examples of several members' work. For the immediate future, visits to places of interest are being planned, but no dates are yet fixed.

## Southport Radio Society.-

 The Club call-sign, G3FJG, has been received, and the station is already on the air, having made numerous contacts. The transmitter is operated on Monday and Wednesday evenings, when the Club premises are always open. Morse classes and a session for beginners are being started soon.Spen Valley Radio and Television Society.-Membership has recently ncreased by 50
per cent., although this remains a small Club. Meetings are held fortnightly at Cleckheaton Temperance Hall, and recent gatherings have included a Brains Trust, and lectures on Aerial Couplings, Amplifier Design, Noise Limiters and Two Metres. A trip has also been made to the BBC shortwave station at Skelton, near Penrith.

Steyning \& District Radio Club. -Welcome to this newcomer to our columns. A series of lectures is now in progress for the benefit of beginners; meetings are held every Monday at $8.30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. at the Scout Hut, Steyning. All are welcome, and intending members should contact the Hon. Sec. (see panel for address).

> Stoke-on-Trent Radio Society. -The new headquarters is at The Cottage, Oakhill, Stoke, and regular attendance is increasing. Lectures in May covered Audio Amplifier Technique (G3DML), Theory of

## NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF CLUB SECRETARIES

[^2]

For the Derby'\& District Amateur Radio Society dinner on February 9, G5YY (centre, top table) took the chair, with G2CVV, Derby's hodorary secretary, on his immediate left.

Line Transmission (Mr. E. Fair) and a practical demonstration of a home-built wire recorder (Mr. A. Hackney). Work on the Club transmitter has started, and television gear is also being built by several members.
Stourbridge \& District Amateur Radio Society.-At the April meeting G5BJ and Mr. Rhedes gave a talk on FM Fundamentals and the application of F/M to Amateur Radio. Many members are now said to be avowed converts to FM. Normal meetings are on the first Tuesday, but on Saturday, June 18, a meeting at 7.30 p.m. will be addressed by G2MI.
Sunderland Radio Society.The AGM was held in April, and a highly successful year of activity was reviewed. Among the newly elected officers were G3CTE (Chairman), G3BLV (Vice-chairman) and Mr. C. A. Chester (Hon: Sec.). The new Treasurer, Miss Judy Bolton, was heartily congratualted on acquiring the call-sign G3EYO and the Club feels that a YL-TreasurerTransmitter confers great distinction upon them!

## Sutton \& Cheam Radio Society.

 -Recent meetings have included the AGM (April 19), an NFD Rehearsal (May 15) and Part 5 of the Mullard Valve lecture (May 17). A lending library is beingorganised, and the Club has been invited to take part in a Hobbies Exhibition. run by the local Rotary Club in October.

West Kent Radio Society.An interesting lecture was recently given on Mechanical Construction in Radio, by the Secretary, Mr. D. Brewer. The Cup Final was viewed at Club Headquarters on three television receivers specially installed for the purpose. Final preparations for NFD are now in progress.

West Somerset Radio Society. -A very successful Field Day was held in April, with G3SB/A operating from a point roughly $1,000 \mathrm{ft}$. above the Bristol Channel. The Club also took part in the Minehead Arts Guild Festival ; G3SB/A was again in operation, and a great attraction was a demonstration of television, with Alexandra Palace being received (at 170 miles) on homemade equipment.

## Wirral Amateur Radio Society.

 -A talk was given recently by G8BM on Wavemeters, and a successful visit was arranged to the Port Radar Station at Gladstone Dock, Liverpool. June meetings will be on the 8 th and 22 nd, both 7.30 , at the YMCA, Whetstone Lane, Birkenhead.Morley Radio Club, Wymond-ham.-Many members spent the Easter holidays preparing their home QTH's for the end of the course (August 13). G3ABG is organised at his home QTH with an 813 PA , and G3FDA has his shack ready in Leeds for the Great Day. Members returned to the College on May 5, and G3ABG/A is again active from there.
Yeovil Amateur Radio Club.Regular Wednesday meetings have continued weekly throughout the winter. The Club station is very active, and a VFO has recently been added. 'Phone is now being used for the first time. Local members are building TV gear in readiness for the opening of the Birmingham station, although one already gets excellent results from Alexandra Palace. The Club is open to anyone interested in Amateur Radio, and visitors are always welcome.
Thames Valley Amateur Radio Transmitters' Society.-At the monthly meeting in May a large gathering heard a lecture by Mr. C. W. Cobb (Interference Dept., G.P.O.), which covered all aspects, both technical and,"diplomatic," of BCI and TVI. The meeting was opened for questions after the lecture, and they were still going strong when "Time" was called.


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H.s.2. Windings as above. 4v 4 amps, $4 v 2$ amps Input $200 / 250 \mathrm{v}$. Output 250/0/250v. $80 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{a}$ H.s.30. Input $200 / 250 \mathrm{v}$. Output $300 / 0 / 300 \mathrm{v}$. $80 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{a}$ H.\&.3. Input 200/250v. Output 350/0/350v. $80 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{a}$ H.S.2X. Input $200 / 250 \mathrm{v}$ Output $250 / 0 / 250 \mathrm{v} .100 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{a}$ H. 8.30 X . Tnput $200 / 250 \mathrm{~F}$ Output 300/0/300\% $100 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{a} \quad 19 / 6$ H.S.3X. Input 200/250v. Output 350/0/350v. $100 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{a} \quad 19 / 6$

## Fully Shrouded-

$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { F.E.2. Input 200/250v. Output 250/0/250v. } & 80 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{a} & 19 / 6\end{array}$
F.S.30. Input $200 / 250 \mathrm{v}$. Output $200 / 0 / 250 \mathrm{v} . \quad 80 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{a} \quad 19 / 6$
F.S.3. Input 200/250v. Output 350/0/350v. $80 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{a}$. $19 / \mathrm{m}$
F.S.2X. Input 200/250v. Output $250 / 0 / 250 \mathrm{v} .100 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{a}$ 29/8
F.s.30X. Input $200 / 250 \mathrm{v}$. Output $250 / 0 / 250 \mathrm{v} .100 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s} \quad 21 / 6$
F.S.3X. Input 200/250v. Output $350 / 0 / 3,50 \mathrm{v}, 100 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{a} \quad 21 / 6$

All above have $6 \cdot 3-4-0 \mathrm{v}$ at $4 \mathrm{amps}, 5-4-0 \mathrm{v}$ at 2 amps .
F.E.43. Input 200/250v. Output 425/0/425v. $200 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{a}$ $6 \cdot 3 \mathrm{v} 4 \mathrm{amps}$ C.T. $6 \cdot 3 \mathrm{v} 4 \mathrm{amps}$ C.T. $5 v 3 \mathrm{amps} 42$ F.S.35. Input $200 / 250$ v. Output $350 / 0 / 350 \mathrm{v}$. $250 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{a}$
$6 \cdot 3 v 6$ amps. $4 v 8$ amps. $0-2-6 \cdot 3 \mathrm{v} 2 \mathrm{amps}$. $4 \mathrm{v} 3 \mathrm{amps} \quad 98 / 6$
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All are brand new in original manufacturers' cartons and are fully guaranteed.
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