JRC Japan Radio Co., Ltd.

VOL. XXXIX

JULY 1981

12

4 250.0

NRD - 616

2

Frequency Band (kc/s)

10-14 14-70

70-90

90-110

100

Area

W.W.

1

ww

Services

R. Nav.
(a) Fx.
(b) M. Mob.
(a) Fx.
(b) M. Mob.
(c) R. Nav.

(a) Fx.
(b) M. Mob.
(c) R. Nav.

28

NUMBER 5

Services

 Fx.

 Aero. Mob. (R)

 Aero. Mob. (OR)

 (a) Aero Mob.

 (b) B'cst.

 (c) Fx.

 (d) Land Mob.

 (a) B'cst.

 (b) F'cst.

 (c) Fx.

(a) B'cst. (b) Fx. (c) Land Mob. S. Freq. (a) B'cst. (b) Lartd Mob. (c) Land Mob. (c) Land Mob. Aero. Mob. (R) Aero. Mob. (OR) Fx. (c) Land Mob. Aero. Mob. (OR) Fx.

Area

W.W.

ì

W.W.

W.W. W.W.

W.W. 1

1

(a) (b)

(c) Lanc W.W. Aero. Me W.W. Aero, Me W.W. Fx. W.W. B'cst. W.W. M. Mob.

50p

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

URC

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range which extends all the way to full marine radio installations for supertankers.

NRD 515 HF RECEIVER £948.75 inc VAT

CTRONICS Ltd. CHESTERFIELD ROAD,

MATLOCK, **DERBYSHIRE DE4 5LE.**

TEL. 0629 2817/2430

■ 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日	-	ATT POINTA	525-6,685 685-6,765 765-7,000 000-7,100 100-7,150	W.W. W.W. W.W. 1	Aero. Mob. (R) Aero. Mob. (OR) Fx. Amat. (a) Amat.
			150-7,300 300-8,195 195-8,815 815-8,965 965-9,040	1 W.W. W.W. W.W.	(b) B cst. B'cst. Fx. M. Mob. Aero. Mob. (R) Aero. Mob. (OR)
	-	5-5-	040-9,500 500-9,775 775-9,995 995-10,005	W.W. W.W. W.W. W.W.	Fx. B'est. Fx. S. Freq.
			100-11,175	W.W.	Aero. Mob. (R) Fx.
Statement of the local division in which the local division in the		N	175-11,275	W.W.	Aero, Mob. (OR)
	4	Aero. Mob.	11,400-11,700	W. W.	Fx.
2,000-2,045	1	(a) Fx.	11,700-11,975	W.W.	B'est.
2,000-2,045		(0) Mob. except Aero, Mob.	11,975-12,330	W.W.	M. Mob.
		(R)	13,200-13,260	W.W.	Aero. Mob. (OR)
2,045-2,065	1	Met. Aids.	13,260-13,360	W.W.	Aero. Mob. (R)
2,005-2,300	1	(b) Mob. except	15,500-14,000	** . ** .	1 A.
		Aero, Mob.	14,000-14,350	W.W.	Amat.
2 300-2 498	1	(a) B'est.	14,350-14,990	W.W.	FX. S. Freq.
2,000 2,100	-	(b) Fx.			
		(c) Mob. except	15,010-15,100	W.W.	Aero. Mob. (OR) B'ost
		(R)	15,450-16,460	W.W.	Fx.
2,498-2,502	1	S. Freq.	16,460-17,360	W.W.	M. Mob.
2,502-2,625	1	(a) Fr.	17,360-17,700	W.W.	Fx.
		Aero, Mob.	17,900-17,970	W.W.	Aero, Mob. (R)
		(R)	17,970-18,030	W.W.	Aero. Mob. (OR)
2,625-2,650	1	(a) M. Mob. (b) M. B. Nev.	18.030-19,990	W.W.	Fx. S. Freq.
2,650-2,850	1	(a) Fx.			-
		(b) Mob. except	20,010-21,000	W.W.	Fx.
		(R)	21.450-21,750	W.W.	B'cst.
2,850-3,025	W.W.	Aero. Mob. (R)	21,750-21,850	W.W.	Fx.
3,025-3,155	W.W.	Aero. Mob. (OR)	21,850-22,000	W.W.	(d) Aero. Fx.
0,100 0,200		(b) Mob. except			(R)
		Aero, Mob.	22,000-22.720	W.W.	M. Mob.
3.200-3.400	W.W.	(a) B'est.	23,200-23,350	W.W.	(a) Aero, Fx.
		(b) Fx.			(b) Aero. Mob.
		(c) Mob. except	93 350-94 000	ww	(OR)
3,400-3,500	W.W.	Aero. Mob. (R)			(b) Land Mob.
3,500-3,800	1	(a) Amat.	01.000 05 010	11. 11.	0.72
		(c) Mob. except	24,990-25,010	W.W.	S. Freq.
		Aero. Mob.	25,010-25,600	W.W.	(a) Fx.
3,800-3,900	1	(a) Aero, Mob.			(b) Mob. except
		(b) Fx.	25,600-26,100	W.W.	B'est.
2 000 2 050		(c) Land Mob.	26,100-27,500	W.W.	(a) Fx.
3,950-4,000	1	(a) B'est.			(b) Mob. excent
		(b) Fx.			Aero. Meb.
4,000-4,063	W.W.	Fx. M. Moh	27,500-28,000	l w w	Met. Aids
*,000-2,400	11.18.		*0,000-20,100	14 ' 18.	Anitat.

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Frequency Band (kc/s)

4,438-4,650 4,650-4,700 4,700-4,750 4,750-4,850

4.850-4.995

4,995-5,005 5,005-5,060

060-5,250 50-5,430

30-5,480

80-5,680 ,680-5,730 ,730-5,950 ,950-6,200 200-6,525

RIC pacesetter in amateur radio

The TR9500, a 70cm multimode mobile giving SSB, FM and CW operation in a compact rig based on the phenomenally successful 2 metre 9000. Combining the convenience of FM with the "DX ability" of SSB on the 70 cm band this is the rig all discerning VHF and UHF amateurs have been waiting for. Used alongside your existing 2 metre equipment a new spectrum of contacts becomes available. Repeaters, satellite working simplex and with the addition of your 2 metre rig Duplex communications are at your finger tips. Of course the matching accessories SP120 speaker, BO-9 system base and PS20 power supply are all available to enable you to build a base station system second to none

The TR9500 features:

ii

- FM, USB, LSB and CW.
- Similar in size to the TR9000.
- Two digital VFOs. .
- Multiple scan facilities for various • modes. .
- 6 memories, 5 for simplex or repeater shift - and the sixth memory for a non-standard offset.
- Digital frequency display.
- Covers 430 to 440 MHz.

The all new TS530S is firmly based on the reputation of the TS520 series and incorporates many of the features of the superb TS830S. Included are the three new bands and, of course, the rig has both digital and analogue frequency readout. Also available for the TS530 is a complete range of matching station accessories, the SP230 speaker, the VFO240 and, of course, the AT230 antenna tuning unit.

TS530S features:

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

Up/down microphone for manual band scan.

- RIT (Receiver Incremental Tuning) for SSB and CW.
- - **Optional Accessories**
- PS20 fixed station power supply. SP120 fixed station external
- BO9 system base with power switch, send/receive switch, memory back-up power supply and headphone jack.



Optional Accessories

- SP230 external speaker with selectable audio filters.
- VFO 240 external matching VFO. AT230 antenna tuner/SWR and power meter/antenna switch, 160 to 10 metres including the 3 new bands.

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

A DATE FOR YOUR DIARY AUGUST 15th LOWE ELECTRONICS' OPEN DAY

On Saturday, the 15th of August, here at Matlock, we are having our first Open Day. All the staff will be in attendance, including the back room boys and girls. You will have the opportunity to meet them and find out how we tick. Guided tours by G3PCY and G8GIY.

70 cm FM. SSB and CW multimode mobile





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

Extended coverage 200 KHz - 30 MHz

Digital readout in large green display units which give true unambiguous frequency information - even when you switch sidebands or use the clarifier.

All new frequency sythesis using Plessey SL6 1641 double balanced modular ICs for a new high standard of performance.

All new audio system which produces outstandingly good quality on the built in speaker, and is capable of driving external hi fi speaker units for even better sound.

All new IF filters with optimum bandwidth for mode in use Automatic filter selection from mode switch.

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

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

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

£195.00 inc VAT, Securicor carriage £4.50. Accessories for the short wave listener.

		VAT	Carr
HF5	80-10m vertical. No radials required when on		
	ground post	48.50	4.50
EIS	Small egg insulator. Glazed ceramic 40 cm long	.30	.25
EIL	Large egg insulator. Glazed ceramic 50 cm long	.45	.36
SIL	Ribbed strain insulator for dipole end or centre,		
	70cm long	.35	.36
MIZU	10		
KX2	Top quality 500 Khz-30 mhz aerial tuner. Perfect		
	match for R1000	29.90	1.50
AX1	Aerial switching system. Handles 6 aerials & 6		
	receivers	27.03	1.00
APM1	Audio peak and notch filter. Variable bandwidth		
	active filters	33.00	1.00
SR1	Mini lack for above the system	14.09	1.50
MP1	Rack mount for APM1	5.20	1.00

HEAD OFFICE AND SERVICE CENTRE

Chesterfield Road, Matlock, Derbys. Tel. 0629 2817 or 2430. Open Tuesday-Friday 9-5.30, Saturday 9-5.00. Closed for lunch 12.30-1.30. For all that's best in ham radio, contact us at Matlock. For full catalogues send 48p in stamps with your address. Mark enquiry SWM.





559 Trio 8400 the new way to 70cm FM module, a fully sythesized 430 440 MHz 10 watt output, mobile transceiver with memories, 2 separate VFO's all in a truly amazing compact package. Complete with up/down frequency shift microphone and car mounting bracket, the TR8400 is the way to go ... 70cm

is on the move





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



£268 inc. VAT. Securicor carriage £4.50.







IC-2E Handy Talky £159^{*}inc

CHECK THE FEATURES FULLY SYNTHESIZED - covering

144-145.995 in 400 5kHz steps. POWER OUTPUT – 1.5W with the 9V rechargeable battery pack as supplied – but lower or higher output available with the optional 6V or 12V packs. BNC ANTENNA OUTPUT SOCKET –

50 ohms for connecting to another antenna or use the Rubber Duck supplied.

SEND/BATTERY INDICATOR – Lights during transmit, but when battery power falls below 6V it doesn't light indicating the need for a recharge. FREQUENCY SELECTION – by thumbwheel switches, indicating the frequency. +5kHz SWITCH – adds 5kHz to the indicated frequency. DUPLEX SIMPLEX SWITCH – gives simplex or plus 600kHz or minus 600

simplex or plus 600kHz or minus 600 kHz Transmit, HI-LOW SWITCH – reduces power out-

put from 1.5W to 150mW reducing battery drain.

EXTERNAL MICROPHONE JACK – If you do not wish to use the built-in electret condenser mic an optional microphone/speaker with PTT control can be used. Useful for pocket operation. EXTERNAL SPEAKER JACK – for speaker or earphone.

This little beauty is supplied ready to go complete with nicad battery pack, charger, rubber duck.



Thanet for D ICOM HERNE BAY, KENT. Tel: 02273/63859



IC-730

£549*

inc

A Great Little Baby

Covering all bands from 80m - 10m including the new ones.* 13.8V DC operation. 100 watts RF output (40W on AM).* TWIN VFO with in band duplex available Modes USB, LSB, CW and AM.

Digital readout with 3 tuning speeds down to 10HZ steps.

RIT* IF Shift* Dial lock and of course the usual SUPERB ICOM quality and performance.

Supplies will be slow at first so If you are interested, call us and get your name on the list for further details





USB, LSB and CW. * Large Battery capacity (HP11 type) or Nicads if you wish. special VXO circuit to provide smooth tuning and crystal stability needed for SSB operation on 2m. * Each of the four 200k Hz band positions allows operation anywhere in 2m. (Supplied with 144-144.2 and 144.2-144.4). * Top of the band Oscar xtals available for "cross-pond working". * It has a DC socket and SO239 sockets for mobile or base station working, barefoot or as a prime mover. * Mobile mounting brackets, Nicad packs, chargers, cases all available options. You must agree, a very versatile well proved rig. The 70cm twin of the 202S having very similar features, covering the frequency range of 432-435.2 MHz

227

Their versatility is well worth an enquiry.

All over the World they haven't been able to get enough!

(But things are getting better)



Thanet for **D** ICOM

ICOM's new 9-band HF Transceiver - the IC-720A beats the lot!

Some features.

- * 9 Bands Top Ten including new ones!
- * General Coverage Receiver 100KHz to 30MHz. Tuning down to 10Hz steps – YES! 10Hz – yet stable as a rock!
- * Built-in Speech Compressor which really gets excellent reports
- The famous ICOM Band Pass Tuning.
- * Memory it even does all the band changing for vou.
- * Self cancelling RIT.
- * 3 rates of Tuning
- * Two Independent VFOs (in band duplex possible). + 100 W Output.

TELEX: 965179

- * Modes AM, SSB, CW and RTTY.

A lot in a small packet for £795 inc. VAT (13.6V operation - matching mains PSU £100)

IC-720A £795 inc*



Noise blanker.* Switchable preamp.*

THE SHORT WAVE MAGAZINE

Tono Theta 7000E **Agreat** computer on offer from Thanet

The new THETA 7000E means that every Aniateur can enjoy the visual display of CW, RTTY and ASCII in both transmit and receive modes. Just connect the TONO to any TV set via the antenna terminals or to a page printer from the parallel port provided. Bring up your CW speed in receiving or sending by either watching receiver sent or from recorded cassettes. Connection to the transceiver is via the key, phone and mic sockets.

Some of the Outstanding Features COMMUNICATIONS COMPUTER THETA 0-7000E

UHF and Composite Video Output * Printer UHF and Composite Video Output * Printer interface * Wide range of transmitting and receiving speeds – 10CW speeds + 8RTTY * Built-in demodulator for high performance for 170, 425 and 320 Hz shift * Crystal controlled modulator for ASFK – Hi or Lo tone * Convenient ASCII key arranamement * Large capacity display memory - 2 pages 32chr x 16 lines split screen for Rx & Tx if required * Automatic transmit/receive switch * Anti-noise circuit * Battery backed-up * memory 7 channels of 64chrs * Send function * Buffer memory - 53 character type ahead, rub out function * Simultaneous access of the memor -53 character type ah
 LF (line feed) cancel function * Cursor control function * Word mode operation * Automatic CR/LF (72, 60 or 80 chrs per line) * Echo function

* Word Wrap around function * Transmit/receive in ASCII mode or RITY * CW indentification function * Mark and break (space and break) system * Monitor circuit & CW practice function * Variable CW weighs * Cross pattern brecking output terminal * Log computer output provided * Test message function (Ry and QBF),

Phone or write for the price list of accessories for this unit.

IC-451 UHF Base Station

ICOM are proud to announce the introduction of the 70cm version of their famous 2m base station - the IC-251. Of course, it is engineered to the usual high ICOM standards and includes such features as:-

- * 3 memory channels
- * Automatic repeater shift on switch-on
- * Additional selectable shift for European DX
- * Selectable channel steps for FM (supplied with 25KHz - others are diode programmable)
- * Full power control on SSB/CW/FM
- * Superb receiver performance using MOSFETS
- * Multipurpose scanning
- * Covers 430-440 MHz
- * Xtal controlled Toneburst
- * Cool running power supply



IC 240→IC 24G

Same Quality... Same Performance... Even the same price... But now with 80 Channels



Midlands

For a Limited PeriodOnly

The new IC24G has these and other features; Full 80 channels (at 25KHz spacing) are available and readout is by channel number - selected by easy to operate press button thumbwheel switches. This readout can clearly be seen in the brightest of sunlight. Duplex and reverse duplex is provided along with a crystal controlled tone call. Hi-10w and lo-1w RF output is available, along with a 12%KHz upshift, should the new channel spacing be necessary. The old IC240 proved to be the most reliable rig we have ever sold - the IC24G, because it is so similar, looks like following the same pattern. Remember, for mobile use a rig MUST be easy to operate to be safe

The famous IC240 has been approved, given a face lift,

and re-named the IC24G. Many thou sands of 240s are in use, and its popularity is due in part to simplicity of operation, high receiver sensitivity and superb audio on TX and RX.

SEND FOR TECHNICAL DETAILS

£169inc*

STOP PRESS! At last a Linear!

IC2KL Matching Kilowatt Linear. All solid state * All bands 1.8 MHz to 30 MHz, * Full 500W RF output. * Switches bands automatically with 720A. * Protection ballios adurmativitari y full 7204. A Trotection against mismatching, overheating, overcurrent overdriving and the P.A. units unbalancing,
 * Broad band – nö tuning necessary
 * Appearance matches IC701, 720, 720A, Price 5800 inc. VAT Matching Power Sundy Matching Power Supply IC2KLPS £199 inc. VAT.

* denotes 2 year warranty.

Scotland Wales

AGENTS (PHONE FIRST - All evenings and weekends only Jack GM8GEC (031-665-2420) Tony GW3FKO (0874 2772)

Tony G8AVH (021-329 2305) North West Gordon G3LEQ (Knutsford (0565) 4040) (Ansafone now available)

volume XXXIX	THE SHORT WAVE MAGAZINE	
STEPHENS 47 WARRINGTON ROJ Telephone (0942) 6767 £258.75	AD, LEIGH, LANCS. WN7 790	D, 3EAG3MCN
Low Band Mobile. Aircraft. Amateur Band. UHF Amateur. UHF Amateur. UHF Band. UHF Band. UHF Band. UHF Band. ASO 470MHz UHF Context Cont	The TR9000 is a compact lightweight 2 mtr. FM USB/LSB/CW Transceiver with an outstanding array of functions. FM1 for 25 KHz steps (for mobile use) FM2 for precise 100 Hz steps (for base station use). Microcomputer control giving many advanced features. Built in 5-channel memory. New type microphone with U/DOWN switching. Built in high performance. N. Blanker. Side tone for CW. ALL THIS PLUS MUCH MORE FOR £346.00 inc. VAT. ThO R820 Receiver. £690.00 SPE20 Speeker. £37.95	J.R.C. NRD515D General coverage receiver 100 KHz to 30 MHz fully sythesised. Digital readout PLL synthesiser with rotary type encoder pass band tuning – modular construction. £949.00 ACCESS & BARCLAYCARD facilities. Instant HP service Licensed Credit Broker – quotations upon request.
TR2300 2m Synthesised Portable Transceiver. We have lost count of the number of this model we have sold over the last 12 months. Hikers, campers, climbers, you can hear them all over the country and reliability which is the essence of TRIO equipment. E186.76	SM220 Monitorscope £197.80 TL922 Linear Amplifer £595.00 P5-20 AC power supply for TS 120V £44.85 MB 100 Mobile mounting bracket £17.25 R1000 Receiver £186.75 TR2400 Hand Held Transceiver £198.00 TL 120 Linear Amplifier £128.80 VS Headphones £11.36 MC30S Hand Microphone SCK £13.80 TS 130V HF Transceiver £44.15 MC30S Hand Microphone SCK £13.80 TS 130V HF Transceiver £44.15 MC30D Seak Microphone SCK £13.80 TS 130X HF Transceiver £404.34 S 130D WF Stransceiver £404.36 S 130D WF Transceiver £405.10 S 30 Power Supply £85.10 S 30 Power Supply £85.10 S 130D Antenna Tuner £26.45 M 120 Antenna Tuner £28.47	Try our new "Overnite" service for £6.00. Guaranteed 24 hour service if order placed before 11 a.m. (except North GM). Part exchange always welcome. Spot cash paid for good clean equipment. If you have equipment surplus to your requirement we would be pleased to sell this on commission for you. Shop Hours: 9.30 to 5.30 Monday to Friday. 4.30 p.m. Saturday. No parking problems. Fum at the Greynound Motel on the A580 (East Lancs.) Road. S.A.E. with all enquiries. 250 will bong you latest information and prices. Postage carriage extra. ALL OUR PRICES INCLUDE VAT SEND S.A.E. FOR OUR UP-TO-DATE SECONDHAND LIST.
JA YBEAM £11.27 BY/2M 5 element yagi. £14.49 D07/2M 10 element £31.05 PBM/14/2m, 14 element Parabeam £44.80 SXY/2m. 5 element crossed yagi. £22.77 BXY/2m. 8 element crossed yagi. £23.40 DXY/2m. 10 element crossed yagi. £23.40 DXY/2m. 10 element crossed yagi. £23.69 Q4/2m. 4 element Quad. £31.33 D5/2m. 5 over 5 slot fed yagi. £20.12 D8/2m. 8 over 8 slot fed yagi. £27.40 UGP/2m. ground plane. £10.12 MBM48/70cms. Multibeam. £28.75 MBM88/70cms. Multibeam. £39.33 TAS % "2m. Whip mobile. £15.29	R820 RECEIVER	DRAKE TR7 Digital Transceiver. £1,035.00 PS7 Power Supply. £207.00 RV7 Remote VFO. £138.00 MS7 Speaker. £29.90 R7 Digital Receiver. £999.00 Filters for TR7. £39.10 FA7 Fan for TR7. £20.70 MN7 ATU/RF Meter 250 Watts. £124.20 MN7 ATU/RF Meter 250 Watts. £124.20 DL 300 Dummy Load 300 Watts. £20.70 DL 1000 Dummy Load 300 Watts. £23.95 TV 3300 Low Pass Filter. £18.40 AK75, Doublett Antenna 132' top with 470 ohm Feeder.
C8/70cm. Colinear. £50.00 D15/1296 23cm. Antenna. £34.04 Carriage on Antennas £4.50.	THE ULTIMATE IN RECEIVERS Frequency coverage 160-10m plus SW Broadcast Bands. All modes CW-USB-LSB-RTTV. Digital Readout. Noise Blanker. Fully variable. I.F. Bandwidth, plus Bandpass busine of us priording area before	TRIO TS530S NEW ALL BAND HF TRANSCEIVER
TR7800 Continuing TRIO's policy of presenting the Radio Amateur with the finest equipment available, we were chosed to be seen the VEW TO TRADE of the terms		TSB30S

Autorized with the finest equipment available, we were pleased to announce the NEW TR7800 2m FM Mobile Transceiver. 15 memory channels — Priority channels with simplex ±600 KHz or non-standard operation — "Priority alert" bleeps when signal on M14 priority channel. Frequency coverage 144.00, 145.955 in switchable 5 KHz or 25 KHz steps. Front keyboard for selecting frequencies, programming memories and controlling scan function. ALL THIS and MORE for **f268.60**. £268.50



TRIO R1000

R1000 Receiver £285.20 HTUDUReceiver £285.20 The latest general coverage from Trio. Frequency coverage 200 KHz to 30 MHz in 30 bands. Using an advanced PLL system. Full digital readout. Three filters 12 KHz for AM — 6 KHz narrow AM and 2.7 KHz SSB. Also incorporates a noise blanker. Operation is from 100-240 V AC or 12 V DC.

MOD. 1210 S SOLID STATE STABILISED POWER SUPPLIES Maximum ratings quoted. Prices include postage.

Model 125 10-15V 5amp	£ 29.50
Model 156S 4-15V 5amp Twin Meter	£40.00
Model 1210S 4-20V 10 amp Twin Meter .	£75.00
Model 1210/1 10 amp 13V	£68.00
Model 1220/113.5V 20amp	£90.00
Model 1220/213.5V amp.	£80.00

RECEIVERS AND TRANSCEIVERS	
SR9Tunable 144-146 MHz Receiver	£46.00
R512 Alrcraft Band Scanning Receiver	£135.00
Regency Digital Flight Scan Synthesised	
Aircraft Band Receiver.	£215.00
Yaesu FRG7 Receiver	£199.00
'Sky ACE' Hand Held Aircraft Band	
Heceiver	£49.50
AR22 2m Hand Hold Receiver	£83.00
SX200N Scanning Receiver	£264.75
FDK 700EX Transceiver	£ 199.00
FDK 750E Transceiver	£299.00
Standard G78 UHF Transceiver	£209.00
Bearcat 220FB Scanner Receiver	£ 258,75

HF SSB TRANSCEIVER AROUND £640 inc VAT

AROUND EGAO Inc VAT The new TS8305, the latest from TRIO. A high performance, very affordable HF SSB/CW transceiver with every conceivable operating feature built in for 160 through 10metres (including the new three bands). The TS8305 combines a high dynamic range with variable bandwidth tuning (VBT), IF shift and an IF notch filter, as well as very sharp filters in the 455 KHz second IF. Together with the optional VFO230 (remote digital display VFO) which provides split frequency operation and 5 memories for frequency hold, the amateur has available today's advanced technology linked to the proven reliability and exceptional linearity of a valve PA.

- *
- **
- *****
- Ven reliability and exceptional linearity of a valve P/ VBT variable bandwidth tuning IF notch filter IF Shift Various filter options Buikt in digital display 61468 final with RF negative feed-back Optional Digital VFO for increased flexibility Innovative PLL system of frequency generation RF speech processor Adjustable noise blanker level Adjustable audio tone RF attenuator RF attenuator

- *
- 1 RIT/XIT

*

SSB monitor circuit

Expanded frequency coverage

230

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TRIO		000 50	
TS830S	160-10m transceiver	0.039.52	(4, 50)
VF0230	Digital VFU	106 72	(4,50)
A1230	All band ATU	22 14	(1.50)
SP230	External speaker	20,00	(1.50)
DS2	Dc pack for 158305	102.12	(1.50)
DHC230	Digital frequency controller	. 103.13 30.45	(1.00)
YK88C	SOUHZ CW filter	. 20.40	(1.00)
YK88CN	2/OHz CW filter	. 28.75	(1.00)
15530	160-10 metre transceiver.	102 50	(4.50)
DG5	Digital readout	. 103.50	(1.50)
SP530	Speaker.		(1.50)
VF05205	External VFU	. 98.90	14, 507
YG3395C	CW filter 8 pole	37.90	(0.30)
DK 520	Conversion kit	10.30	(0.75)
SM220	Station monitor scope	. 197.80	(4,50)
BS8	Panoramic display	48.30	10.50
BS5	Scan board	48.30	(0.50)
R820	Amateur band receiver	. 690.00	(4,50)
YG455C	500 Hz CW filter	. 58.65	(0.50)
YG455CN	250Hz CW filter	. 60.95	(0.50)
YG88A	6kHz AM filter	34.50	(0.50)
TS1805	160-10m solid state trans.	. 679.65	(4.50)
VF0180	External VFO	. 96.60	(1.50)
SP180	External speaker unit	36.80	(1.50)
AT180	Matching 200W ant. tuner.	95.45	(4.50)
YK88C	500 Hz CW filter	26.45	(0.50)
YK88S	Second SSB filter option	26.45	(0.50)
PS30	AC power sply. for TS180S.	. 85.00	(4.50)
TS130S	8 band 200W mobile trans	. 491.05	(4.50)
TS130V	8band 20W mobile trans	. 404.00	(4.50)
DFC230	Digital frequency controller	. 163.00	(1.50)
TS120S	80-10m 200W mobile trans.	. 399.00	(4.50)
TS130V	20W mobile trans	. 404.00	(4.50)
TL120	200W pep linear	. 128.80	(4.50)

L120	200W pep lin	ear	12	28.80	(4.5
NEW		ALL	MOI	DES	5
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MB 100	Mobile mount	17.25	(1.00)
YK88C	500 Hz CW filter	26.45	(0.50)
YK88CN	270Hz CW filter	. 28.75	(1.00)
VF0120	External VFO	89.70	(4.50)
SP120	External speaker unit	25.30	(1.25)
SP40	Mobile speaker unit	26.89	(1.50)
AT130	100W antenna tuner	72.89	(1.50)
PS20	AC pwr. sply. for TS120/130V	44.85	(4.50)
PS30	AC pwr. sply. for TS120/1305.	85.10	(4.50)
MA5	5 band mobile aerial system .	7 4. 7 5	(4.50)
TL922	160-10m 2KW linear	595.70	(4.50)
MC50	Deluxe desk microphone	24.15	(1.50)
MC35S	Fist mic 50K impedance	13.80	(1.00)
MC30S	Fist mic 500 ohm impedance .	13.80	(1.00)
1 F30A	HF lowpass filter	18.40	(1.00)
RD300	1KW dummy load	48.30	(1.50)
TS770E	2m/70m dual band trans	730.00	(4.50)
SP70	External speaker	18.40	(1.00)
TR9000	2m multimode mobile	345.00	(4.50)
BO9	Base plinth for TR9000	32.20	(4.50)
TB 7800	2m FM syntsd mobile 25W	268.00	(4.50)
TR2300	2M FM syntsd portable	166.75	(4.50)
VB2300	10W amplifier for TR2300	49.45	(1.50)
MB2	Mobile mount	17.25	(1.00)
BA1	Rubber flex. antenna	6.90	(0.50)
PS1200	AC power unit and charger	29.50	(1.50)
TR2400	2M FM syntsd handheld	198.95	(4.50)
ST1	Base stand and quick chgr	. 43.70	(1.50)
BC5	12V guick charger	. 17.25	(1.50)
SC3	Soft carrying case	. 11.50	(0.50)
LH1	Hard leather holster	. 18.50	(0.50)
PB24	Spare battery pack	. 14.26	(1.50)
TR3200	70cm FM portable	164.45	(4.50)
PL1	Spare power/charge lead	. 1.30	(0.15)
R1000	Gen. Coverage Receiver	. 285.20	(4.50)
TB8400	70cm trans. 430-440 MHz.	. £279	(4.50)

YAESU NEW P	M FT101's JUST ARRIVED	N <u>ITH F</u> M	
FT 101Z	160-10m 9band trans. FM	502.00	(n/c
FT101ZD	as above with digital FM	569.00	(n/c
DIG101Z	Digital kit.	86.25	(n/c
DCT101Z	12v DC adaptor	34.50	(1.00
FV101Z	Remote VFO	. 121.90	(n/c
FT 107M	160-10m 9 band trnsvr	. 690.00	(n/c
FV107	Remote VFO for FT107	. 92.00	(n/c
FC 107	160-10m atu	102.35	(1.50
FP107E	230v AC power supply.	. 106.95	(2.50
FP107	Internal model	97.75	(2.50
FTV107	Transverter main frame	. 110.40	(n/c
FTV107(2)	Transverter	207.00	(n/c
144V107V901	Transverter	101.20	(n/c
50V 107V 901	Transverter	69.00	(n/e
430V107V901	Transverter	175.95	(n/e
SP107P	External speaker	57.50	(2.50
SP107	External speaker	. 27.60	(2.0
DMST 107	12 channel memory	. 88.15	(n/e
CW	CW filter for FT 107	23.00	(0.50
AM	AM filter for FT107	. 23.00	(0.50
YM34	Desk mic for FT707/FT107.	. 18.80	(1.5
YM35	Up/down mic for "	. 12.65	(0.7
YM36	500 ohm noise cancig. mic .	. 11.90	(0.7
YM37	500 ohm mic for FT707/FT10	7 6.15	(0.7
FT707S	80-10m 8 band trans 10w	. 465.75	{n/
FT707	80-10m 8 band trans 100w .	. 479.00	(n/
FP 707	230v AC PSU	. 109.25	(2.5
FC 707	160-10m atu	. 80.50	(1.5
FV707DM	Digital vfo for FT707	. 186.30	(n/
MR7	Metal rack	. 14.95	(1.5
MMB2	Mobile mount	. 16.10	(1.5
FRB707		21.85	(1.0
FL2100Z	160-10m 1200 watt linear	. 385.00	(n/

			£	£
	MICROWAVE	MODULES		
	MIGHOWATE	10m linear transverter	99.00	(1.75)
3	MNAT144/28	2m linear transverter	99.00	(1.75)
3	MMT432/28-S	70cm linear transverter	149.85	(1.75)
1	MMT432/144-B	70cm linear transverter	184.00	(1.75)
	MMT70/28	4m linear transverter	115.00	(1.75)
1	MMT70/144	4m linear transverter	115.00	(1.75)
1	MMT1296/144	23cm linear transverter	184.00	(2.25)
4	MMI 144/25	2m 25 watt linear amplifier	59.00	(1.75)
2	MMI 144/40	2m 40 watt linear amplifier	77.00	(1.75)
2	MMI 144/100	2m 100 watt linear amplifier .	142.60	(2.75)
	MMI 144/100P	2m 100 watt linear amplifier .	142.60	(2,75)
3	MML 432/20	70cm watt linear amplifier	77.00	(1.75)
1	MML 432/50	70cm 50 watt linear amplifier	119.00	(2,75)
1	MMI 432/100	70cm 100 watt linear amplifier	228.65	(2,75)
1	MM2000	RTTY to TV converter	169.00	(1.75)
ń	MMC28/144	10m converter	27.90	(0.65)
0	MMC50/28	6m converter	27.90	(0.65)
	MMC70/28	4m converter	27.90	(0.65)
2	MMC 70/28LO	4m converter	29.90	(0.65)
5	MMC144/28	2m converter	27.90	(0.65)
Ő.	MMC144/28L0	2m converter	29.90	(0.65)
51	MMC432/28-S	70cm converter	34.90	(0.65)
5)	MMC432/144-S	S70cm converter	34.90	(0.65)
5)	MMC435/51	70cm ATV converter	34.90	(0.65)
c)	MMC435/600	70cm ATV converter	27.90	(0.65)
c)	MMC1296/28	23cm converter, 10m output.	32.20	(0.65)
Ď.	MMK 1296/14	423cm converter, 2m output.	59.80	(1.75)
Dİ.	MMD050/500) 500 mHz digital frqncy meter .	69.00	(0.65)
c)	MMD 600P	600 mHz prescaler	23.00	(0.65)
Ö)	MMDP1	Frequency counter probe	11.50	(0.65)
Ó.	MMA28	10m preamplifier	14.95	(0.65)
D)	MMA144V	2m RF switched preamplifier	34.90	(0.65)
c)	MMA1296	23cm preamplifier	Z9.90	(0.66)

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 Plug in memory
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 2m 10w SSB/CW/FM trans
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 PSU for FT480R
 59.00
 (2.0)
 FDK VHF/ M700ex M750e M750E Expander PS750 Palm II Palm IV TB1 Palmsizer TM568 FDM40SF CC2 BC2 BC2 BC2 BC2 BB2 BT2 Xtals

UHF	EQUIPMENT	1.0	
	2m FM 25w 12½/25kHz trans	189.00	(n/
	2m FM/SSB/CW 144-146 trans	289.00	(n/
	70cm transceiver	169.00	(n/
	230v A.C. 6 amp. psu	69.00	(2.5
	2m FM 6 channel portable	89.00	(n/
	70cm FM 6 channel portable .	149.00	(n/
	1750Hz tone burst	10.00	(n/
	2m FM 40 channel handheld .	149.00	(n/
	2m FM monitor	. 89.00	(n/
>	Speaker/mic for Palmsizer	11.00	(0.5
	Case for Palm II/IV	5.75	(0.5
	230v AC battery charger	4.50	(0.5
	Case for Palmizer	9.75	(0.5
	External battery case	5.00	(0.5
	Ni-cad battery pack	12.00	(0.5
	For Palm II and Palm IV	3.00	((0.1
	For TM568	2.50	(0.1

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*Available separately at £179.

51	MME 144	2m filter	9.90	(0.65)
51	MME432	70cm filter	9.90	(0.65)
51	MMV/1296	70cm to 23cm varactor tripler	34.50	(0.65)
ni.	MMS 394	384 mHz frequency source	27.60	(0.65)
ň.	MMR15/10	15db atten BNC terminations	9.90	(0.65)
ni.				
ň	JAYBEAM A	TENNAS		
ci.	твз	HF 3 element Tribander	167.90	(4.50)
Ő)	VR3	HF Vertical Triband	42.50	(3.00)
c)	4 metre Anter	กลร		
cì	4Y/4M	4element yagi	20.70	(3.00)
	PMH2/4M	2 way phasing harness	12,20	(1.00)
c)	2 metre Antei	nnas		
c)	DC1/WB	Wide band discone (100-470mHz)	41.40	(2.50)
O)	LR1/2M	Vertical colinear	24.15	(2.50)
	C5/2M	5dB glass fibre colinear	44.30	(3.50)
	5Y/2M	5element	11.25	(2.00)
	8Y/2M	Selement .	14.50	(2.50)
	10Y/2M	10 element	31.00	(3.50)
C)	PBM 10/2M	10 element Parabeam	36.80	(3.50)
C)	PBM14/2M	14 element Parabeam	44.85	(4.50)
C)	5XY/2M	Crossed 5 element	22.75	(3.00)
0)	8XY/2M	Crossed 8 element	28.40	(3.50)
C)	10XY/2M	Crossed 10 element	37.70	(4.00)
c)	X6/2M/X12/7	Ocm Dual band	38.50	(4.50)
C)	PMH/2C	2 way phasing hamess	7.50	(0.75)
C)	Q4/2M	4 element quad	23.70	(2.50)
C)	Q6/2M	6 element quad	31.40	(4.50)
0)	D5/2M	Double 5 slot-fed	20.15	(2.50)
0	D8/2M	Double 8 slot-fed	27.15	(4.00)
0)	SVMK/2M	Kit for vertical pol	7.25	(1.50)
0)	UGP/2M	Ground plane	10.15	(1.50)
0	HO/2M	Mobile 'halo' (head only)	4.50	(1.50
0	HM/2M	Mobile 'halo' with mast	5.40	(1.75)
5)	PMH2/2M	2 way phasing hamess	9.90	(1.00
5)	PMH4/2M	4 way phasing hamess	23.00	{1.75

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CB/70cm D8/70cm PBM18/70cm MBM48/70cm MBM48/70cm 8XY/70cm 12XY/70cm PMH2/70cm PMH2/70cm	BdB colinear. Double 8 slot-fed . 18 element Parabeam . 48 element Multibeam . Crossed 8 element . Crossed 8 element . Crossed 12 element . 2 way phasing hamess . 4 way phasing hamess .	50.00 20.70 25.30 28.75 39.30 34.15 42.32 8.50 18.00	(3.50) (2.50) (2.50) (3.00) (4.50) (3.50) (4.50) (1.00) (1.50)
23cm Antenna D15/1296 PMH2/23cm	Double 15 slot-fed	34.00 25.40	(1.50) (1.00)
Matching Tran MT 75/50	nsformer 75/50 ohms	3.60	(0.50)
Chimney Lash DL	in g Kit Double lashing kit	8.25	(2.00)
Wall Brackets W6 W21 W24HD	6" wall bracket	2.65 10.35 14.70	(1.00) (3.00) (4.50)
Masts (Alumin SPM PME A4 A5 A9 A10 A12 A14	Number 1° Portable Mast	15.15 2.50 3.80 2.30 6.50 12.56 14.95 17.40	(3.00) (2.00) (1.50) (1.50) (2.50) (2.50) (2.50) (2.50) (3.00)
AZDEN EQUIP PCS3000 PCS2800 5m remote cal	MENT 2m 25W transceiver 10m 10W transceiver	219.00 179.00 . 25.00	(n/c) (n/c) (n/c)
AERIAL ROTA	TORS (complete with contro		

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/Ucm Antenni	95			005 40 40 5	
CB/70cm	8dB colinear	50.00	(3.50)	CDE AH40 (5 core cable)) (1.50
D8/70cm	Double 8 slot-fed	20.70	(2.50)	Channelmaster 9502 (3 core)) (2.00)
PBM18/70cm	18 element Parabeam	25.30	(2.50)	Sky King SU4000 (6 core)) (2,50)
MBM48/70cm	48 element Multibeam	28.75	(3.00)	Jaybeam KR400 (6 core)) (2.00
MRMA99/70cm	99 element Multibeam	39 30	14 50	CDF alignment hearing 7.7	5 (1 00
QVV/70pm	Crossed 8 alamant	34 15	(3 60)	Channelmaster alignment bearing 11 7	: (1.00)
40XX//700111	Grossed o element	42.22	14 50	chamber alignment bearing	11.00
12X 1/700m	Crossed 12 element	42.32	14,001	ADONIC MICROPUONEO	
PMH2/70cm	2 way phasing namess	8.50	(1.00)	ADONIS MICHOPHONES	
PMH4/70cm	4 way phasing hamess	18.00	(1.50)	AM202G Mobile safety mic	5 (n/c)
				AGM 2025 Mobile safety mic	5 (n/c)
23cm Antenna	9			AM202H Mobile safety mic) (n/c)
D15/1296	Double 15 slot-fed	34.00	(1.50)	AM502G Base station comp. mic) (n/c)
PMH2/23cm	2 way phasing hamess	25.40	(1.00)	AM802G Base station 3 outputs) (n/c)
Matching Tran	sformer			HF ANTENNAS (various manufacturers)	
MT75/50	75/50 ohms	3 60	(0.50)	Mini-Prdts HQ-1 20/15/10m 2 ele	(2.50)
		0.00	10.007	Mini Prdts C4 20/15/10m vertical	1 (2.00)
Chimney Lash	ing Kit			Mosley TD3JB 20/15/10m wire dipole 34.50	1 (1 50)
DI	Double laching kit	0.00	12.00	Mosley "Mini-Beam" 20/15/10m 2 ele 600w 99.00	12.00
	Double lashing kit	6.20	(200)	Mosely "Mini Beam" 20/15/10m 2 ele. 2004 . 33.00	12.00
MAL Deserves				Mosely Milli-Dean 20(15/10/12/ele. 2KW 123.04	12.00
wall brackets				Wosely TA32 20/15/10/11 2 ele. 600was. A	(200)
W6	6" wall bracket	2.65	(1.00)	Mosely 1A33 20/15/10m 3 ele. 6004333.44	(2.50)
W21	21" wall stand-off bracket	10.35	(3.00)	Mosely Mustang 20/15/10m 3 ele. 2K v166. 75	i (4.00)
W24HD	24" wall stand-off bracket	14.70	(4.50)	Hy-Gain 12AVQ 20/15/10m vertical) (2.00)
				Hy-Gain 14AVQ 40-10m vertical	(2.00)
Masts (Alumir	nium)			Hy-Gain 18AVT/WB 80-10m vertical 87.00	(2.50)
SPM	16' x 1" Portable Mast	15 15	(3.00)	HF5 80-10m vertical 200w	(2.00)
PME	4' extension	2 60	(2.00)	Badial Kit for HE5 28 00	(2.00)
44	4'6" v 114" etraight	2 90	11 50	Sagant EL 40X 80-40 dinole (79' long) 36 00	(1 50)
45	F' v 1" etraight	3.00	(1.50)	laybeam TB3HE 3 element 2Kw 167 9	14 50
40	O' v 11/ " attained	2.30	(1.50)	Javbeam VB3HE vertical 2Kw A2 60	12.00
A 10	3 × 1/2 Straight.	0.50	12 501		13.001
AIU	IU × 2 straight	12.55	(2.50)	2 METRE PORTABLES	
AIZ	12' × 2" straight	14.95	(2.50)	SR2M 2m SSR portable	
A14	14' × 2" straight	17.40	(3.00)	AP24E (massional AP2404) 0 5145	(1.50)
				AR245 (previously AR240A) 2m FM 5w 178.00	(1.50)
AZDEN EQUIP	MENT			An245 carrying case 4.10	(0.50)
PCS3000	2m 25W transceiver	219.00	(n/c)	AR245 optional helical	(0.50)
PCS2800	10m 10W transceiver	179.00	(n/c)	AR24512v DC car adaptor	(0.50)
5m remote cal	ole kit	25.00	(D/C)	VHE/HUE MONUTORS	
			(TM569 EM Copper 10, DC/200, AC	
AERIAL BOTA	TORS (complete with control	r i		000 9 shows a Statiner 12V DU/230V AC	(n/c)
hoxes)	to the toomplote with contro	•		006 a charine i Fivi monitor	(n/c)
CDE AROUS	ore cable)	47.00	(1.50)	M 101 10 channel FM monitor	(n/c)
SSC 4000(80		+7.00	(1.50)	MF083 Marine/Broadcast scanner	(n/c)
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	£	£
BEARCAT 220FB 66-512mHz SX200 26-512mHz SR9Tuneable 144 148 or 156-162mHz AR22 2m FM synthesized handheld AR22 flexible antenna	258.00 240.00 .46.00 .83.00 .3.00	(n/c) (n/c) (n/c) (n/c) (n/c)
STOP PRES	S!	
New models coming: -		
TRIO TR9500 70cms all mode		
TRIO TS530 Budget HF trans	ceiv	/er
YAESU FT290 2m all mode por	tabl	e
WELZ PROFESSIONAL POWER/SWI	4	
SP200 1.8-160mHz 20w-200w-1Kw SP300 1.8-500mHz 20w-200w-1Kw SP400 130-500mHz 5w-20w-150w	49.95 69.95 49.95	(n/c) (n/c) (n/c)
SHORT WAVE LISTENER AERIALS 3-30mHz Inverted "L" 3-30mHz Broad band dipole Mosley RD5 all-band dipole	9.95 29.00 40.00	(1.00) (1.00) (1.00)

R517 Professional Air Monitor

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YAESU MUSEN

As UK Agents, we show on the next 4 pages: 2 VHF/UHF FM mobiles, 4 VHF/UHF multimodes, 4 HF transceivers, 4 VHF/UHF Handhelds, not forgetting our 2 general coverage HF receivers. Whatever your interest we must have something for you. The problem is choice ... (P.S. we don't forget the accessories check out our recent advertisements for a smattering of our range).

FT720

- FT720 Control Head. £120.00 inc.
- Four easy write-in memory channels
- Rx priority channel (auto check) 4
- Scanning of band or memory channel *
- * Up/down tuning/scanning from mic.
- * Scanning for empty or occupied channels
- Optically coupled tuning control *
- * Easy selection of up/simplex/down
- * Manual and automatic tone burst
- * String LED's for 'S' and PO. Seven status LEDs
- 11/2 W of audio to internal/external speaker *
- 3.3 (4.3)" D x 6" W x 2 (2.2)" H + MMB3 Bracket for deck option..... £5.00 inc.
- * 12½ KHz sythesizer steps *
- ±600KHz repeater offset *
- *
- 4
- 0.3µV for 20dB quieting Rx 0.5A. Tx RV 3.5A, RVH 6.5A 5.8/6.5)″ D x 6″ W x 2(2.2)″ D
- * 720RU 10W, 70cm. deck £156.00 inc. 430-434MHz
- 25KHz synthesizer steps
- * 1.6MHz repeater shift
- 0.5µV for 20dB quieting *
- +
- Rx 0.5A, Tx 4.5A 5.8 (6.5)" D x 6" W x 2 (2.2)" D * E72S Extension cable 200cms...... £23.00 inc. E72L Extension cable 400cms. £28.00 inc.
- \$72 Switching box....£56.00 inc.
- Permits control head with two decks *
- + Single button change of band
- Auto change of synthesizer steps *
- Auto change of repeater split
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Cyprus on Four

D^{AVID} Butler, G4ASR, made a bit of VHF history during the 70 MHz Contest on June 7 when, operating portable in Powys (YM55f) he worked Nic Kyriazis, 5B4AZ for the first GW/5B4 QSO on 4m. The time was 1340. When first heard, Nic was S5, but at the time of the contact RST 529 reports were exchanged. Shortly afterwards, Gordon Pheasant, G4BPY, (Walsall) worked 5B4AZ for the first G/5B4 contact on the band. At the time, *Sporadic E* propagation was rife with lots of eastern european BC QRM. Congratulations to all concerned.

Awards News

Mike Lee, G3VYF, holder of QTH Squares Century Club Certificate No. 7, was awarded his "200" sticker on May 13. His previous total was 182 and the further 18 cards submitted comprised 13 CW and 5 SSB QSOs, 8 on MS, 2 via E's, 6 through Auroras and just two on tropo.

Another two readers have joined the 2m. VHF Century Club. Bill Leddington, GW8PTS, from Monmouth in Gwent, receives Certificate No. 338. He has been interested in the hobby for many years and took the R.A.E. June 1978, making his radio debut on FM in August. His first SSB QSO was on April 11, 1979, Bill's station comprises the Yaesu FT-225RD and Microwave Modules 100 watts amplifier with Rx preamp., the aerial being the popular 16-ele. Tonna Yagi at 35ft. He is anticipating trying 70cm. later this year and is looking forward to some good tropo, and E's to boost the scores from a not-very-good VHF location.

Certificate No. 339 goes to Dieter Sommerfeld, DC2GR, from Villingen (EI73g) and whose list of QSOs goes back to May, 1977, and shows a 50/50 mix of FM and SSB contacts. His gear comprises the Icom IC-211E driving a 70 watts amplifier, the aerials being a ground plane for FM and a pair of 10-ele. Yagis for SSB. Dieter is also on SS/TV with an SC-420 and runs TV on 70cms, whereon the Tx provides 25 watts peak output. The aerials on 70cm. are a pair of 48-ele. beams and a ground plane. Future plans are for licence upgrading for CW work and SS/TV on the HF bands and ". . . more DX and more money?"

The Satellite Scene

AMSAT-UK Secretary Ron Broadbent. G3AAJ. advises that the launch date for UOSAT is September 4. A detailed progress report on the project was published in Oscar News No. 33. AMSAT is receiving scores of requests from individuals and schools for full details of the project, complete circuit diagrams and information about the ground station receiving requirements. Ron has asked us to state that this information will not be made available till after the end of August as there are many technical problems yet to be sorted out, some of which will occur after launch. In any case, until everything is satisfactorily stabilised aloft, which could take a month or more, the bird will not be working. All correspondence concerning UOSAT should be sent to G3AA I and not to the University of Surrey.

Both Oscar 7 and 8 are functioning satisfactorily but, now that the Sporadic E season is in full spate, some severe attenuation of the 10m, downlink signals are likely to occur. Recent observations have shown that there seems to be a campaign of deliberate interference by a few FM operators in the London area who come on 145.95 MHz during a "pass." Readers are asked to note any callsigns and send a list, with times heard, to G3AAI for action. The band 145.800 to 146.000 has been agreed worldwide by the IARU and the ITU to be allocated to space communication. While it may be true that our licences permit us to use the entire 2m. band on any mode permitted, unless the Band Plan is observed, many serious experimenters will be denied the opportunity to enjoy the hobby to the full because of the selfish and bloody-minded attitude of a few morons.

Beacon Notes

Roger Thorn, G3CHN, (Devon) has been in contact with Henri Roger, F5ZA, who is in charge of the 2m. beacon at Lannion, FX3THF. Henri relates that the equipment is already installed and in a "go" condition. However, the man in charge of the place will not permit FX3THF to commence operation until he receives written authority. It seems this could arrive tomorrow, next week, next month or next year! Nevertheless, it seems that the earlier interference problems have been solved with the new Tx.

Concerning 23cm. beacon GB3BPO on 1,296.83 MHz (AM77j), keeper Graham Murchie, G4FSG, told your scribe he has spent quite a bit of time keeping it on the air lately. The PA is a 2C39A valve which, with other valves, generates a bit of heat which is dispelled by a fan. The basic Tx is very stable but it seems that vibration from the fan is causing trouble of a mechanical nature to a component yet to be identified, resulting in some degradation of the signal.

Repeaters

On VHF, repeater GB3SC (Dorset) on channel R1 was due to commence relaying from a new site on June 5. The June *FM Newsletter*, issued by the London U.K. FM Group, reports that a new repeater for GB3NL, "... is ready and will be installed as soon as the crystals arrive." GB3WL is operational again on R1. On the UHF side, Isle of Wight relay, GB3IW, on RB4 was due on over the weekend June 6/7. In Yarmouth, GB3YL on RB14 was due back in service on May 28, and the Hastings machine on the same channel has recently had an aerial change.

Contest Matters

Results:— In the Single-op. section of the Apr. 4, 1,296 MHz Contest, the winner was John Tindle, G3JXN, (London) with 6,211 pts. Derek Poulter, G3WHK, (London) was second with 5,565 and Colin Wooff, G3SPJ/P, came third with 5.030 pts. The Multi-op. part was won by GW4LIP/P with 11,058 pts. who just nudged G4BPO/P with 11,016 into second spot, while G4ALE/P were third with 10,121 pts.

In the Apr. 5, 432 MHz event the winner of the Single-op. section was G3YTE with 742 pts. Second and third places were keenly contested, resulting in G4COR with 593 and G3UBX with 590 pts. G4BPO/P just won the Multi-op. part with 1,789 pts., seven ahead of G4JUG/P. GW4LIP/P were third with 1,507 pts. Coming Events:-- On Saturday, June 27 there is the AGCW-DL, CW Contest on 2m. from 1900-2300 GMT. See p. 38 of the March feature for the scoring rules. The weekend July 4/5 is VHF NFD, of course. On July 19, from 0900 to 2000 GMT, there are the fourth legs of the 10 GHz Cumulatives and the Microwave Contest. the latter being for the 2.3 GHz band. August 2 is the date of the 144 MHz QRP Contest.

A new phenomenon seems to have become established in the run-up to 2m. contests. This is the practice of occupying a frequency for some hours before the "off", in order to stake a claim for its use throughout the event. This was first noticed by your scribe preceding the start of the May 2 contest. One particularly rude individual persistently called "CQ to the Continent" although it was pointed out to him that East Coast stations were already working stations he could not hear. He proceeded to lecture all his audience that he intended to stay there throughout the contest, that he was fed up with these G3s and G4s who, "... are always doing this to me . . .'' and that any fool could buy a rig for the HF bands and plug in an aerial and a microphone, but that it took brains to put a VHF station like his together. Well, he did stay on "his" frequency but only ended up with half the QSOs of some of those G3s and G4s he had earlier denigrated.

This "Klondyke syndrome" was again noticed before the start of the Low Power event on May 24. Of course, no licence conditions are being broken, but is this practice really in the spirit of what one assumes are supposed to be friendly contests? Most contest operation on SSB takes place in a 200 kHz band from 144.150 MHz. Assuming a practical "channel" spacing of 4 kHz, this suggests that it only needs fifty stations to adopt this technique for there to be no clear frequency for anyone else. Perhaps contest organisers could consider this matter and decide whether this practice should be discouraged somehow.

Scottish News

VHF repeater GB3SS, near Elgin, was due to come on stream on May 27 using channel R0. The potential of illegal 27 MHz AM CB to cause interference was noted recently during a three-way QSO through the Ayrshire repeater on R2. Each time one of the stations came on, his conversation was punctuated by such CB inanities as, "negatoray, ten four," etc. The source of the trouble was quickly located as a CB-er just 50 yards away, whose signals were getting into the AF circuits of the 2m. transceiver and being relayed along with the wanted message. If it can do that to amateur equipment, one dreads to think of the potential interference to other user services.

With the increase of illegal CB activity in Scotland — and elsewhere — has come an alarming increase in the theft of radio equipment. It seems that Alastair Fraser, GM3AXX, had his rig stolen by vandals but was fortunate in having it found within a few hours, discarded in a tenement close. His rig did not play the right tune for the CB-er who pinched it! Tommy Hughes, GM3EDZ, was not so lucky. Thieves smashed their way into his vehicle, then ripped off the door. These are examples of what Mob Rule has done for society, writes our Scottish correspondent.

The Swiss Scene

Geoff Grayer, G3NAQ, has written from Geneva where he will be working for a couple of years. His Swiss call is HB9APY and he also holds the French call F0ZY. Concerning the 4U1ITU station, Geoff says that the only VHF activity by resident club members is occasional satellite operation with only the occasional visitors attempting more. He intends to put the station on the air whenever conditions are good and has arranged for alerts when this happens.

He operated in the IARU Contests on March 7/8 and May 2/3 with rather poor results, about 100 contacts being made in F, HB, I and D. The station consists of a *Trio* TS-700, an *Electronic Developments* PA/preamp unit and his own *Tempo* 6N2 amplifier. The aerial is a 9-ele. Yagi on a rather long length of feeder. A better aerial, with shorter, lower loss cable, and a masthead preamp. are needed. However, the IARC, which runs the station, is in dire financial straits as income from club members is too low to maintain the station. Also, up to now, the many visitors have been able to use the station free of charge so this is to change. Any donations to the club would be appreciated and would receive adequate advertisement since the station is visited continuously by amateurs from all over the world, and is a show case for amateur radio during the frequent ITU conferences. Immediate needs are a better aerial, low noise preamp., low loss relays and a second amplifier from about 10 to 60 watts. On 70cm. they have a Microwave Modules transverter and converter which are not operational. Your scribe will be pleased to pass on any offers of help to Geoff.

THE SHORT WAVE MAGAZINE

Twenty-three Centimetres

During May, Ray Cox, G8FMK, (Oxon.) had 23 QSOs which provided two new 1981 counties; G4ERP/P (Glos.) and G4KUJ (Herts.). On the 10th. Ray was in contact with G3RQZ in Kent and, at the start, signals were S5, then got up to S9 plus 10dB. for half an hour but, over the following ten minutes, collapsed to the more normal S2-3 for the path over the Chilterns.

Tony Collett, G8GXE, (Berks.) was out portable with the South Bucks. Contest Club on May 2. Using his call on 23cm., 39 QSOs were made worth 2,760 points in not very good conditions with poor activity. The best DX were G4IRB/P at 186 km. and GW3NZS/P at 169 km. 34 of the QSOs were made before 2300 and all but ten were direct on the band, the others being "booked" previously *via* 70cm. A successful sked on the 4th. with G4KUJ gave Tony his 20th. all-time county and Trevor's QSL evidence for a *Supreme* award.

Seventy Centimetres

At G8FMK, the only addition was the county on Warwickshire, thanks to G8DLX on May 1. Chris Easton, G8TFI, was out portable at Stokenchurch (ZL26f) for the UHF Contest on May 2/3, with the South Bucks. Group. He found activity poor with only 106 stations worked in the 24 hour period. Best DX was DF1JC in DL55d.

Chris, together with John and Jackie Brakespear, G8RZP and G8RZO respectively, operated -/A from the Isle of Wight in the latter half of the month, G8WAQ being the fourth amateur in the team. 70cm. was very poor with only about 12 contacts made. They did some TV, sending pictures to G8XEU in Worthing and G8LES in Thames Ditton. G8RZO points out how easy it is to put together a receiving station for ATV. Jackie says: "One simple up-converter for any TV can be made in a tobacco tin for

july, 190.	July,	1981
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QTH LOCATOR SQUARES TABLE								
Station	23 cm.	70 cm.	2 m.	Total				
G3VYF	_	88	222	310				
SP2DX	_	_	280	280				
GJ4ICD	1	88	188	277				
DK3UZ	_	25	264 238	264				
G3IMV	_		252	252				
G8HVY	22	83	141	246				
G3JXN G3XDY	30	82 83	120	233				
G4CMV	14	59	157	230				
G4ERG	74	16 74	199	215				
EA3LL		15	194	209				
G3BW	4	30	167	201				
9H1CD	_	13	196	190				
G3NAQ		58	128	186				
G8LEF	22	62	101	185				
G3SEK	_		182	182				
G4IJE	12	<u></u>	181	181				
GI8KNV	12	59 54	119	175				
9HIBT	_	11	163	174				
G4BWG	—	38	136	174				
GAIGO	5	56	111	172				
G3FPK	_		168	168				
G8HHI G3KEO	_	4/	113	166				
G8GXÈ	13	57	89	159				
G2AXI	4	54 53	96 101	154				
G4DEZ	_		151	151				
G8OPR	1	38	111	150				
G8JJR G8LGL	_	38 25	108	146				
G4ERX	5	45	92	142				
G8MFJ	12	23	114	137				
GD2HDZ G4AWU	12	22	113	135				
G8LFJ		24	107	131				
G8IFT G8FMK	15	54 53	62	130				
G8KAX	9	41	78	128				
G8KGF		28	99 84	127				
G8IXG			116	116				
G4HFO	_	46	68	114				
G8VLO		34	79	113				
G4FBK	_	5	105	110				
G8VR G3EU	_	3 27	102	105				
GJ3RAX	1	27	74	102				
G8CXQ	—	7	96 97	96 04				
GISEWM	_	25	67	92				
G6UW	—	1	89	90				
G4JZF G8RMA	_	12	90 76	90 88				
G8JAG	_	-7	79	86				
G4GHA		_	86 79	86 79				
G8RWG	_	_	64	64				
G8JGK	_	_	62	62				
G811N G8SKG	_	3 5	50 53	59 58				
G8SVG	_	_	58	58				
G4GSA	_	6	51	57				
G4GXL	_	10	52 48	49				
G8WRD		26	19	45				
G8VFV G4LDY	_	~ ~	45 37	45 39				
Starting Da	te January	1. 1975. N	o satellite	or repeater				

about £6.00. I made ours, so it can't be that difficult as I've never touched a soldering iron before!" She mentions a circuit in the BATC's journal "CQ TV" No. 112 available from BATC Publications at 14 Lilac Avenue, Leicester.

QSOs.

Kevin McMahon, G8JJR, told your scribe that G8PRG, also from Doncaster, is on FS/TV and wants QSOs. Another Doncaster station, Bob Lane, G8VLQ, has bought a Trio TS-770E and hopes to improve the aerial system soon to take full advantage of this two-band transceiver.

Two Metres

Firstly Meteor Scatter, which mode is a growth one on 2m. Mike Lee, G3VYF. (Essex) is a keen exponent of the art and recent successful skeds have been made with SM2CKR (KX); YU3TTL (HG); SK7NM/1 (JQ) and, on SSB, IW3QBC (GG). Paul Turner, G4IJE, (Essex) is really hooked on MS work and confesses he feels withdrawal symptoms if he does not have an MS contact for a few days! On May 9 he worked OK1MDK (HJ), then on the 14th. the 1400, OK2BTI (JJ) which was over in 55 mins. On the 21st., YU2HW (HF) was contacted, this QSO giving bursts of 18, 16, 10 and 53 seconds, with Paul receiving a "38" report. The 24th. brought a new square, JO, in the shape of SP2DX, while on the 28th., he gave OE5EFM (HI) his first ever MS QSO, the latter using a borrowed keyer. On June 4, an attempt with UQ2GFZ (NR) did not come off, although Paul did get a 2 sec. burst. On June 7, OK2SGY (IJ) and SK7NM/1 (JQ) provided two new squares.

Paul has carried out some unusual MS tests with G4ERG and PA0HIP. These have involved both stations orientating their beams so as to eliminate any direct, tropo reception — in the case of the PA0, by both aiming at BF square. An earlier test with G4ERG in Hull was quite successful while that with PA0HIP (CL) was completed in 50 mins. with some tremendous reflexions, on June 3. Ken Willis, G8VR, has made a few MS QSOs recently, including CW skeds with I6WJB (HC); SM4IVE (HT) and SK7NM/1, the latter also being worked by Eddi Ramm, DK3UZ, (EN).

Next to the tropo. scene which has been generally unrewarding with the virtually resident low pressure systems to the west precluding any stable, high pressure areas building up. Mike Bull, G8WXJ, wrote concerning the Imperial College ARS's effort in the Low Power Contest on May 24 when they used the call, G5YC, more familiar on the HF bands. The transceiver was an FT-221 with muTek front end board, the aerial being a 16-ele. Yagi atop a fourteen storey building, about 200ft. a.g.l. They found conditions very poor and activity low, making only 170 QSOs. During the morning, nothing was heard to the east, so they concentrated to the north and northwest, best DX being one GM in YO square. Towards the end, a few continentals were worked, the best being DG1DJ at 518 km. The event produced contacts with eight countries and twenty

For G8FMK, the May 2/3 contest brought a QSO with GI8TBQ (Co. Down) with another two GIs heard. EI4AEB (WN) and GM3PXK/P (YP) were the only other stations of notable distance.

ANNUAL VHF/UHF TABLE									
			Jan	uary to Dec	cember 198	81			
Station	FOUR N Counties	AETRES Countries	TWO M Counties	ETRES Countries	70 CENI Counties	IMETRES Countries	23 CENT Counties	IMETRES Countries	TOTAL Points
G8FMK G2AXI G8GXE G8VLQ G3BW GD2HDZ G8TFI G3PBV G8RZP G8HHI G8RZO G3CO G3CO G3CO G3CO G3VR G3FPK G4ARI G3FIJ G4DEZ GW3CBY G4JZF G8KAX G4FK1 G4GXL G8WRD G8VFV G8TIN G4HAO G8VFV G8TIN G4HAO G8RWG G8LXY G8SKG G8XTJ G8RMA G8TRW G6ABB G4LDY	$ \begin{array}{c} 32 \\ - \\ 312 \\ - \\ - \\ $	4 4 2 3 2 2 2 3 2 2 3 2 2 3 2 2 3 1 <t< th=""><th>59 51 52 64 58 34 51 58 34 69 54 42 62 39 58 51 58 34 69 54 42 62 39 58 51 52 34 69 54 42 62 39 58 50 51 52 34 53 40 48 25 39 34 29 35 32 29</th><th>13 10 11 16 22 11 13 11 13 11 13 11 13 11 13 14 15 9 10 13 5 15 9 12 7 10 7 10 7 10 8 11 8 11 8 11 8 6 5</th><th>43 40 44 38 21 30 31 36 44 41 34 41 34 41 34 41 34 41 34 41 34 41 34 41 34 15 </th><th>$\begin{array}{c} 7 \\ 9 \\ 8 \\ 6 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ 6 \\ 8 \\ 6 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ - \\ 3 \\ - \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ - \\ 3 \\ - \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ -$</th><th>$\begin{array}{c} 23 \\ 5 \\ 17 \\ -2 \\ -3 \\ -5 \\ -5 \\ -5 \\ -5 \\ -5 \\ -5 \\ -5 \\ -5$</th><th>$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ -$</th><th>147 144 138 126 114 112 111 110 106 102 91 106 102 91 106 102 91 85 84 83 81 80 72 69 68 85 83 81 80 72 69 68 66 65 55 53 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52</th></t<>	59 51 52 64 58 34 51 58 34 69 54 42 62 39 58 51 58 34 69 54 42 62 39 58 51 52 34 69 54 42 62 39 58 50 51 52 34 53 40 48 25 39 34 29 35 32 29	13 10 11 16 22 11 13 11 13 11 13 11 13 11 13 14 15 9 10 13 5 15 9 12 7 10 7 10 7 10 8 11 8 11 8 11 8 6 5	43 40 44 38 21 30 31 36 44 41 34 41 34 41 34 41 34 41 34 41 34 41 34 41 34 15 	$ \begin{array}{c} 7 \\ 9 \\ 8 \\ 6 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ 6 \\ 8 \\ 6 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ - \\ 3 \\ - \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ - \\ 3 \\ - \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ -$	$ \begin{array}{c} 23 \\ 5 \\ 17 \\ -2 \\ -3 \\ -5 \\ -5 \\ -5 \\ -5 \\ -5 \\ -5 \\ -5 \\ -5$	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ -$	147 144 138 126 114 112 111 110 106 102 91 106 102 91 106 102 91 85 84 83 81 80 72 69 68 85 83 81 80 72 69 68 66 65 55 53 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52
GM4COK GM4ELV	_	_	21 10	12 3		_	_	_	33 13

Three bands only count for points. Non-scoring band figures in italics.

May 8 saw a OSO with GD3ACR/P for the first GD of 1981 and the EI3VDL/P folk in WN were contacted on the 25th at S3, whereas a QSY to 70cm. produced an S7 signal. G8GXE had rather scratchy OSO on May 17 with GM8YJU, the first with a fixed GM station on tropo. G8TFI also worked Keith in Gretna that day, mentioning that the GM now runs 100 watts. Chris was QRV from the Isle of Wight for the Low Power event in good, sunny weather with a gentle, warm westerly breeze. The station was an FT-225RD with muTek RF board and two, 16-ele. Tonnas and over 220 OSOs were made at about eight points per contact. Best DX was to the north, with GMs in XQ and YQ, plus 25 to 30 PEs to the east. Slow QSB was apparent on signals with many weak stations heard on a relatively quiet band.

Now to the *Auroral* scene. The first half of May saw very disturbed conditions with many *Auroral* periods, most of which were rather weak events in the south. On the HF bands, there were many *s.i.d's*, one on the 13th lasting 111 minutes, for example. Even so, reports from readers are very thin on the ground. G8VR mentions QSOs with GM4COK (YP); LA8SJ (FT); GM4IAO (YR); GM3JIJ (WS); GM3ZXE (YQ) and SM4GGC (GT) which helped to boost Ken's squares total to 106. At G3FPK, only the "usual" *Ar* regulars were heard, such as SM4IVE, LA8SJ, GM3JIJ and other GMs. With a marked decline in the kind of solar activity that causes *Auroras* came a notable increase in VHF *Sporadic E* propagation. It is quite evident that many 2m. operations are keen *E's* watchers for, the moment things get really going on 4m., then Band 2 FM, 2m., as if by magic, becomes well populated with CW and SSB folk calling "CQ DX."

The first definite E's heard at your scribe's QTH was on June 2 when odd eastern European stations were around. LZ1AB was a good signal at 1815 but was buried under a local G to F QSO. This event came too late for written reports to this feature so it will be interesting to learn next time who worked what. There was a short event on June 6, missed by your scribe who was busy decorating, and G4IJE mentioned that John Lemay, G8KAX, (Essex) worked an EA7 in YX square.

The first really extensive affair was on the 7th, well past the deadline. Nevertheless, a number of reports were subsequently received "on the wireless" as this month's column was being prepared. G4IJE caught the afternoon phase at 1356 when he worked YU7NXA (KF77a) who answered Paul's CQ call on SSB. At 1402, LZ2XU (MD44e) was contacted on CW. The later session produced three more CW QSOs; — UC2AAB and 'ABN (NN18e) at 1743-6, then UB5EFQ (QH08d) at 1842. Paul passed on the news that Pete Etheridge in Hull, G4ERG, had worked a station on the Black Sea in QE square, which is a very long haul from England.

G3VYF worked many stations on CW and added five new squares in this June 7 event, comprising MJ, NO, QH, QI and RI. A contact with YO21S meant that Mike has now worked Szigy on three modes; Ar MS and now E's. It seems the event ended around 1930 with YO2IS peaking S7 and then fading out.

John Hunter, G3IMV, (Bucks.) also caught the first phase and worked LZ2XU at 1355, LZ2KBI (LD05a) at 1400 and YO7CJH (LE59c) at 1405, the last being on SSB and the wife of YO7VS whom John has worked via MS. The evening phase started at 1732 with UC2ABN, followed by UC2AAB, UK5UCR (PK43b); SP8AOV (LL53d); UB5BAE (MJ38a); SP9HWY (JK56a); UB5EFQ; UB5EAG and, at 1856, RB5WAA on SSB, whose locator was not copied. John mentions a weird one at 1806, YO6AFP, whose signal had a distinct Auroral tone about it. As he was passing this information to G3FPK, G4IJE broke in to say it was still going, so this list is incomplete.

G8VLQ worked three SP9s in quick succession on SSB from 1828; APC (JJ17b); IHF (JK56f) and DSD (JK55e). At 1912, Bob got his best ever 2m. DX in RO5OAA (OH74c) a ORB of 2,215 km. He reported that G8NDF had worked into OG square. There are reports too that UT5DL (LI) worked into OZ and later into GM, northern G and PA, and that SM4IVE (HT) worked into Italy and YU. Ouite obviously this was a major event and a study of the QSOs known thus far to have been made suggests a large blob of high ionization in the E-layer centred on the Berlin, Dresden, Jena triangle, possible of some 250-300 km. radius. Your detailed reports of stations heard and worked would be welcomed for next month.

Four Metres

The most exciting 4m. news has been covered in the opening paragraph where-in it should have been mentioned that 5B4AZ appears to be crystal controlled on 70.11 MHz. The period from May 28 has seen some extensive openings to Gibraltar on both 4 and 6m. and ZB2BL has been on both bands. Jimmy's best 4m. DX has been GM4IGS in Troon, Strathclyde region.

Writing from his Brighton QTH, Peter Turner, G4IIL, reports his 4m. activities started on Apr. 14 when he hooked a *Magnum Four* transverter onto ". . . the ever faithful FT-200." On his first weekend in Wales, from Tregaron (YM61j) GW4IIL/A had good contacts with G2AMV, EI2DJ, G3TSJ, GD2HDZ and GW3MHW, of course. Indeed they can work each other with the PA stages off. The station was set up at the Brighton conference at the end of April with disappointing results, just a few AM contacts locally.

John Baker's, GW3MHW, usual comprehensive report mentions that Dave Lewis, GW4HBK, (Gwent) runs a 50w. home made transverter and 2-ele. beam. Mike Probert, GW4HXO, (Dyfed) is on around 70.3 MHz with 2w. of CW, soon to be on SSB with a VFO and 4-ele. beam. G4JLJ in Newcastle is looking for QSOs and EI9Q in Co. Waterford is on the band with *Microwave Modules* gear. John contacted Dick on SSB on May 24. EI5R is supposed to be getting on 4m. soon. G3UUT has air tested the Angus beacon and, as soon as the licence arrives, he will take it to the site and install it.

G3UUT has built and installed the new GB3SX beacon and aerial. GW3MHW asks we should "advertise" for a keeper for the Cornish beacon. They have a licence, site and Tx, but nobody to look after it. Any volunteers? John missed the opening to ZB on May 24 when ZB2VHF was received and some QSOs with ZB2BL occurred. He has received a note from Olof Karlsson, SM6PU, who is equipped for 4m. reception. He says many Gs are heard in Sweden. John suggests Gs get on the VHF net on 20m. when E's propogation on 4m. is likely and that they monitor 28.885 MHz also when there is a possibility of Ar events. Angus McKenzie, G3OSS, (London) mentions that SM6PU has some crossband 10/4m QSOs on June 7. G4IJE has a 4m. receive system operating again with a 4-ele. beam and has been monitoring the band for E's lately.

Six Metres

GW3MHW has been hard at work trying to optimise a 6-ele. Yagi for 50.05 MHz and gamma matched. He has been carrying out some interesting comparisons with it and the 3-ele. beam at 35ft. John now has a vertically polarised 3-ele. and can switch quickly between the three. Harry Heath, G2AOK, (Glos.) heard beacon FY7THF on May 11 and is 99% sure he copied VE1SIX, too. Things were quiet till May 25 when ZS6PW peaked S8 at 1600 GMT, with ZB2VHF and ZB2BL on voice peaking S9. On May 28, GW3MHW heard ZS6PW and ZB2VHF again so went onto 10m. and called, working ZS3AK, a German amateur named Hans. Finally, John suggests monitoring GB2SIX's frequency, 50.02 MHz, until it goes ORT at 0830. If not heard on tropo., one would likely get meteor reflexions on occasions.

Miscellany

Arthur Breese, GD2HDZ, asks we should again mention that U.K. postage stamps are *not* valid in the Isle of Man. He receives cards with *s.a.e*'s which cannot be used. If you need a direct QSL, please

enclose an IRC. Arthur also queries why many operators do not give their locations when putting out a CQ call. It would seem only commonsense to say where you are and where you are beaming, surely? On the subject of CQs, Chris Bartram wishes that others would take account of a directional CO. It really should be obvious that, if somebody is calling for continental DX, he does not want answers from local stations. Your scribe never ceases to smile when, at the end of a call, he hears, ". . . is standing by for any possible call". There is a temptation always to inquire if the person is ready for an impossible call! This "Kay somebody please" on 'phone is also a bit daft.

Ray Cox, G8FMK, asks if we count the Irish Republic counties in our table and the answer is, "Yes." There are 26 of them. Flemming Jul-Christensen, G8RMA, will be back in his native Denmark for a couple of weeks from July 16. The first week he will be operating as OZ1EVA/A from FQ44f, and for the second week from his parents' home, as OZ1EVA in GP23h.

Your scribe has come across two people using the little Mizuho SB2M transceiver recently, both of which were putting out sproggies. One was a local who, when operating around 144.39 MHz, had strong rubbish of a wideband nature plus/minus 163 kHz and multiples thereof. The immediate ones were only 20 dB. down on the main signal. This was checked independently by G4IJE, 55 km. away. The other user was on 144.40 MHz and had the same kind of spurious emissions but plus 270 kHz and minus 255 kHz, as near as could be measured. Initial conclusion is that these spurii move at nine times the tuning rate. It would appear from the description of the block diagram that tuning is achieved by a VXO on around 15 MHz, multiplied nine times at that therein lies the problem. Some sums would indicate that the sproggies and desired signal would coincide at about 144.372 MHz to give an appalling signal. Anyone care to try?

Deadlines

The deadline for the next issue is July 8, the latest it can ever be. For the September edition it is August 5. Everything to:— "VHF Bands," SHORT WAVE MAGAZINE, 34 High Street, WELWYN, Herts. AL6 9EQ. 73 de G3FPK.

Stop Press!

G to 4X4 on 2m!

At 1600 GMT on June 11th, G3VYF made the first 2m. QSO with Israel, by working 4X4IX on SSB via Sporadic-E. The QRB is 3,515 km.

A HIGH PERFORMANCE POWER SUPPLY AND CONTROL SYSTEM FOR 4CX350/4CX250 AMPLIFIERS, PART II

JOHN H. NELSON, G4FRX

The alarm system works as follows. TR8 and TR9 form detectors for the grid bias supply to each valve, and TR10 and TR11 perform the same function for each feed of the screen supply. Resistor values are arranged so that the presence of appropriate voltages holds the transistors just off, and the LEDs in their collectors do not light. Fine adjustment of the "just extinguished" point is provided by the present variable resistors RV2 to RV5. The grid voltage alarm will detect a drop in voltage of 1V by turning the associated LED fully on, and the screen supply will similarly detect about a 6V fall from the design figure of 350V.

TR12 and TR13 form an audible alarm driver, and are themselves driven from the diode OR gate D19-24. When all alarms are held off by the presence of the current operating voltages, TR12 is held off by R39 and hence TR13 is also held off; the junction of R40 and D23-24 is held at practically 24V. If the bias supply to either valve fails TR8 or 9 turn on, as detailed above (or both if the entire supply fails) and, since the base of TR13 is taken virtually to earth *via* D23 and/or D24, it is turned on. Equally, if either screen supply fails TR10 or TR11 turn on and the base of TR12 is taken high *via* D20 or D21, thus turning it and TR13 on.

Also supplying inputs to the OR gate are the EHT failure detector TR14, which derives if feed from the original "EHT on" lamp driver TR4, and the screen overcurrent relay RLG: both of these have an alarm LED associated with them. It should be noted, however, that in the event of a screen overcurrent fault the associated warning LED will appear only momentarily, since RLG itself resets the timer and hence removes EHT and screen supplies, causing itself to drop out very quickly. Continuous illumination of the "G₂ overcurrent" LED would therefore indicate a most peculiar fault which required an immediate switch-off to investigate, since it would imply something amiss in the EHT/screen interlocking or the timer and could result in valve damage.

It will be seen that in the event of any fault condition TR13 is switched on. In the author's case the resulting 24V was applied to a small piezo-electric bleeper of oriental origin, which produces an insistent (though by no means unpleasant) once-per-second tone. There are many bleepers about which will produce a continuous tone when 24V is applied, or the output from TR13 could be used to trigger an astable multivibrator, or whatever. One of the author's friends suggested a large 24V Klaxon which he had, but this suggestion was not well received!

An alarm test facility is built in *via* push-to-test switch S5 and D18. Obviously this only tests the audio warning and not the visual alarms, but this is quite useful and reassuring. In fact, with resistor values as shown, the audible alarm will sound before the grid bias or screen supply failure warning LEDs have got past the "just starting to glow" point, which in a way is slightly surprising if the component values are considered; perhaps TR12 in the prototype has a much higher H_{fe} than this type of device normally possesses.

It is worth noting at this point that for optimum use of the alarm systems, the inputs to them should be derived from as far down the supply chain as possible. In particular, the inputs to the grid and screen voltage failure detectors are fed back from the amplifier itself, *i.e.* the cable carrying these voltages from the control unit to the amplifier also contains extra wires which carry the voltages back from the amplifier supply input socket to the alarms. This is so that any breaks in the cable, such as may be caused by setting up the contest station in rather too much of a hurry and doing something unpleasant to the cable or the associated plug in the process, may be detected *before* trying to run the amplifier without, for example, grid bias . . . yes it *has* happened at G4FRX/A!

It will be seen that upon initial switch-on the "EHT fail" and both " V_{g2} fail" alarms will be on until the minute has elapsed and the voltages are applied to the amplifier, and the audio alarm will be sounding. The author finds this useful insofar as this proves the alarm system to some extent and reminds the operator to have a quick check of all the pertinent voltages on the multimeter (the circuit if so configured that all voltages may be measured even though they are not supplied to the amplifier, with, of course, the exception of the EHT anode supply). The cessation of the alarm and the disappearance of all red LEDs in favour of a row of green indicators advises the operator that he may now launch his 400 watts into the troposphere.

It would be possible to use the basic alarm system to detect other failures, such as the loss of -12V from the ALC regulator; this was not done in the prototype since the output of this regulator drives the transmit/receive indicator, which is visually obvious. Of course, an unnoticed ALC regulator failure would result in the amplifier being driven by the full output of the exciter, but the EHT system, which is described in the third section of the article, would reduce the subsequent excessive demands on it and politely close down, thus activating the rest of the logic. An "EHT overcurrent" lamp then lights to show what has occurred.

At this point it is worth taking a closer look at the bias supply, *i.e.* TR7 and its associated components. The original G4AJW design is for use with the 4CX250B or R, both of which require much more negative grid bias voltage than the 4CX350A or FJ: and also, as he stated, the bias supply is capable of supplying a few milliamps. When the question of a re-design for the 4CX350 series occurred, it was necessary to consider the following requirements:

(a) the supply should be tolerant of short-circuits, since the 4CX250 family, admittedly under extreme provocation in the case of the 4CX350FJ, occasionally fail grid-cathode short-circuit.

(b) The alarm circuit would of necessity require some small current from the bias supply under any conditions, but to keep the effects of drift, etc., to a minimum and at the same time make the circuit capable of detecting a fairly wide range of voltage with good resolution R26, R27 and RV2 should not be excessively high in value — which, of course, would imply a fairly high amount of current being drawn from the bias supply.

(c) the 4CX350FJ would need at least -40V applied to its grid on receive (together with earthing the screen grid) to ensure its being fully cut-off and hence producing no shot noise something which all members of the 4CX family are very prone to, as was discussed in the earlier article.

(d) the bias supply was to be as stable as possible.

After much juggling with resistor values and available voltages, the final circuit as modified is evolved as follows. The basic stabilised bias line is derived from an OB2 and is thus -108V; resistors R20 and R21 in the base of the emitter-follower shunt stabiliser are modified from their original values to suit the lower voltage. The Class-C voltage setting preset is deleted, since the 4CX350 series are for Class AB1 linear service only. Now if it is assumed that RV2 and RV3 are set to mid-track (which in practice is a reasonable assumption for the -18V required in the author's amplifier) it will be seen that the network R26, R27, RV2 in parallel with the corresponding R29, R31, RV3 has an effective value of about 6K. This network is effectively in series with the emitter resistor R23 and the combination is across the -108V line, with the junction of R23 and the rest of the network representing the bias output point. Since R23 has a value of 6.8K, it may be seen that, if RLE is not operated, the bias rail will take up a potential of slightly less than half the -108V line, *i.e.* about the - 50V. This is ideal for 4CX350FJ on receive, and also gives the

shunt stabiliser a fairly consistent load to look into on transmit. Also, as was stated earlier, the discrimination of the alarm circuit is very good.

In the event of a short-circuit on the bias line, the net result is -108V appearing across the 6.8K emitter resistor to earth. This implies a current of some 16mA and hence a dissipation in the resistor of about 1.8W which, since a 6W resistor was used in this position, causes no difficulty (except, perhaps, a little hardship to the grid current meters!). There is also no risk of damage to the 2N3773.

The available range of bias voltage in the transmit condition, with component values as shown, is from about -9V to about -30V, which is ideal for use with the 4CX350 series. It will be found that, due to the load on the bias supply presented by the resistors in the base circuits of the alarm detector transistors, the bias potentiometers RV7 is linear over only about half of its track; but this does not matter in the slightest in practice, especially if a ten-turn component is used.

For those wishing to use the alarm system with any of the 4CX250 family and their appropriate voltages, the following points should be noted. The screen voltage chosen for any valve of this family, including the 4CX350, will to some extent represent a compromise between intermodulation performance, power gain, valve life and screen dissipation: these matters are, in fact, given more attention in the next part of this article, which will deal with a high performance screen supply. Suffice it to say for the moment that for the 4CX350FJ at VHF, i.e. the author's present amplifier, about 350V will provide the best preformance. However, for the 4CX250B and R it rather depends on whether Class AB1 or Class-C is to be used. A good compromise value for this valve is 300V, which is about the optimum for SSB and not too high for Class-C working provided that the loading is correct. Together with the different bias supply requirements of the 4CX250B and R, this means that the resistor values in the alarm circuits require alteration. The 4CX250 family require about -90V for complete cut-off with average values of anode voltage, and it is therefore necessary to revert to the use of an OA2 to supply the basic stabilised supply of -150V. R26 and R29 become 15K and R27 and R31 become 2.7K, with RV2 and RV3 remaining at 10K. R32 and R34 become 33K for a 300V screen supply. R23 remains 6.8K, and a calculation on the lines of that shown above will give a value of about -92V on receive for the 4CX250B. The rest of the circuitry around TR7 reverts to the

values shown in the original design and, as mentioned before, TR7 itself can well be changed to a 2N3773. R18 can either revert to 68K with the deletion of RV6 or, if it is preferred to retain the facility to set the timer reset point for a given value of bias voltage (*i.e.* to detect a set drop in bias voltage which corresponds to a safe anode dissipation for the valves), R18 can become 56K and RV6 retained with a new value of 25K. The performance of the alarm system is unchanged from that of the design for the 4CX350FJ.

Construction

That completes the electronic description of the system, and we may now turn to a practical realisation of it, together with some notes on setting-up. The prototype was built on double-sided PCB, which was suitably mounted in the die-cast box. All connections into and out of the system were made with 1 nF feedthrough capacitors of the bolt-in variety; it is appreciated that these are not easy components to come by in these days of miniaturisation, the solder-in type being more commonly found. The author it indebted to G3FPK for his suggestion that solder-in feedthroughs could be mounted on a suitably sized piece of brass and a slot cut in the side of the die-cast box into which the brass strip could be bolted. All components with the exception, as mentioned before, of the relays are mounted on the PCB.

Since it is felt that few would wish to build a "Chinese copy" of the supply as described, (although, hopefully, intending constructors might use some or all of the ideas discussed here), it was thought better not to give a blow-by-blow description of the PCB and a solemn description of the function of every feedthrough and piece of wire. It would be relatively easy to build it all on *Veroboard*, or, if one was not so concerned with size as the author, to implement the system on a somewhat larger singlesided board. The photographs should give constructors some ideas about the layout used and the mounting of the TO3 regulator and transistors, feedthroughs, bias control, etc.

Setting-Up

Setting-up is rather easier than it may appear! The first essential is to check that the bias supply is working correctly and producing approximately the correct voltages on receive and transmit. Next, the ALC regulator can be checked and then forgotten until the control unit is completed. The relay supply can then be tested and should be producing 24V with resistor values as shown round the

Looking down on the PCB. The three electrolytic capacitors on the left are C1, C2 and C9, with R23 adjacent to C1; below R23 is RV6, adjusting the timer reset point for the bias supply. R20 and R21 and the timing capacitor, C13, are seen below that. The three TO3 devices are mounted on the lower side of the box, and between the 78HG and the first 2N3773 can be seen the 7912 ALC regulator. The row of presets on the right are RV2 to RV5, which set the alarm detection levels; adjacent to these are the alarm detector transistors. RV7 is the bias control, seen on the right-hand wall of the box in this view.



regulator. All supplies should now be switched off.

Because of the various interlocks, the next series of tests should be performed systematically. It is rather easier on the ear if at this point the audible alarm sounder is disconnected and a suitable LED and limiting resistor placed between the collector of TR13 and earth. The connections to "RLG2" on the diagram should be bridged so that the LED and its limiting resistor R45 are connected to the relay supply, and all other alarm LEDs may be temporarily connected. First test the alarms by switching on the relay supply only; all alarm LEDs, including the one substituted for the sounder, should come on. If the bias supply is now switched on and RV7 set about -18V, it should be found that adjusting RV2 and RV3 to about mid-track should cause the bias failure warning LEDs to extinguish. Adjusting RV7 to lower the bias voltage should result in their reappearance and, as discussed, a reduction of 1V should be all that is required. The LED substituted for the sounder should of course remain on.

Next, a source of voltage appropriate to the screen grid supply to be used is required, and may be applied to the inputs of the screen voltage failure alarms. Again, a setting of RV4 and RV5 of somewhere around mid-track should extinguish the appropriate LEDs and, if the voltage source is variable, about a 5V reduction on the input lines should be detected and the LEDs come on again. Having tested both screen and bias supplies to one's satisfaction, the presets may be set roughly to where they will be in normal operation: if the input supplies are left connected, four out of the six alarm LEDs will now be extinguished, with the sounder substitute still on.

If the connections to "RLG2" on the diagram are now removed from the 24V line to simulate normal running conditions for RLG (it may be remembered that in the G4AJW nomenclature RLG is the screen supply overcurrent relay, and the corresponding component in the new design shown next month is given the same designation for convenience), the "G₂ overcurrent" LED should go out.

So at this stage, the only LED left on will be the "EHT failure" indicator, plus the temporary sounder substitute — it should now be obvious why the latter substitution was made! If it was not done previously, LP3 can be connected, and should not be illuminated. It is emphatically *not* recommended that the nearest handy source of a couple of kilovolts is used for testing this alarm! The EHT supply can be simulated in a rather less headlong fashion by applying the 24V relay supply *via* a resistor of about 1M to the base of TR5, not forgetting to connect the pull-down resistor R17 if this is not mounted on the PCB. When this test is performed, LP3 should come on and the "EHT failure" warning LED and also the sounder substitute will go out; the latter, of course, shows that the OR gate diodes are all doing their job, assuming that bias and screen supplies have been left connected as suggested.

This completes the testing of the alarm circuitry, and the timer and interlocking can now be tried out. The connections to points "RLA2" should be simulated as closed, *i.e.* the line taken to earth. RV6 is set to minimum resistance, "RLG1" temporarily simulated by a switch, "RLE1" simulated in the same way, and a substitute EHT contactor in the shape of a 680 ohm resistor installed. The switches representing RLE1 and RLG1 should initially be open.

The bias supply should be switched on first and, with the "RLE1" switch open, should be giving the desired value of grid bias voltage for the "receive" condition. The relay supply is now switched on, and the LED connected between the collector of TR3 and earth should come on. After a minute or so it should go out. Closing the switch simulating RLG1 and opening it again should bring the LED back on for another minute, thus showing that a screen overcurrent condition resets the timer and removes anode and screen voltages.

If the RLE1 substitute switch is now closed, the bias voltage will fall to its value for the transmit condition, and the TR3 LED should not come on. For 100mA standing current (the correct value for Class AB1 service) in a 4CX350FJ with 2.5kV on its

anode and 350V on its screen, about -17V is required on its control grid. It therefore seems sensible to set up the timer reset point for about -13V; this will mean that at no time can the 350W anode dissipation of the 4CX350FJ be exceeded even under fault conditions, since -13V corresponds to a standing current under these conditions of about 130mA. This implies an anode dissipation of around 325W, which leaves a good margin for safety. Hence if RV7 is temporarily set to give a bias voltage of -13V, RV6 can be adjusted from its minimum resistance position to the point where the TR3 LED lights, demonstrating once again that the timer has reset and will stay reset until the bias voltage is increased to its correct value when, after the one minute delay, the LED will go out. There is a small amount of hysteresis in this circuit, incidentally, so a certain degree of patience is required when setting-up to find the optimum point: at least the constant adjustments will demonstrate the consistency, or lack of it, of your timer!

When the complete system is built and connected to the amplifier, all the required voltages, and the appropriate maximum anode current, can be determined for the anode voltage actually in use, bearing in mind that the object of this part of the circuit is to ensure that the rated anode dissipation of the valve can never be exceeded, or, at any rate, not by a fault in the power supply! "Fine tuning" of RV6 and the alarm setting presets can be done at that stage, and it is suggested that the latter are set up so that the smallest possible change from the correct bias and screen voltages is alarmed, as a pointer to the existence of either an incorrect adjustment or a possible fault. This leaves the control logic, with its ability to remove pertinent voltages and restore them in sequence, as either a back stop or, in the event of catastrophic as opposed to creeping failure, as the ultimate defence of the amplifier.

For the 4CX250B or R, all the figures mentioned above will of course be different but the principles remain the same. The required bias voltages and anode currents may easily be ascertained from the constant-current curves given on the valve data sheet (which, as an aspiring or existing amplifier driver, you have naturally obtained so that you can load your device properly ... see the author's recent article in S. W.M.!).

The final test is the anode/screen voltage interlocking, for which RLC will be required. It should be found that if the simulated EHT supply (*see* above) is removed, RLC will drop out and should pull in again when voltage is re-applied. Again, in the G4AJW nomenclature, RLC applies power to the screen supply mains transformer and it performs the same function for the screen supply circuitry described in the next article.

Two other tests which may be performed at the same time as the system is commissioned are to set the delay in actuating RLE on "transmit" and to confirm that the EHT contractor does actually drop out when S3 is switched off. The "slow-on fast-off" feature described by G4AJW for RLE works well, but the actual delay is a function of the value of C19. If the appropriate equation is solved for the voltages in this circuit, the required value is of the order of 80μ F which, of course, is midway between the preferred values of 47 and 100μ F and quite likely to occur, as a result of the very wide tolerance of electrolytics, in either of those nominal values! The author decided to try out a few from the junk box until one was found that seemed to give about the right delay — this highly professional and state-of-the-art approach resulted in a 47μ F 30V component, the fifth one tried, being pressed into service.

This completes the tests, and the unit should now be performing all its functions correctly and be ready for service.

to be continued

Correction

With reference to *Part I* of this article in the June issue, the following corrections should be noted for Fig. 1 on pages 196-197: D1 and D2 are the wrong way round; RG2 should have a common line to ground (*see* text); R7 should be in the connection between the junction of R8 and R9 to the base of TR1; in the legend under Vg1a the word "multimeter" should appear, not "multiplier".

• SWL • • • SHORT WAVE LISTENER FEATURE

By Justin Cooper

JUST recently we made one of our rare forays on to VHF, and listened to the two sides of an argument as to the merits of a Class-B and a Class-A ticket; the "B" merchant was, in effect, sitting there with his FM rig, working all of ten miles through a repeater, and saying that there was nothing new to be learned on the HF bands, and much more on the VHF/UHF areas. As an argument, that is pure poppycock of course - there is far more to be learned about communication than he dreamt of, at HF, at VHF, and on the microwaves. And, in the final analysis, any exploration to the limits of the art of communication by radio brings one back to CW or RTTY. No way can telephony by any method compete. There is so much to be found out about, for instance, propagation at HF, and in the end the way it will be unravelled is by use of QRP, directional beams, and a great deal of collaborative effort. So also with the microwaves, and with the design of reliable repeaters, there is lots to be done. As for the SWL, probably his favourite area is learning about the mechanism of the listening process - how for instance does the brain cope with the business of copying a weak signal, whether SSB or CW, and how the errors appear until eventually the signal drops out so far as to be uncopiable. Has anyone, for instance, tried to actually put numbers to the difference in copying power of SSB telephony by the completely raw listener, and the chap sitting at 1500-plus on the All-Time HPX - there is no doubt whatever that there is a difference, and that the difference is greater as the ORM is increased.

The Mail

We start our mail this time with the first of many letters asking questions; it comes from *D. Poulton*, 1 Broad Street, Renishaw, Sheffield S31 9UJ, and it includes a couple of photographs of a receiver, and a PSU. We are asked if we can identify it, and if we know where or what means are available to get data on the set. It is, almost surely, a Hammarlund HQ-120 Super-Pro; it has some 16 valves plus two more in the PSU. The paint finish is black, with the suggestion that it might originally have been green or grey, and it is fitted with the VT-series valves rather than the original 6K7, 6L7, etc., series around which it was originally designed. This HQ-120 would, from the above details, probably have been built during the last war, and have been in use by one or other of the British services. If anyone has any more ideas perhaps they would pass them on to Mr. Poulton direct, as he wishes to restore it to original electrical and mechanical condition.

Mrs. T. Parry (Blackpool) reports a change of receiver to the Trio JR-500S; this has been modified to accept Top Band signals, and thoughts are being turned to getting it to cover a big enough segment to enable two-metre reception through a converter, and in addition making it listen to FM. As for the last, we think it might be made to cope tolerably with FM by simply "slope detecting" — this was a ploy where the receiver was tuned off to one side of an FM signal so that the slope of the IF turned the FM to AM after which it was detected in the normal way for AM. About the time this comes to issue, Tina is to become a proud mum, and our best wishes go to her for this occasion, even if it does reduce the listening time!

Talking of FM and slope detection, our next letter tells us that *M. N. W. Thornton*, 151 Pettits Lane, Romford, Essex RM1 4ED, is doing just that to listen to the FM-ites with his FRG-7 and a converter. Michael mentions his success in the QSL line, and says that if any readers wish to QSL someone direct, then he has a copy of the 1981 *DX Listings*, and will assist with addresses provided an s.a.e. is enclosed.

H. A. Londesborough (Swanland) says, thankfully, that he has managed to be a little more active of late; he has an FR-DX400 as the main receiver, plus a Datong UC-1 for general-coverage, and a Codar CR-70A as a standby; the aerial is a 60-footer, end fed through an ATU and running north-south. While he has a very good score on Phone, the preferred mode is CW.

Next, comes *S. Foster (Lincoln)* who has bounced back into the scoring as a result of sitting down for some 31 hours in the CQ WW WPX contest. Some 825 stations were noted in the log, and these were scattered among some 120 DXCC countries. Just in case anyone gets the idea that Stew has a super-duper set-up, we can tell you that it is in fact a pretty basic receiver and station, coupled to a Best Bent Wire aerial. Indeed the logging rate of some 27 stations an hour is by no means fast work — which should be of some encouragement to those who wish rather than try!

P. W. Eggeman (Borehamwood) seems to have been having a bit of bother with getting hold of his copy of *S. W.M.* — it is amazing just how long some take to travel quite short distances. However, there wasn't a lot of time for chasing prefixes, as A-levels have to be dealt with first.

Another one who appears to have been sitting-in on the contests is *L*. *Stockwell (Grays)* and as a result he goes up quite a way in the Ladder.

No sooner have we got used to the idea of H. M. Graham being in Moulton, than he moves again, this time to Chesham, where of course the paint-pots and garden tools are priorities; but it doesn't seem to have stopped Maurice listening around. However, the bands haven't been all that super of late, he comments; on the day he wrote, all he could hear at 1930 on 14/21/28 MHz was TV and BC noises, with not a single amateur signal! Obviously Maurice hadn't realised it was early-closing day.

Another dedicated contest listener is *M. Cuckoo (Herne Bay);* he did 30 hours listening, and collected 72 of his 87 prefixes that way.

Reports Wanted

Most of the regulars on 21 MHz will have heard K4NBN, beaming to UK between 1700 and 1900z on 21.342 MHz; Del likes working Gs and likes receiving letters from SWLs with reports on his signals. His address is: Del. W. Popwell, K4NBN, 1946 Sweetbriar Lane, Jacksonville, Fla. 32217, U.S.A. We ourselves could add that he is easy to hear when the band is open; at least two *Magazine* people have worked him and recall his phonetics — "No Bad News".

Queries

Mrs. R. Smith (Nuneaton) continues to rise steadily up in the Ladder although she reckons it will be some time before she can catch K. Kyezor — after all, he started rather before her! Her little query concerns the ST1EL she heard during May, but, sad to say, we don't have any indications of his worth. So, for the moment, he has to be a Phoney.

On now to J. Williams (Reading) who questions the suffix on LU3AEN/D — we have to say that we should know, but have been let down by memory! Anyone care to educate both John and your J.C?

D. W. Waddell (Herne Bay) is so far up the Ladder that a suggestion from him as to its rules must be worth listening to. Now he has reached 1250 he says that in his view the idea of an All-Time Post War is grossly unfair to the younger generation and favours people like himself and K. Kyezor who were listening more years ago than they care to think about. A very valid point, to which proposition reader Waddell reckons the answer to be to run simply an annual Ladder, with no limits; this, says he, would be fairer to the youngsters. On the other hand, we feel that the present annual table is a place for newcomer to fight newcomer

and gain experience, after which the question of fighting a way to the top with the OTs can be tackled. As to the obsolete prefixes we doubt if anyone has yet got all the post-war prefixes booked in; to the extent that this is true, the argument fails. Not that we know of anyone who has ever counted the total possible post-war, or for that matter the current possibles. Perhaps among our readers there is a number-crunching addict with the data and the will to extract the answers?

Technical

J. F. Hobson (Ely) remarks on the poor band conditions, as indeed do others implicitly - no need to dive into the receiver, the forecasters also have it noted, and suggestions are about that this may be a characteristic of this part of the sunspot cycle. However, John's question is interference from the family TV set. He says he can't stop it completely although he has done all he can in the aerial line, and what else is there before he slings a brick through the CRT? Well, now, there is not much doubt that the TV itself is somewhat of a variable factor. Ron Barker's article on the subject (Short Wave Magazine, June/July 1979) would be good reading on the general topic. It seems to us that, in essence, the problem is that the line output power required to scan a short tube is greater, and that the waveform generated is required to be of such a shape as to encourage the generation of all harmonics. Most of this surplus energy is mopped up in generating EHT, but some remains to plague us. This surplus of energy is unlikely to be directly radiated from the TV set wiring, which means there are only two routes out. These are along the mainslead, and up the TV aerial, probably the braid. Both arise from the proximity of the line timebase circuit, and magnetic fields from it. Since you can't throw the timebase away, you must stop the pick-up energy from leaving the TV set, which seems to suggest the ferrite ring trick used by the licensed types to stop their fundamentals getting into the TV set via braid or mains. A ferrite type covering the frequency range you listen on and having high permeability will serve (though you may get some benefit from any ferrite) and all you need to do is wind lots of turns of co-ax or mains lead into the toroid, and put it at the point where the pick-up energy leaves the TV. Since the magnetic field falls away rapidly with distance, any surplus cable or lead should be coiled up and parked as far away from the TV set as may conveniently be, so that there is minimal pick-up after the ferrite ring is passed.

A different problem worries R. W. Roberts (Cardiff) who has an HRO and wants a handbook or data. A start would be to get hold of copies of the articles on the HRO by G3KFE - three parts centred on Christmas 1965, and photo copies can be obtained from our Welwyn office, priced 75p for each part. Secondly, he says, it gave him a shock and what can he do about that? The answer could be the absence of an earth, or if the earth is present up to the PSU, its failure to be carried on and into the receiver proper. If the receiver is OK but unearthed and another unit which is earthed sits alongside, then touching the two together with a finger will cause a shock even though on paper there is no circuit - you have discharged the stray capacity lurking up the mains to earth. J.C. has fallen for this more than once! It is not safe to use the average SWL rig signal earth as the mains earth, simply because it will be too high resistance between spike and ground to permit an equipment earth-fault to blow the mains fuses. Finally, the question of a bed-sitter aerial. All we can suggest is the curtain-rail aerial, fed through an ATU, with as

ANNUAL HPX LADDER Starting date, January 1, 1981

M. Hill (Bedworth)

SWL PREFIXES Mrs. T. Parry (Blackpool)

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207
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200 Prefixes to have been heard since January 1, 1981, before an entry can be made. Entries in accordance with HPX Rules.

438



. don't forget, give them some long transmissions or NOBODY will find you . . .

much work as possible done on the earthing side - some quarterwave radials for favourite bands can be "lost" under the carpet for example.

K. Deaves (London SE5) has re-started after a long break, by digging out his old Eddystone 358, and a two-metre converter; a listen to the two-metre FM talk was enough to put him in a tizzy with all the imitation CB talk. Hastily he returned to the lower bands, and started back in earnest. Now, Ken wants to know about HPX. Well, in G3SWM, G3 is the prefix and SWM is the callsign; so G2, G3, G4, G5 count as four prefixes, GM2, GM3, GM4, GM5 as four more, and so on. For the rest, see the Rules, which we publish as often as space permits and last appeared in the January issue.

Now we have a note from ex-G2AUB — he has an HRO as IF strip driven from a converter, and is picking up the CW prefixes preparatory to taking the morse test and getting back on the air. Nigel remarks on the number of buzz-saw noises emanating from Bulgarian stations — true enough but still far better in proportion than, say, thirty years ago.

F. C. D. Barnes (Cardiff) has some rude things to say about the CB pirates and their suppliers, but reckons there will be a spin-off from CB into amateur radio. This is in fact happening in some places — at Harlow in Essex they are collecting ex-CB types at the rate of around five per club meeting! Turning to the "oddities" list, of the four three are quite OK, and the FN7AV was almost surely a mis-copying of FM7AV.

J. M. Short (Thornbury) wrote to tell us he was ORT after snow brought the aerials down! All is not lost, however, as Jonathan was able to spend some more time at work on his version of the G3RJV QRP rig.

J. Worthing (Shrewsbury) found his old logs, and so the current offering is liberally bespattered with red ink pointing out where the old prefixes are not the same as the current ones, and, we must say, bringing back memories. On a different tack, Jeff is mildly pro-CB, but it saddens him to see how the bandwagon magazines dish out twaddle to CB-ers and how they in turn take it for true. Sadder still to your scribe's mind is the fact that these magazines and their readers are pirates until such time as the Government start issuing CB licenses and they have conforming gear.

HPX LADDER (All Time Post War)

PREFIXES

SWL

PHONE ONLY

V Vyezor (Brandon)	2508	D. I. S. Williams	
R. Kyczof (Brandoll) R. Hughes (Worcester)	2300	(Wednesbury)	886
S. Foster (Lincoln)	2334	B A Payne (Leeds 18)	841
E W Behinsen	2111	D I F Gordon	0.1
E. W. KODIIISOII (Duru St. Edmunda)	1907	(Chepstow)	833
(Bury St. Euliunus)	1092	E C D Barnes (Cardiff)	802
M. J. Quintin	1517	P. Eggeman (Porehamwood)	774
(wotton-u-Eage)	1517	F. Eggeman (Borenanwood)	715
H. A. Londesborough		J.A. Darby (London SE16)	/15
(Swanland)	1498	B. L. Henderson	155
Mrs. R. Smith (Nuneaton)	1405	(Salisbury)	600
H.M.Graham (Chesham)	1354	B. Shepherd (Staines)	593
M. Cuckoo (Herne Bay)	1349	R. Baker (North Walsham)	590
M. Rodgers (Harwood)	1257	A. Stevens (Crowthorne)	589
M. Law (Chesterfield)	1201	M. N. W. Thornton	
J. Worthing (Shrewsbury)	1157	(Romford)	579
P. Ford (Longlevens)	1128	P. J. Boyce (Coventry)	502
N. Askew (Coventry)	1042		
R. Middleton		CW ONL Y	
(Bury St. Edmunds)	1022	H. A. Londesborough	
J. F. Hobson (Ely)	1005	(Swanland)	1294
G. A. Davey		D. W. Waddell (Herne Bay)	1257
(Bury St. Edmunds)	970	J. Goodrick	
D. C. Casson (Reading)	957	(Bognor Regis)	842
J. Doughty (Bloxwich)	915	A. Rowland (Mansfield)	524
L. Stockwell (Gravs)	908	J. M. Dunnett (Prestatyn)	442
		N. I. Neame (Lancing)	400
		· •	

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

We turn now to the *Bury St. Edmunds* crew, and *G. A. Davey* in particular; his main item of news is that work has commenced on gathering together the knowledge for a crack at the December RAE. We have our fingers well crossed!

E. W. Robinson mentions that their erstwhile 'third man', Ray Middleton, is now G6BJP, and that Robinson Jr. from Felixstowe who was once in the Ladder too, is now G6AYX. It seems as if SWL Robinson will have to look to his own RAE studies at this rate!

The "hump" period in the morse is affecting D. C. Casson (Reading) and, as he says, it is the "one step forward, two backward" thing about it that is so annoying — true enough, but as long as you know it is but a phase in the learning cycle, you can persist until you break through. This will happen suddenly and then the rate of progress will be that much quicker again. But, we wonder, which will come first — 1000 prefixes or a G4 ticket?

Now another bare list, this time from P. Ford (Longleven) — never a comment, even on the weather! This was the situation with M. Rodgers (Harwood) too, and the latter list is interesting in that even at this high score, few of the prefixes could be described as rarities.

It's been some years since J. M. Dunnett wrote in, but now he is settled at the sharp end of Wales, in Prestatyn, and has an AR88D, an SRX-30, full RTTY reception without a single 88mH toroid(!) but withal has a slight problem. This is simply that he has so far been unable to get as good a match to the aerial as with the older receivers. Much time has been spent on looking into this, and at the moment, the best that can be done is to tune the gate of a FET source follower. There's no reason at all why the SRX-30 should not be matched by an ATU, save the obvious one that the circuit in use is incapable of coping with the conditions it is seeing. In any case, a sharp ATU isn't doing its best, as the sharpness says the coupling is far too slack. After all, a tuned circuit coupled to the damping of a receiver on one side and an aerial on t'other ought to be flat if both are low impedance. The source follower is merely indicating that the area of problem is on the receiver feed side. And, in a second letter — lo! — there seems to be the beginnings of success. That's why, in so many cases, even the dab fault-finder will spend time "prodding around" — he is accepting the facts of life that it is a rare circuit which doesn't have some unexpected bits of C or L in among the strays! Persistence always pays off in the end.

Reflections

Now your scribe has reached the bottom of the clip, and the rain has stopped, there will be time to go out and inspect the aerials. For the past couple of weeks we seem to have been afflicted with heavy thunder and rain static (neither encourages one to be too keen on the aerials!) but it would be nice to have something a little better up for the autumn equinox, and before the holiday (we will be trying an ordinary mobile whip, with a counterpoise for each band rather than an earth, and it will be interesting to see how the scheme pans out). All of which reminds me that now is the time to look at the question of what to do in the station when thunder is about.

There *must* be some DC path to earth for the charge that builds up on the aerial, for safety reasons. Pulling the plug out of the receiver aerial socket, as most of us do in thundery conditions, isn't of itself enough. Consider and think a moment. There will be an earth on the rig, but by pulling the plug out, have you isolated the aerial from earth? Or, for instance, if you are using a vertical (ground-plane) aerial and no ATU, is there a DC path from earth to ground-plane, and from ground-plane to vertical section? If you use a pi-tank does this situation apply even when you are plugged in? What do you do about it? Fat sparks jumping across the ATU tuning capacitor may look impressive, but are *dangerous*. What's more, it is a bit late to think about what to do now!

So, what do we suggest, you say. Just this: make quite sure that a DC path to earth will always exist through the ATU or within the aerial system itself if no ATU is used. The end-fed, for instance, is usually grounded to DC through the inductance of the tuning coil, but one can do the same in a storm by way of a big switch where aerial and earth come into the shack. If one doesn't have a suitable switch, use a high resistance, say a megohm or so, to bleed the accumulating charge down to ground. Remember, there's not a lot you can do about a direct strike, which will wreck everything. You can do something to prevent static building up as we have shown, and this alone may help divert a direct hit - after all, the lighting conductor on a factory chimney in effect protects a circle of ground whose diameter equals the height above ground of the point. That rule of thumb will apply also to the shack. One of the points to consider is this: when you are away, and thunder threatens, your XYL is going to be the one to pull the plug out for you, and she won't take kindly to seeing (and feeling) blue flashes between inner and outer of the plug! Neither for that matter will the receiver like such treatment, and the insurers will be cross too. Take care, and organise your protection now.

Activity

Over the past few weeks we have been thinking about having an SLP — Set Listening Period to the newcomers. The idea is for you all to come on and listen around on the same band at the same time, logging all you hear, and sending in the results. How about Sunday, July 12, 28 MHz, Phone or CW, or even mixed, between 0900 and 1300z. Log all you can, and who they are working. Since we aren't talking about a contest, don't discard the locals and the short skip just because DX might be about, and on the other hand if the band is only local or short-skip, don't forget that it does open when you least expect it. Keep the log times accurate, and let's have them with your letters and HPX scores next time round.

Finale

Or, The End! At least until next time, for which the deadline is July 16th, addressed as ever to your scribe, "SWL", SHORT WAVE MAGAZINE, 34 High Street, WELWYN, Herts. AL6 9EO.

Meantime, don't forget the garden!

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THE S.C. DELUXE, PART II

FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS TO THE S.C.D.

REV. G. C. DOBBS, G3RJV

SHORTLY before the G3RJV licence plopped onto my doormat, I set about finding a new receiver to exploit the coming first excursion on the amateur bands. A kindly G Two Letter call took me aside at the local club and offered me his standby BC348 receiver for all of £5. He handed it over to me with those oft used amateur radio words, "If you can't hear 'em, you can't work 'em". Wise old words, and the receiver is still the kingpin of the amateur's station.

The original receiver for the S.C.D. appeared in the March 1980 issue of *Short Wave Magazine*. A direct conversion receiver was chosen because, in accord with the S.C.D. "kitchen table" technology, such a receiver provides a convenient and simple compromise capable of good results on today's amateur bands. If the reader is not familiar with direct conversion techniques, rather than repeat my explanation, may I commend the original S.C.D. article. A direct conversion receiver has few tuned circuits and most of its gain at audio frequencies making it ideal for simple home construction. Its additional bonus is that it requires a local oscillator at the frequency of the transmission, allowing the transmitter oscillator to be used, without resort to mixing at other frequencies. The critics of direct conversion are usually those who have not tried the technique. If in doubt, the circuitry is so simple, that the answer is to build it and see for yourself.

Receive Mixer

The circuit of the S.C.D. mixer is shown in Fig. 1. The receiver input is arranged to include the transmitter broad band pinetwork filters to provide additional input tuned circuits; this is fed via C_x to an input tuned circuit L1/VC1. Two diodes provide front end protection by blocking excessive RF voltages present on transmit. Capacitor C_x is present in the circuit on transmit output so should not have too high a value to give unacceptable RF loss when transmitting; it should, however, be large enough to obtain sufficient receiver sensitivity. In the prototype a value of 100pF was used, but experiments could be tried with lower values. The signal is then fed via C1 to one of the gates of TR1, a dual gate MOSFET mixer. Although the 40673 type is named in the table of values, the equivalent, available from J. Birkett of Lincoln, was used in the prototype. (In fact, I have never owned a "proper" 40673).

The local oscillator is the S.C. Deluxe VFO taken from the output socket of Fig. 1 (*see* S.C. Deluxe, Part I) and fed *via* C8 into the other gate of the MOSFET mixer; the mixed signals

appear at the drain of the mixer. If the difference between the input signal and the VFO signal is, say, 800 Hz, a tone of this frequency will be present in the output; assuming the input signal to be keyed, this keying will appear on the tone. Obviously the VFO could be tuned either side of the input signal, so two outputs are available. Having a signal present on both sidebands can be a disadvantage, but having two signals to choose from can sometimes be an aid in avoiding QRM. R4 is the drain load, and C4 decouples the RF component of the output. The resultant signal is coupled *via* C5 into TR2, an audio preamplifier.

The mixer preamplifier circuits are very simple to construct, a suitable layout being show in Fig. 2. The board can either be a home-etched printed circuit board or a piece of perforated matrix board with wire interconnections. The most critical part of the construction is the wiring around L1/VC1 which must be short and well screened to minimise breakthrough of unwanted signals; a suitable layout is shown in Fig. 2. (The original S.C. Deluxe used a 250pF solid dielectric tuning capacitor culled from a scrap "Far East Wonder" AM radio). If VC1 is more than about an inch from the mixer board a screen lead should be used to connect L1 to C1 on the board. So far I have merely described the original S.C.D. mixer arrangement, but now we consider improvements.

Audio Amplifier

The S.C.D. used an integrated circuit amplifier, the LM380. This was chosen because it is inexpensive and requires very few external components. Of all the receiver circuitry for the S.C.D., and there was not much of it, the LM380 stage was the one 1 disliked. Useful little IC though it is, I prefer to use discrete component amplifiers for receiver audio stages. In such IC's the biasing is done internally and many are prone to cross-over distortion at weak signal levels, and the LM380 is not the quietest of amplifiers and has a high no-signal current requirement. For simple direct conversion receiver applications, a low noise, high gain, discrete component amplifier is probably a better bet.

The audio circuit for the S.C.Deluxe is one I first met through G3GWI's "Ebor" transceiver published in the Summer 1979 issue of SPRAT, the journal of the G-QRP Club; the circuit is shown in Fig. 3. It uses fewer components than most amplifiers of similar gain and, with careful choice of transistors, performs with very little noise. I have used it in several applications over a couple of years and found it more than satisfactory in quite sophisticated receivers. TR1 and TR2 are a pair of complementary low noise transistors and the output stage TR3 is the same type as TR1, although any suitable npn type would serve.

The table of values quotes a BC318/BC321 combination for TR1 and TR2, with another BC318 for TR3. These were used because I obtained a cheap stock of these pairs, but several other combinations are possible. These include: BC319/BC322, BC414/BC416, BC171/251. In the "Ebor" design, G3GWI used a BC109/BC251 pair for TR1 and TR2, which seemed to work well and so probably would the correct pairing of BC109/BC179. As with all the circuits in this series see what is available at low cost. The S.C.Deluxe also used tantalum bead capacitors for the



Refers to Part I, see May issue.



polarised values C1 to C4. Their small physical size allowed a very convenient layout and again I obtained them cheaply. "Tants" can be expensive so the constructor may prefer to use normal electrolytic capacitors.

The layout for the amplifier is shown in Fig. 4, for which I etched a simple printed circuit board. The spacings assume the use of tantalum capacitors, so the use of electrolytics will require a modified spacing. As with the mixer board, it would be quite possible to use plain perforated board and interconnect with thin wire under the board. The layout of this amplifier is not too critical, the first time I tried it was using a plug in type breadboard. (No madam, that's not an electrical kitchen aid, it's a method of prototyping electronic circuits). The leads between the preamplifier, VR1 and C1 of the audio amplifier need to be screened.

Attenuator

One of the problems of simple direct conversion receivers is their susceptibility to cross modulation and broadcast breakthrough. Anyone who has used such a receiver on the 40 metre band in the evening will know the difficulty only too well: the amateur signals are there, but swamped by nearby broadcast stations. This is not surprising in a simple receiver with only one tuned stage to sort out the goods from the garbage. A simple, but effective, aid to overcoming this problem is to use front-end attenuation, achieved by applying a resistive network to the incoming signal to reduce its strength. It may sound dubious, if not silly, to reduce the incoming signal level to such a basic receiver - surely this will reduce the sensitivity. However, a direct conversion receiver with good audio stages should have more than adequate sensitivity, at least to match the range of a ORP transmitter stage. A greater problem is the Dynamic Range; that is, the range of incoming signal levels that the receiver front-end can cope with at any one time. It is this problem that is aided by attenuation. (Attenuation, in principle and practice, was discussed by the author in an article in the April issue of Short Wave Magazine.).

Table of V	aluos
Fig 1	alues
$P_1 = 47V$	$C_{4} = 0.01 \ \mathrm{eF}$
$\mathbf{K} \mathbf{I} = 4/\mathbf{K}$	$C4 = 0.01 \mu F$
$R_2 = 33K$	$C5, C7 = 0.22 \mu\text{F}$
R3 = 1K	$C6 = 100 \mu\text{F}$ elect.
R4, R7 = 4K7	TR1 = 40673 (see text)
R5 = 220R	TR2 = BC109
R6 = 1M2	VC1 = 250 pF variable
C1, C8 = 100 pF	L1, L1A = see text
$C2 = 25 \mu\text{F}$ elect.	D1, D2 = 1N914 or similar
$C3 = 0.02 \mu F$	$C_x = see text$

Fig. 5 shows a very simple attenuator which can be added to the front-end of the S.C.Deluxe. What could be more simple than just one potentiometer? VR1 is merely a carbon track linear potentiometer acting as a potential divider to the incoming signal; this is the most basic form of the L-network attenuator which has the problem that the input and output resistences of the circuit vary according to the level of attenuation. However this is no real obstacle in a receiver as simple as the one we are using. There are just a few critical factors to consider in this circuit. The potentiometer must be a good, clean tracked, linear type; the value is not too important. A 5K linear potentiometer was used in the original S.C.Deluxe, although values from about 200 ohms to as high as 10K ohms could be used. It is essential to use screened leads both to and from the attenuator control, and if these can take a short route, so much the better.

The attenuator is placed before the input winding of the mixer tuned ciruit. In Fig. 1 that is between C_x and L1a (D1 top) of the mixer input tuned circuit; also in Fig. 1, the input to C_x is taken from the PA side of the transmitter pi filters so that these filters can provide additional tuned stages for the receiver. Astute readers may question the wisdom of having C_x and the attenuator potentiometer connected to the output of the PA transistor even



Fig. 2 RECEIVER MIXER BOARD LAYOUT





Fig. 3. Audio Amplifier circuit

Table	of Values
1	ig. J
R1 = 2K2	$C1 = 10 \mu F$ bead tant.
R2 = 220K	$C2 = 47 \mu F$ bead tant.
R3 = 1M	C3, C4 = $4.7 \mu\text{F}$ bead tant.
$\mathbf{R4} = \mathbf{2K7}$	$C5 = 0.01 \mu F disc$
R5 = 82K	TR1, TR3 = BC318
R6 = 1K	TR2 = BC321

when transmitting. If in doubt, don't do it, but it did not appear to be a problem in the S.C.Deluxe as originally tested. Some RF will be lost from the transmitter so if the constructor really wants to conserve all the precious transmit signal, the input to the attenuator can be routed directly to the aerial changeover switch. I used the S.C.Deluxe without an aerial changeover switch, relying on D1 and D2 to protect the receiver front-end on transmit.

Band-Pass Tuning

The inclusion of an RF attenuator highlighted the shortcomings of only having one tuned stage feeding the signal into the mixer. This one tuned circuit is also very critical to tune: when changing bands it must be peaked exactly to the required frequency. One or two of my correspondents about the S.C.D. receiver mentioned that they had fitted a slow-motion drive on their VC1 control. I used a far simpler, and cruder method of ensuring peak tuning. Simple direct conversion receiver input tuned circuits tend to be microphonic when they are peaked, So I tuned VC1 carefully by listening for a peak in the signals and then checked by tapping the case. This gave a lovely metallic "ping" in my S.C.D. audio output! (I think this is what they call "equipment-user interface"). One of the delights of simple equipment is that the operator operates! With a commercial "grey box", the operator becomes a "user". So much for the sermon how can we improve the input tuned circuit?

A bandpass filter circuit on the input of the S.C. Deluxe receiver does it no end of good. The idea is to have several tuned circuits for the required band, loosely coupled, to provide tighter input tuning for the receiver; a suitable circuit is shown in Fig. 6. The tuned circuits L1/C1, L2/C2, L3/C3 all tune the required band; C4 and C5 are low values of capacitance to loosely top couple the tuned circuits; L1a is a low impedance winding to match the input



to the receiver, and L3 is tapped to provide a suitable match into the mixer via C1 of Fig. 1. The filter is simply inserted into the circuit of Fig. 1 in place of L1 (L1a) and VC1.

Previously I have made bandpass filters for receiver inputs using toroid formers for the coils, but these formers cost good money. Some time ago I bought a lot of 3/16" cored formers in small screen cans for five pence each from J. Birkett of Lincoln. L1, L2 and L3 have identical numbers of turns and are close wound to fill almost the whole length of the former, the turns can be secured with model makers cement; L1a is wound over the earthy end of L1. The best method of making the tapping on L3 is to wind the number of turns to the tap and then twist the wire into a loop and continue the winding. Small silver mica capacitors for C1, C2 and C3 can be mounted inside the can, although if cheaper large types are available they can be outside the screened can.

It will be noticed that C1, C2 and C3 are not variable: the bandpass filters tune the whole CW sector of the required band. A great asset — no more fiddling to tune for a peak when changing bands. The alignment of the filters is performed in-circuit using the cores of the coils and listening on the receiver for a peak. If this is done in the centre of the usable CW sector, the filter will be sufficient for the required range within that band. This peaking can be done with a signal generator or just by listening to CW stations on the band.



Rev. G. C. Dobbs, G3RJV, author of "The S.C. Deluxe" and many other articles, seen working here on *Sprat*, the journal of the G-QRP Club. George, of course, was joint winner with G4BUE of the 1981 *Short Wave Magazine* article competition.

Now — the disadvantage is that there are two filters for the 40m. and 20m. bands, which originally were tuned with one variable capacitor; this means that the filters have to be inserted for the particular band in use. The most obvious way is to switch them over when changing band: both the input and output of the filter requires switching, so two changeover switches or a double pole changeover switch is required. I used two inexpensive slide switches mounted either end of the filters; these switches were ganged using a plastic strip which gives a push-pull switching action. Whatever type of switching is used, all the leads must be well screened and as short as possible.



Fig. 5. Attenuator circuit





The bandpass filter helps overcome a lot of the problems experienced with the simple one-tuned circuit input. The attenuator, if fitted, should require less use. I also dispensed with the idea of using the transmit pi filter as part of the receiver input circuit and took the input to the receiver directly from the aerial. The added complication of extra tuned circuits and switching is well worth the effort. Band changing also becomes much quicker, with a simple switch-over and no extra adjustments.

Quite a sophisticated rig, this S.C.Deluxe — if both transmit pinetworks and receiver bandpass filters are switched, there are no adjustments required to any any part of the transceiver when the switching of bands takes place. Eat your heart, Yaesu Musen!

With these modifications, the S.C.D. receiver gives a considerably improved performance. The audio filter shown in the original S.C.D. article in *Short Wave Magazine*, April 1980, can also be added between the audio preamplifier and the main amplifier board. In the third and final part of the S.C.Deluxe we will consider transmitter PA protection, an improved SWR meter, alternative aerials, and aerial tuning units and power supply safety.

References:

"Solid State Design For The Radio Amateur", ARRL. "Sprat" (the journal of the G-QRP Club), Summer 1979.

Components: J. Birkett, 25 The Strait, Lincoln.

HALF-WAVE LOOP ANTENNA FOR 160 METRES

L. DIXON, G3XXQ

SINCE first being licensed the writer has been chiefly interested in the 160 metre band, and this presented no problems since a co-operative neighbour allowed his house to be the end support of a 200-foot-wire. This antenna allowed G3XXQ to chat to friends all around the British Isles with S9 reports, and to work into the States when conditions were good.

When new neighbours moved in the wire had to come down and it was necessary to think of a way of continuing to operate on the band, using an antenna which would fit into the available garden space.

The maximum length available was approximately 95ft., the house being roughly in the middle of this space — not too promising for a 160 metre antenna, it was thought. However, something had to be attempted, so a small mast was erected in the back garden against the fence, a wooden pole secured to the chimney using a Jaybeam double lashing kit, and a third mast lashed against a small tree in the front garden, the tree providing both support and camouflage.

A quarter wavelength of wire could be accommodated using these three supports, and the arrangement is shown in Fig. 1. A good earth is essential for a quarter-wave antenna, so some metal stakes were sunk into the garden and a length of reasonably heavy duty cable run up to the shack, this being in an upstairs bedroom; the domestic cold water system was hooked-up to this, and for good measure some wire radials were draped around the garden and also connected up. This antenna was matched to the 160 metre transmitter using a standard series-tuned ATU, *see* Fig. 2. Now for the results. It was soon found that reports were down on the 200ft. wire by at least three 'S' units, the difference (on 160 metres) between good copy and being 'down in the noise''. It was assumed that most of this reduction in transmitted signal strength was due to mainly two factors: first, losses in the imperfect earth system, and secondly, the current antinode being near the feedpoint of the antenna, which was neither very high up nor in the clear.

After some thought it was decided that both of these problems could be overcome by inductively loading the antenna at the far end. With the correct value of inductance in circuit, the antenna could be made to 'look' like the original 200ft. wire which was a 3/8 wavelength at 1.8 MHz. Accordingly, a coil consisting of 60 turns of 18 s.w.g. enamelled copper wire, on a 2-in. diameter plastic former, was connected to the far end of the antenna at the top of the mast in the front garden. Approximately 15-ft. of wire was attached to the other end of the coil, this wire being tethered *via* an insulator to a peg near the base of the mast (Fig. 3).



Fig.1. SIDE VIEW OF HOUSE AND QUARTER WAVE ANTENNA



There are several ways of finding out if the amount of inductive loading is correct, and that the antenna is behaving as a 3/8 wave. The quarter-wave antenna requires a series tuned ATU to match it to the transmitter, whereas the 3/8 wave antenna requires parallel tuning (Fig. 4a), or can be matched using a single airspaced variable capacitor of about 500pF (Fig. 4b). If the newly loaded antenna can be matched using either of these systems then the antenna is working as a 3/8 wave; the loading is adjusted by simply changing the length of wire after the coil.

If an RF ammeter is available, then a significant drop in antenna current is noted when the 3/8 wave is connected in place of the quarter-wave. A better guide is to use a grid diposcillator and adjust the end wire until the antenna is resonant as a quarter-wave on approximately 1.4 MHz; this method is shown in Fig. 5.

This loaded 3/8 wave gave much better transmitted and received signals, especially on sky-wave contacts, the current antinode — the 'working' part of the antenna — being up in the clear.

This antenna was used for a year or so and gave good service during this period, although it was not quite as good as the full sized antenna, as one would expect. After this period it was decided that a balanced antenna might be worth trying, the thinking behind this being that this might reduce TVI and AFI and that a balanced antenna would pick up less local 'hash', and television timebase noise which was becoming more troublesome as more neighbours were watching colour television sets with powerful line output stages.

A commercial ATU had been obtained with facilities for matching balanced feeders, so it was decided to try a loop antenna. The loading coil was dispensed with and the two ends of the antenna were connected together by a length of wire run around the side of the house, the wire running parallel to the ground at a height of



about 8ft. Some 25ft. of open wire feeder was made up using PVC covered flex (16 s.w.g. soft copper wire would have been better) and plastic plant labels were used as spacers; any spacing from two to six inches would be fine.

This system loaded up without any problems. Transmitted signals were up, compared with the loaded 3/8 wave, and received 'hash' and television timebase harmonics were down. The actual amount of wire in the loop is slightly less than a half wavelength; the layout of the loop is shown in Fig. 6.

The feed-point impedance of a closed half-wave loop is high and so quite high RF voltages will be present, even when running comparatively low power on 160 metres. The *radiation* resistance of a closed half-wave loop (measured at the point of maximum current) is very low, in the region of 5 to 10 ohms. This point of maximum current will always be opposite to the feed-point, so the feed-point determines where the current maximum is; in the writer's case it is arranged to be at the highest point of the antenna.



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Fig. 6. THE HALF WAVE LOOP

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The antenna could be fed with coaxial cable at the highest point and the *open* ends of the wire adjusted to resonate the antenna at the desired frequency. Three problems would arise, however. First, the feed-point impedance of the open loop would be a lot less than that of 50 ohm coaxial cable; secondly, the usable bandwidth of the antenna would probably be less than 200 kHz, the bandwidth of 160 metres; thirdly, the antenna could not be tuned up on other bands, whereas the closed loop fed with open wire feeder can be made to work on all bands.

The writer's antenna is particularly effective on 80 metres, on which band it is a full-wave quad element. Many Stateside stations have been worked on SSB and CW, using 100 watts output.

One local station tried out a loop which was largely in the horizontal plane, and found that his ground-wave signal was almost non-existent. When the antenna was modified so that it was more like the original configuration, both the ground-wave and sky-wave performance improved.

When the writing of this article was contemplated it was realized that not many amateurs would have an ATU like the writer's (Dentron MT2000A, a 'T' match network with a 4:1 step-



down ferrite balun), so a simple balanced ATU was constructed and tested (Fig. 7).

The performance was excellent and it has been tried by other stations with complete success. The feeders are tapped down the coil and the capacitor adjusted for minimum SWR.

This type of ATU will tune the loop on all bands, but is very tedious to adjust; once set up for Top Band, however, it makes a fine single band ATU. An insulated spindle is essential for the variable capacitor, as both sides of the capacitor are 'hot' to RF. (This also applies to the configuration shown in Figs. 2 and 4b).

Conclusion

It is hoped that this article will encourage experimentation with 160 metre antennas and loop antennas for other bands. Many different shapes can be tried, depending on the space available, and good results will be obtained when the optimum antenna for the location is found. It is certainly not essential to have 265ft., or even 132ft., of garden space to enjoy 160 metre operating.



Arthur Kerford-Byrnes, G6AB, sent us this photograph of part of his collection of keying devices, and wonders how many of them readers recognise. Any offers?



New Ones

WE have a letter from Mr. A. Thompson G6BKZ, 2 Fairfolds, Garston, Watford, about the formation of a new club in that place. If there is anyone interested, they should write to Mr. Thompson, or telephone him on Garston 79022. If at all comes together, we would like the necessary information for our records of course.

Next we have a letter from the UK Horizontal F.M. Group, who after having regular nets over the air for some time have decided to have an inaugural meeting, appoint officers and look for members throughout the UK and Europe. All the details from the Hon. Sec. — see Panel for his address.

The Mail

First Acton, Brentford & Chiswick, who will be at the Chiswick Town Hall, High Road, Chiswick on July 21, when the members will be discussing ATUs.

A.R.M.S. covers the mobile interest, with regular issues of "Mobile News" and much that is of interest to the /M operators, whether at HF or VHF, at home or abroad.

Ashford — the one in Kent — is a small but lively club which has an Hq at the top of Hart Hill near Charing, which is located some ten miles from Ashford town on private property; they have a tower and various means of getting on the air, plus interest in video and computers, which come up at the regular Tuesday meetings. However, the venue isn't all that easy to find, so we would strongly recommend you to contact the Hon. Sec. — see Panel, and thus get the directions plus talk-in if that can be fixed up.

At **Barking** the production of the newsletter is down to the YLs in the club, Helen and Christine. The gang are open for business four evenings weekly: Mondays for construction, Tuesdays for Morse, Wednesdays for Operating, and on Thursdays the main meeting. For July, all attention is being focused on their entry in the Dageham Town Show, at Central Park, over the weekend July 11/12.

Bournemouth are now foregathering in their new place, the Conference Room, Coach House Motel, Tricketts Cross, Ferndown, 7.30 for 8 p.m. on the first and third Fridays of each month. It should be noted that entry is possible through the front in the normal way, or by a private entrance at the back (which short-circuits the bar)!

The letter and newsletter from **Braintree** indicates that they are to be found at Braintree Community Centre, which is in Victoria Street next door to the bus station; they have the first and third Mondays, usually taking the first as an informal and the "proper" meeting on the other one.

RTTY chaps, be they into mechanical or electronic teleprinters, all have a need for membership of **B.A.R.T.G.** whether it be for supplies, technical know-how, or just the newsletter and its contents, Details from the Hon. Sec. — *see* Panel.

The **Brighton** chaps are to be found on every 2nd Wednesday at 47 Cromwell Road, Hove. On July 1, they will have the annual Evening-Out at Brighton racecourse, with food drinks and raffle. July 15 will be taken as a talk by the Raynet lads, with a spot of recruiting thrown in! July 29 is down for a talk on test gear and how to use it.

At **Bromsgrove** there are two places to be mentioned; the Hq address is Avoncroft Arts Centre in Bromsgrove, and they also have a venue at the Parkgate Inn, which is off the A448. July 10 is

at Avoncroft operating the club station, but the usual Parkgate session is scrapped in favour of an aerial party at Sanders Park on 28th, for the Royal Wedding celebrations on 29th, for which they have been sharp enough to get GB2WED issued; for that bit of astuteness we reckon they will at least double the station QSO rate!

Now we head north of Watford, right to **Bury** in fact, where the 100 + members have Hq at the Mosses Community Centre, Cecil Street. All Tuesdays are used, but the second one in each month is set to one side for a talk or whatever, while the other evenings are devoted to operating, Morse tuition, discussions and so forth; there is an RAE class on the go, too.

Cambridge seem to be on the upswing, at Coleridge Community College; in term time they have the visual aids room, and the rig is in the Tower Room — details for July from the Hon. Sec. — *see* Panel.

Cheltenham have the use of the Old Bakery in Chester Walk, Clarence Street on the first Thursday and the third Friday of each month; on July 2, G4ASR will be analysing the 1980 Transatlantic Meteor-Scatter Tests, which should be quite interesting. July 17 is down for one of their rare natter evenings.

We have a quick blast from **Chesham** the scribe being a busy fellow. From this and our records, we find they have every Wednesday at the Chesham Whitehill Centre, and in addition they are putting on a special station signing GB4EOD on July 18 in Amersham, along with an exhibition on Disability. Details from the Hon. Sec. — note his different telephone number in the Panel.

Deadlines for "Clubs" for the next three months ----

August issue — June 26th September issue — July 31st October issue — August 28th November issue — September 25th Please be sure to note these dates!

Now to **Cheshunt**, at their home in the Church Room, Church Lane, Wormley on each Wednesday evening. July 1 is down for a junk sale, and on the 8th they will be out /P on Broxbourne Common to see if they can work their man in Yorkshire. Natter/CW practice nights are down for July 15 and 29, while on July 22 G8KHI will be talking about Computers in Amateur Radio.

Chichester will be out for the Annual Barbecue on Trundle Hill, Goodwood on July 7, and over the weekend 10/11th they will be running the special-event station for the 'Chichester 906' exhibition at the Guildhall, Priory Park. Thursday July 16 sees a normal club meeting and on July 19, of course, they will be at the Sussex Rally on Brighton Racecourse. The club room is at Room 34A, The Lancastrian Wing, Chichester High School for Boys, Basin Road, Chichester.

Chiltern have their place at the J. Hawkins furniture factory in Victoria Road, which lies off the A40 Oxford Road; they are booked in on the last Wednesday in each month. The programme details are not normally available far enough ahead for our deadlines, so the Hon. Sec. says if anyone cares to give him a ring in the evening, he can give them the latest situation. His address of course is in the Panel.

The **Clifton** move to the New Cross Inn was originally intended as a temporary expedient, but they seem to have taken root there, and there has been a slight upsurge in attendance. Every Friday it is, and on July 24 G8APV and G8DIU will be talking about and demonstrating UHF SSB equipment.

Down west now, to Cornwall and the **Cornish** club, at the SWEB Clubroom, Pool, Cambourne. On July 2 there will be a natter session; and of course the Cornish Rally is on July 19, at Cornwall Technical College, Pool. More details from the Hon. Sec. — *see* Panel for the new name and address.

Back into the south-east and we come to **Crawley**, where there is an informal on July 8, and the main meeting on July 22, when G4GHO and G3GRO will be talking about testing modern transceivers. This one is at Trinity United Reformed Church Hall, Ifield. The informals are held at members' homes so it would be best to talk to the Hon. Sec. should you wish to attend — *see* Panel.

Cray Valley have a talk by G4BWP on his trip to 9K2 and SV9, set for July 2 at the Christchurch Centre, but the venue for the July 16 will have to be elsewhere, so for this you must contact the Hon. Sec.

At **Crystal Palace** they are organised to meet on the third Saturday in each month at Emmanuel Church Hall, Barry Road, London SE22 starting at 8 p.m.

Having seen the back of the 'C' clubs we can turn to **Dartford Heath D/F.** Here we find that the attendance to the Friday evenings fell away and so were dropped, but the club continues very definitely to function well as a D/F outfit — full details from the Hon. Sec. at the address in the Panel.

Our next port of call is at **Derby**, the oldest radio club in Great Britain. Nowadays they are to be found on Wednesday evenings on the top floor of 119 Green Lane, Derby. July 1 is down for a junk sale, but we don't have the details for the rest of the month, for which we must refer you to the Hon. Sec. — *see* Panel.

Edgware have their programme teed-up for a long way ahead usually; in July we see VHF NFD at Mote End Farm, Mill Hill, then on 9th a Film Show, and an informal on July 23. Looking ahead, they have indicated no meeting on August 13, doubtless due to the holiday season peak.

The **G-QRP Club** goes from strength to strength, and attracts new members all the time. Once hooked, the pleasures and the new skills derived from QRP operation seems to make people try ever lower power. And, of course, there is no doubt about the way the club encourages the art of home-brewing station equipment. To get the details, contact the Hon. Sec. — *see* Panel.

Reading the **Guildford** newsletter over the past few months it became clear that at the AGM G4BHQ was going to make sure he got rid of all his offices in the club, come hell or high water — and he succeeded too! In the process of course a new Hon. Sec. had to be elected, and once again we find a club with a YL member in office. However, turning our thoughts from the politics to the club, the Hq is at Guildford Model Engineering Society Hq, Stoke Park, Guildford; G8JMP does the "Count Down to Take Off" on July 10, and on 24th G8PHG exhorts them to "Come off the Bottle!"

Havering have their base at Fairkytes Arts Centre, Billet Lane, Hornchurch on Wednesday evenings, informal normally unless the programme says otherwise, which it does for July 8, when a Business meeting is indicated.

Looking on to **Hereford** we see the July dates in the "forthcoming attractions" section, as July 3 and 17. Doubtless they will be held at the Hq, County Control, Civil Defence Hq, Gaol Street, Hereford.

The **I.R.T.S.** had their AGM just before this came to be written, so at this moment we don't have any up-to-date information on what is going on in EI-land. The newsletter is the thing which gives us all the 'gen' and that had a difficult year; but we reckon anyone who is going to EI and wants an overview of licencing and clubs, could still write to the Hon. Sec. at the address in the Panel.

We have a nice a letter from the Hon. Sec. at **Louth**, in which he indicates that the club got off to a good start. July 14 is down as being an amateur television talk/demonstration by G4IPE in the club building, Pleasant Place, Ramsgate, Louth. Looking forward, they hope to have a new Hq sorted out around August, to enable weekly meetings and RAE and Morse classes to be run; so we suggest a telephone call to the Hon. Sec. to check the latest position before making a first visit.

At **Maidenhead** the group have been in the Red Cross Hall in The Crescent, Maidenhead on the first Thursday and the third Tuesday of each month. July 2 sees a discussion on second-hand



Marconi Ltd. sent us this photograph of the 1907 multiple tuner stolen from their Chelmsford premises on 25th February. The stolen item is readily indentifiable by the serial number 8015 beneath the legend 'Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co. Ltd'. Any collector offered this item should inform the police, or the Historian, The Marconi Company Ltd. (tel: 0245-353221).

and a surplus equipment, and July 21 they have a two-metre Foxhunt arranged.

We now head for **Mansfield** and here we have to tell you that at the time of writing their doings for the summer were not settled — no matter, you can meet them at the New Inn in Westgate on the first Friday of each month.

At **Meirion** they have sent in a note about their participation at Dolgellau Sports and Hobbies Exhibition on August 3-8, to include HF and VHF stations and various bits of gear on show, plus the vital thing — members who are available to talk to anyone showing interest. This forward look has edged out their July doings, so we must refer you to the Hon. Sec. — *see* Panel.

Up in Scotland, **Mid-Lanark** were a bit late telling us of their Open Day; however, we note they are normally in session on every Friday evening at Wrangholm Hall, Community Centre, Jerviston Street, New Stevenson, Motherwell ML1 4UQ.

A sympathetic letter arrived from G8GAZ, who is the recordkeeping at **Midland**, regarding our query as to the new Hq address in Broad Street — it is in fact at No. 294A Broad Street; this is the City end, near the Registry Office and opposite the Birmingham Repertory Theatre. It looks as though the dates are the third Tuesdays in the month. On a different tack, we were quite surprised to hear of the Repertory Theatre in Broad Street, having in younger days spent many hours over many years waiting for a bus opposite the Rep. in *Station* street!

Now to **North Devon** where they foregather on the second Wednesday in each month; the even months being taken at Bideford Community College in Abbotsham Road, and the odd ones at Pilton Community College, Chaddiford Lane, Barnstaple. August is missed altogether.

We hear from **Norfolk** that they are still at Crome Community Centre, Telegraph Lane East, Norwich, on Mondays. July sees informals on 1st, 15th, and 29th; July 8 sees a Computer Demonstration, and on July 22, a Quiz, devised by G3PTB.

It seems quite a while since we heard of the **North Bristol** group but they have obviously thrived, having now around 100 members and an Hq with four separate rooms for lect 3, RAE course, Morse tuition, and of course the shack. They are to be found there every Friday evening, the address being S.H.E., 7 Braemar Crescent, Northville, Bristol 7.

Alternating with the formal meetings of **Northern Heights** we see they have natter evenings, so that their programme can be summed up as "every Wednesday evening at the Bradshaw Tavern, Bradshaw, Halifax".

The note from **Pembroke** makes mention of their GW2OP Annual Bucket and Spade Party at Saundersfoot, at the Regency Hall on September 13. However, the Hon. Sec. would doubtless be pleased to give you the club data as well he is at the address in the Panel.

Names and Addresses of Club Secretaries reporting in this issue:

- ACTON, BRENTFORD & CHISWICK: W. G. Dyer, G3GEH, 188 ACTON, BRENTFORD & CHISWICK: W. G. Dyer, G3GEH, 188 Gunnersbury Avenue, Acton, London W3 8LB. A.R.M.S.: N. A. S. Fitch, G3FPK, 40 Eskdale Gardens, Purley, Surrey. ASHFORD: J. A. Clarke, G3TIS, Yeomans Cottage, The Street, Brook, Ashford, Kent TN25 SPF. (*Wye 812888*)
- BARKING: A. Sammons, G81ZH, Lyndhurst Gardens, Barking, Essex IG11 5B7 (01-504 2471
- BOURNEMOUTH: G. T. Lloyd, G8GTB, 4 Gorleston Road, Parkston, Poole, Dorset.
- BRAINTREE: D. A. S. Holmes, G3JSV, "Thaddeus House", East Street, Coggeshall, Colchester, Essex CO6 ISH. B.A.R.T.G.: J. Binning, G3AJS, 293 Perry Street, Billericay, Essex. BRIGHTON: J. Trimmer, G4JDM, 7 Dale Crescent, Patcham, Brighton.

- BROMSGROVE: G. Taylor, G4HFP, 6 Marlborough Drive, Stourport-on-Severn, Worcs. DY13 0JH. BURY: M. Bainbridge, G4GSY, 7 Rothbury Close, Bury, Lancs. BL8 2TT.
- (061-761 5083) CAMBRIDGE: D. Leary, G8JKV, 9 Priory Avenue, Swavesey, Cambs. CB4
- 5RY. (Swavesey (93) 31120)
- CHELTENHAM: G. Cratchley, G4ILI, 47 Golden Miller Road, Prestbury, Cheltenham. (Cheltenham 43891) CHESHAM: A. Scott, G8PUC, 8 Lynton Road, Chesham, Bucks. HP5 2BU. ((02-405) 785625) CHESHUNT: M. Bragg, 2 Elm Drive, Cheshunt, Herts. ((0494) 32114)
- CHICHESTER: S. Talbot, G8FCX, 31 Pier Road, Littlehampton, W. Sussex
- BH17 5LW. (Littlehampton 5082)
 CHILTERN: P. B. Stears, G4LMN, 127 Hughenden Avenue, High Wycombe, Bucks. HP13 5SS. (High Wycombe 24095)
- CLIFTON: R. A. Hinton, 42 Sutcliffe Road, Welling, Kent. (01-301 1864) CORNISH: A. C. French, B.Sc., G8TUJ, 12 Pentalek Road, Camborne. (Camborne 717343)
- CRAWLEY: D. L. Hill, G4IQM, 6 Reigate Close, Pound Hill, Crawley, W. Sussex RH10 3TZ. (Crawley 882641) CRAY VALLEY: P. J. Clark, G4FUG, 42 Shooters Hill Road, London SE3.
- (01-858 3703)
- CRYSTAL PALACE: G. M. C. Stone, G3FZL, 11 Liphook Crescent, London SE23 3BN. (01-699 6940)
 DARTFORD HEATH D/F: A. Burchmore, G4BWV, 49 School Lane,
- Horton Kirby, Dartford, Kent DA4 9DQ. DERBY: Mrs. J. Shardlow, G4EYM, 19 Portreath Drive, Darley Abbey, Derby DE3 2BJ. (0332 556875)
- EDGWARE: H. Drury, G4HMD, 39 Wemborough Road, Stanmore, Middx. (01-952 6462)
- G-QRP Club: Rev. G. C. Dobbs, G3RJV, 17 Aspen Drive, Chelmsley Wood,
- Birmingham B37. (021-707 5918)
 GUILDFORD: Miss H. M. Davies, G8SXB, 1 Dundee Cottages, Scotland Farm Road, Ash Vale, Aldershot, Hants. GU12 5HY. (Aldershot 310 704)
- HAVERING: A. Negus, G8DQJ, 17 Courtenay Gardens, Upminster, Essex RM14 1DH. (Upminster 24059) HEREFORD: S. Jesson, G4CNY, 181 Kings Acre Road, Hereford. (Hereford
- 3237)
- LOUTH: R. D. Wilson, G4IPE, 112 Upgate, Louth, Lincs. LN11 9HG. (Louth (0507) 602220)
- MAIDENHEAD: J. Patrick, G3TWG, Bedford Lodge, Camden Place, Bourne End, Bucks. (Bourne End (06825) 25275)
 MANSFIELD J. M. Coates, G4GYU, 30 Abbott Road, Mansfield, Notts.
- (Mansfield 27257) MEIRION: Mrs. J. Jones, GW8SYX, 25 Fford Dyfrig, Tywyn, Gwynedd.
- Tywyn 710 402) MID-LANARK: G. Hunter, GM3ULP, 12 Airbles Drive, Motherwell, Strathclyde, ML1 3AS. (Motherwell 53394)
- MIDLAND: N. Gutteridge, G8BHE, 68 Max Road, Quinton, Birmingham
- B32 1LB. (021-422 9787) NORTH DEVON: H. G. Hughes, G4CG, Crinnis, High Wall, Sticklepath, Barnstaple, Devon EX31 2DP.

No such doubts at Pontefract where they like it to be all on record: the venue is Carleton Community Centre, Pontefract, every other Thursday. Thus for July they have July 9, when G3VTD will be talking about video cassette recorders, and July 23, when G3AAO will give some information and constructional data on the club project (which is an electronic keyer). Incidentally, if you are looking for them, try the top floor!

We mustn't forget the R.A.I.B.C. crowd — if you know anyone who is invalid or blind and would seem to be a candidate for R.A.I.B.C. (which is to say, they have an interest in listening and, maybe, going on for a ticket, either A or B Class) then put 'em up for membership. And, while you are about it enrol as a supporter yourself! Details from the Hon. Sec. - see Panel.

And, still with R.A.I.B.C., we must not forget the Picnic event to which so many look forward to; it is down for July 5, and once again will be at the Fairground, Broadlands Estate, Romsey, Hants., using the entrance on the by-pass. This by kind permission of Lord Romsey.

- NORFOLK: P. Gunther, G8XBT, 6 Malvern Road, Norwich NR1 4BA. (Norwich 610247)
- NORTH BRISTOL: G. E. Taylor, G2HDG, 66 Burley Crescent, Downent, Bristol BS16 5PW
- NORTHERN HEIGHTS: M. Topham, G8NUC, 1200 Great Horton Road, Bradford. (Bradford 73271)
- PEMBROKE: M. A. Shelley, GW3XJQ, 2 Dewing Avenue, Manorbier, Tenby, Dyfed. PONTEFRACT: N. Whittingham, G4ISU, 7 Ridgedale Mount, Pontefract,
- W. Yorks. WF8 1SB.
- R.A.I.B.C.: Mrs. F. Woolley, G3LWY, 9 Rannoch Court, Adelaide Road, Surbiton, KT6 4TE.
 R.A.O.T.A.: Miss M. Gadsden, 19 Drummond House, Font Hills, Long
- Lane, East Finchley, London N2 READING: C. Young, G4CCC, 18 Wincroft Road, Caversham, Reading
- Berks. RG4 7HH. REIGATE: L. V. Cates, G4AVE, 13 Bolsover Road, Merstham, Redhill
- RH1 3NU. R.A.F.: The Admin Secretary, R.A.F.A.R.S., R.A.F. Locking, Weston-
- K.A.F.: The Admin Secretary, K.A.F.A.K.S., K.A.F. Locking, Weston-super-Mare, Avon BS24 7AA.
 ROYAL NAVY: M. Puttick, G3LIK, 21 Sandyfield Crescent, Cowplain, Portsmouth, Hants. PO8 8SQ. (Waterlooville 55880)
 SALTASH: R. S. Pridham, G4BVB, Lambs Fold, Latchley, Gunnislake, Computer Network (Computer Science)
- Cornwall PL18 9AX. (Gunnislake 832891) SEFTON: L. Gurney, G4LBJ, 1 Endbourne Road, Orrell Park, Liverpool L9 8DP. (051-523 6077)
- SOUTH BIRMINGHAM: Mrs. G. Apperley, G4GZI, 35 Denise Drive, Harborne, Birmingham 17. SOUTHDOWN: R. E. Holtham, G4EKS, 2 Benbow Avenue, Eastbourne, E.
- Sussex BN23 6AB. (Eastbourne 31620) SOUTHGATE: Mrs. V. Austin, G8PZY, 89 Chaseville Park Road, Winchmore Hill, London N21. (01-360 5832)
- STEVENAGE: S. Clarke, G8LXY, 126 Putteridge Road, Stopsley, Luton, Beds. LU28HQ. STOURBRIDGE: M. Davies, G8JTL, 25 Walker Avenue, Quarry Bank,
- Briefley Hill, Staffs. (Lye 4019) SURREY: R. Howells, G4FFY, 7 Betchworth Close, Sutton, Surrey SM1 4NR. (01-642 9871)
- 4NR. (01-042 98/1) SUTTON & CHEAM: G. Brind, G4CMU, 26 Grange Meadow, Banstead. SUTTON COLDFIELD: N. Sanderson, 130 Wilmott Road, Four Oaks, Sutton Coldfield. (021-308 6567) U.K.H.F.M. GROUP: A. Dorsett, G8YLH, The Coach House, Dogmersfield
- Park, Dogmersfield, Hants. (Aldershot 850678) UNIVERSITY OF N. WALES (Bangor): S. Brown, Amateur Radio Society,
- Dept. of Electronic Engineering, Dean Street, Bangor, Caerns. VALE OF THE WHITE HORSE: A. Lovegreen, 16 Church Lane, Wallingford. (Wallingford 37482)
- VERULAM: G. Dale, G3PZF, 16 Palfrey Close, St. Albans, Herts. (St. Albans 57665)
- AIDARS 57005)
 WACRAL: L. Colley, G3AGX, Micasa, 13 Ferry Road, Wawne, N. Hull, Yorks. HU7 5XU.
 WAKEFIELD: R. C. Sterry, G4BLT, 1 Wavell Garth, Sandal Magna, Wakefield. (Wakefield 255515)
- WATFORD: A. Thompson, 2 Fairfolds, Garston, Watford.WEST KENT: B. P. Castle, G4DYF, 6 Pinewood Avenue, Sevenoaks, Kent TNI6 5AF. (0732 56708)
- WHITE ROSE: The Hon. Sec., White Rose ARS, P. O. Box 73, Leeds LS1 5AR WIRRAL: G. O'Keefe-Wilson, G8VPF, 20 South Drive, Upton, Wirral.
- (051-677 1531) WORCESTER: M. Tittensor, G4EKG, 16 Durcott Road, Evesham, Worcs. WR11 6EQ. (0386) 41105)
- YEOVIL: D. L. McLean, G3NOF, 9 Cedar Close, Yeovil, Somerset. (Yeovil
- 249561 YORK: K. R. Cass, G3WVO, 4 Heworth Village, York.

Old-Timer?

Then why aren't you a-member of R.A.O.T.A. - the rules now are that membership is open to all those, SWL or licensed, who can prove that they have been involved with amateur radio for twenty-five years or more, this change arising from a meeting in April this year. Details of membership, says G2UV who sent the information in, are available from the Hon. Sec. — see Panel.

Back to our roundabout again, and this time it throws us off at **Reading**, where the gang are at the "White Horse" in Emmer Green, which is off the B481 Reading-Nettlebed road. At the time of their letter the speaker for July 7 awaited confirmation, but on July 21 G4ANB was down to talk about "Locator Systems".

The Reigate lot have their place in the Constitutional and Conservative Centre, Warwick Road, Redhill, where there is to be a junk sale on July 21.

The Royal Air Force group (RAFARS) lives in R.A.F. Locking; we hear they will be at Longleat, and at the local Flowerdown Fair, this last on July 4. Details of membership for

serving and past members of the R.A.F., from the Hon. Sec. – see Panel.

The **Royal Navy** comes next, and membership here is open to serving and ex-RN people, and also to MN and foreign navy personnel, the detailed conditions being available from the Hon. Sec.

Time and space presses in on us, so we must hasten to reach **Saltash** — they are "at home" to visitors and members on the first and third Friday of each month, at Burraton Toc H.

Alternate Wednesdays sees the **Sefton** crew getting together, at Liverpool Prison Officers Social Club, Hornby Place, Hornby Road, Walton, Liverpool 9. Details of the July activities from the Hon. Sec. at the address in the Panel.

At **South Birmingham** the Hq is in use each week on the first Wednesday in each month for the formal business-and-lecture session. In addition every Thursday evening the shack is open for HF operation or whatever, and on Fridays they have an Open Evening, welcoming any visitors and opening the shack as well all this at Hampstead House, Fairfax Road, West Heath.

Southdown are at the Chasely Home for Disabled Ex-Servicemen, Southcliffe, Eastbourne, on the first Monday of each month; for July, they are going out to enjoy "bangers and beer at Butts Brow". On a different line, the article on giving a lecture in the current newsletter is thought-provoking, and should be more widely circulated.

While we were at Ally Pally we were nailed by the Hon. Sec. of **Southgate** who pointed out that the second Thursday in July will be the last at the Scout Hut in Wilson Street, Winchmore Hill; thenceforward they will be at the St. Thomas' Hall, Prince George Avenue, N14., close by Oakwood Tube Station.

On to Stevenage where a new Hon. Sec. takes over the chores — *see* Panel for his address. He tells us they are still using the Senior Staff mess in the British Aerospace Plant B in Gunnelswood Road, and on July 2 Douglas Muir will talk about REACT there; July 16 is down for a natter session.

The July meeting of the **Stourbridge** group is in fact a visit to Air Call Birmingham Control Room — one would expect that a call to the Hon. Sec. would be needed in order to get in on this one — and we note there isn't an August session.

Now **Surrey** which means T. S. Terra Nova, 34 The Waldrons, South Croydon on the first and third Mondays.

Not so very far away from Surrey are **Sutton and Cheam**, where they alternate between Sutton College of Liberal Arts (SCOLA) and Banstead Institute, High Street, Banstead; we must refer you to the Hon. Sec. for the July dates and doings, as our data doesn't cover this month.

Sutton Coldfield are now based on Sutton Coldfield public library, Sainsbury Centre, on the second and fourth Mondays — more details from the Hon. Sec. at the address in the Panel.

Westwards again, down to **Torbay**, where the place to head for is Bath Lane, rear of 94 Belgrave Road, Torquay. The routine is to have informal gatherings every Friday evening, and a formal on the last Saturday of each month.

It is quite a while since we heard from University College of North Wales in Bangor. We understand they are intending to go to the Sussex Mobile Rally on July 19. Details from the Hon. Sec. — see Panel.

It is AGM time for the **Vale of the White Horse** gang, on July 7, at the "White Hart" in Harwell village — they have moved all their meetings to Tuesdays at the same place.

Verulam are most careful in getting the information to us; the main meeting is on July 28 at the Charles Morris Memorial Hall, Tyttenhanger Green, Tyttenhanger, near St. Albans; the informals are at the R.A.F.A in Victoria Street, St. Albans, where

the entrance is at the side of the building.

Membership of WACRAL world wide is now around the 500 mark — this group is for all Christian radio amateurs and SWLs, and details are to be had from the Hon. Sec. — see Panel for his address.

The **Wakefield** lads are in session on July 14 for G3WWF to talk about Propagation, and again on July 28, for a car Treasure Hunt. The indoors spot is Room 2, Holmfield House, Denby Dale Road, and the other date is set for 7.30 p.m. in the top car park of Holmfield House.

There are two venues for the West Kent meetings; the main ones are held at the Adult Education Centre, Monson Road, Tunbridge Wells, while the informals are at the Drill Hall in Victoria Road. The first named is in use on July 3 for a junk sale, July 17 for a talk on the amateur's place in an emergency, given by the County Emergency Planning Officer. July 31 is down for a VHF Fox Hunt starting from the Drill Hall, and the Tuesdays not mentioned are also at the Drill Hall.

Quite a while since we heard from **White Rose**; their Hq these days is at Moortown Rugby Club, Far Moss, Alwoodley, Leeds 17, every Wednesday evening, when the business and lecture format is used. Informals also take place on Tuesday evenings (we think — check with the Hon. Sec. as the writing isn't quite clear) and Sunday lunchtimes.

We have **Wirral** down as foregathering at the Sports Centre, Grange Road West, Birkenhead, on July 1 for a talk on aerials for confined spaces, and July 15 for a Treasure Hunt by Radio.

On July 6 at **Worcester** Hq, the "Old Pheasant" in New Street, the gang will no doubt be getting all ready for their Mobile Rally on July 12 at Droitwich High School.

The normal venue for **Yeovil** is in Building 101, Houndstone Camp; July 2 sends them off on a DX-pedition to Ham Hill, from which they return to hear G3MYM talk about "Skin Effect" on July 9. Single-hop propagation is considered on 16th, and there is Radio Quiz on 23rd, both being down to G3MYM again. Finally, they let him off the hook on July 30 and have a natter night.

York are at the United Services Club, 61 Micklegate on Fridays (*except* for the third one in each month) and also they have GB3OJS on July 4, and GB2GYS on July 14/15/16 at the Great Yorkshire Show at Harrogate. On a different tack they have a copy of a book by W3AMQ on the club in York, Pennsylvania, and it has provoked thoughts on a possible York net, with stations from all the Yorks around the world — an interesting thought indeed.

Special Event Station — GB2STH

July 30/31, August 1, St. Helens and District A.R.C. will be operating GB2STH from the annual St. Helens Show, at the showground site, Sherdley Park, Marshalls Cross Road, St. Helens, Merseyside. Operation will be on HF and VHF/ UHF. Further details are available from P. Gaskell, G8PQD, tel: St. Helens 25472.

Finis

That's about it for this time. Don't forget to check that you are up to date with your information — we need dates and what's on, plus Hq address, and of course the Hon. Sec. address and telephone number for the Panel and our records. We don't print the phone number if you don't want us to, but it is very useful in pointing an enquiry in the right general direction. The dates for arrival are as in the 'box', and the address "Club Secretary", SHORT WAVE MAGAZINE, 34 High Street, WELWYN, Herts. AL6 9EQ.

"Short Wave Magazine" is the only freely available periodical in the U.K. published *exclusively* for the radio amateur, licensed or SWL.



David Foster, G3KQR, winner of the 1981 Thames Valley A.R.T.S. 'Caernarvon Trophy' for home construction, with a trio of beautifully finished telegraph keys — all of which are in regular use on the bands.



type. These not only do not damage the car, but can also be quickly removed and stowed inside if the car is to be left unattended for a period of time, and thus help prevent vandalism. Unfortunately this ease of removal has its disadvantages as

MOBILE-AERIAL THEFT ALARM

STEPHEN McKINTY, GI8OYA

LARGE number of amateurs operate 2m. FM equipment in

well. It is something of a nuisance to remove the aerial at every brief stop for a newspaper or packet of cigarettes, but leaving it unattended for only 30 seconds can result in the aerial being stolen. The circuit shown, Fig. 1, can help prevent this by sounding an alarm if the aerial is removed from the car.

It relies on the fact that when the magnetic base is placed on the bodywork of the car it will magnetise the surrounding metal, and this magnetism can be detected from the opposite side of the bodywork.



Fig.1 ALARM CIRCUIT

The circuit uses a small reed switch placed under the mounting point of the aerial, with its contacts held closed by the aerial magnet. These contacts supply power to RLA and keep contacts RLA1 open. If the aerial is removed, or the reed switch wiring cut, the relay will drop out and the alarm sound.

To allow the aerial to be removed by the owner, S1 (DPST) disables the alarm; S1a prevents the alarm being triggered, and S1b disconnects the power from the relay to prevent drain on the battery. Obviously if S1b opened before S1a, the alarm would be briefly triggered, and so C1 is included to hold the relay closed for a brief period after the switch is opened. Its value is dependent on the coil resistance of RLA and should be chosen by experiment to give a delay of 1-2 secs. If desired a diode such as a 1N914 can be connected across the relay coil to suppress switching spikes. The alarm can be any suitable warning device.



The new Northern Communications Wolf 1200 VHF FM monitor receiver. A full coverage 144-146 MHz VFO tunable receiver, with provision for up to 12 crystal channels which may be scanned automatically or selected in manual mode. The crystals, which are optional, are available ex-stock for £2.25 each for popular channels. The Wolf 1200 is supplied complete with mobile mounting bracket and operating guide, and can be used from any low current 12v. DC negative-earth source. Price is £46.00 inc. VAT and post/packing. There is also a marine band version available, the Wolf 1200/M, at the same price. Full details may be obtained from Northern Communications, 299-303 Claremount Road, Claremount, Halifax, West Yorkshire HX3 6AW.

"A Word in Edgeways"

Letters to the Editor

The views expressed here are not necessarily those of the Editor, nor should they be taken to represent any particular SHORT WAVE MAGAZINE policy.

Dear Sir — I noted with interest in February's column a comment by G3KPO of the National Wireless Museum, Isle of Wight, on the subject of SSB, and that it had been mentioned in *Radio* Engineering for September, 1925.

If he would care to turn to page 223 of Harmsworth's *Wireless Encyclopaedia*, published some two years earlier, under the heading "Beat Reception" he will find the subject discussed in full.

Dennis Yates, Nottingham

Dear Sir — I was pleased to read the Hobson's comments (May issue) on my letter in April's *S.W.M*.

It would seem from the tone of their letter that the subject touched a bare wire! Dare I suggest that Lloyd and Olivia would also have experienced difficulty with the offending CW beacon?

As to the oblique reference to vintage operators and vintage bands, *both* can be full of surprises. Top Band *is* used for crosstown nattering, but it is also used for working USA and Canada, as I have done on many occasions — with a lowly ten watts input. This kind of operating, of course, cannot be achieved with a limited antenna, limited experience, or limited inclination. Being an operator who prefers to work the CW ends of 20, 15 and 10 metres on the lookout for high-speed CW contacts, I do not experience the SSB QRM that troubles the Hobsons and their fellow 'blackbox' operators. However, I gather it must be fun, QRM and all, or they wouldn't do it — which after all is what it's all about!

What we must *not* do is to take our hobby so seriously that we lose the ability to smile at ourselves — and others.

Come come Lloyd, the G4 in question had a good laugh at my letter, so why did it upset you?

Nev Kirk, G3JDK

Dear Sir — If I understand John Cordeaux' letter (May) correctly, he is hoping for some of *Short Wave Magazine* to be devoted to Children's Band.

There are people who are either too stupid, or too idle, to show that they are competent to use non-type-approved radio (by passing an elementary exam); there are also those who would prefer a band which, through its high population, would make them un-policeable so they would not have to stick to any licence regulations. It is for these people to have access to radio equipment that CB has been created. (It must be said that in the Manchester area there are plenty of the second category on the 2m, FM band).

Now it seems to me that there is no more justification for wasting valuable *Magazine* space on non-technical CB-ers as there would be for wasting it on taxi radio operators. Neither have any similarity to amateur radio.

There is already a large number of more or less trivial comics specifically intended for the CB user; and if anyone actually needs help merely to connect microphone, mains plug and aerial to his black box, then these magazines are at about the right level.

I do not wish any ill to CB users, indeed from what I have heard of their band I wish them luck — they are going to need it. But let us not start any tie-up between amateur radio and CB; and in particular, keep the few amateur radio magazines we have for just that — amateur radio.

A. Jaques, G3PTD

G3PTD need not worry: "Short Wave Magazine" always has been, and will remain, devoted entirely to amateur radio. Indeed, "S.W.M." is still the only freely available journal in the UK which provides this exclusive coverage — Ed.

Dear Sir — I would like to comment on the letter of G4JQO and G4KQX in the May issue regarding Top Band. I wonder how many times they have told these 'amusing' stories about working beacons and the activities of the elderly G3's etc. In my view their comments are not in the best interests of amateur radio.

It must not be forgotten that much of 160m. working is done with home-brew gear, which is commendable and adds a further facet to the hobby. The AM mode also permits SWL's and pure beginners to listen with minimum outlay and gain some idea from which they may progress to more advanced listening. As an operator since 1961 using exclusively home-brew gear, mobile and fixed, on 160, 80 and 10 metres, I still find 160m. of interest. The Top Band operators in my area of Newbury, Reading and Swindon are considerate, interesting and helpful to newcomers and not critical of others' shortcomings.

Should Lloyd and Olivia decide to move to Newbury we may be able to lend them an antenna so that they can liven up 160 metres. Pat Painting, G3OUC

Dear Sir — The article "Bitte QRX, Krieg" by G3MHF in the June issue brought back bitter-sweet memories of my own 'listening days' whilst serving in R.A.F. Signals during the war years, as I'm sure it must have done to other Wops and Woms.

Although numerous books, both official and unofficial, have been written about those far-off days, there must still be many fascinating stories which have not been put down on paper perhaps because they were "off the record".

One such concerns air-sea rescue in the North Sea, a story I heard on several occasions but which I cannot confirm, as I was never connected with this branch of the Service.

If a pilot baled-out between England and enemy territory he fell into what was *very* cold water, and had to be rescued in a matter of minutes, not hours, otherwise he died of hypothermia. Despite its shallow depth, the North Sea can be most inhospitable, especially in winter, with grey skies, fog, mist and short choppy seas — all of which militated against ever finding a man floating in a Mae West with his head only a few inches above the water. So reliance had to be placed in radio direction finding, but an accurate 'fix', so essential to get even near the floating airman, was difficult to obtain with D/F stations only on the west of the North Sea.

Now, the Germans were having exactly the same problems in rescuing their airmen who fell into the North Sea, and it was realised that a much accurate 'fix' could be obtained if bearings could be exchanged between D/F stations on either side of the sea. This was strictly against all the rules and regulations, as any sort of communication with the enemy was forbidden!

Unofficially, though, bearings *were* exchanged, and as a result many lives saved. Whether or not the 'higher-ups' ever knew this was happening — and if so, turned a blind eye — is unknown, but it would be good to think that radio amateurs were involved in this use of wireless during the war.

Perhaps there is a reader who may be able to shine a little light on one of the few cases of co-operation for humanitarian purposes between wireless operators of the opposing sides.

Douglas Byrne, G3KPO/GB3WM

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

COMMUNICATION and DX NEWS

THE month under review has been one of mixed blessings; despite the rainfall (around and upon G3KFE at least!) there has been more than the usual amount of local lightning, and of course old Murphy had to have his penn'orth and put the rain into the time-slot envisaged for aerial work. However, a visit to Ally Pally on the first day resulted in eyeball QSOs with lots of people, including G3MWF, G5AYL, and G4BUE — and we got out of the place with just a packet of green LEDs for a project, and no "big spend-ups" despite the temptations!

On a different note, we have it that Partridge Electronics Ltd., the firm of G3CED, the Joystick man and regular contributor to this piece with his QRP, has gone into voluntary liquidation. A sad event from many points of view, and one could have wished it not to happen in this Year of the Disabled because George has always employed disabled people as much as possible. On the other hand, he is way over the "normal" age for retirement, and so we hope he can go on doing the things he enjoys on the air for a long time to come.

So, to a consideration of the bands . . .

Ten Metres

As always, summer conditions hit this band most, and for example, openings to North America have been relatively rare, with propagation swinging round to a more southerly direction, favouring Africa and South America.

G3NOF (Yeovil) found the long path to VK/ZL pretty poor, but around 1000 they came through short-path, along with some Pacific stations, while at 1600-ish, VU, 9M, 9V, VS5, and YB0 came through by short-path. Africans were often good in the afternoons and early evenings, while Caribbean and South American signals were around sometimes till 2100z; and of course the Russians have been about through the day. Don made his number with A4XIH, A4XIJ, A4XIZ, FM7AV, HC1BP, HH2BM, JY9RV, HZ1AB, JA3EQC, JH7BBK, RF8JDF, S79WHW, TU2JQ, UF6FFF, VS5DG, VU2LO, VU2TK, YB3BK, ZE1EE, ZS1UD, ZS5QM, 3B8AE/3B9, 5N0NAS, 8P6ON, 8P6OR, 9M20K, and 9V1UH, all as usual on SSB.

G4HZW (Knutsford) had run into a TVI problem, after two years trouble-free — the cause being, it would seem, that Winter Hill TV transmitter is on QRP temporarily, and turning Knutsford into a fringe area. However, even dropping the output by half, the FT-75 into a twoelement quad still worked satisfactorily. Prior to the TVI, there were SSB contacts, long-path, to VK/ZL, and the S.E. Asia openings in the afternoon. W4NLB got the prize as last W of the season, VK3VOS and VK3NES (both LP) completed April, and then JK1PDY, YB2DI (Java), N2DH/SV9 (Crete), HS4ANK, CE6COR, VK2BVD (LP again), PY2EGM who was running just two watts, JA6YBR, JA4IKD, JH5JSM, DU1FLA who gave Tony his 38th CO Zone out of 40, 9M2FR, 5Z4SA for the 39th Zone (leaving just Zone 23 to get), UA9SET, and some more VKs; then the CQM contest which yielded 13 UA9/RA9 types, UK0AAO, UL7CBS, UK7PAL, and VU2IF, but never a smell of Zone 23: M1IPA on 19th May, after which the dreaded TVI struck, and output was cut to ten watts, which got out to 9G1RT, PY2BDY, ZD7HH, 5N0NAS, ZE1AR back to a CQ call(!), ZS6BNG, and S83W. In the meantime, a dipole for 21 MHz has gone up and been shown to work.

At G2DHV (Sidcup), there is now a two-element beam for this band, at 20 feet, there having been a complaint about the aesthetics of the four-element device — the first moan in some 49 years at the same spot! However, CW still manages to get out, and so PY4WG, EL2AV, LU5EEI, PY2DLK, VE3KYM, YV3AZC, PP5DY, ZS2CWD, ZS6XM, ZS6AEI, and A4XIH were hooked.

Poor old G2HKU (Sheppey) is horizontally polarised for the moment, having been attacked by a goggle-box which kicked him with a metal leg. Moral — never turn your back on a TV unless it is chained up! However, the QRP rig was set to work on Ten, with some four watts, and a few rattlings of the key brought in SM5GLW, and UK9KAF. Let's hope Ted is up and about again by the time this comes to be read.

G4BUE (Upper Beeding) has been doing some more experimenting with super-QRP; and during the weekend of the CQ WW WPX affair some interesting effects were noted, at the distant end. The idea was to find one of the Big Ones, sitting on his frequency and working the string, and then to call him, with very low power, and gradually step it up until G4BUE was heard. The chaps with good aerials will respond to quite low power from G4BUE, but the lads with just the high power need much more oomph before Chris can make them hear. There seems to be quite a degree of consistency about this — the same stations respond in the same way time and again. Turning back to the super-QRP stuff, there was a WAC on the

E. P. Essery, G3KFE

Saturday of the contest with 250 milliwatts *input*, and a second WAC with 150 milliwatts; during the latter KG6DX, ZW4OD, EA8TY, UK2PCR, UK7GAA and K4KZE were worked in 19 minutes!

We must for the moment leave G4BUE - we will have more on his QRPp further on - and turn now to G4GMZ (Congleton) with a new QTH, on higher ground and with more room for aerial farming. However, for the moment the keying hand is diverted to such unacceptable activities as wielding a paintpot and laying bricks. But - a tenmetre dipole was put up between the gableend and a fruit tree, with the guy tied to a garden bird-house used by some blue-tits; the height about 15 feet. At the home end the Old Lady (KW-2000B) was fired up. and some 30 watts of CW immediately raised W1CKU for a nice long chat. After this, the band seemed pretty flat, save for KV4CI who appeared out of an otherwise silent sky, and a ground-wave OSO with G4GLJ at 40 miles, and a half-OSO with a PY.

"CDXN" deadlines for the next three months —

August issue — July 2nd September issue — August 6 October issue — September 3rd

Please be sure to note these dates.

G4LDS (Chelmsford) has had his radio activities interrupted by marriage. honeymoon, and then getting the house and the garden sorted out. However, there was the odd escape to the shack, and Ten saw QSOs with RA4, ZL2BED, JAs. VK5NRD, and ZS1LW on April 4: nothing then till April 9, when TG8NU and LU were raised at 1900z. On to the 11th, and this was quite a good day, starting with JAs, then called by three VKs. A call for Africa raised 9G1NV, and VE. Later in the day, a call for South America dredged up VP8PU followed by a series of LUs. On April 17, there was H44WH, UA4, 5B4JE, and next day more VKs. Then a week off to get wed, and on 29th there was UI8, 4X6BG, and 4X4FR (a new country); May 2 brought 9M2OK and, after swinging the beam round to the West, HH2PW.

Ten for G3ZPF (Dudley) involved CW to a couple of PYs, SSB to VP2ARS, 5N1BCD, Ws and VEs, and the removal of the odd CB signal from the lower end of the band. And then — the aerial fell down!

Top Band

The opposite end of our province; and, despite all the nastiness of the weather with the consequent high static level, the stalwarts still bang away, and still find their little surprises, *providing* they know where to look. One finds it so sad when a chap calls CQ around 1825-30 kHz and goes back to an OK or a G, when a look down at the bottom would have disclosed something in the real DX line calling him.

G2HKU offers his usual collection of interesting ones; SSB with PA0PN, plus CW to SP8BVJ, YZ9HDE, RA9AKM, DA1WA/HB0, SP9DH, GM3PFQ, and EZ5WBA.

W1BB's Bulletin shows some interesting and odd things happening. (Firstly, though, one must mention that W1BB is finding that age is taking its toll on his energy, and so he is doing less of the night-owl stuff; it only seems yesterday when we heard him breaking off a OSO to shin up to the top of the water-tower there and do a quick repair in freezing temperatures before coming down again and carrying on.) The absence of Loran from 1900 kHz, was enough to enable K2GNC to work three JAs for the first ever time between north-east U.S.A. and JA, with several other stations in the same part of the States listening, hearing the JAs, and not doubt wishing! VK6HD seems to have been doing his thing with some skill and panache, making his signals heard in all sorts of far-away places.

G4AKY (Harlow) missed the bus with VK6HD, as we told last time; however, a letter was speedily written and posted, and in the reply came the news that Dave had been heard by VK6HD - on a different date! Further news from Mike in the same letter was that during April he was able to work four Gs, DL, and EA8KY, but then had not heard anything outside VK (mind, though, his nearest outside VK must be VS5RP!) although he has a listen daily at his sunrise time. For those who are interested, July 1 sunrise is 2319z; 10th, 2317z; 21st, 2313z. August 1, 2307z; 10th, 2258z; 21st, 2247z. September 1, 2235z; 10th, 2222z; 21st, 2208z. October 1, 2157z; 10th, 2144z; 21st, 2131z. November 1, 2120z; 10th, 2112z; 21st, 2106z. December 1, 2104z; 10th, 2104z; 21st, 2108z. At VK6HD, the daily routine is to be on the band at sunrise time, looking at Top Band and Eighty, and operating the lowest one to be open. So get on and call him, so at least he knows someone is in there and listening for him!

To return to G4AKY, it will be recalled that Dave had found four continents on one night's session, and was on the lookout for South America and VK. The VK we have discussed, but the South

American was again found by chance. when PY1ZAE was heard. So it's all stops out now for VK/ZL! On a totally different tack, the onset of M1IPA on Top Band caused a certain amount of headscratching among Those Present, but G4AKY went after him and raised him; his report to the M1 was RST279! Were that not bad enough, when the M1 station put it back to him. Dave pulled the headphone plug out, which knocked the keyer paddle to the floor (and to bits!) and made the last over somewhat fraught - good morse is not easy with the wreckage of the keyer in one hand and a bit of jumper in the other! Finally, to return to VK6HD, in Mike's letter to Dave, he indicates his usual spots are 1802 or 1807, QSX 1820-1852 kHz, and that UK stations should avoid 1829, 1830 and 1824 kHz, as these frequencies are badly QRM'ed in VK when the band is open. He also says that, when the band is open to G, he will only make short OSOs, exchanging RSTs and not much else, so as to get as many clients into the short time during which the path is open.

Fifteen

Strange how blasé one can get about things — we have been pretty consistently giving this band the bum's-rush as being not really worth tuning-up on, but others have done some quite interesting and spectacular things.

G4BUE, for example, besides the 150 milliwatt input WAC we have already mentioned, has been going down as low as five milliwatts of input, at which level one has to forget the Argonaut PA, and take the output from the driver stage, lest one have more drive to the PA than output! At this level, says Chris, he finds himself unable to measure input adequately, so has to look at output power. To make sure of the position, Chris was at the time of his letter, preparing to get his output measurements calibrated. To return to 21 MHz, in the contest W7CPK, K5IU/C6A, YV1OB, UK8MAA, KP4KK/DU2, LU8DQ, N6YK/VP2A, and KP4CC were all raised with powers of less than one watt input, but the full five watts was taken to raise D4CBC and TYA11 for a couple of new countries — the score is now 214 countries worked with ORP.

Both Justin Cooper and your scribe received cards from K4NBN; Del is beaming to G on 21342 kHz most evenings, 1700-1900z, and would like to hear from more Gs and SWLs.

Another different tack now. G4LDS found himself on the end of a "rare drug" call from YU1PDP; it is a very long time indeed since we heard one of these, but Chris did the correct thing in passing the message straight to the local police. They came and heard for themselves and then departed to do the necessary — the Home Office, Interpol and so forth, The drug, Calciparin, duly went and arrived in time, and later a telex was sent from the Belgrade hospital with their thanks for help. Marconi, for whom Chris works, put out a publicity sheet, and the word went round the local papers — as Chris says, at least it put the amateurs under the spotlight rather than the local CB merchants. Other 21 MHz contacts included a pleasant ragchew with VS6IC, plus 9V1UH, various Ws, HS4ANK and HS1BV in reply to a CQ, plus small fry of one and another sort.

The disturbed conditions are beginning to clear up, thinks G3NOF, but it was awful while it lasted. But you can't keep a DX-er down, so Don worked his SSB out to AH6CH/KH3, AP2MQ, AP2P, C31VK, C31WK, C5ADS, CP5EL, DU1CK, DU1ROC/6, DU6FER, DU7RLC, DK9XS/CT3, EA9GQ, FK8DH, G4COA/W0 (N. Dakota), H44JB, HM1SX, HS1AMB/P, J88AM, JAs, JA1WCR/JR6, M1IPA, P29NLS, S79MC, S79WHW. P29NRL. SV1KP/SV5, TL8CN, TY9ER, VKs, UL7LA, VP8AGY, VS5PP, VS6CT, VU2RX, YB0IX, YC2BJR, YC6HS, YC6NH, YJ8NPS, YK1AO, ZK1AR, 8P6KX, 8P6OR, ZM7JS (country no. 337 on Phone for Don), 600DX, 6W8II, 7X4AN, W7QS/6, and WA0WNF for N. Dakota.

G4HZW in Knutsford has put up a dipole on 21 MHz, and has given it a whirl late at night, finding quite a few openings to W, for a bit of encouragement; as he says it makes a change as he has been on Ten ever since he got the ticket!

We nearly missed the G2DHV report on this band; George offers HZ1AB, JA6PX, A9XET, 9H1EC, VU2BK, CN8AD, 9H1MRL, and YB1AEE all on the key of course.

Then of course G2HKU and the QRP rig; CW at four watts was enough for UK9OAZ, UL7CT, EA5ET, K0MT (Colorado), HB9AQR, SV1IS, SM5CO who was also running QRP, and K8IF who was running five watts (and is also President of the QRP section of ARCI).

Twenty

When there is a sunspot peak like the recent specimen, it is but natural that this band should be neglected — but it is rare to find a top-flight DX-chaser neglecting it to the point of not having an aerial and rig covering the band — so much of the real McCoy hides out here.

G2DHV looked briefly at the band, and worked UB5ZEA and a few other Europeans, just to let himself know things were OK.

Now G3NOF noted a lot of the shortskip phenomenon, plus the usual openings around the day, but he didn't spend a lot of time here. Don made SSB QSOs with AH6CH/KH3, AH6AY, C31VK, CT2DF, DA1WA/HB0, FK8CR, KV4AA, M1IPA, VKs, and ZL0AAB who is probably better known as VK9NS.

G2HKU offers a bit on SSB and some CW too, full power and on QRP, all to

taste, CW accounted for FM7AV, K6DDO, UA6AQB, and WA4SNI at full power, plus QRP at four watts to UK3GAA, YU3TAN, OK3RXA, HA4KYN, UB5IBA, HG1W, UY5ZI, and YV5GRV; leaving SSB to ZL1VN, ZL3SE, ZL3FV, and WB0RSC in Iowa.

A new reporter is G2ACG (Dover), who has at the moment got use of the G3ROO "Tunbridge" ORP transceiver (a description of which is to appear very soon in S.W.M.) into what Dick describes as "an ordinary backyard aerial" - CW out to ZL1AZV, FP0FSZ, ZL3MA, VK2DM, UT5IT, UA6CYK, CN8CG, IS0RKN, and LZ1KBZ, plus SSB to VK2DM, YZ9CRM, LA1EBA, HB9BDG, SM3ATY,DK4PK/M, LA2QAA, ED5FPV, I3JVRV, DL8NU, YO3AJN, F9OJ, I1XSC, and SM5EWT. The aerial so rudely described is in fact a G5RV with centre at 30 feet and the ends drooping down to about 7 feet; we think it's doing rather well! Incidentally, this little rig of Ian's has gone the rounds and everyone has had lots of fun with it, and disproves the notion that "the ordinary amateur can't build and get working a SSB rig".

Snippets

All lumped together with the LF-band reports this time round, as space presses in upon us somewhat. G2NJ (Peterborough) mentions waiting patiently on 80 for PA3AES/MM working a string of PAs: when he announced that he was going QRT, Nick just got in a quick call achieving a QSO towards his Maritime Club Award. Nick also mentions a QSO with G3TLF up in Hull, with a real crystallike note and good CW. Fred was always a good CW man and many an amateur has been helped to pass the morse by G3TLF, and all with the same key - obtained, covered in tar, back in 1964, from Ireland, and lovingly restored.

Also by way of G2NJ, we notice that G3KPO has finally worn down the patience of the Isle of Wight Tourist Board, and they have some rather nice QSLs, showing the spot in Alum Bay where Marconi conducted early experiments on one side, and the usual data on the back; the view side is nicely proportioned for the overprinting of call and OTH data.

The AGCW-DL QRP contest is on over July 18/19; five classes, including 3.5 watts or less input, 10 watts or less, multi — op 10 watts or less imput, QRO stations, and SWL entries. Details from, and logs to: Siegfried Hari, DK9FN, Spessartstrasse 80, D-6453 Seligenstadt, Fed. Republic of Germany.

Although the 80-metre DX season is over, G3ZPF still keeps an eye on it, and while the pickings haven't been exactly fattening, the objective of picking up all the European countries on 80 has been allbut achieved — with just FC and 3A still outstanding. David proposes to write a



Chris Baker, G3LDS, who, as related elsewhere in *CDXN*, was instrumental in saving the life of a Jugoslavian youth recently, as a result of hearing YU1PDP calling "CQ, CQ, emergency". Chris has been licensed since 1974, and operates an FT-101 into a TA-33Jr. *Photo by courtesy of Marconi Ltd.*

sequel to GM3RFR's "For those who have fields" (S. W.M., May) and is toying with "For those who don't" as a title! His own arrangement on all bands is an 84-foot doublet, inverted-vee style, fed with openwire feeders to the apex which is just above the roof. (This is the one that after four years of "temporary" service fell down, last month!) The makings aren't too difficult so long as you live near enough to Woolworths for the bell-wire. Hence it's new name - Winfield Wonder-Wire. When David put it back up, he persuaded a local to try it and was amused to see how the lad was amazed at the improvement over his own vertical-sans-earth-'cos-theman-said-so.

G4GCB (Belper) has for the past couple of years been toying with the manufacture of a Top Band double-sideband ORP rig: the transmitter side is based on an article in our February 1975 issue, and the receiver is to a *Practical Wireless* design. Sadly the carrier suppression in the balanced modulator (a two-diode variety) is only about ten dB - which doesn't suggest the two diodes are very much alike! Drive levels and matched diodes are important. Anyway, it was in a state to be roughly airtested last month, fed via an ATU into a trap dipole with the feeders strapped against earth, and putting out some three watts maximum. This amount was enough to work all around the country with little or no trouble.

For those who are interested in the /MM goings on, there is a net operation on 14.303 kHz at 0800z and 1800z. On one day recently, the net heard of concern for a Bulgarian station, *en route* from Bermuda to the Azores, who had not been heard from. Next day, it was reported by an Azores station that a station with a Bulgarian flag had arrived — he went off

to confirm that this was the missing yacht, and came back with LZ1UN/MM to put him on the mike before the net closed.

On a different tack, the West of Scotland gang seem to be using Ten metres for their local net on Thursdays; having convened they split into groups for CW QSOs at set speeds for the SWLs to practice on, before reconvening at 2300, and 28.4 MHz, for SSB nattering.

As to the CB-er's intruding on Ten our own feeling is that they should be bundled out of the band by hook or by crook, before they can settle. After all, they are *pirates* in any language. On the other hand, many clubs and individuals are finding the CB types soon get bored with it and want to learn about amateur radio, and we feel it is only right for us to help them all we can. Even if we can't convert them all, we can still turn a blind eye to them as long as they don't annoy us, or anyone else to our knowledge. But, if they get into our Ten-metre band, have 'em out! It is a case of use or lose, with a vengeance.

So — there it is; we seem to have been a bit discursive this time, to communications rather that DX, but maybe, once in a while it's no bad thing. Meanwhile, your conductor is sending the rig off for a warranty claim, and once that chore is done, we have a bottle of white wine to deal with — the empty is wanted for a base insulator . . .

73

Which is where we say *adieu* once more until next time. The deadlines for arrival are in the 'box', and are for arrival here: ''CDXN'', SHORT WAVE MAGAZINE, 34 High Street, Welwyn, Herts. AL6 9EQ. Meantime — have fun. 266

July, 1981



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144.480	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	е
144.800	c	e	e	e	e	с	с	с	с	с	е
144.850	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	е	е	e	е
145.000/ROT	a	с	а	C	С	b	ļЬ	b	а	а	С
145.025/R1T	а	C	а	e	e	b	e	b	е	e	e
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145.650/R2R	e	e	e	c	e	e	b	e	а	a	с
145.675/R3R	e	e	e	c	c	e	b	e	a	a	С
145.700/B4B	e	e	e	c	c	e	b	e	a	a	c
145.725/R5R	e	e	e	c	c	e	b	e	a	a	c
145.750/R6R	e	e	e	c	c	e	b	e	a	a	c
145 775/B7B	e	le	e	L C	l c	e	. b	e	a	a	l c
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Volume XXXIX



July, 1981

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SP-75	Bridge (HF)	59.80 79.35	2.00	PS1200	AC power unit and charger for TR2300/	6.90	0.50	PS20	AC power supply for TS120/130V	44.85	5.00
P-75 7804	Phone patch	59.80 18.50	2.00		3200/2200 (Non Trio	29.50	1.50	PS30	AC power supply for TS120/130S	85.10	5.00
7805 7037	Service manual for R-7. TR-7 Service Kit	18.50 37.95	2.00	TR2400	2m FM synthesised handheld	198.95	5.00	MA5	New Trio 5 band mobile aerial system. Absolutely	74 75	5.00
L-7E	Linear Amp 2kw 10 160m with tubes (2)	897.00	10.00	SMC24 ST1	2400 Base stand and duick	13.80	1.00	TL922	160-10 metre 2kW linear. 3-500Z tubes included	595.75	5.00
L-75E	Linear Amp 1kw 10-160m with tube (1)	549.70	5.00	BC5	charger	43.70 17.25	1.50 1.50	TELE		S INC.	
TV-42LP TV-3300LP	Low Pass Filter 100w Low Pass Filter 2kw	10.35 18.40	1.00 1.50	SC3	Soft carrying case. Includes belt hook	11.50	0.50	HFC-91 HMC-2	Underchin headphones. Underchin headphones.	6.21 9.20	1.00 1.00
7073	Hand Microphone for TR-7	18.40	1.00	PB24	Case	18.50	0.50	HTC-2	Twin Receiver head- phones	14.72	1.00
DL-300	TR-7.	29.90 20.70	2.00 1.00	TR8400	charger lead 70cm FM synthesised	14.26	1.50	BOOM MICRO	PHONE HEADSETS 3.2-20 ohms with power		
DL-1000 CS-7	Dummy Load 1000w Remote control ant	37.95	2.00		mobile transceiver. 430-440MHz	279.00	5.00	CM-13205	microphone	41.40	2.00
B-1000	switch 5 way (7 line) Balun for MN-7 and MN-22004-1	115.00	5.00	PS 10 TR3200	supply for TR8400 70cm FM portable	63.00	5.00		phone Hi-impedance microphone	36.80	2.00
Manuals Interface	Spare Operating Manuals R-7/TR-7 connecting	6.00	1.00		receiver. 3 channels fitted	164.45	5.00	DUAL MUFF H C-60	EADPHONES Dual Receiver magnetic	6.90	2.00
AK-75	cable	20.70 23.00	1.00 2.00	PB 10	Pack of 10 NiCad batteries for TR2300/	10.25	0.50	SWL-610 C-1210	Dual Receiver magnetic . Dynamic, foam-padded .	8.28 18.86	2.00
AA-75 HS-75	Antenna Insulator Kit	2.30 995.00	0.50 1.00	PL1	Spare power/charge lead for TR2300/3200/2200	10.35	0.50	C-1320	3.2-20 ohms. Telex's Best	26.22	2.00
COMMERCIAI	L SPECIFICATION RECEIVED	RS AND		R1000	series Synthesised 200kHz-	1.30	0.15	MICROPHONE PROCOM 1	S (battery powered) High Output	11.96	2.00
R4245	tion Receiver	2129.00	5.00	68100	30MHz receiver. Price includes dc kit fitted	285.20	5.00	PROCOM 11 CB-73R	Variable gain	17.95	2.00
RR-3	tion Transceiver Marine Specification	2294.25	5.00	51100	Matching aerial tuner. See KX2 in Mizuho sec-			CB-73S	ling	23.92 25.30	2.00 2.00
TRM	Receiver Marine Transceiver MF	1390.00	5.00	HC 10	tion Digital station world time	26.45	1.50		MACROTRONICS		
MRT55C Cabinet	VHF 55 Channel	549.70	5.00	HS5	clock Deluxe headphones for all Trio equipment	55.20 21 m	1.50	CM-800	HAM Interface for TRS- 80	230.00	5.00
MN4438	TR4310	158.70 239.20	5.00 5.00	HS4 TS8305	Economy headphones	10.35	0.75	TM-650	for TRS-80	362.25	5.00
ENDS OF LINE	S (Whilst stocks last)		5.00		with the new bands. Successor to the TS820	639.52	5.00	RR-1	for PET RITTY Riter Editor for	328.91	5.00
DC-PC	DC Power Cord for SPR-4	345.00 3.45	1.00	VF0230	Digital VFO with memories and digital	104 AE	5.00	ESK	TM-800 Electra Sketch (Editor	32.95	1.00
FL-500	stals	6.44 39.10	0.50 0.50	AT230	All band ATU and power meter, Matches TS830S	106.72	1.50		piler)	9.90	1.00
FL-4000	4000Hz AM Filter for R-4C	39.10	0.50	SP230	External speaker unit with switched filters	33.14	1.50	Descentration	VIBROPLEX		
FL-6000	R-4C	39.10	0.50	DS2	Optional dc pack for TS830S	39.90	1.50	Presentation Original	matic Bug Keys	89.70	2.00
AC-4	line	29.90 50.00	2.00 5.00	DFC230	controller. Four memo- ries controller. Four			Original	Bug Keys	59.80	2.00
DC-4 FF-1	AC/DC PSU for TR 4 Fixed Frequency Control	84.50	5.00	*NB	memories, etc The DFC 230 will drive	163.13	1.50	Lightning	matic Bug Keys De Luxe Semi Automatic	46.00	2.00
34-PNB RV-4C	Noise Blanker for TR-4C.	27.60 69.00 92.00	1.00	VKBBC	the TS830/130 or TS120 series rigs	26 45	0.50	Lightning	Bug Keys Standard Semi Auto- matic Bug Keys	59.80 46.00	2.00
CW-MOD	500Hz CW Mod for TR- 4(C)	52.90	2.00	YK89CN SM220	270Hz CW filter Station monitor scope	28.75 197.80	0.50	Champion	Semi Automatic Bug Keys	43.70	2.00
RCS-4	5 Way Coax Remote Antenna Switch	84.50	2.00	BS8	Panoramic display for TS830/180/820 series	48.30	0.50	Vibro-Keyer	De Luxe Paddle for Elec- tronic Keyer	59.80	2.00
wv-4	vHF Wattmeter 100/1000W 20/200MHz.	59.80	2.00	B\$ 5	Scan board as above for TS520 series	48.30	0.50	vibro-Keyer	tronic Keyer	46.00	2.00

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A	DVANCED ELECTRO	NIC			J BEAM ANTENNAS
	APPLICATIONS			4 metre Ante 4Y/4M	nnas 4 element folded dinole
MM-1	Morsematic Special Kever	124 20	200		yagi with 1¼ " boom
MK-1	Keyer	49.45	1.00	PMH2/4M	2 way phasing harness for two 4m yagis
150-144		34.50	2.00	2 metre Ante	nnas Wide beed discers
TRANSCEN		11		DCI/WB	(100-470MHz).
515	Argonaut, 5W.			LR1/2M	Omni-D. vertical gain
546	3.5-30MHz	276.00	5.00	C5/2M	5dB glass fibre colinear,
540	SSB/CW 1.8-30MHz	736.00	5.00	5Y/2M	omni-directional 5 element folded dipole
570E	Century/21, 70W, CS, 3 5-29MHz 240 volts	220.00	5.00	01/201	yagi with 1" boom
580	Delta, 200W. SSB/CW,	2.30.00	5.00	8Y/2M	8 element folded dipole vagi with 1" boom
	1.8-30MHz	469.20	5.00	10Y/2M	10 element folded dipole
POWER SUP	PLIES				boom and trombone sup-
210/2	115/230 VAC. 13VDC.	27.80	2.00	DRAI 10/284	port
280	117/230 VAC. 13.5VDC.	e2 00	F 00		with 1¼ " boom and
	108	32.00	5.00	PBM14/2M	trombone support boom
LINEAR AMF	ALIFIER Hercules, 1kW with				with 1 % " boom and 45°
	115/230 VAC. Power			5XY/2M	Crossed 5 element vagi
ACCESSORI	Supply	920.00	10.00		with 1% " boom
206A	Crystal Calibrator	18.86	2.00	BXY/2M	Crossed 8 element yagi with 1% " boom
2064	Model 515	29.90	2.00	10XY/2M	Crossed 10 element yagi
212	Crystal, for Model 515,	3.45	0.50	X6/2M/X12/	with 1% " boom
213	Crystal, for Model 515,	3.40	0.50	70cm	Dual band crossed yagi.
2160	29.5-30MHz	3.45	0.50	Finn/20	for circular polarisation.
210	with plug	18.40	2.00	Q4/2M	4 element quad yagi 6 element quad yagi
215PC	Microphone, ceramic	21.95	200	D5/2M	Double 5 slot-fed yagi
217	500Hz 8pole Ladder Filter	21.00	2.00	D8/2M	with 1" booms
218	for Models 545/546 1.8KHz 8 pole Ladder	36.80	1.00	DGLI	with 1" booms
	Filter for Models 545/546	36.80	1.00	SVMK/2M	Mounting kit for vertical polarisation for 2 slot-fed
219	250Hz 6pole Ladder Filter for Models 545/546	34.50	1.00		yagis
<u>228</u>	Antenna Tuner	59.80	2.00	HO/2M	Mobile 'halo' head only.
243	545/546	103.50	5.00	HM/2M	Mobile 'halo' with 24"
247	Antenna Tuner	43.70	2.00	PMH2/2M	2 way phasing harness
2/3	28.5-29MHz	3.45	0.50	DMHA/2M	for two 2m aerials
276	Crystal Calibrator for Model 570	18.86	1.00	1 1011 1-49 2201	for four 2m aerials
277	Antenna Tuner/SWR	53.50	0.00	70cm Antenn	as 9-10 glass (ibas soliasas
282	250Hz 6 pole Ladder Filter	57.50	2.00	Ca//ucm	omnidirectional
202	for Model 580	35.65	1.00	D8/70cm	Double 8 slot-fed yagi
283	580	112.70	2.00	PBM 18/70cm	18 element Parabeam
285	500Hz 6pole Ladder Filter for Model 590	32.20	100	MBM48/70cm	yagiwith 1 ¼ ″ boom 48 element Multibeam
289	Noise Blanker for Model				yagi with trombone
1140	DC Circuit Breaker for	29.90	1.00	MBM 88/70cm	n 88 element Multibeam
1150	Models 545/546 and 580	4.60	1.00		yagi with trombone
1150	for Models 552/262			8XY/70cm	Crossed 8 element yagi
1170	Series	9.20	1.00		complete with phasing
	Model 570	6.90	1.00		connector
KEVERS				12XY/70cm	Crossed 12 element yagi
645	Ultramtic, Dual Paddle	55.20	2.00		harness and 'N' type
670	Single-Paddle Keyer	23.00	2.00	PMH2/70cm	2 way phasing barness
ENDS	OF LINES (Whilst sto	cks las	t)	Dett Large	for two 70cm yagis
TRANSCEIVE	ERS			PMH4//UCM	4 way phasing harness for four 70cm yagis
544	Triton IV 200W. SSB/CW			23cm Antenn	85
	readout	399.85	5.00	D15/1296	Double 15 slot-fed yagi with 'N' type connector
545	Omni-A. Analog. Series B SSB/CW 1.8-30MHz	449.95	5 M	PMH2/23cm	2 way phasing harness
	B. 000/CW. 1.0/000112.		5.00		for two 23cm antennas .
POWER SU	IPPLIES (When bought s	with Te	n-Tec	Mobile Anten	nas
252MO/E	115/230 VAC. 13VDC.			TA5 2M	with 4 metres of coaxial
262M/E	230 VAC. 13VDC. 18A.	79.35	5.00	115	Cable
	Deluxe with VOX (Triton)	85.10	5.00	00	with 4 metres of coaxial
ACCESSORI	ES				cable
212	29-29.5 Crystal for Models 540/544	3 AF	0.60	Carriage on al	the above Antennas – £5.00
213	29.5-30MHz Crystal for		0.00		HY-GAIN ANTENNAS
240	Models 540/544 160m Converter for	3.45	0.50	18HT	6-80m Vertical Tower.
	Models 540/544	57.50	2.00	14AVQ/WB	10-20m Trapped Vertical 10-40m Trapped Vertical
241	Crystal Oscillator for Models 540/544	23.00	1.00	18AVT/WB 18V	10-80m Trapped Vertical
249	Noise Blanker for Models	10 40	1.00		
AC-4	SWR Meter Lower Power	6.90	1.00	THEDXX THEMK3	6 ele. beam for 10/15/20. 3 ele. beam for 10/15/20
KR-5A	Single-paddle keyer, 6-14VDC	25.20	200	THANK	3ele. beam for 10/15/20.
KR-50	Ultramatic, dual paddle,			HY-QUAD	2 ele. quad for 10/15/20.
	117 VAC/6-VDC	57.50	2.00	DB 10-15A	10 and 15m beam
				DRAKE	★ SALES ★
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Finetre Anten IY/4M	4 element folded dipole	
MH2/4M	2 way phasing harness	20.70
2 metre Anten DC1/WB	nas Wide band discone	12.19
R1/2M	(100-470MHz) Omni-D. vertical gain	41.40
5/2M	colinear	24.15
Y/2M	omni-directional 5 element folded dipole	44.27
Y/2M	yagi with 1" boom 8 element folded dipole	11.27
0Y/2M	10 element folded dipole	14.49
'BM 10/2M	boom and trombone sup- port	31.05
BM 14/2M	trombone support boom 14 element Parabeam with 1% " boom and 45°	36.80
XY/2M	braces Crossed 5 element yagi	44.85
XY/2M	with 1 ¼ " boom Crossed 8 element yagi	22.77
OXY/2M	with 1 ¼ " boom Crossed 10 element yagi	28.40
6/2M/X12/	with 1 ¼ ″ boom	37.72
MH/2C	2 way phasing harness	38.52
4/2M	4 element quad yagi	23.69
5/2M	Double 5 slot-fed yagi	20.12
98/2M	Double 8 slot-fed yagi with 1" booms	27.14
VMK/2M	Mounting kit for vertical polarisation for 2 slot-fed	
IGP/2M	Unipole and ground plane	10.12
M/2M	Mobile 'halo' with 24"	4.00
MH2/2M	2 way phasing harness for two 2m aerials	9.89
MH4/2M	4 way phasing harness for four 2m aerials	23.11
0cm Antenna 38/70cm	s 8dB glass fibre colinear,	
8/70cm	omnidirectional	50.02
BM 18/70cm	with % " booms	20.70
1BM48/70cm	yagi with 1¼ " boom 48 element Multibeam yagi with trombone	25.30
1BM 88/70cm	88 element Multibeam	28.75
XY/ 70 cm	mounting	39.33
	harness and 'N' type	24.15
2XY/70cm	Crossed 12 element yagi complete with phasing harness and 'N' type	34.15
MH2/70cm	2 way phasing harness	42.32 9.51
MH4/70cm	4 way phasing harness for four 70cm vagis	18.05
3cm Antenna:		
MH2/23cm	with 'N' type connector 2 way phasing harness	34.04
lobile Antenn	for two 23cm antennas.	25.41
AS 2M	5/8 wave glass fibre whip with 4 metres of coaxial	
5	cable 70cm Colinear 5.6dB with 4 metres of coaxial	15.29
amiago en c ^u		17.25
ernage on all 1 F	IY-GAIN ANTENNAS	S
BHT 2AVQ	6-80m Vertical Tower 10-20m Trapped Vertical	258.75
4AVQ/WB BAVT/WB BV	10-40m Trapped Vertical 10-80m Trapped Vertical 10-80m Vertical	60.37 87.40 31.97
H6DXX H3MK3	6 ele. beam for 10/15/20 . 3 ele. beam for 10/15/20	235.75 180.55
H3JR H2MK3	3ele. beam for 10/15/20. 2ele. beam for 10/15/20	130.52 126.21
Y-QUAD B 10-15A	2 ele. quad for 10/15/20. 10 and 15m beam	194.35

205A 2048A 2038A 1558A		
2048A 2038A 1558A	5 element 20m beam	235.75
2038A 1558A	4 element 20m beam	178.25
155BA	3 element 20m beam	135.12
	5 element 15m beam	135.12
153BA	3element 15m beam	72.16
103BA	Selement 10m beam	58.65
40284	2 element 40m beam	181 70
		101.70
511	Heavy duty spring	11.84
499	Flush body mount	11.84
417	De Luxe spring	9.02
492	Miniature spring	4.60
14.1	Lightning arrestor	23 34
LA-2	In-Line Lightning arrestor	3.80
BN-86	Ferrite balun	15.52
TEL DEL	TOFFA E I III	
TELREX	for 10/15/20	368.00
		500.00
	CDE ROTATORS	
AR-ZUXL		39.67
AR-22AL	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	49.46
AR-40		4/.10
CD-45		113.85
HAM-4		166.75
BT-1	(Big Talk)	91.42
12.7	(Tall Twister)	228.85
B	ENCHER PRODUCT	S
BY-1	Keyer Paddle (Black	
RY-2	Kever Paddle (Chrome	20.75
	base)	37.95
BY-3	Keyer Paddle (Gold	
74 14	plated)	92.00
ZA-IA	dipoles	12 65
ZA-2A	Balun 14-30MHz for	12.00
	beam antennas	13.80
н	USTLER ANTENNA	S
AMATEUR AN	TENNAS WITH MOUNTS	
4-BTV	4-band Trap Vertical	
6 DT3 /	10-40m	66.70
5-BIV	5-Band Trap Vertical	96.25
BBLM-144A	5/8 Wave 2m Magnetic,	00.25
	12' coax	28.75
BBLT-144A	5/8 Wave 2m Trunk lip	26.45
CGT-144	2m Colinear Trunk lin	20.40
	and coax	29.90
G6-144B	6dB 2m Base Colinear	59.80
G7-144	7dB 2m Base Colinear	89.99
FT 1 - 1494	mobile	19.99
SFM	5/8 Wave 2m Magnetic	
	and coax	22.9 9
SFS-144	5/8 Wave 2m Speedy	15.00
	Would	
MONITOR ANT	ENNAS	13.30
MONITOR ANT	40-700MHz Receiving	10.00
MONITOR ANT DCX	ENNAS 40-700MHz Receiving Discone	13.80
MONITOR ANT DCX DCL	ENNAS 40-700MHz Receiving DisconeDiscone as above with EQ coar	13.80
MONITOR ANT DCX DCL UHT-1	ENNAS 40-700MHz Receiving Discone Discone as above with 50' coax 140-500MHz Unit Gain	13.80 20.70
MONITOR ANT DCX DCL UHT-1	ENNAS 40-700MHz Receiving Discone Discone as above with 50' coax 140-500MHz Unit Gain and 15' coax	13.80 20.70 6.50
MONITOR ANT DCX DCL UHT-1 ACCESSORIES	ENNAS 40-700MHz Receiving Discone as above with 50' coax 140-500MHz Unit Gain and 15' coax	13.80 20.70 6.50
MONITOR ANT DCX DCL UHT-1 ACCESSORIES BM-1	ENNAS 40-700MHz Receiving Discone as above with 50' coax	13.80 20.70 6.50 11.95
MONITOR ANT DCX DCL UHT-1 ACCESSORIES BM-1 C-29 C-32	ENNAS 40-700MHz Receiving Discone as above with 50' coax	13.80 20.70 6.50 11.95 7.95 5.50
MONITOR ANT DCX DCL UHT-1 ACCESSORIES BM-1 C-29 C-32 HLM	ENNAS 40-700MHz Receiving Discone Discone as above with 50 coax 140-500MHz Unit Gain and 15' coax Stainless Steel Spring Chrome Ball Mount Deluxe Trunk Lip Mount	13.80 20.70 6.50 11.95 5.50 11.95
MONITOR ANT DCX DCL UHT-1 ACCESSORIES BM-1 C-29 C-32 HLM MM-1	ENNAS 40-700MHz Receiving Discone as above with 50' coax 140-500MHz Unit Gain and 15' coax Bumper Mount Stainless Steel Spring Chrome Ball Mount Deluxe Trunk Lip Mount. Universal Single Hole	13.80 20.70 6.50 11.95 7.95 5.50 11.95
MONITOR ANT DCX DCL UHT-1 ACCESSORIES BM-1 C-29 C-29 C-32 HLM MM-1	ENNAS 40-700MHz Receiving Discone as above with 50' coax	13.80 20.70 6.50 11.95 7.95 5.50 11.95 5.98
MONITOR ANT DCX DCL UHT-1 ACCESSORIES BM-1 C-29 C-32 HLM MM-1 MM-1 MM-3	ENNAS 40-700MHz Receiving Discone as above with 50' coax 140-500MHz Unit Gain and 15' coax Bumper Mount Stainless Steel Spring Chrome Ball Mount Deluxe Trunk Lip Mount. Universal Single Hole Mount (Universal Single Hole Mount and coax	13.80 20.70 6.50 11.95 5.50 11.95 5.98 11.95
MONITOR ANT DCX DCL UHT-1 ACCESSORIES BM-1 C-29 C-32 HM HM-1 MM-1 MM-3 QD-1	ENNAS 40-700MHz Receiving Discone as above with 50 coax	13.80 20.70 6.50 11.95 5.50 11.95 5.98 11.95 5.98
MONITOR ANT DCX DCL UHT-1 ACCESSORIES BM-1 C-29 C-32 HLM MM-3 MM-3 MM-3 QD-1 RSS-2	ENNAS 40-700MHz Receiving Discone as above with 50' coax	13.80 20.70 6.50 11.95 7.95 5.50 11.95 5.98 11.95 5.98 11.95 9.99 4.95
MONITOR ANT DCX DCL UHT-1 ACCESSORIES BM-1 C-29 C-32 HLM MM-1 MM-3 QD-1 RSS-2 SSM-1	ENNAS 40-700MHz Receiving Discone as above with 50' coax	13.80 20.70 6.50 11.95 5.50 11.95 5.50 11.95 5.98 11.95 9.99 4.95
MONITOR ANT DCX DCL UHT-1 ACCESSORIES BM-1 C-32 HLM MM-1 MM-1 MM-3 QD-1 RSS-2 SSM-1 SSM-3	ENNAS 40-700MHz Receiving Discone as above with 50 coax	13.80 20.70 6.50 11.95 7.95 5.50 11.95 5.98 11.95 9.99 4.95 21.95
MONITOR ANT DCX DCL UHT-1 ACCESSORIES BM-1 C-29 C-32 HLM MM-1 MM-3 QD-1 RSS-2 SSM-1 SSM-3	ENNAS 40-700MHz Receiving Discone	13.80 20.70 6.50 11.95 5.50 11.95 5.98 11.95 9.99 9.99 4.95 21.95 10.95
MONITOR ANT DCX DCL UHT-1 ACCESSORIES BM-1 C-29 C-32 HLM MM-3 QD-1 RSS-2 SSM-1 SSM-3 RESONATORS	ENNAS 40-700MHz Receiving Discone as above with 50' coax	13.80 20.70 6.50 11.95 5.50 11.95 5.50 11.95 5.98 11.95 9.99 4.95 21.95 10.95
MONITOR ANT DCX DCL UHT-1 ACCESSORIES BM-1 C-29 C-32 HLM MM-1 MM-3 QD-1 MM-3 QD-1 RSS-2 SSM-1 SSM-3 RESONATORS RM-10	ENNAS 40-700MHz Receiving Discone as above with 50' coax 140-500MHz Unit Gain and 15' coax Burmper Mount Stainless Steel Spring Chrome Ball Mount Deluxe Trunk Lip Mount. Universal Single Hole Mount and coax Quick Disconnect Fitting Resonator Impact Spring Stainless Heavy Duty Ball and Spring AND MASTS 10 metre Resonator	13.80 20.70 6.50 11.95 5.50 11.95 5.50 11.95 5.98 11.95 9.99 4.95 21.95 21.95 10.95 6.95
MONITOR ANT DCX DCL UHT-1 ACCESSORIES BM-1 C-29 C-32 HLM MM-1 MM-3 QD-1 RSS-2 SSM-1 SSM-3 RESONATORS RM-10 RM-10 RM-10S	ENNAS 40-700MHz Receiving Discone as above with 50 coax	13.80 20.70 6.50 11.95 7.95 5.50 11.95 5.98 11.95 9.99 4.95 21.95 10.95 6.95
MONITOR ANT DCX DCL UHT-1 ACCESSORIES BM-1 C-29 C-32 C-32 HLM MM-3 QD-1 RSS-2 SSM-1 SSM-3 RESONATORS RM-10 RM-105 RM-11	ENNAS 40-700MHz Receiving Discone as above with 50 coax	13.80 20.70 6.50 11.95 5.50 11.95 5.98 11.95 4.95 21.95 10.95 6.95 11.95
MONITOR ANT DCX DCL UHT-1 ACCESSORIES BM-1 C-29 C-32 HLM MM-3 QD-1 RSS-2 SSM-1 SSM-3 RESONATORS RM-10 RM-10S RM-11 RM-11 SRM-11 RM-11	ENNAS 40-700MHz Receiving Discone as above with 50 coax	13.80 20.70 6.50 11.95 5.50 11.95 5.98 11.95 5.98 11.95 21.95 21.95 6.95 11.95 6.95
MONITOR ANT DCX DCL UHT-1 ACCESSORIES BM-1 C-29 C-32 HLM MM-1 MM-3 QD-1 RSS-2 SSM-1 SSM-3 RESONATORS RM-10 RM-10 RM-10 RM-10 RM-11 RM-15 SM-31 RM-15	ENNAS 40-700MHz Receiving Discone	13.80 20.70 6.50 11.95 5.50 11.95 5.50 11.95 5.98 11.95 21.95 21.95 10.95 6.95 11.95 6.95 11.95 6.95
MONITOR ANT DCX DCL UHT-1 ACCESSORIES BM-1 C-29 C-32 HLM MM-1 MM-3 QD-1 RSS-2 SSM-1 SSM-1 SSM-3 RESONATORS RM-10 RM-105 RM-105 RM-11 RM-15 RM-15 RM-15	ENNAS 40-700MHz Receiving Discone as above with 50 coax	13.80 20.70 6.50 11.95 5.50 11.95 5.98 11.95 9.99 4.95 21.95 10.95 6.95 11.95 6.95 11.95 6.95
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Sale: Trio R-820 receiver, amateur and broadcast bands, digital readout, noise blanker, variable IF bandwidth, bandpass tuning, notch filter etc., as new, £460. Drake SPR-4 receiver, general coverage plus amateur bands, £240. Buyers collect. — Ring Ahmed, 01-272 3437, 5-9 p.m. and weekends.

Selling: Trio R-1000, new condition, boxed, £230. Wanted: Century 21. — Ring Davis, 0913-41109.

Sale: Eddystone 730 general coverage receiver, £85. Eddystone 770R VHF Rx, £45. Buyers collect. Would take Eddystone 750 etc. in part-exchange. — Nunn, 7 Hartslock View, Lower Basildon, Reading, Berks.

For Sale: Trio TS-820SE, as new, mint, boxed, £380. Trio TR-2300 and VB-2300 PA/PSU, £175. — Ring Lacken, G4DKM, Runcorn 717700.

Wanted: Pre-1925 ship's wireless equipment, *i.e.* magnetic detectors, multiple tuners, coherers and crystal receivers. Also any pre-1925 wireless sets. — Yates, 327 Coppice Road, Arnold, Nottingham (205441), Notts.

Selling: Trio 9R-59DE receiver, £55. BC-348, £25. Approx. 400 Rx and Tx valves, plus CRT's, £100 the lot; list available. — ring Hawkins, Rickmansworth 76382.

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SOUND ADVICE - SOUND VALUE

A GOOD START is essential to short wave listening and expert advice is important in achieving this - so here's some - if you've made up your mind to buy a receiver you should be aware it will perform only as well as the antenna it sees. The old adage regarding wire antennas "As long and as high as you can" is still good, but at best is only good for PEAK PERFORMANCE on one or two frequencies, at worse none.

Whichever frequency you tune your receiver to, for PEAK PERFORMANCE on all frequencies you need good matching between your Receiver and Antenna to hear the best from it. If you plan to listen on the high frequency bands up to 30MHz then you know you can't have an antenna for every frequency! Or can you? - Well not quite! BUT we can offer you MUCH IMPROVED PERFORMANCE from your receiver by using an antenna tuning unit, that will electrically change the length of your antenna to match the frequency you select in other words - A MATCH AT ALL FREQUENCIES.

You'll see many antennas being advertised under gimmicky names, but when it comes down to it they're only random wires or odd configurations. At the end of the day, if you're expecting the performance the manufacturers specified, then you'll have to buy an antenna tuning unit. Tell you what we'll do - we'll prove to you - we'll give you one ABSOLUTELY FREE when you buy your FGR 7700 or FRG 7700M and we'll give you complete advice on an antenna to suit your available space, which should only cost you a couple of pounds!

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S8	_	-	12.1000	14.9444	18.1500 🕺	44.8333*
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