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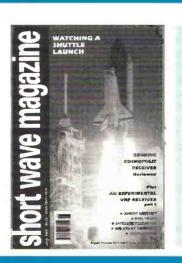
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Cover: Our cover this month shows the Space Shuttle Discovery blasting off from the John F. Kennedy Space Centre at 7.47am EDT on 6 October 1990 carrying a crew of five and the Ulysses solar explorer. Roger Hall G4TNT describes what it 's like to watch a Shuttle launch from the Kennedy Space Center. Photo courtesy of NASA.



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SWM SERVICES

Subscriptions

Subscriptions are available at £19 per annum to UK addresses £21 in Europe and £22 overseas. Subscription copies are despatched by Accelerated Surface Post outside Europe. Airmail rates for overseas subscriptions can be quoted on request. Joint subscriptions to both Short Wave Magazine and Practical Wireless are available at £32 (UK) and £37 (overseas).

Components for SWM Projects

In general all components used in constructing *SWM* projects are available from a variety of component suppliers. Where special, or difficult to obtain, components are specified, a supplier will be quoted in the article.

The printed circuit boards for SWM projects are available from the SWM PCB Service.

Back Numbers and Binders

Limited stocks of most issues of *SWM* for the past five years are available at £1.80 each including P&P to addresses at home and overseas (by surface mail).

Binders, each taking one volume of the new style *SWM*, are available price £4.50 plus £1 P&P for one binder, £2 P&P for two or more, UK or overseas. Please state the year and volume number for which the binder is required. Prices include VAT where appropriate.

Orders for p.c.b.s, back numbers, binders and items from our Book service should be sent to PW Publishing Ltd., FREEPOST, Post Sales Department, Enefco House, The Quay, Poole, Dorset BH15 1PP, with details of your credit card or a cheque or postal order payable to PW Publishing Ltd. Cheques with overseas orders must be drawn on a London Clearing Bank and in sterling.

Credit card orders (Access, Mastercard, Eurocard or Visa) are also welcome by telephone to Poole (0202) 665524. An answering machine will accept your order out of office hours. I have had several phone calls and letters regarding my Editorial in last month's *SWM*, all agreeing with my comments. However, I have, as yet, had no official comments from either the RSGB or the DTI. When - or if - I do, I will keep you all informed.



ander

On this month's Junior Listener page is a picture of an eight-years old Brownie making a simple radio. Peg also took a photo of another Brownie, nine-years old Joanne Diddles from Reading, who had completed her set and was listening intently to the whistles and howls it was making - you cannot get good reception on such a set inside the NEC halls. As I said in a previous editorial, this is the right sort of age to get them interested.

It has been suggested that *Short Wave Magazine* should organise a Listening Convention to be held, over a long weekend, somewhere in the UK. The convention would cover all aspects of listening from Broadcast to Satellites, Facsimile to Weather. It would be a residential event with accommodation being available on-site. This makes for an event at which those attending, including the lecturers, can derive the maximum benefit from the weekend.

If you are interested in either attending or participating please write to me and you will be put on the list to be contacted if and when the idea gets off the ground. Your views on what shape you would like the Convention to take would also be appreciated.



Dear Sir

Having been a Class B licence holder for one year now, I was intending to go for the Novice Class A licence. However, after reading your editorial in the May *SWM*, I think that on principal I should decline from this course of action.

As I was an s.w.l. for 15 years before I got round to taking the RAE I feel that I have more experience than some full Class A licencees. Certainly from what I have heard on h.f., passing the Morse test does not necessarily make a better station operator! I am not going to knock the Morse code, there is no doubt that c.w. is the most efficient communications mode. I can read Morse up to about 6 w.p.m. and find that useful for copying beacons, etc., but I would never use it on the air though as I find it tedious. I think I suffer from Morse code dyslexia, if there is such a thing.

The c.w. mode suits some people, not others. I don't see why people who don't want to use Morse should be discriminated against by making it a requirement for the Class A licence. I am not really bitter about this. I am quite happy staying as a Class B - there is plenty to do on v.h.f. I couldn't resist replying to your editorial with a few comments though. **Simon G7GUO Bucks**

Dear Sir

May I say how pleased I am to hear that you are arranging a regular column in *SWM* on the subject of pirate radio stations.

Having come across several of these stations in the past, I feel that many pirate operators are often the real 'radio amateurs' in the sense that they have to build all their equipment and considering the modest power output of their transmitters they certainly seem to reach a wide audience across Europe.

I do hope the new column on this subject is well supported by readers of SWM and that the DTI do not try to suppress the items sent into the new column.

I am also sure that you, as Editor, will ensure that the column will not be an outlet for the promotion of such pirate stations, but one for the benefit of all s.w.l.s. **I K Harling**

Eastbourne

Short Wave Magazine, June 1991



Dear Sir

First of all, thank you very much for publishing my letter concerning pirate radio in the October '90 *SWM*. I would also like to thank you for deciding to have a regular column on these stations.

Even though the price of *SWM* has just risen, it is still well worth the money, there is no other magazine that covers the range of topics concerned with radio and TV, or even comes close.

I think that your 'Junior Listener' column is an excellent idea, even though I am outside this age group (I'm 21), I find it very interesting and I'm learning things even though I have been in the hobby since I was 14.

I have a request for you. How about a having a pen-pal section open to everyone, so that we can all join in. I would be grateful to hear from anyone who is a DXer and is interested in radio in general, anyone from 15-80 and beyond! **Darren Taplin.**

4 Porters Wood, Petteridge, Benchley, Kent TN12 7LR.

Dear Sir

I am now 62 years of age and, having had arthritis for years, I have now suffered my first 'heart bang' which has brought me back to my first love short wave radio and also CB.

I love the 'Junior Listener' column, do tell all the moaners that, at my age I have forgotten all I ever knew (which was not a lot anyway) and it is nice to start right down as the bottom again. I am not ashamed to admit that I read this column with interest, and I am glad that someone is interested in the youngsters. I had a young lad on CB the other night, complaining that none of the older breakers would speak to him and that he did love to hear our tales of old times. To me, this attitude will not do, not all the youngsters are foulmouthed vobs.

Love the magazine and I am glad to be reliving my life again in the radio world.

Kevin P Hamer Beccles

Dear Sir

As a regular reader of *SWM* I like the new format very good indeed and as a s.w.l. for years more than I like to remember I have just become interested in UK contests, such as the Postcode Award and JOTA Award. This is not a grouse but a plea. Some operators give their call sign as though it's a race and some as though they don't want anyone to understand them. I am not suggesting that all call signs should be read in the phoenetic alphabet, but more slowly and clearly, gentlemen, please. I would like to mention the nets on 40m, i.e. RSARS, RNARS, RAIBC, etc., who always welcome s.w.l.s with a greeting. It is much appreciated.

As an s.w.l., I would like to comment on QSLing to overseas operators. Although to date I only have 25 QSL cards, every one has been acquired by either the operator giving his box number or his address over the air. I always include two IRCs and I have 100% success rate.

Does any reader agree with me that it is far more exciting doing it this way than using a bureau. I understand that this is expensive, but the thrill of seeing them arrive through the letter-box is great.

It would be interesting to hear the views of other s.w.l.s *Harold Wood*

Manchester

IF YOU HAVE ANY POINTS OF VIEW THAT YOU WANT TO AIR PLEASE WRITE TO THE EDITOR. IF YOUR LETTER IS USED YOU WILL RECEIVE A £5 VOUCHER TO SPEND ON ANY SWM SERVICE.

The Editor reserves the right to shorten any letters for publication but will try not to alter their sense. Letters must be original and not have been submitted to other magazines.The views expressed in letters published in this magazine are not necessarily those of Short Wave Magazine.

Dear Sir

For Christmas last year, I bought my girl friend a Citizen hand-held colour television, 'gimmicky' but nice, as gifts go. What's really starting to niggle me is its dual v.h.f./u.h.f. system.

The u.h.f. is for UK reception and is, for the most part, very good, Crystal Palace (Ch. 23), Bilsdale (Ch. 29) and Hannington (Ch. 42) are not uncommon.

But what about the v.h.f? Is that any use at all? The tuning dial reading is Channels 1 to 12 with a 'C' at Channels 5/6. Is this a 405 or 625 system and can it be used for DXing from Europe?

By the way, before anyone rushes out to buy one, they use so much battery power that to watch *Gone with the Wind* will cost you over a fiver!

C.A. Bowen Nottingham

grassroots



May 26: The 15th Annual East Suffolk Wireless Revival has moved to a new venue - the Maidenhall Sports Centre, Ipswich. The main attractions this year will be, Bring & Buy, RSGB Book Stand, Car Boot Sale, the usual traders, special interest groups and lots more. Admission is £1 including plenty of car parking. Syd Mason G0JMY. Tel: (0473) 748515.

May 26: The Maidstone YMCA ARS are holding their biennial rally at the YMCA Sports Centre, Maidstone. As usual the rally will feature Trade and Special Interest Groups stands, refreshments and ample free parking. Alan Judge GONCW. Maidstone 750709.

May 26: Plymouth Radio & Electronics Fair will be ehld at Plymstock School. Sandy Pimlott G8IDE. Tel: (0752) 363607.

June 2: The Northampton Radio Club are holding their car boot sale at the rear of the Red Lyon public house, which is on the A45, 400m from Junction 16 for the M1. There will be parking for over 500 cars. The entrance fee with be 50p per car or 25p per person. If you are selling, the fee is £6.50 in advance or £9 on the day. There will be a licensed bar open from 12 noon, there's food all day long as well as a Bring & Buy stand. Any bookings to **Paul GOHWC. Tel: (0327) 41267**.

attendance

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Practical Wireless

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Wave Magazine

Short

*June 9: The RNARS Rally will be held at HMS Mercury, near Petersfield. Gates open between 1000 and 1700. In addition to the dozens of Trade stands and the RNARS tent, there will be a Bring and Buy, a flea market offering tables for hire by the hour, a car boot sale, a large arts & crafts exhibition, radio-controlled power boats, cars and trains to mention but a few of the attractions. Cliff Harper. Tel: (0703) 557469.

*June 9: Elvaston Castle Radio Rally will be held at Elvaston Castle Country Park, Derby. Peter Neal (0332) 700265.

June 9: The Norfolk RAYNET rally and car boot sale will be held at Barford, Norfolk. Car boots pitches £5, trade stands, refreshments, etc. Talk-in on S22 by G4GLI. Pat Bates GOIYD. Tel: (0692) 404593 evenings only. Acton, Brentford & Chiswick RC: 3rd Tuesdays, 7.30pm. June 18 - Training & Preparation for the Next RSGB QRP Field Day. Paul Truitt G4WQO. 071-938 2561.

Bedford & District ARC. Tuesdays, 7.30pm. Allen's Club, Hurst Grove, Bedford. May 28, June 11, 18 & 25 - Social, June 4 - Talk by John Allen G4PDP. Glenn G0GBI. (0234) 266443.

Braintree & DARS: 1st & 3rd Mondays, 8pm. Community Centre, Victoria Street, Braintree. M J Andrews. (0376) 27431.

Bromley & DARS: 3rd Tuesdays, 7.30pm. The Victory Social Club, Kechill Gardens, Hayes. June 18 - Top Band DF Hunt, 7pm. Geoffrey Milne. 081-462 2689.

Bromsgrove ARS: 2nd & 4th Tuesdays, 8pm. Aston Fields Working Men's Club, Stoke Road, Astonfields, Bromsgrove. May 28 -Night on the Air. J. Yarnall G1JLQ. (0527) 503024.

Bromsgrove & District ARC: 2nd Fridays. Avoncroft Museum of Buildings & Arts Centre, Bromsgrove. Trevor Harper. Bromsgrove 33173.

Chelmsford ARS: 1st Tuesdays, 7.30pm. Marconi College, Arbour Lane, Chelmsford. June 4 - Constructor's Competition. Roy Martyr. Chelmsford 353221 ext 3815.

Coulsdon ATS: 2nd Mondays, 7.45pm. St Swithun's Church Hall, Grovelands Road, Purley. June 10 - 500kHz and Below by Tom Mansfield G3ESH. Andy Briers G0KZT. 081-668 7004.

Coventry ARS: Fridays, 8pm. Baden Powell House, 121 St Nicholas St, Radford, Coventry. May 24-Nightonthe Air & Morse Tuition, 31st - Outdoor DF with Andy GBULX, June 7 - Radio Communications in Sierra Leone by Simon GOGWA, 14th - Canal Trip, 21st - Outdoor Operation Evening at Burton Dassett Country Park. Neil. Coventry 523629.

Derby & DARS: Wednesdays, 7.30pm. 119 Green Lane, Derby. May 29 - The Joys of QRP Operation by Alan Lake G4DVW, June 5 - Junk Sale. Richard Buckby. Ambergate 852475.

Dorking & District RS: 2nd & 4th Tuesdays, 7.45pm. Friends Meeting House, South Sreet, Dorking. May 28 - RF Measurements, Basic Techniques by John Greenwell G3AEZ, June 11 - Informal at The St Ashtead at Leg of Mutton & Cauliflower, 15th - 2.30-4.30 RSGB Video, 25th - VHF NFD Planning Meeting. John Greenwell G3AEZ. (0306) 77236.

Edgware & DRS. Watling Community Centre, 145 Orange Hill Road, Burnt Oak. May 23 - Constructors Contest & NFD Briefing, June 1-2 - NFD, 27th - VHF FD Briefing. Hank Kay GOFAB. Tel: (081-205 1023).

Hambleton ARS: Mondays, 7.30pm. Room A5, Northallerton Grammar School. Nick Whelan G7COC. Northallerton 780476.

Hastings E&RC: 3rd Wednesdays, 7.45pm. West Hill Community Centre, Croft Road, Hastings. Fridays, 8.30pm. Ashdown Farm Community, Downey Close, Hastings. Reg Kemp, 7 Forewood Rise, Crowhurst.

Horndean & DARC: 1st Thursdays, 7.30pm. Horndean Community School, Barton Cross, Horndean. June 6 - Space Exploration Hubble Telescope. S.W. Swain. (0705) 472846).

Keighley ARS: Thursdays, 8pm. The Cricket Club, Ingrow, Nr Keighley. May 30 - Amateur Radio on a Shoe String by Rev. G. Dobbs, June 6 & 20 - Natter Night, 13th - Foxhunt, 27th - Questions & Answers. Kathy Bradford. (0274) 496222.

Lothians RS: 2nd & 4th Wednesdays, 7.30pm. The Orwell Lodge Hotel, Polwarth Terrace, Edinburgh. May 22 - DF Hunt, June 12 - AGM. P.J. Dick GM4DTH, QTHR.

Maidenhead & DARC. 1st & 3rd Thirsdays, 7.30pm. The Red Cross Hall, The Crescent, Maidenhead. June 18 - Preparations for VHF NFD. Neil G8XYN. Tel: (0628) 25952.

Mansfield ARS: 1st Thursdays, 8pm. The Polish Catholic Club, off Windmill Lane, Woodhouse Road, Mansfield. June 6 - VHF Activity/Construction Night. Mary GONZA. (0623) 755288.

Midland ARS: 3rd Tuesdays, 7.30pm. Headquarters Unit 22, 60 Regent Place, Birmingham B1 3NJ. June 18 - Treasure Hunt. John Crane GOLAI. 021-742 8712 (evenings).

Mid-Sussex ARS: Thursdays, 7.45pm. Marle Place Further Education Centre, Leylands Road, Burgess Hill. May 23 -Project Analysis, June 6 & 20 - Informal, 8th - Bring & Buy Bazaar at Newick Village Hall, 13th - Windmills Evenig at Jack & Jull Car Park, 27th - Astronomy by Eric Zucker. John Fuller G0010.

Mid-Warwickshire ARS: 2nd & 4th Tuesdays, 8pm. St John Am bulance H0, 61 Emscote Road, Warwick. May 28 - Homebrew, Bring Along Your Project, June 11 -144MHz DF Foxhunt 7pm, 25th - Satellite TV by Alan GOCRB & Steve G1FIP. Kenilworth 513073.

Norfolk ARC: Wednesdays, 7.30pm. The Norfolk Dumpling, The Livestock Market, Harford, Norfolk. May 29 - Final HF NFD briefing, June 5 - 'Real Radio' evening, 12th - Informal, 19th - Experiments with Op-Amps byMike Harris G3YIA. Jack Simpson G3NJQ. (0603) 747992.

North Bristol ARC: 3rd Fridays. S.H.E. 7, Braemar Crescent, Northville, Bristol. June 1 - CW National Field Day, 14th - Bullseye Contest vs South Bristol ARC at NBARC. Chris GOLOJ. (0454) 616267.

North Devon RC. 1st Wednesdays, 7.30pm. SWEB Main Depot, Barnstaple. J.A. Kelly G4JAK. Tel: (0271) 23525.

North Ferriby United ARS Sundays, 8pm. North Ferriby United Football Club Social Room, Church Road, North Ferriby. May 24 - RSGB Video with Frank G3YCC, 31st -RSGB Matters by Norman G3NJP, June 7 -Topic of the Day by Ken G4VKK, 14th - HF Happenings by Ken G4JIO, 21st - Night on the Air. F W Lee G3YCC. (0482) 650410.

Preston ARS: Alternate Thursdays. The Lonsdale Sports & Social Club, Fulwood Hall Lane, Fulwood. Eric Eastwood G1WCQ. (0772) 686708.

Rhyl & District ARC: June 3 - Film Night, 17th - Vehicle Suppression. Edward Shipton GW0DSJ. (0745) 336939.

Salisbury R&ES: Tuesdays. Grsovenor House, Churchfield Road, Salisbury. Bery Newman G2FIX, QTHR.

South Bristol ARC: Wednesdays. Whitchurch Folkhouse Assoc, Bridge Farm House, East Dundry Rd, Whitchurch. May 22 - Talking Brick by Len G4RZY, 29th -Contest & Logging Teachi-inby Ken G4XCB, June 5 - QRP Workshops by Alan G4TSS, 12th - Exhibition of Calligraphy by Jean G0AWX, 14th - 'Bulleye' Contest at NBARC with Eric G2FXQ, 19th - Just a Chat, 28th -Briefing for the Longleat Rally. Len Baker. Whitchurch 832222. Club Secretaries: Send all details of your club's up-and-coming events to; 'Grassroots', Lorna Mower Short Wave Magazine, Enefco House, The Quay, Poole, Dorset BH15 1PP

Southdown ARS. 1st Mondays, 7.30pm. Chasely Home for Disabled Ex-Servicemen, South cliff, Bolsover Road, Eastbourne. Wednesdays & Fridays, 7.30pm. Hailsham Leisure Cebtre, Vicarage Road, Hailsham.June 3 - Using a Spectrum Analyse by G8HGM.

Southgate ARC: 2nd & 4th Thursdays. Winchmore Hill Cricket Club Pavilion, Firs Lane, Winchmore Hill, London N21. May 23 - Normal Club Meeting. Brian Shelton GOMEE. 081-360 2453.

Stourbridge & DARS: 1st & 3rd Mondays. Robin Wood's Community Centre, Scotts Road, Stourbridge.June 3 - On Air & Natter Night, 20th - Treasure Hunt. Dennis Body GOHTJ, 0THR.

Sutton & Cheam RS: 3rd Thursdays, 7.30. Downs Lawn Tennis Club, Holland Ave, Cheam. 1st Mondays in the Downs Bar. John Puttock GOBWV, QTHR.

Thornbury & DARC: 1st & 3rd Wednesdays, 7.30pm. United Reform Church, Chapel Street, Thornbury. June 5 - Fox Hunt by John G6RAZ, 19th - HFActivity/Natter Night.

Three Counties RC: Alternate Wednesdays, 7.30pm. The Railway Hotel, Liphook, Hants. June 5 - The Changing Pattern of Pubs & Breweries in the 3 Counties by D.M. Sturley, 19th - Telecoms through the Channel Tunnerl by an ABR Representiative. Dave G4VKC.

Todmorden & DARS: 1st & 3rd Mondays, 8pm. The Queen Hotel, Todmorden. Mrs E Tyler. (0422) 882038.

Torbay ARS: Fridays, 7.30pm. ECC Social Club, Highweek, Newton Abbot. June 1-2 -National Field Day Contest, 21st - Junk Sale. Walt G3HTX. (0803) 526762.

Trowbridge & DARC: 8pm. TA Club, Trowbridge. June 5 - 144MHz DF Foxhunt, map 173. Start Bythesea Road, Trowbridge 1830 and after at TA Club for refreshemnts, 19th - Planning for Special Event Stations. Ian Carter GOGRI. (0380) 830383.

West Kent ARS: 3rd Fridays, 8pm. The School Annex, Albion Road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent June 1-2 - Club h.f. Field Day at Kiplins Cross, 7th - Informal Meeting, 21st -Video Evening. John Taylor G30HV. (0892) 664960.

Wimbledon & DARS: 2nd & last Fridays, 7.30pm. St Andrews Church Hall, Herbert Road, SW19. May 31 - Safeguarding Electrostatic Sensitive Devices by Jim Todd G4XLM, June 14 - Linear Amplifiers by John Stockley G8MNY. Chris Frost. 081-397 0427.

Wirral ARS: 1st & 3rd Wednesdays, 7.45pm. Ivy Farm, Arrowe Park Road, Birkenhead, Wirral.

Yeovil ARC: Thursdays, 7.30pm & Fridays, 7.30pm. The Preston Centre, Monk's Dale, Yeovil. May 23 - The Two Driven Element Beam by G3MYM, 13th - A Novice's Top Band Rig by G3PCJ, 20th - Help with your r.f. problems by G3AIK. David Bailey G0NMM, QTHR.



Young Amateur of the Year Award

The Radiocommunications Agency has just announced its sponsorship of the Young Amateur of the Year Award aimed at young amateur radio enthusiasts. The award's presented for the most outstanding achievement in amateur radio during the period 1 August 1990 to 31 July 1991.

- The sort of areas that the award covers are:
- 1) Amateur radio constructional projects.
- Operating interests and skills including teamwork and club contests.
- 3) Introducing other youngsters to the hobby.
- Using the hobby for the community, e.g. RAYNET, St Johns Ambulance or helping the disabled and housebound.
 Amateur radio as part of a school project.
- This isn't a comprehensive list, but should give you a general idea.

Last year the award was presented to **David Martin** from Glasgow. As well as being a co-founder and treasurer of YAGIS (Young Amateur's Group In Scotland), David had run a special event station for Jamboree on the air. In addition to all this, he was an active member of RAYNET (Radio Amateur Emergency Network). The award was presented at the RSGB's HF Convention in Daventry, where David received £250.00, a certificate and several other prizes.

If you're interested in having a go at this award, further details can be obtained from; The Secretary, RSGB, Lambda House, Cranbourne Road, Potters Bar, Hertfordshire, EN6 3JE. If you'd rather phone, the number is 071-215 2171.

Connections



To follow up last month's feature on plugs and their uses, I thought I'd give some details on how to connect-up a few of these plugs. I'll start with the most common coaxial type - the Belling Lee.

There are a few general tips that you may find useful. One of the secrets of making sound connections is accurate measurement at the preparation stage. Also, instead of trying to measure with a ruler it's much easier to mark the measurements on card and lay the cable on the card to check the measurement.

Another important point is the way the insulation is stripped. It's vital that the insulation is stripped without nicking the conductor. There are a number of insulation strippers on the market to help with this, but it's possible to use just a pen knife. The main dissadvantage with using a knife is that there's a much greater risk of nicking the conductor. This creates a weak point that shortens the life of the lead. There is, however, a very simple way to avoid this, yet still provide a clean cut. The trick is to only cut part way through the insulation with the knife. The remaining insulation is then separated by carefully bending the cable to and fro. For this technique to work it's best to avoid using really sharp knives such as the Stanley type. These cut rather too well and it's very difficult to restrict the cut to only part of the insulation. You'll need to experiment a bit to perfect the technique but, once mastered, it's very useful for all types of cable. But please, please, be carefull!!

The first stage is to strip 25mm of the outer insulation followed by 15mm of the inner. Now the cap and collet clamp can be slid onto the cable and the tip of the inner tinned. Before final asembly you need to comb out the braided screen, fold this back over the collet clamp and trim off the surplus. It's also a good idea to squeeze the clamp so that it gently grips the outer insulation. Final assembly is simply a case of screwing the cap firmly on to the body and applying a spot of solder to the tip.

Next month - the BNC type.

251 Update

Following my recent feature on QSLs, I've received several interesting comments from broadcasting stations. The first comes from Richard Buckby who's an engineer with BBC Radio Nottingham. He's generally on the receiving end of QSLs, so has a slightly different viewpoint. Richard points out that replying to QSLs is a very time consuming affair that's not actually part of their job. It's only through good will and a desire to please listeners that any QSLs get returned. It's obviously important that you remember this when asking for QSLs and make them as helpfull as possible. The second letter follows a similar line and comes from Tony King at Radio New Zealand International. Tony's responsible for all Radio new Zealands QSLs and handles something in the region of a thousand QSLs a month! Tony echoes the comments made by Richard and points out that the QSL must contain some programme detail that proves the listener really heard the stataion. The reason for this is to avoid giving QSLs to those who just pick stations out from a frequency list. Tony also likes very much to see postage and either a good sized envelope or an address label included.

As you can see the main message from both Richard and Tony is that the listener needs to make QSLing as simple as possible for the broadcaster. The most important points are:

Always send a large s.a.e. or address label, with adequate postage.
 Include brief details of the programme you heard.

These simple measures will give you the best possible chance of receiving your QSL. My thanks to Tony and Richard for their help.

Starting Young

While at the recent RSGB Convention at the NEC, Peggy, Brown Owl to the 4th Verwood Brownie Pack and the wife of our Editor, spotted some Brownies on the Girl Guide stand making simple transistorised radios under the eagle eye of another Brown Owl, Jennifer Jackson G8WWO. Out came her camera and she managed to catch eight-years old Anne Sanders from Oakley concentrating hard on getting everything in the right place. This is the right age to get them interested - they will remember the first sounds from their own set for the rest of their life.

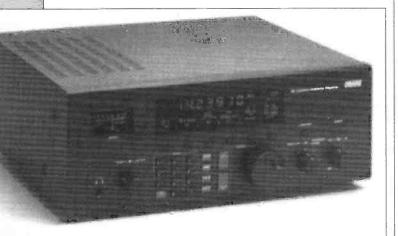


Jon Jones PO Box 59 Fishponds Bristol BS16 4LH



New Receiver

Whilst at the Dayton 1991 Hamvention in Ohio, Elaine attended the launch of a new receiver from Drake. It will be available in the UK sometime during the summer of 1991, so keep your eyes on the adverts in *Short Wave Magazine* to see who will be stocking the receiver.



It is a microprocessor-controlled, phase locked loop synthesised, all mode, world band receiver with continuous coverage capability from 100kHz through 30MHz. The front panel provides key pad entry of virtually all functions and the controls are large and legible. The high *Q* electronically switched i.f. filter provides five commonly used bandwidth choices. Filter bandwidths are automatically selected by mode and any bandwidth setting may be over-ridden at the touch of a button.

The back-lit l.c.d. front panel provides simple visual feedback of the current status of the receiver. The large, seven-digit frequency display allows tuning resolution to 10Hz accuracy. Audible 'beep' tones activate during certain key strokes.

It has multiple scan functions for scanning by carrier, time or seek modes of frequency or selected memories. There are 100 channel memories storing frequency, mode, bandwidth, a.g.c. setting, r.f. setting, antenna selection, notch on/off, noise blanker and syncro switch position. Also there are dual-operating, digitally controlled v.f.o.s that may be set to any frequency.

There is an RS232C serial interface for the remote control of the receiver functions and Drake are working on a suitable program at the moment.

The new R8 receiver has a built-in, multi-voltage power supply for operation in most parts of the world on almost any mains supply. The actual specification of the radio is excellent and it certainly seems to be a receiver worth looking out for.

Elaine was surprised to see so much for the short wave listener at the Hamvention as she had expected it to be all amateur radio. There were many booths just devoted to receivers and all the major companies were represented, with their most up-to-date receivers on display. There was a vast array of secondhand receivers for sale in the Flea Market, too! Elaine was particularly pleased to be able to get the news on a new product some months before it reaches the UK, as well as to have a chance to play with the receiver on the Drake stand.

If you think you would be interested in joining us on a trip to the 1992 Dayton Hamvention, send an s.a.e. to: **Dayton 1992**, **PW Publishing Ltd., Enefco House, The Quay, Poole, Dorset BH15 1PP** for more details.

Writers Wanted

Radio hobbyists who like to write and writers who are radio hobbyists are being sought by Tiare Publications, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, USA.

Tiare published books for the radio communications hobbyist and is interested in developing new titles in all areas of amateur radio, short wave listening,

communications and scanner monitoring, frequency lists, secret transmissions, antennas, military, CB, TV and so on.

Readers who have ideas for books in any of these categories are encouraged to contact Tiare with their proposals, outlines or manuscripts (partial or complete).

Writers looking for suggestions are invited to obtain a copy of the Tiare 'want list' which is available for a self addressed envelope and 2 IRCs from: **Tiare Publications, PO Box 493, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin 53147, USA.**

Jupiter VT-125

Waters & Stanton have announced that that they will shortly have stocks of the new Yupiteru VT-125 Mkll airband receiver. Unlike the earlier model, which was not suitable for use in Europe, this model will have the correct 25kHz steps and also includes the extended aeronautical phone band and navigational beacons.

Frequency coverage is 108-142MHz a.m. in programmable steps of 25, 50 or 100kHz. There are 30 memory channels plus, priority, manual up/down, 20 steps per second scan rate, bypass, beep off, etc. Size is 57.2 x 127.5 x 35.5mm making it ideal for pocket use. Included in the package are a flexible antenna, nicads, 12V d.c. lead, earpiece, and carry strap. The price will be £169 including VAT.

Attractions for those who have older receivers will be the small size, high sensitivity and excellent audio quality. Couple this with the reputation of Yupiteru for reliability and construction and you have the formula for a winner in the airband market.

Audio Connectors

A robust range of fully screened Deltron connectors is now available from STC Electronic Services. Designed for use in most audio applications and instrumentation, the range is comprehensive covering standard line plugs and sockets, lockable line plugs, chassis sockets, professional sockets that can be panel mounted with a hexagonal nut, standard p.c.b. sockets and professional p.c.b. sockets.

The connectors feature an operational voltage of 100V d.c. or a.c. peak, a test voltage

of 1000V d.c., a current rating of 4A and insulation resistance of $10^{11}\Omega$ minimum at 100V d.c. with an overall contact resistance of $10m\Omega$ maximum.

Offered in either non-

reflective electronically conductive matt black or bright nickel finishes, the devices come complete incorporating cable grip and strain relief in 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8-way as well as 4-way switched and 5-way dice.

The Connector Group, STC Electronic Services, Edinburgh Way, Harlow, Essex CM20 2DF. Tel: (0279) 626777.



Short Wave Magazine, June 1991

BBC World TV

BBC World Service Television went on the air for the first time on Monday 19 April 1991, almost 60 years after the BBC began overseas broadcasting by radio. The new satellite TV subscription channel is initially available across Europe from Finland to the Algarve and Bergen to the Bosporus.

Schedules include specially produced global news, weather and business reports together with a varied selection across the full range of BBC1 and BBC2 output, from *Newsnight* and *Panorama* to *Blue Peter*. The first week featured drama such as *Kinsey* and *Sleepers*, documentaries like 40 Minutes and Children of God and comedy including *Bread* and *Joint Account*.

Regular programmes from BBC English, the languageteaching are of the BBC World Service, will help viewers who are not native speakers to improve their knowledge of English. Most of the channel's daily output will carry teletext subtitles to help those learning the language.

In Europe, BBC World Service Television is being carried on Intelsat VI, serving nearly a million households via cable networks, SMATV or direct-to-home using a dish and decoder. It replaces the existing European satellite service, BBC TV Europe.

ERRATA

'Starting Out', *SWM* February & March '91.

Unfortunately the following errors occurred in these parts of the series.

February '91. The active sections of the trap dipole depicted in **Fig.5** should be F1 = High frequency dipole; F2 = Medium frequency dipole; F3 = Low frequency dipole.

March '91. Fig.1b and Fig.1c were transposed.

A section of text was lost on page 45. Under the heading 'Great Circle Route' the text should read: "The direct path is therefore referred to as a Great Circle Route. Specially prepared Great Circle maps are available, which are centred on a particular location, e.g. London. Anyone unfamiliar"



me wys

Lowe Electronics Wins Award

Amateur radio specialists, Lowe Electronics Ltd, have won the prestigious award for one of its short wave receivers. The award for 'Best Receiver of the Year' was given by the internationally respected publication *World Radio TV Handbook*. The award was given for the HF-225 receiver.

The HF-225 was developed about 12 months ago with the help of a DTI grant. Lowe Electronics are currently planning extensions to their model range and are confident that they will meet with similar success when the new models come onto the market.

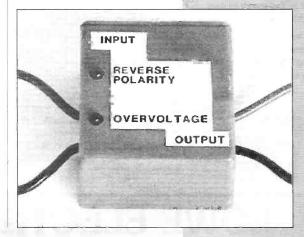
Affordable Power Protection

The RP2 will protect valuable 12V operated equipment from over-voltage and reverse polarity damage.

The RFP2 is an 'intelligent' relay that will completely isolate the equipment if the supply voltage should exceed 16V, or if the supply polarity is reversed. A pair of light emitting diodes give instant indication of the problem.

Conventional 'crow-bar' diode protection against reverse power connections is designed to blow the supply fuse in such an event, but becomes completely useless should the equipment in question still have a metal-tometal contact to the vehicle chassis. Reverse polarity in this situation will often vaporise power plugs or p.c.b. track. Fusing of the negative supply cable is one solution, but should that blow, its absence when correct polarity is restored will not be obvious and can cause erratic or unsafe performance in some types of equipment.

The RP2 power protector costs £3.00 each, more details from: **Stewart Harding**, **Communication Development Specialists Ltd., PO Box 83**, **Basingstoke, Hants RG25 2PX. Tel: (0256) 83528**.



When you are ready to graduate to real listening Lõõk to Lowe



The NRD-535. JRC do it again.

JRC have triumphed again with the introduction of their new NRD-535. Latest in the line of NRD receivers, the NRD-535 represents a true step forward in features, performance, and facilities for the dedicated listening enthusiast.

Apart from looking quite stunning in appearance, the NRD-535 is equally impressive in use. The smooth tuning is the first thing you notice and JRC have developed a direct digital synthesiser (DDS) system which tunes in 1Hz steps. This means that you simply cannot tell that you are tuning a synthesised radio except for the fact that the accuracy and stability are of laboratory standard. Whatever the frequency readout says, you can believe; and what's more the readout itself is absolutely brilliant in its clarity. There is of course the front panel keypad for swift frequency setting, so you can browse around with the tuning knob or go direct to frequency if you wish.

All mode reception covers AM, USB, LSB, CW. FM, RTTY, and even FAX, and there are IF filter bandwidths to suit the modes. Using the same range of accessory filters as the NRD-525 means that if you want to trade-up you can keep your existing filters and transfer them to your new 535.

When it comes to winkling out the weak stations from the noise, the NRD-535 excels. Pass band shift is provided so that you can slide the IF filter around the signal so as to eliminate the adjacent interference, whilst a totally new notch system gives tunable rejection with a 40dB notch depth, 10dB better than even the legendary NRD-525. Both of these features are included in the standard spec. but if you want to have full control over IF bandwidth, a Bandwidth Control board is available as an option.

For the keen broadcast DX-er, JRC offer an optional plug-in ECSS board which has to be used to be appreciated. The ability to "lock-on" to an incoming AM signal and then pick off either sideband makes the NRD-535 the only choice for the serious listener.

The serious listener will also be impressed by the 200 memory channels, each of which stores frequency, mode, bandwidth, attenuator setting, and AGC setting (that's what I call comprehensive). The memories can be scanned of course and there are also comprehensive frequency sweep facilities under complete user control.

When it comes to user control, the NRD-535 is almost unique. because there are no less than 16 different functions which can be programmed from the front panel by the user, to "tailor" the receiver to suit their own particular needs. These cover everything from tuning rates to the precise BFO offset on CW, so everyone can have the receiver of his choice.

For the advanced user, the NRD-535 is fitted with computer control facilities, and an RS-232C interface is provided as a standard feature. The user manual contains comprehensive details on the 28 different receiver operations which can be computer controlled. You will need a computer or dumb terminal of course, but given a modicum of computer literacy, there is almost nothing which cannot be done by remote computer control.

All in all the NRD-535 is a truly excellent advance on the 525, and is worthy of carrying the JRC banner forward into the future. When you see that the price is the same as that of the NRD-525, you can only marvel at what JRC have done. See it soon.

 NRD-535 HF Receiver
 £1115 inc. VAT

 CMF-78 ECSS option
 £202 inc. VAT

 CMH-530 RTTY option £104 inc. VAT



Send four first class stamps to cover the postage and we will send you, by return of post, your FREE copy of "THE LISTENERS GUIDE" (2nd edition), a commonsense look at radio listening on the LF, MF and HF bands. Its unique style will, I am sure, result in a "good read" but underneath the humour lies a wealth of experience and expertise. You will also receive detailed leaflets on our range of receivers and a copy of our current price list.

LOWE ELECTRONICS LIMITED Chesterfield Road, Matlock, Derbyshire DE4 5LE Telephone 0629 580800 (4 lines) Fax 580020

When it comes to scanners Lõõk to Lowe

The new WIN-108 The finest handheld airband receiver in the world

The new WIN-108 is the latest version of this world beating air band radio, which has been acknowledged all over the world as the best hand held VHF radio available.

Now covering 108 to 143MHz, and with all UK and European channels covered in the now standard 25kHz spacing giving 1400 channels for your use, the WIN-108 will give you total listening satisfaction, at home or out on the airfield.

Everything you need is provided by the WIN-108; 20 memory channels, memory scanning, frequency searching between your chosen limits, a priority channel which you can programme to any frequency in the airband, direct frequency entry from a simple keypad, up/down tuning, and so on and so on.

Best of all, the WIN-108 comes from a respected manufacturer and is backed by the best service in the business from Lowe Electronics.

Airband radios are getting quite complex, and many people are confused by the increasing numbers of apparently similar radios on the market. To help you choose, here is a check list of absolutely essential features you must have in an airband radio. If the radio you are going to buy has any of these features missing. DON'T BUY IT, because you will be disappointed.

THE QUESTIONS

1) Does it have frequency coverage from at least 108MHz to 137MHz for all new channels?

(The WIN-108 covers from 108 to 143MHz.)

2) Does it have channel spacing of 25kHz?

This is crucial, because all important frequencies are now using 25kHz channels. The old standard of 50kHz is totally useless. (The WIN-108 has 25kHz channels.)

3) Can you use ordinary pencells if you want to?

Having re-chargeable batteries is all very well, but it doesn't help you at an air show when they run flat. You can always get a set of Duracells from somewhere. (The WIN-108 uses easy to obtain batteries.)

4) Can you search for new signals between user-programmed limits?

If you have to search the entire Nav and Coms band all the time, it wastes valuable searching time when signals can be lost. (The WIN-108 has programmable search limits.)

So - four simple guestions which you MUST ASK. For full details on the WIN-108 and all the other radios from our exciting range, simply ask for our airband information pack, which includes a free copy of our ever popular "Airband Guide".

Happy listening. (It will be with a WIN-108.)



WIN-108 £179 inc. VAT Available from good dealers everywhere.

THE LISTENERS' BOOK OF THE YEAR 1991 - £12.95

Never has a title been so well chosen as the "Passport to World Band Radio". This is the one book which seems to contain everything you need to know about listening to the amazingly diverse world of radio broadcasting. Let's just run through what this book contains:

Obviously it has a complete listing of all short wave broadcasters, not simply in order of frequency. but also listing by language and country of origin., AND also the timing of broadcasts. Almost two hundred pages of such information would make the book worthwhile on it's own, but you also have detailed reviews and comment from an acknowledged and respected authority on such matters covering no less than forty radio receivers ranging from the sublime to the gor-blimey. To add to all this, you also get over a hundred pages of general news, views and infornation.

The "Passport" is an absolutely indispensible companion to the short wave listener and the price is so reasonable for so much information. Get one soon before they are out of print.

The price for this constant companion? Slightly less than that for a pedigree dog. It's £12.95 for callers, or we can send it to you for an extra £1.55 for postage and packing.

*BOURNEMOUTH 0202 577760. *BRISTOL 0272 771770. CAMBRIDGE 0223 311230. *DARLINGTON 0325 486121. *GLASGOW 041-945 2626. LONDON (EASTCOTE) 081-429 3256. LONDON (Heathrow) 0753 45255. S. WALES (BARRY) 0446 721304. *Closed all day Monday.

WATCHING A SHUTTLE LAUNCH

ISSN 0037 - 4261

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June 1991

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USA

GRUNDIG COSMOPOLIT RECEIVER Reviewed

Plus AN EXPERIMENTAL VHF RECEIVER part 1

★ JUNIOR LISTENER
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New Nevada MS1000 Mobile/Base Scanner

An exciting new scanner with all the specifications of the HP200 above plus:-* Switcheable audio squelch

- * Tape recorder output socket
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Watching a Shuttle Launch

Few of us can afford to visit Florida just to see a Shuttle launch and being there on holiday at the right time is usually a matter of luck. Roger Hall G4TNT has managed to strike lucky twice!

Just before taking my first holiday in Florida, I read about a Shuttle launch scheduled for two days before I was due to arrive. Naturally I was disappointed at the thought of missing it, but there wasn't much I could do. However, luck was on my side! Bad weather delayed the launch and for the first few days of my holiday I spent hours watching the television for news of the revised launch time.

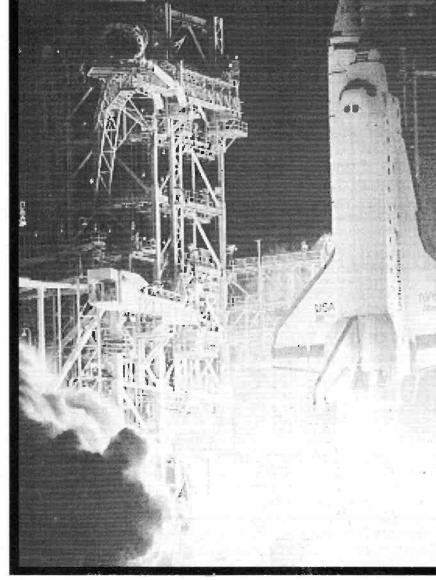
Eventually it was announced that the launch was going ahead and I set off for the Kennedy Space Center about two hours before lift-off. I allowed an hour for travelling and another hour for looking around. However, things did not go as planned and the drive took far longer than expected. Everyone in Florida seemed to be going to watch the launch! The last few miles of freeway approaching the Center was full of stationary cars - not stuck in a traffic jam, but parked! The local Sheriff was cruising up and down one lane doing his best to keep it open but he made no attempt to move cars in the other lanes. Imagine that happening on the M1!

Determined to get to the Space Center, I drove

along behind the Sheriff's car until we reached the gates. Then came my second surprise, the gates were closed and a security guard waved me away saying that the Center is always closed on the day of a launch. That's why everyone had parked in the road!

Eventually I found a parking space on a slip road down to another freeway and went back to join the crowds standing around on the verges. Some were obviously experienced Shuttle watchers. Most had portable radios tuned to a local broadcast station relaying the countdown and a few had video cameras on tripods set up in the back of their pickup trucks

I chatted to a couple who had been there a week or so earlier. They told me they had waited almost two hours to see the launch only to hear the countdown halted seven seconds before lift-off. I hoped that was not going



The crew of STS-38 beside Atlantis on Runway 33 of KSC's Shuttle Landing Facility. Photo: NASA

to happen again. The local radio said that, although there was a good chance that the launch would go ahead, there was a possibility that it would have to be postponed because of the low cloudbase. The weather is an all-important factor in Shuttle launches. It has to be good in both the launch site and the emergency landing area in Florida as well as the usual landing site at the Edwards Air Force Base in California.

As the countdown entered the final minute I tuned my 2-metre handheld to the local repeater relaying the audio live from the Control Room and pointed my video camera in the same direction as everyone else. I had no idea where the launch pad was or what I would see. Eventually the countdown reached Five, then Four-Three-Two-One-Zero with the disembodied voice pronouncing the longawaited words 'we have ignition'.

At that moment there was a low rumbling sound and the ground vibrated under my feet. A few seconds later a tiny matchsized object appeared over the trees, closely followed by a very large flame. It travelled rapidly upwards before vanishing into the clouds. That was it - hours of driving and standing around just to see the Shuttle for a few seconds from about ten miles away. Still - I had seen a launch.

I went to Florida again last November and was pleased to find that another launch was scheduled for when I would be there. This time I decided to do things differently. Before I left England I contacted the Press Office for Press Accreditation - the key to actually getting inside the Center.

Again I had to watch the television news to find out when the launch would take place as this mission, STS-38, had also been delayed by low cloud. Eventually the weather cleared up and a new liftoff time was announced so I made my way to the Center. This time I allowed plenty of time for travelling and arrived at the gate about an hour before liftoff. They gave me a badge, car pass and a list of do's and don'ts - no alcoholic beverages, no detours and so on - and then I was allowed inside. I drove some seven or eight miles to the Press Centre and parked beside an enormous grandstand that would not have been out of place at a First Division football ground. Immediately in front of the grandstand was a large lawn that ran down to a small lake. In the middle of the lawn was a large electronic display showing the current countdown status.

Oasis of Light

l gazed across the lake and saw Atlantis standing

beside its gantry. At last, a relatively close-up view of a Shuttle. It was a most impressive sight. As the sun set and the light faded, the floodlights were switched on and the scene became almost magical. The launch-pad was transformed into an oasis of light in the gathering gloom with the lake a pool of twinkling reflections.

I dragged myself away and went to explore the Press Centre. What a professional set-up it is. Each seat in the grandstand is equipped with a power point and telephone socket. Several journalists were already typing away on their laptop computers and squirting the copy down the 'phone lines to their editors.

Inside the main Press Centre, a futuristic, silver, dome-shaped building, there were more journalists with lap-tops and modems. The whole scene was one of quiet activity. The walls were covered with shelves full of literature on every aspect of the Space Program. I picked up information on the evolution of the space suit, amateurs in space, Shuttle communications and much, much more. I completely filled my large shoulder bag and would have taken more if I had been able to carry it.

There was even a photoroom where a very friendly lady told me that I could have all the pictures of this mission that I wanted if I would just write my name and address in the book. Even though STS-38 was being undertaken for the Department of Defense and the details of the flight and payload were classified, there was still a wealth of information available.

With one ear on the count-down coming over the public address system, I wandered around and chatted to several press personnel about the flight. There was a general feeling that the payload was a spy satellite to observe Iraq, but no-one would confirm this. They were, however, more than happy to tell me all about *Atlantis*, the newest of NASA's orbiters.

Ordered from Rockwell International under a 1979 contract, it was delivered to the Kennedy Space Center in April 1985. *Atlantis* is named after a



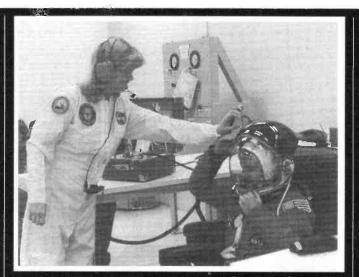
two-masted ketch, operated for the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute from 1930 to 1966. The original *Atlantis* sailed more than half a million miles on ocean research.

STS-38, its seventh mission, had originally been scheduled for July 1990. This flight was postponed following the detection of a liquid hydrogen leak during the countdown of a previous mission, STS-35. Three tests were carried out on *Atlantis*, confirming the existence of a leak that could not be repaired on the pad.

The Shuttle was taken back to the Orbiter Processing Facility for repairs, being rolled back out onto Pad 39A on October 12. Twelve days later further tests showed that the repairs had been successful and preparations for the launch were moved forward.

Mission STS-38 carried a crew of five, three of whom had never been in space before. As this was a national security mission, details of the tasks to be carried out by the mission specialists were not available.

As the countdown entered the final few minutes I went outside and joined the people standing on the lake shore. It was now dark but *Atlantis* was still clearly visible under the lights.



STS-38 Pilot Frank Culbertson Jr. adjusts his flight suit helmet.

Ignition

We were all intently listening to the countdown when, just as the voice from the speaker above the grandstand said 'Zero', there was an incredible roar from the base of the Shuttle and I could only just hear the voice say 'We have ignition'.

I really can't do justice to the scene as the Shuttle rose from its launch pad. The noise caused several of my internal organs to vibrate and almost crossed my threshold of pain. The size and brilliance of the flame blanked out the viewfinder on my video camera and the smoke belching from the two solid rocket boosters (SRBs) seemed to fill the sky. It was the most impressive man-made sight I have ever seen.

A Shuttle orbiter is mated to two SRBs and an external propellant tank. Launched into space like a conventional rocket, it returns to earth as an unpowered glider.

Photo: NASA

Jettisoned

Following lift off from the pad, the boosters burn for about two minutes, each one providing three million pounds of thrust. They are then jettisoned and recovered for use on later flights. The three main engines burn for about six more minutes after SRB separation after which the external tank is jettisoned, disintegrating on re-entry into the atmosphere. I stood and watched the tiny



Shuttle with its enormous ball of fire, climb into the sky. The public address system was still counting seconds and reporting on the progress of the Shuttle. Every few seconds the Shuttle's altitude and distance was given, seemingly increasing at a phenomenal rate. In a very short time *Atlantis* was several miles up and some hundred miles downrange.

Dire Warnings

Fortunately, a breeze was blowing the smoke away from the pad. I watched Atlantis until it was just a tiny point of light, almost indistinguishable from the stars, before returning to the press building to listen . to the Post Launch Briefing. Perhaps I should have read the literature that I had been given at the gate earlier. There were all sorts of warnings about where I would be allowed to go and where I could go only with an escort. Naturally, I had been wandering all over the place. There were dire warnings about the dust from the solid rocket exhaust cloud. It seems that the powdery residue from the SRB exhaust plumes can be deposited as much as five miles downwind of the launch pad and this could include the press site. The residue contains hydrogen chloride which, with the moisture in the air, can form droplets of hydrochloric acid. This can irritate the eyes and respiratory tract or damage the finish of an automobile. The notice said that we would be forewarned if the wind was in the wrong direction and should stay indoors or in our cars if this should happen. Interestingly, as much space in the leaflet was devoted to covering your car or protecting its finish as to what to do if you get acid in your face. Only in America...

Atlantis touches down at Kennedy Space Center after its five-day mission. Photo: NASA



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RECEIVING O.K.?





The FRG9600, a premium scanning receiver covering 60-905MHz, SSB, CW, AM & FM modes. 99 memories. 5, 10, 12.5, 25 & 100kHz scanning steps. Keyboard frequency entry. Optional convertors to extend range from 0.15-30MHz and 800-1300MHz.

The FRG8800 HF communications receiver. A better way to listen to the world. Continuous coverage from 0.15-30MHz optional module for VHF coverage from 118 to 174MHz. SSB, CW, AM & FM modes. Direct frequency entry keyboard.

IF NOT, WHY NOT CONTACT SMC FOR INFORMATION ON OUR COMPLETE RANGE OF RECEIVERS AND SCANNERS.

> Yaesu's serious about giving you better ways to tune in to the world around you. And whether it's for local action or world-wide DX, you'll find our HF/VHF/UHF receivers are the superior match for all your listening needs.

> When you want more from your receivers, just look to Yaesu. We take your listening seriously.

SMC are pleased to be able to offer the SONY range of Multiband Receivers. They feature all the latest technology allowing unequalled coverage of both broadcast and shortwave bands, yet remaining both compact and easy to use. All the models illustrated cover VHF broadcast, SW broadcast, and some models cover other bands as well.

The ICFSW7600 is a sophisticated portable receiver that combines power and flexibility with one-touch convenience. Freq. range AM 150-29995kHz and FM 76-108MHz.

The ICEPBO80 is a hand held professional receiver with air band capability and an 8-way tuning system. Frequency coverage 150kHz-108MHz and 115.15kHz to 223MHz with FRQ 80 frequency convertor.

The HP200E MkII is a 1000 channel, programmable, handheld scanner. AM, FM and FM wide for com-mercial chan-

nels covering 5 0 0 k H z -600MHz and 805-1300MHz.

Supplied corr plete with NiCad charger,

Antennas, DC cable, shoulder

strap, outclip,carry

case and ear

piece

The ICFSW1E is possibly the world's smallest shortwave radio, fully featured with a multiple tuning system and PLL synthesised circuitry for digital precision. AM 0.15-30MHz & FM 76-108MHz.

The Air 7 is an all purpose handheld multiband receiver with continuous waveband coverage including air band and utilising a 6way tuning system AM 150-2194kHz EM76-108MHz Air 108-136MHz and PSB 144 -174MHz.



The ultimate Multiband receiver, the ICF2001D combines sophisticated shortwave technology with the ease and versatility of both digital and analogue tuning. Freq. range AM 0.15-30MHz, FM 76-108MHz and AIR 116-136.6MHz.

> The compact HX850E is a basic scanner with a few memories. Ideally, suitable for a novice in the scanner market. AM/FM modes and a frequency coverage of 60 89, 118-136, 140

and 406

The AIR HANDY is a compact thumbwheel controlled handheld receiver. Light in weight and easy to use makes it an ideal introduction to receive. The AIR handy covers 118 136MHz and is AM.

174

495MHz.





The NRD525 is a high-class, general coverage receiver with expandability looking to the future. combining traditional tech-nology unique to JRC with the most advanced digital technology gives superb performance whilst remaining extremely easy to use. The NRD525 covers 90kHz-34MHz and with an optional VHF/ UHF converter also covers 34-60, 114-174 and 423-456MHz. Modes of operation CW, SSB (USB/LSB), AM, FM and RJTY with optional demodulator.

> Lowe receivers are available from Reg Ward & Co Ltd. Some Icom receivers available from most branches.

Free Finance on selected items, subject to status. Details available on request. ■ Up to £100 instant credit, a quotation in writing is available on request, subject to status Yaesu Distributor Warranty, 12 months parts and labour Carriage charged on all items as indicated or by quotation Prices and availability subject to change without prior notice. Same day despatch wherever possible Chesterfield (0246) 453340 Birmingham 021-327 1497 SMC Birmingham. 504 Alum Rock Road,

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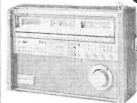
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DXing Satellites in the USA

There's more television in the United States than anywhere else in the world. Not just conventional, but cable and satellite television as well. But there are also problems, as Radio Sweden's DX Editor George Wood discovered during a recent stay in northern California.



he United States is supposed to be a TV paradise. For example, in San Francisco you can watch at least ten broadcast stations, and just as many are on the air in nearby cities. Besides that, today almost everyone in urban America has access to cable television, which usually provides at least another 20 channels (if you want to pay for them all). In some areas there are 30 or more channels offered on cable systems.

But in this little rural valley two hours north of San Francisco, where my wife and I have been taking a six month sabbatical from Radio Sweden and Swedish Radio, reception of broadcast channels is very poor. The screen flashes dimly in white and grey as a few blurry figures seem to appear. Cable television is just a dream. Here in the countryside the farmhouses are too far apart for anyone to economically run cables.

So, many families here in Potter Valley have bought satellite television antennas and receivers, to tap into the vast offerings available above our heads, in what is sometimes called the 'Clarke

Short Wave Magazine, June 1991

Belt', after the science fiction writer Arthur C. Clarke, who first proposed relaying communications from satellites in geosynchronous orbit. Actually, there is a simpler solution which is used in this valley and similar areas. It's called a 'translator', and it's just a box on the top of the mountain between us and San Francisco. It picks up the signals from a few strong stations, and relays them to us on different channels.

The idea is a good one, and in the nearest small town, Ukiah, such a system is rebroadcasting nine different stations. But the engineer responsible for the system here in Potter Valley is either lacking in ability or ambition. We're supposed to be able to see five stations- the three major networks, ABC, CBS, and NBC, the public broadcaster PBS, and the smaller challenger Fox (owned by Rupert Murdoch, of Sky Television fame).

But even that modest service has proved impossible to deliver. Fox has vanished from our screens, and the PBS signal is so weak our video tape recorder refuses to even acknowledge that there is a signal there.

This explains why we spent Earth Day last year with our minds in space, installing a satellite system. Now we have an abundance of programs to watch, although there are a few problems.

Our Satellite System

We decided to take the Big Plunge when the electronics retail chain Radio Shack (Tandy in the UK) advertised a satellite system for just \$1000. That may seem a lot if you've been studying the ads for Astra dishes and Amstrad receivers, but it's cheap by American standards - roughly half what such a system usually costs. But there are reasons for that...

The first reason was that installation was not included, and that would cost a further \$500. The woman at Radio Shack said that everyone who had bought one from her had opted to do the installation themselves. That's not surprising here in the country, where's there's a long tradition of fixing and mending equipment on your own.

One reason American

satellite systems are much more expensive than the Astra (or BSB) models is because there are so many satellites. Instead of aiming your antenna permanently at one, you have to be able to track across the entire Clarke Belt. That means a rotor to turn the antenna, and a lot of fancy chips in the receiver to program the names and positions of all the satellites. That also means

installation is critical. The least mistale in adjustment can sabotage the system. One or two satellites may appear, but the rest may be several degrees off, and invisible. But, if other people here could handle the installation, so could we.

Installation

The installation was in three steps, and turned into a little family party. Step 1 was pouring the concrete. I dug a large hole in the ground, and on D Day a local handyman showed up with the cement and mixer. While my brotherin-law and I poured the concrete, the rest of the family barbequed hamburgers in the backyard. The important thing was to keep the main pole perfectly straight. I'm all thumbs at this sort of thing, but my brother-in-law knew what he was doing, and we succeeded, and let the concrete dry for a few days.

Then it was time for Step 2 - Installation proper. My wife Anki and I worked on it all day, under the hot California sun. It took that long, because dishes here are a lot larger than dishes in Europe, another reason satellite systems are more expensive here than in Britain. Our antenna is 2.75m in diameter. Astra dishes are only 600 to 900mm across, depending on how far north you live.

This is because the satellites here use C-band frequencies around 4GHz, compared to 11-12GHz in Europe. The lower frequencies mean longer wavelengths, and longer wavelengths require larger antennas. The signals are also weaker than found on European satellites such as Astra, Eutelsat, or BSB.

The Radio Shack manual was very good, designed to take you step by step through the entire installation. The parts came in four extremely large and heavy cartons, and two small ones. The manual carefully explained which carton to open for the parts as one went.

There was a lot to do. We finished the installation as the sun was setting, and it was too dark for Step III, finding the satellites. I could hardly sleep, looking forward to actually watching satellite-TV.

Adjustment

I was nervous about Step III. After all that work, would we really get a picture from a satellite? And would we be able to look at all the satellites, when the slightest misalignment might get us some, but not all?

We put a portable TV set and the satellite receiver on a table next to the dish, hooked them up together, and ran a very long extension cable from the house. Then we began to search for our first satellite.

We were delighted when we found that first picture. It was perfectly clear. And I was even happier (and relieved) when we found a second. The entire operation took several hours, to make sure we had the best possible picture, not just from the satellites over our heads, but also from Spacenet 2, located over the North American East Coast, and Satcom 5 on the other side, which is primarily directed towards Alaska. But it finally worked. Satcom 5 is still a bit weak, but Spacenet 2 isn't bad, and the other satellites provide almost perfect pictures.

What's Available

We receive signals from 19 different TV satellites. (Actually, I think there are a couple of others out there that I've encountered when tuning between the ones that we're supposed to be looking at.) Each of them has 24 channels or transponders in the C-band (3.700-6.500GHz). There are another six satellites using the Ku-band (10.9-17.15GHz). Those satellites have 32 transponders each, but to see them we would need to buy a Ku-band converter.

How many signals can we see? That brings us to the second big problem with this inexpensive Radio Shack system. Altogether there are at least 146 C-band stations with regular programming, plus many irregular transmissions.

But the problem is that the most interesting channels are scrambled. Nowadays, virtually all American satellite receivers include descramblers. You then pay a relatively low monthly bill for the channels you wish to watch (less than it costs to subscribe to cable here) and for that you have free access to those channels.

There are a number of companies offering various channel packages. The most extensive l've seen costs \$29 a month, and offers 22 stations, ranging from the three major networks to two CNN channels, the film channels HBO and Cinemax, the sport channel ESPN, the Weather Channel, and much more. Another company offers a basic package of seven channels for just under \$5 a month, or 11 channels for \$9 monthly. Individually, HBO, Cinemax, and the Disney Channel are available for less than \$9 a month each.

But our problem is that the Radio Shack system comes without a descrambler.

Scrambling

This scrambling of satellite signals is rather new in the United States. It was introduced just a few years ago, after protests from the cable-TV industry. Why would people pay for cable, the industry argued, if they could get the same signals for free, off the satellites?

The system chosen is called Video Cypher II. This allows subscribers to watch programs while excluding non-subscribers. The system works this way: Each channel sends a data stream along with the regular TV picture. Every legal descrambler has a number and the data stream includes the numbers of all subscribers. If you fail to pay your bill one month, your number disappears from the transmission, and your picture goes blank.

The introduction of scrambling led to immediate protests from many of the 2 million satellite dish owners in the United States (today that number is around 3 million). They argued the American principle that anything broadcast over the air ought to be freely available tor everyone. They lost, but not without spectacular publicity.

When Home Box Office became the first channel to scramble its signals, the picture was jammed for a few minutes by a hacker in Florida who transmitted a protest message superimposed on the HBO picture.

More and more channels began scrambling. However, the protests have continued, and today there is a lively undergound movement of video pirates and hackers who try to crack the codes. Satellite Watch Newsletter, as well as news, carries an incredible quantity of advertising for hardware and software for modifying Video Cypher boxes to watch scrambled channels without paying.

Unscrambled

We, on the other hand, would gladly pay, if only we could find a descrambler on the open market. You can't just walk into a radio store and buy one. Radio Shack doesn't sell them. It turns out that only one company manufactures the things, and it uses its monopoly position to maintain a market shortage and high prices. As far as we can tell, a descrambler would cost us 500 to \$600, if we could find one!

Fortunately, there are many signals available without the descrambler, both major stations and more unusual broadcasters.

Altogether, I have programmed in 40 channels and there are more available to us.

The guide for all this is a weekly magazine called Satellite TV Week. This lists the broadcasts from all the satellites, both scrambled and unscrambled, sort of a World Radio TV Handbook or Radio Times for the satellite viewer.

In addition the magazine lists many interesting transmissions outside the usual channels. Sometimes we describe satellite DXing as the hobby of the future, but that really is no longer the case. Satellite-DXing is now, and there are many interesting transmissions to tune in to, here in N. America.

What do you find when you stray from the regular channels? News departments use the satellites to transmit reports back from reporters in the field, and to transmit programming to local stations. I've come across live, uncut press conferences with President Bush and a live report from a volcano eruption in Hawaii. Sometimes you can see the reporter preparing to go on the air, or watch him or her clowning with the camera crew or journalists back home.

There are also many program "feeds" to various stations. Here in the valley we can't watch the popular science fiction series Star Trek directly, since none of the stations on our translator carry the programmes. Instead, with the satellite system, we can tune in directly to Paramount's uplink in Hollywood, which transmits the programme every week to the local stations. We see them a full week before the stations air them!

ls this the future for European television?

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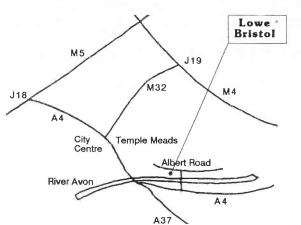
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Project

An Experimental VHF Receiver

Part 1

This remarkable little circuit provides loudspeaker reception of a.m. and f.m.signals anywhere in the v.h.f. spectrum, yet it uses only one coil, three transistors and one small chip. It makes use of super(sonic)-regeneration, known since the early days of radio, but applied in a way which Ray Howgego believes is original.



uper-regenerative receivers first found favour with

experimenters through their simplicity and high sensitivity; early valves were reluctant to operate at v.h.f. but could often be coaxed into superregeneration. The mode was ideally suited to the battlefield where a single valve could be made to receive and transmit As a result, the principle was incorporated into a number of WWII radios (the BC 611, the No 19 set and the American UF 1). However, since the war, apart from an occasional emergence in the 50s and 60s and despite an obvious appeal to the beginner, the idea gradually vanished from the textbooks. The reasons for this were the apparently inherent disadvantages of the circuit - a very high noise level between signals (which is, however, silenced when a station is tuned); radiation from the detector which, if coupled directly to the antenna, could cause interference; and the poor selectivity resulting from the use of a single tuned circuit. It was also regarded by

some as temperamental in that similar designs could not be made to duplicate similar performances.

The circuit offered here, while outperforming its earlier rivals, overcomes all of these failings except that of selectivity - the ability to separate signals on closely adjacent frequencies. However, this particular design is intended primarily for the airband and v.h.f. broadcast band where the channel spacing is relatively wide. In fact the poor selectivity turns into a positive asset in that intermittent signals are not easily missed. This simple circuit does, however, possess some extraordinary features: it will de-modulate a.m. and f.m. without switching (although it must be confessed that the audio recovered from the n.b.f.m. is somewhat weaker); it is at least as sensitive as the average 'ghetto-blaster (although not quite as loud); it possesses automatic volume control (all a.m. and f.m. signals sound equally loud regardless of signal strength);

and it will also lock to the stronger of two interfering signals.

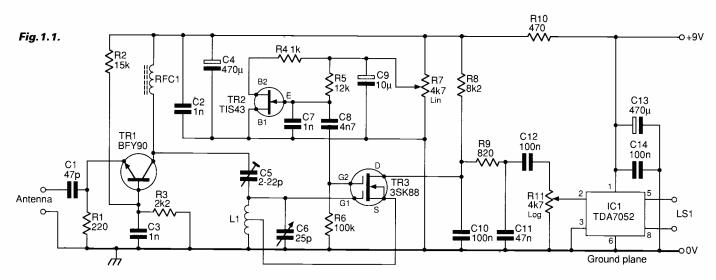
Circuit Description

The simplicity of the circuit, Fig.1.1, conceals a bewildering theoretical complexity. A convincing analysis of all aspects of its operation, which I have yet to see, would surely occupy many pages of this magazine. The received signal is amplified by transistor TR1, a grounded-base, wideband amplifier, and then applied. via C5, to gate 1 of a dual-gate m.o.s.f.e.t., TR3. This transistor is configured to operate as as simple v.h.f. oscillator, feedback being obtained by connecting its source to a tap on coil L1. The degree of feedback is a crucial factor and the tapping point on L1 is somewhat critical. The tuned circuit, L1 and C6, determines the frequency of operation which, in the basic design, is tuneable from about 90 to 170MHz. The unijunction transistor, TR2, is connected as a sawtooth wave generator

oscillating at an ultrasonic frequency around 75kHz. The sawtooth waveform appearing at the emitter of TR2 is applied via C8 to gate 2 of TR3 and causes the v.h.f. oscillations generated by TR3 to steadily build up and then suddenly collapse 75 000 times a second. The effect is called 'quenching' (or 'blocking') and TR2 may be called the quench oscillator. Potentiometer R7 controls the amplitude of the sawtooth wave and has a critical effect on the sensitivity of the receiver.

Filter Circuit

The waveform appearing at the drain of TR3 contains three components: the v.h.f. wave generated by TR3; the quenching frequency; and the recovered audio from the received signal. The former two components are removed by the filter circuit containing C10, R9 and C11 and the required audio signal is passed to the chip IC1 which amplifies it to loudspeaker strength. The quench oscillator frequency is



determined by the size of capacitor C7 and it is this component which has the greatest influence on the final volume level: a low value results in better a m., while a high value improves f.m. The constructor might try anything between 470pF and 4.7nF but will find that 1nF is a good compromise.

Transistor TR1 gives some gain (limited to about 10dB in the interests of stability) but is included primarily to isolate TR3 from the antenna, preventing radiation and reducing any detrimental

Abbreviations

effect that the antenna might have on the working conditions of the detector. The trimmer C5 adjusts the coupling between TR1 and TR3. If too small then insufficient signal is transferred - if too large TR3 might stop oscillating. Apart from this, its precise adjustment is in no way critical. The circuit will operate on any supply between 6 and 12V with little noticeable variation in performance and will consume between 10 and 80mA depending on the volume level.

a.m.	amplitude modulation
f.m.	frequency modulation
h.f.	highfrequency
kHz	kilohertz
mA	milliamp
MHz	megahertz
m.o.s.f.e.t.	metal oxide field effect transistor
n.b.f.m.	narrow band frequency modulation
nF	nanofarad
pF	picofarad
v.h.f.	very high frequency
W	watts
μF	microfarad
Ω	ohms

In Part 2 we will cover the construction of this interestina project. Meanwhile here is the components list so that you can at least collect everything you need together.

YOU WILL NEED

Resistors Metal film 0.6W 1%

Metal film 0.6	W 1%	
220Ω 470Ω 820Ω 1kΩ 2.2kΩ 8.2kΩ 12kΩ 12kΩ 15kΩ	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	R1 R10 R9 R4 R3 R8 R5 R5 R2 R6
Potentionmet	ers	
4.7kΩ lin. 4.7kΩ log.	1 1	R7 (Maplin FWO18) R11 (Maplin FW21X)
Capacitors		
<i>Ceramic plate</i> 47pF 1nF 4.7nF	100V 1 3 1	C1 C2, 3, 7 C8
<i>Ceramic disc</i> 47 nF 100nF	<i>16V</i> 1 3	C11 C10, 12, 14
<i>Electrolytic, Α</i> 470μF	xial lead 16V 1	C4
<i>Electrolytic,F</i> 10μF 470μF	Radial lead 16V 1 1	C9 C13
<i>Miniature filn</i> 2 - 22pF	n <i>trimmer</i> 1	C5 (Maplin WL70M)
<i>Variable capa</i> 25pF	<i>citor type C804</i> 1	A C6 (Maplin FF44X)
Semiconductors		
<i>Transistors.</i> BFY90 TIS43 3SK88	1 1 1	TR1 TR2 TR3
<i>Integrated cir</i> TDA 7052	cuit. 1	IC1
Miscellaneo	us	

Miscellaneous

Double-sided p.c.b.; FX1115 ferrite bead; wire for L1 and RFC1; p.c.b. pins (6); solder.

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Fifty Countries on the 144MHz Band Part 1

I am sometimes asked how I manage to contact some distant station on 144MHz, when to the equirer the band only carries local f.m. traffic. My only answer to this loaded question is that I heard the DX signal, says P.E.W. Allely GW3KJW.

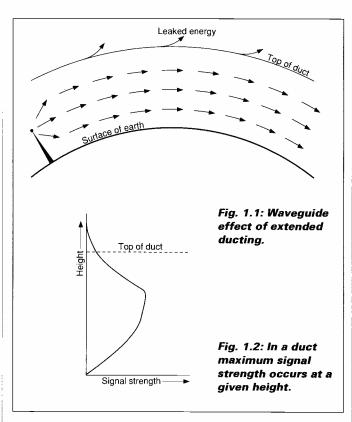
n this short series I will try to explain, in a relatively simple manner, the means whereby anyone with a decent 144MHz receiver and a reasonably good antenna should be able to hear at least 50 countries on this band, without recourse to the manmade satellites.

There is a fascination in v.h.f. and u.h.f. listening which equals, or even surpasses, the thrill of h.f. listening. The skill, art, luck, call it what you will, has to be more intense, the dedication greater, the knowledge of v.h.f. propagation is a vital factor and the ability to slowly tune through a seemingly dead band without losing interest, paramount.

I well remember the glow of self satisfaction the first time I contacted a New Zealand amateur on 14MHz, but this did not compare with the thrill of working the Canary Islands on 430MHz some 30 years later. Both initial contacts were personal highlights in my favourite hobby and, of the two, I consider the latter to be the greater achievment due to the frequency used.

Subtle Indications

It is the recognition and the use made of these various v.h.f. propagation conditions that makes all the difference between hearing only the usual banter on your local repeaters and hearing stations well in excess of 1000km. It is these interesting, vital, forms of propagation and their recognition that I will try and explain, together with the sometimes subtle indications



that such condition are occuring or are liable to occur.

Now what are these magic means by which such long distance signals can be heard? The most common forms of v.h.f. propagation are tropospheric, auroral, Sporadic-E, meteor scatter and moon-bounce. There are others, but these five are the ones to recognise and use. I can assure you that by making sensible use of the various methods of propagation will convince you that 144MHz and above are frequencies well worth listening to.

Tropospheric Propagation

We are taught, when learning the theory of radio, that v.h.f. radio waves travel in straight lines. If this was completely true, there would be no over

the horizon contacts made and all v.h.f. communication would be limited in distance to lineof-sight. This concept is accepted by commercial and government agencies who take great care to ensure that they command the highest ground available for their stations. Us lesser mortals have to rely on what we have. Fortunately for us, it is more accurate to state that v.h.f. radio waves travel in straight lines unless they are forced to do otherwise and it is this bending of the waves that allows signals to follow the curvature of the earth.

The bending takes place in the troposphere, which is that part of the atmosphere in the first 15km adjacent to the earth's surface. It is also the area where the weather is, the high and low pressure areas, the cold and hot layers of air and the varying amounts of molecules of water vapour drifting about in the atmosphere. It is this bending in the troposhpere that gives rise to the term tropospheric propagation or tropo for short. Tropo conditions are present every day of the year, but its intensity varies enormously producing the expression of 'a flat band' to 'a big lift'.

Why does a radio wave bend? Why should the intensity vary and can this condition be predicted or anticipated.

The answers to these questions are open to interpretation, but I have given what I consider to be the generally accepted answers.

A v.h.f. radio wave is generally space-wave propagated, travels in straight lines (see previously) and, if there is no atmosphere, is confined to line-of-sight. Where there is an atmosphere of water vapour, the waves will be deflected and will bend. The space wave propagation at v.h.f. is greatly affected by atmospheric conditions, the presence of gas molecules of water vapour with its high dielectric constant causes the air of the troposphere to have a dielectric constant slightly greater than unity, the density of the air and the distribution of water vapour will vary height, therefore the dielectric constant and refractive index of air is dependent on height and in general will decrease with height. Warm air will support more water vapour than cool air.

It is this variation that gives rise to the phenomena of over the horizon ducting. What has happened to allow such fine propagation is generally known as ducting.

The ducting is dependent on the amount of water vapour present in the troposphere and the intensity of this vapour at certain heights above the surface of the earth. A change in refractive index with height causes a radio wave travelling in the atmosphere to bend away from the regions of low dieltric constant towards regions of high dielectric constant, see **Fig. 1.1**.

Duct heights vary from almost sea level to hundreds of feet, and for the duct effect to work, the transmitting antenna must be within the duct height. There is, with all ducting, an optimum height for maximum signal strength, but this height is dependent on the atmosphere and, therefore, variable, as shown in **Fig. 1.2**.

Weather Patterns

Should the weather patterns dictate that the air at different height does not fall in the temperature constant with that height, but that there is a cold laver and above that a warm layer and above that again a cold layer, a temperature inversion has occurred, giving rise to the possibility of high level ducting increasing enormously the distance that can be worked. It is by these means that tropo contacts between the UK and Eastern Europe are achieved.

It will be seen that to achieve perfect ducting, the refractive index of the air at a certain height must be constant, and the best chance of this happening is when the surfaace of the earth is smooth. The only part of the world that is smooth is the surface of the sea, and it is through extended ducting over warm sea water that the record 144MHz contacts have been achieved, distances almost staggering in their immensity - from Hawaii to California achieved almost forty years ago and nearer ot home, from the Canary Islands to Iceland. The presence of mountains causes a turbulance in the atmosphere effecting the ducting and makes extended tropo ducting over land that much less

frequent.

At the time of writing, contact between Europe and North America via tropo has not been reported on 144MHz. I believe that such a contact will be made, but not from the obvious shortest distance of the West of Ireland to Newfoundland. but much further south, say from Portugal to the Carolinas, a greater distance but a signal path more likely to have high pressure weather systems and a warm sea, a weather pattern not known in the North Atlantic.

Indicators

What are the indications that tropo ducting is taking place or likely to happen?

I would suggest that a slow careful search of the whole of the 144MHz band would reveal most of the anwers. Starting at the bottom end there should be a number of people calling on c.w. There are certain amateurs in the UK and neighbouring countries who seem to have a direct line to a higher authority, and who, at the slightest sniff of good conditions, appear as full of enthusiasm as ever. Tune up a bit higher, plenty of sideband activity with people calling for DX and others calling for 'long DX' whatever that might mean. I would suggest that 144.300 is not the only place to listen, many people will call CQ on other frequencies especially when good conditions prevail. Tune up higher, you should hear f.m. activity above 144.500 and having noted that, start listening to the beacons located between 144.850 and 145.000MHz. It is in this beacon allocation area where

the most accurate assessment of conditions can be formed. Try to find the more distant ones and judge their relative strength. Daily monitoring of those beacons gives an excellent idea of tropo ducting. From my west coast location perched above the Irish Sea. I listen for EA1VHF at La Coruna, HB9HB in Switzerland and DL0PR in Northern Germany. Should any of these manifest itself at a good strength it is reasonable to assume that there is tropo ducting in the direction of that particular beacon. A word of caution though, HB9HB is situated atop an alp many thousand feet high and I have known times when it has been at full strength all day without a sign of expected amateur activity, it has been propagated in a high level duct that was too high for normally sited antennas. The beacons listed in Table 1.1 are a selection that are most likely to be heard.

Study the Weather

The listening should not stop at 145.0MHz, a tune across the f.m. channels may indicate an increase of activity and the presence of signals not normally heard. The f.m. repeaters are also a very good guide to conditions, normally well sited, these machines are the first to be affected by good propagation as signals normally beyond their range are received and retransmitted.

How can we anticipate a good tropo opening. This is not an easy question to answer. A study of the weather is the best way to attempt to forecast such an opening. Warm high pressure areas resulting in calm balmy weather for a few days are always interesting to the radio enthusiast, there is always the chance of tropo ducting taking place. Early morning and late evening seems to be the best times when the temperature is stable and the chances of ducting are good. From my location, I have noted that if a ridge of high pressure appears over the Irish Sea, there is good chance of working into Spain, similarly if high pressure is centred in the North Sea I can work around it into Scandinavia and Germany. If the high pressure is in the South East, I may work into Switzerland and Austria. Conversely, if the high pressure is centred above me, I find that this gives rise to intense signals from stations up to 200km but very little from further afield.

Tropo ducting can take place during any day of the year, but extended ducting seems to be most likely to happen in the British Isles during the early autumn.

Abbreviations		
c.w.	continuous wave (Morse)	
DX	'long distance'	
Es	Sporadic E	
f.m.	frequency	
	modulation	
h.f.	high frequency	
km	kilometres	
MHz	megahertz	
ca	General call	
v.h.f.	very high	
	frequency	
u.h.f.	ultra high	
	frequency	

Table 1.1: Short Beacon list to be used as guide.

Freq (MHz)	Callsign	Location	Indicator
144.840	PI7PRO	N. Holland	tropo/aurora
144.865	НВ9НВ	Switzerland	tropo
144.867	EA1VHF	N. Spain	tropo
144.895	FX-THF	C. France	tropo
144.910	DL0PR	N. Germany	tropo/aurora
144.915	GB3CTC	Cornwall	tropo
144.920	EI2WRB	S. Ireland	tropo
144.925	GB3VHF	Kent	tropo/aurora
144.955	FX4VHF	S. France	tropo
144.965	GB3LER	Shetlands	aurora
144.975	GB3ANG	NE. Scotland	tropo/aurora



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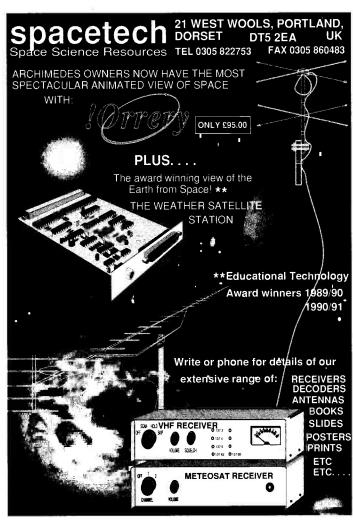
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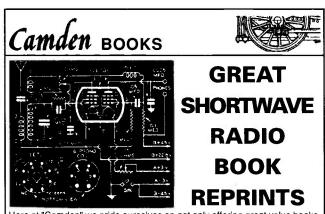


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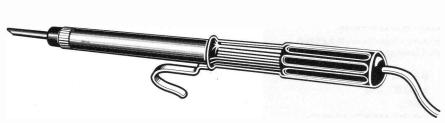
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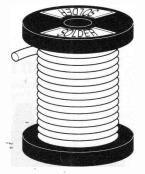
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Continuing Along the Right Lines - Part 2

How to solder may not be exciting but it is important, says George Dobbs G3RJV. Further projects in this series will require the use of soldering, which is the standard technique for joining components in electronic circuits.





t's not possible to get very far as a radio constructor without mastering the simple technique of soldering. Soldering is very simple, but over many years of helping beginners in radio construction to get their projects to work, 99% of the problems have been due to poor soldering. In radio construction, if you don't get soldering right you are in for trouble.

The basic materials are simple:

A small 'pencil-type' soldering iron rated between 15 and 25W with a small bit (2 - 5mm diameter).

Good quality resin cored solder: this solder contains its own flux and usually is of 60/40 alloy and 22 or 24s.w.g.

A soldering sponge or a damp cloth to wipe the bit.

A soldering iron stand: buy one to match the make of iron or make one to hold the iron safely when not in use.

Three Simple Rules

1: The soldering iron is not for melting the solder, it is for heating the joint, which melts the solder.

2: Solder will not flow on dirty or greasy surfaces, it requires clean metal surfaces.

3: Solder is not glue, it does not stick the joint together. The joint must be physically secured before the solder is applied. What to Do

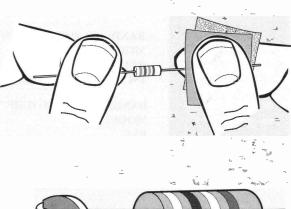
The procedure is simple. Begin with a clean soldering iron bit. The bits are usually copper coated with a thin protective layer of iron to prevent errosion. Do not clean the bit with emery paper or a file. Heat the bit and 'tin' it. That is wipe it clean on a damp sponge or cloth and melt solder onto the bit until the surface is smeared all over with bright solder. Excess can be wiped off with the sponge. Keep the bit clean and tinned.

Clean the surfaces to be joined. They must be clear of dirt and grease. Use emery paper or the edge of a knife (my favourite way) to expose clean bright metal at the point to be soldered.

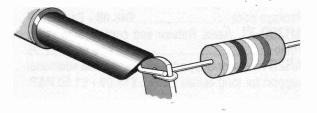
If soldering to a tag, wrap the wire end around the tag to make a secure physical contact. There should be no need to hold to two items to be soldered together when soldering (it is not a three handed job!). They must be securely joined before soldering begins.

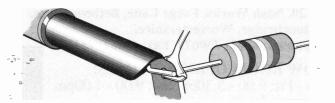
Heat up the joint by firmly pressing the bit onto both component parts at once. It usually takes about two seconds.

Keeping the iron pressed firmly on the joint apply the solder to the joint **not to the soldering iron tip**. The joint must melt the solder, only this ensures that the surfaces are hot











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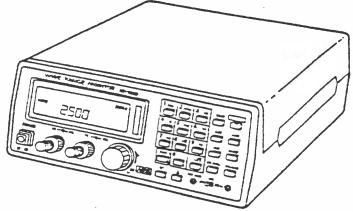
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enough for the solder to flow.

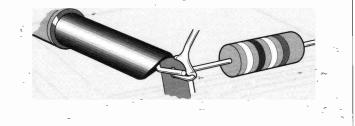
The solder will flow freely along both parts of the joint. Apply enough solder to cover the immediate area around the joint. It should flow easily over the heated area. When this has happened, withdraw the iron. Wait

until the joint cools and the solder solidifies before handling or putting strain on the joint.

Check the joint. A smooth and bright layer of solder should coat the small area around the junction of the two parts to be joined. A bad joint usually shows up clearly as a dull and lumpy 'blob' of solder. building a circuit. Soldering is much easier to do than explain and only requires a little practice and experience.

Tools for Radio Construction

The radio constructor does not require an extensive workshop. During my time as a constructor, I have worked in student bedsits, small flats, the kitchen of a conventional house and a large vicarage with enough space to lose the children somewhat of an advantage. Amateur radio construction can be done by anyone virtually anywhere. For some years, I did all my construction on



Practice a few joints, if soldering is a new skill, before embarking on a large wooden teatray, bought at a jumble sale, which I packed away at the end of every construction session. My soldering iron was mounted in a homemade stand which rested on a Marley floor tile.

A few handtools are required. These days I have a large toolbox beneath my bench, but the number of tools I use from this box is quite limited. The basic tools probably already exist in the household toolbox or can be bought from one of the d.i.y. chain stores.

My most used tool kit would be:

A small pair of good quality pointed nose pliers A small pair of good

quality wire cutters (side cutters)

Medium and small flat blade screw drivers

Medium and small cross-headed (Philips) screwdrivers

A small knife (throwaway modelling knives are ideal)

A small adjustable spanne: a set of BA and Metric spanners is better but more expensive.

The pointed pliers are for manipulating wires and components. The cutters are for cutting wires and shortening leads on components. The screwdrivers and spanners are for mounting circuit boards. Do not tighten nuts with the pointed pliers as they are expensive and easy to damage.

This modest list has enough tools to begin radio construction. Other, more specialist, tools may be added as the projects undertaken become more sophisicated. They are the tools I use most often for building circuits and the simple mounting of equipment. The constructor may also require some other tools to cut, drill and fashion circuit boards and cases, but these will be discussed as the series goes along.

Next time George will start putting your soldering skills to work.

Abb	reviations
d.i.y.	do it yourself
mm	millimetre
s.w.g.	standard wire
	guage
W	watts

First Aid

I am after a superhet tuner that receivers up to about 500MHz. Eddystone used to make one, was it valve or transistor, I don't know, but what was its number and where can I buy one from? K.J. Faulkner, 56 Cloverley, Brooklands, Sale, Cheshire M33 3QL.

Last year I was given a Murphy A130 valve recevier which was in working order, but the cabinet was in a shocking state. So I decided to renovate the cabinet. After removing the wirless from the cabinet, I set about the renovation. It was all put back correctly and was working fine on all bands. I went to use the wirless after about six months and all I can get out of the wirless is a very high-pitched squeel sound. Where do I start to rectify the fault. Could anybody also tell me when the A130 ws made. Robert Evans, 3 Bethesda Place, Ebbw Vale, Gwent NP3 6BW.

For many years I have owned a short wave radio which I believe to be an Eddystone. This is where I hope you may be able to help me by identifying the model from a few details of the set. It weighs approximately 15lb, is 11in wide, 6in high and 7in deep. There are three controls, on/off volumn, tuning and waveband change. The bands from top to bottom are 18-6MHz, 6-1.95MHz, 1500-540kHz and 380-150kHz. On the base of the set is what appears to be a licence plate refering to 'A7-S' and a serial No M20357. At the front and top is a position where the makers name/model plate should be. M.J.Ousely, 3 Little Heath Cottages, Potten End, Berkhamsted, Herts HP4 2RT.

A few years ago, I purchased a frequency display for my FRG-7 radio from Timestep Electronics and now it has gone faulty. Could anyone tell me where I could perhaps obtain a new one or the parts to repair my old one since it is the display that has gone. The number is 6LT06. I would really appreciate any help since it did improve my FRG-7 and I would be only too willing to buy another if available.

J. Fletcher, 66 Deightonby Street, Thurnscoe, Nr Rotherham, Yorks S63 0JA.

Does anyone have any information on a Admate 100 dot matrix printer – Manufacturer, importer, supplier, circuit or owners manual?

A.J. Harding, 10 Oakfields Close, Stevenage, Herts SG2 8NQ.

Feature

Educational Software for Basic Electronics - Part 6

J.T. Beaumont G3NGD now moves onto resistors, Ohm's Law and resonant circuits.

hm's Law is one of the most basic principles in electronics, once understood it makes building on that knowledge much easier. This program is a 'self-learning tutor'. When the program is RUN, the student has the option to follow the tutor or to perform Ohm's Law calculations.

The tutor explains what resistance is and relates voltage, resistance and current to the definition of Ohms Law. This is carries out by drawing graphs and an example is shown in **Fig. 6.1**. The student is also shown how to transpose the formula V = 1 x r using the triangle method.

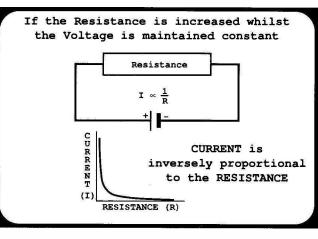
Colour Codes & Resistors

The first part of this program explains how to read resistor colour codes. This is followed by routines to calculate the resistance value of four and five band resistors in the colour codes are entered. Also, the maximum and minimum value of resistance is calculated and printed on the screen.

Another option explains how to calculate total effective resistance, when resistors are connected wither in series or parallel. There are two formulae used in the examples, **reciprocal** method and also **product over sum**. The final option allows students to input an infinite number of values of resistance that are to be connected in parallel, and the answer is displayed on the screen.

Resonant Tuned Circuits

Although the programs in this series are written for basic electronic courses, this program in particular is also suitable for the CGLI Radio Short Wave Magazine, June 1991





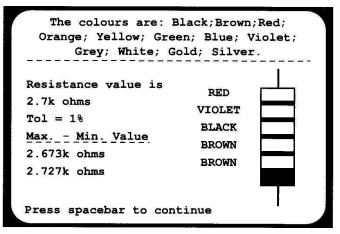
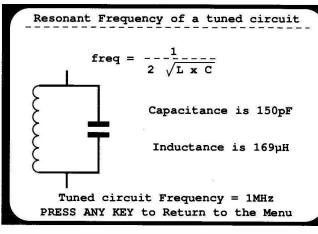


Fig. 6.2.





Amateur's Course 765 and the CGLI Electronics Servicing Course 224 Part II.

When the program is RUN, six options are listed on the screen:

1: Calculate the capacitance required to make a resonant tuned circuit, given the inductance and the resonant frequency.

2: Calculate the inductance required to make a resonate tuned circuit, given the capacitance on the resonant frequency.

3: Calculate the resonant frequency of a tuned circuit given the capacitance and the inductance.

4: Winding a single layer coil of required inductance. 5: Designing a resonant

tuned circuit. 6: To EXIT the program.

or to Extra the program.

To obtain the programs described in Part 6, send a 5.25in disk and mailer, together with two 1st Class stamps to the Editorial Offices. We will copy the relevant programs onto your disk and return it. Later on this year, a set of disks will be available containing all the programs described in this series. Please note that we are only able to provide programs for the BBC B computer. Alternatively, we can supply a copy of the printout if you send an s.a.e.

Review

Grundig Cosmopolit

GRUNDIG

COSMOPOLIT

he Cosmopolit is a very compact receiver featuring coverage of the long, medium and v.h.f./f.m bands plus seven short wave broadcast bands. However, it stands out from many others by the inclusion of a stereo cassette recorder. This has been achieved without the size penalty normally associated with radio cassette recorders.

Clear Instructions

The instruction booklet followed the normal Grundig format with a separate section for each of the nine languages. In this case the English section was alloted ten pages. These instructions were very clearly written and used a fold-out diagram on the front page to help identify the controls.

One big bonus for the newcomer was the inclusion of a short wave reception guide. This 43-page booklet provided a very comprehensive introduction to short wave listening. The guide was multi-lingual and organised with two languages per page. Although this may sound complicated it was, in practice, easy to use. The scope of the guide was very wide and covered the whole process from studio through to the receiver. There was also a very thorough section

dealing with QSLing and the SINPO reporting code. For the constructors among you, there was even a full design (including coil winding data) for an antenna tuning unit.

ñ n C

Getting Going

Power for the Cosmopolit was supplied by three AA cells, mounted in a conventional battery compartment on the rear panel. It was also possible to run the set from an external power source by using the 5.5mm coaxial power socket. The external power requirement was 6V d.c. that can be supplied by the optional NR30-75 mains power unit.

Power for the clock and timer functions was supplied by a separate 3V lithium unit that had its own battery compartment.

For private listening, a standard 3.5mm stereo jack was provided along with a pair of miniature headphones. The headphones supplied were the type without a headband that are designed to rest just in the ear. Although these were very compact, other types could easily be used thanks to the standard jack and the 80mW audio output capability.

The cassette section could be used for live recordings via the built-in microphone. Alternatively, an external microphone could be connected via a 3.5mm mono jack.

The antenna system employed an internal ferrite rod for medium wave reception and a 705mm telescopic antenna for all the other bands. As the Cosmopolit is intended as a traveller's radio there was no provision for the connection of an external antenna.

Neat Layout

Grundig have created a very neat layout with the Cosmopolit, especially when you consider that they have combined a nine-band radio with a cassette recorder and timer. Much of the space saving is achieved by incorporating the tuning dial in the door of the cassette compartment. This was so neatly done that, when I first saw the Cosmopolit, I didn't realise it had a cassette deck! Tuning was carried out with an edge knob on the top panel. This moved a pointer over the analogue dial. Band selection was by two slide switches on the top panel one to select v.h.f, medium or short wave, the other to select one of the seven short wave bands. To help with the tuning operation, there were two

I.e.d.s mounted next to the tuning dial. One of these lit up when a stereo signal was received, whilst the other provided a simple tuning indicator. This showed maximum brightness when the tuning was spot-on.

Once a station had been tuned-in you could use the tone switch to select the normal, rather bright, sound or a bass-rich alternative. Although the internal speaker was a mono system, the Cosmopolit included a stereo decoder and amplifier. This meant that full stereo reception was possible when using headphones. You could also switch the stereo decoder between mono and stereo very useful for weak signals.

The cassette section included all the standard functions and these were accessed by a set of pushbuttons on the top panel. The versatility of the tape unit was fully exploited with options to record from radio, internal mic or external microphone. The tape input circuitry featured automatic level control so there were no adjustments required. To help with the later replay of recordings a mechanical tape counter was also included

As if all this wasn't enough, the Cosmopolit included a clock and timer

Receiver

Grundig have built up a formidable reputation in quality portable receivers. The Cosmopolit reviewed here by Mike Richards is the latest release.

functions. The most obvious use of the timer is for an alarm call. This could be a conventional buzzer or you could awake to a tape or radio. The buzzer was, in fact, a repeating pair of beeps that started quietly and gradually increased in volume and then changed to pairs of four beeps. If not cancelled, the beeps stop, only to start again about four minutes later. This was very effective!

To help at the other end of the day the Cosmopolit had a snooze control that automatically switched the radio or tape off after an hour. The timer could also be used more constructively to record programmes when you're away.

In Use

As the Cosmopolit was clearly designed with the traveller in mind I took it with me during a weekend away from home. The first point that I found extremely helpful was the excellent carrying case. This was a soft case that was well proportioned, making the radio a very easy fit. The reason I mention this is that I often find that manufacturer supplied cases are a tight fit. This makes it difficult to get the unit in and out. The Grundig case was clearly designed just for protection as there was no attempt to make the controls accessable while the unit was in its case. There was even a small pouch on the outside to take the supplied stereo earphones.

When assessing a short wave radio one of the important elements is the ease of tuning. If this is too coarse it becomes very difficult to tune on the busy short wave bands. Conversely, too fine and the dial movement is frustratingly slow. The dial system used in the Cosmopolit struck a good balance between these opposing demands.

Without an external antenna socket it was very difficult to make any meaningful sensitivity tests. But, the tests I did carry out indicated that the performance was well up to that expected for a receiver of this type. The selectivity also proved more than adequate for general purpose use. I thought the audio quality was rather bright, but this is only to be expected from the tiny 45mm speaker. A certain degree of compensation could be provided by using the tone switch. This helped remove the harsh edge and gave a useful bass boost.

I tried the cassette unit for both off air and microphone recordings. The results were very good indeed and the automatic level control coped well with live recordings. I even tried it out with some of my daughter's nursery rhymes!

The only point I have yet to mention is the talking clock. This was activated by a single button on the top panel. When pressed a synthesised (female) voice announced the current time. By pressing the button twice the alarm time was given. Most of the time this feature was little more than a gimmick, but at night it was extremely useful. It overcame all the problems of trying to read the time through bleary eyes. Although the voice was obviously synthesised, the intelligibility was perfectly adequate.



Specifications

Receiver	
Frequency Range	87.5 - 108MHz
	515 - 1630kHz
	5.85 - 6.3MHz
	7,05 - 7.5MHz
	9.4 - 10.0MHz
	11.5 - 12.2MHz
	13.4 5 - 13.95MHz
	15.05 - 15.7MHz
analis a the relation of	17.4 - 18.1MHz
Output Power	400mW via internal speaker
- The state of the second	2 x 80mW via headphone socket
Cassette	
Tape Speed	4.76 cm/sec
Frequency	Contraction of the second of the second of the
Response	100Hz - 10kHz
Signal/noise	>40dB (weighted)
Wow & Flutter	±0.4%
Power Supply	3 x AA cells plus 3V lithium

Summary

The Cosmopolit is a very well thought out, compact receiver that, I'm sure will have great appeal to the traveller. However, its comprehensive range of features make it equally at home in everyday use. The Cosmopolit can be obtained from any Grundig dealer, but the review model was loaned by Grundig UK. The current retail price of the Cosmopolit as reviewed is £102.12.



by Ron Ham Faraday, Greyfriars, Storrington, West Sussex RH20 4HE

ne of the prime objects of this column is to show what happens to the normal paths of terrestrial radio signals when the atmosphere is disturbed. I will start this time with the 28MHz beacon reports that I received, with usual thanks, from Chris van den Berg (The Hague), Gordon Foote (Abingdon), Henry Hatfield (Sevenoaks), Fred Pallant G3RNM (Storrington), Ted Owen (Maldon), Ted Waring (Bristol) and Ern Warwick (Plymouth). When I combined the logs to produce the monthly chart of their efforts, Fig. 1, I noticed wide gaps on March 13 and 25 and realised that something big had occured to deaden the band on those days.

"Nothing but solar noise - no beacons - not even any QRM!", "No sigs!" and "nothing heard" were the comments about the 25th from Fred Pallant, Ted Owen and Ern Warwick respectively. "Big upset on the h.f. bands with some very strange propagation at times," wrote John Woodcock (Basingstoke). He added, "A big sunspot I believe, some parts have seen the northern lights". As letters arrived from other readers, it soon became obvious that the sun was to blame and that it had been active, and at times very active, almost thoughout the month.

Solar

With his specialised equipment, Patrick Moore (Selsey) made drawings of the sunspot location that he observed at 1500 on March 13, Fig. 2, and 0905 on the 27th, Fig. 3. I think that those around central meridian in Fig. 2, were responsible for the event on the 13th and as the group in Fig. 3, would have been near c.m. on the 25th, it was the most likely cause of that almost total blackout.

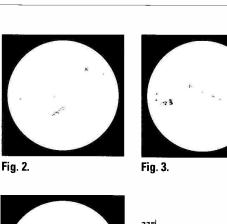
Ron Livesey (Edinburgh), with his 2.5in refractor and 4in projection screen, identified 4 active areas on the sun's disc on days 1, 14 and 25; 5 on the 21st, 23rd and 30th; 6 on the 11th, 17th and 24th and 9 (**Fig. 4**) at 0815 on the 22nd. Ted Waring, with his projection apparatus counted 10 sunspots on the 1st, 47 on the 13th and 36 on the 23rd.

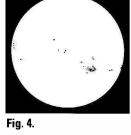
Henry Hatfield, using his spectrohelioscope found 1 sunspot group, 14 filaments, 7 quiescent prominences and a small flare within a very active area at 1430 on the 8th; 4grps, 14fs and 7qps at 0956 on the 18th; despite being hampered by cloud he saw that one group had a "huge spot and about 7 smaller ones" at 1115 on the 22nd; 2grps, 8fs, 9qps, a short life sub-flare and a medium flare at 1136 on the 25th; 4grps, 13fs and 5qps at 1200 on the 29th and 4grps, 12 filaments and 6qps at 1153 on the 30th. Henry also recored individual bursts of solar radio noise, at 136MHz, on the 4th, 7th, 12th, 16th, 17th, 20th, 25th, 26th and 29th.

A rise in the general noise level on the 20th developed into a continuous noise storm, which lasted until the 25th. His 1297MHz telescope recorded bursts on days 4, 12, 16, 24 and 25 and a higher than normal general noise level on the 20th. It is worth looking back at the daily solar flux graph for February, Fig. 5, kindly supplied by Neil Clarke GOCAS (Ferrybridge) who points out that month began with the daily highest, this cycle, of 314 units and, after a fall to 175 units on the 10th, it climbed back up to 311 units on the 24th and approached March at the 233 s.f.u. level.

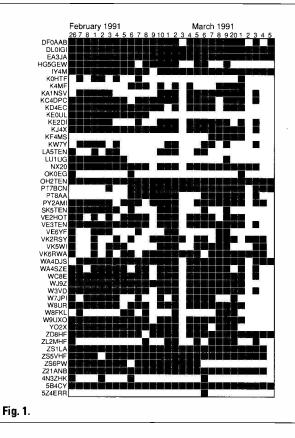
Auroral

Ron Livesey is the auroral coordinator for the British Astronomical Association and he received 38 reports about the big aurora over night on March 24/25 and the lesser event on 25/26. The former event was seen from Kirkwall down to Chichester and Fergus in Eire to Cambridge. "Dave Gavine and Neil Bone reported the late evening aurora at Chichester to rise up to 45 degrees above the horizon while John Rogers at Cambridge reported coronal conditions to the zenith", wrote Ron. He added that, "all auroral colours were reported." For instance, John Rogers saw a 'starburst' of colour at 2127, Alex Murray (Staxigoe, near Wick) saw a 'waterfall'





effect of colour at about the same time while James Martin (Peel, IoM) reported yellow rays running westwards and eastwards through the auroral forms. Colin Steele (St. Andrews) noted 'bright coronal activity' at various times between 2133 and 0117 and Ron saw alternate green and



red rays forming a corona. "High red structures was a common feature", said Ron.

SOLAR FLUX

GOCRS

27

25 23

215

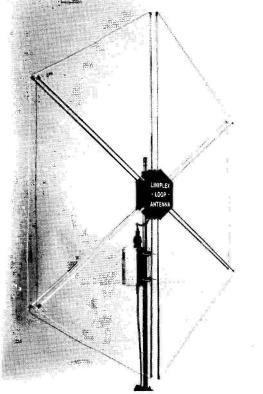
Fig. 5.

In addition to these two events, he received reports of 'active aurora' from North Dakota on the 4th, 5th, 8th, 9th, 19th, 23rd and 31st and 'rays' from the same area on the 13th and 17th.

The auroral effect on terrestrial radio signals was observed by Tony Hopwood between 2100 and 2200 on the 6th, 7th and 25th and by Ooug Smillie on the 6th, 24th, 26th and 30th. Ern Warwick (Plymouth) heard weak auroral warnings coming from the German beacon DKOWCY on 10.144MHz around 1800 on the 6th, at 0930 and 2000+ on the 13th, from 0930-1100 and 1700-2000 on the 24th, 1600-1930 on the 25th and 1800-1910 on the 27th. Doug Smille noted fade-outs on 7MHz on the 4th and 13th. Ern Warwick reported a fade-out on 28MHz at midday on the 12th, 'echos' on the signals from the USA beacon WA4DJS on the 11th and 23rd and fast-fading on the African beacons ZS5VHF and Z21ANB on the 16th. He also reports a high level of background noise on 28MHz on the 24th.

Tropospheric

The day to day variations in atmospheric pressure for the period February 26 to March 25 can be seen in my television column elsewhere in this issue. On the 14th, **George Garden**, staying in Laurencekirk, found Band II conditions "much better than normal", especially when he heard Radio Tay at good strength from the transmitter at Perth and a foreign station, "loud at times", above 104MHz.



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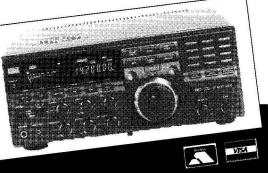


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Peter Rouse GU1DKD Barcroft, Rohais de Bas, St Andrews, Guernsey, C.I.

his month I am looking at what may well be the world's smallest, full coverage, s.s.b. receiver, more scanners with h.f. and s.s.b. and the quirky British marine m.f. band channelising system.

First that receiver. Whilst at the North London Show I thought someone was pulling my leg when they said that ARE Communications had managed to fit a b.f.o. board inside the tiny I com IC-R1 scanner. However, it's true! The IC-R1 covers 100kHz to 1300MHz and with some miraculous surgery ARE have fitted the board. It is selected with a special sequence of key presses using the existing buttons. The modified scanner will only be available from them and will be sold at the normal retail price. ARE also fit a b.f.o. as standard to every Icom IC-R100 mobile/ base scanner they sell.

Still with new developments, yet more scanners now have b.f.o. available as an extra. RGW Electronics are supplying a b.f.o. board for the AR1000 and HP100E scanners which both tune down into the h.f. bands. The new AR2500, which I mentioned last month, is now available from Sigma Euro-Comm of Birmingham. This h.f. receiver-cum-v.h.f./u.h.f. scanner already has a.b.f.o. fitted.

However, I must urge some caution about the use of these receivers on the h.f. bands. It must be remembered that these scanners are essentially v.h.f./ u.h.f. receivers with the h.f. side added as a bonus. Experience so far has shown that these receivers suffer from one or more of three drawbacks: First, they usually have difficulty coping with strong signals and are prone to overload, especially when connected to a long wire antenna. Secondly, their i.f. filters are not really suited to narrowbands.s.b. reception and finally their small size can make them difficult to use for casual tuning around the bands - there really is no substitute for a nice big tuning knob. I will balance those comments by saying that an antenna tuning unit may reduce the overload effects. The bands used for utility stations tend not to be as crowded as the amateur bands, so the filter bandwidth may not be too much of a problem.

UK MF Marine Channels

Now a look at the UK m.f. marine alphabetical channelising system. The details are rarely published and often cause confusion, even to experienced listeners.

Most marine bands are channelised to an internationally agreed standard and the system always relies on an even channel spacing and common relationship between the frequencies used by the shore and ship stations. However, in Britain, on the band between 1.6 and 3.0MHz there is a system in use where spacings and pairings are purely random. It can, therefore, be somewhat confusing when you hear a coastal station telling a ship to go to channel 'India', or something similar. It should also be noted that where a particular channel letter is shown against a coastal station then that station is the only one that uses that channel. In other words, these are not common channels for use in any area around our coasts.

North Geogmagnetic Pole Expedition

By the time you read this a British team should be ski-ing its way on an expedition to the North Geomagnetic Pole. The three-manteam of Ray Shaw, David Hempleman-Adams and Peter Praine will be carrying radio equipment for their three to four week journey. It will be interesting to see if any readers can discover the frequencies they use. I have never seen any published frequencies for operations up there in

UK Marine MF Channelised System

Coast station	Channel	Shore (MHz)	Ship (MHz)
Shetland (controlled by Wick)	Alpha Bravo Charlie Delta	2.7510 2.8406 3.5380	2.0060 2.2770 3.3350 3.3280
Wick	Echo Foxtrot Golf Hotel	2.7050 1.8270 2.6040 2.6250	2.5240 2.5480 2.0130 2.3810
Stonehaven	India Juliet Kilo Lima Mike	1.8560 1.7150 1.9460 2.7790 3.6170	2.5550 2.5520 2.5660 2.1460 3.2490
Cullercoats	November Oscar Papa	1.8380 2.8280 3.7500	2.5270 1.9530 2.5590
Humber	Quebec Romeo Sierra	1.9250 2.6840 2.8100	2.5690 2.1110 2.5620
North Foreland	Tango	2.6980	2.0160
Niton	Uniform	2.6280	2.0090
Land's End	Whisky X-Ray	2.7820 3.6100	2.0020 2.1200
Portpatrick	Yankee	1.8830	2.1040
Hebrides	Zulu	1.8660	2.5340

Note that channel 'Victor' is no longer assigned.

From 1 July1991 there is to be a massive shake-up in the international marine bands on h.f. Many operators are already puzzled by the changes and there is likely to be absolute chaos until everyone gets used to the new system. I will go into more detail next month with examples of the new channelising.

Abbreviations

b.f.o.	beat frequency oscillator
h.f.	high frequency
i.f.	intermediate frequency]
kHz	kilohertz
km	kilometres
m.f.	medium frequency
MHz	megahertz
s.s.b.	single sideband
u.h.f.	ultra high frequency
v.h.f.	very high frequency

the Arctic regions.

In contrast, a number of frequencies have been logged on expeditions to Antarctica, with McMurdo Centre and Christchurch in New Zealand being active at times. Flightsupportaircrafthave also worked Punta Arenas in Chile and the US navy bases in Antarctica are known to work regularly on 8.997MHz. Frequencies to check:

Christchurchon 8.997 & 13.251MHz McMurdo Centre on 5.726, 6.835, 8.997 & 11.255MHz.

Punta Arenas on 4.669, 6.649 & 10.024MHz.

Your Letters

I have come to the conclusion that most of the readers of this column are armchair spies! My mailbag consists mostly of military listings. Graham T. reports that several new USAF frequencies appeared during the Gulf crisis as the existing channels became overcrowded. Graham says that Frankfurt started using 12.175, 17.480 and 18.590MHz and Torrejon (Spain) were working 6.716, 6.588, 7.713 and 8.496MHz. Some aircrews were being told to listen on 12.175MHz where a Volmet had been established for Frankfurt and Ramstein although Graham says he was never able to hear the station himself. Graham also reports that Ramstein started using 7.100MHz for communications with crews and of course this is an amateur allocation. That of course matters little to the military who often use frequencies in all sorts of bands, including the broadcast ones. Graham uses a Sony ICF-2001D with G5RV and Howes a.t.u. and his interest is mostly in aviation. His choice of receiver is common amongst air band enthusiasts as the set also covers the v.h.f. air band.

Mr E. Walden-Vincent of Great Yarmouth queries the frequencies given in the April issue for SAR operations at Beccles and rightly points out that the helicopter station is actually 25km away from Great Yarmouth. The frequencies shown were in fact common for Beccles and the heliport at Great Yarmouth itself (North Denes). Meanwhile, on March 20, Mr M. Woodington, who lives near Bath, heard on 2.182MHz a search for a man lost overboard from the weather ship Cumulus. Mallen Head coordinated the search and Mr Woodington would like to know what the outcome was as he broke-off from monitoring. Anybody know?

Keep those logs and letters coming and let me know your first name as well as your surname - friendly and informal - when you write.

bandscam

AUSTRALIA Greg Baker

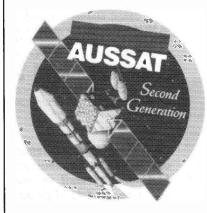
Une means the beginning of winter in this part of the world, daylight saving time is just a memory and the long evenings mean plenty of time for tuning around.

ABC SW Transmitters

I said last time that there was no chance of UK listeners hearing the Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) s.w. transmissions out of the Northern Territory. I stand corrected! J J Parry G4AKX has written telling me that he and others have heard these transmissions at around 2.3MHz. He also queries my use of the terminology "forward scatter" for an antenna system designed for local broadcast reception only. I provided that information after talking to a technical type in ABC Brisbane. Anyway, I have chased it up with the ABC Manager in Alice Springs, Rae Allen. He tells me that h.f. shower propagation would have been a better description. He says that the signal is directed vertically upwards and returns from the ionosphere in a doughnut shaped area of radius about 250km around the transmitters. As for reception reports, he says that though DX propagation is not intended, they receive reports from many countries including USA, Canada, Belgium, the Netherlands, and of course, the UK.

Television Frequency Changes

I reported last that I'd be losing local v.h.f. TV signals as Channels 4 (94-101MHz) and 5A (137-144MHz) closed down. Well, it has finally happened and I thought I'd avoid the outlay on a new u.h.f. set, antenna and masthead amplifier by going for a bit of altitude with the existing antenna, rotating it through 90° and tipping it over to vertical polarisation to drag in the two Canberrav.h.f. services on Channels 3 (85-92MHz) and 7 (181-188MHz). It worked, just, but only for ABC transmissions on Channel 3 and even those produced snow and about a million ghosts. It seems that I was really pushing my



luck trying for 180MHz on an antenna designed for Channels 4 (94-101MHz) and 5A (137-144MHz).

Even so, it's only a temporary measure as Stage 2 of the programme to move TV stations is underway. By 1993 a further 33 TV stations will be moved from this band, including ABC Channel 3 in Canberra. Sometimes 1 think there is someone out there plotting to make me spend money.

Grand Prix

Adelaide again hosted the Formula One Grand Prix at the end of 1990. Communications of course were an essential component. A special event, f.m. radio broadcast station was set up for the days of the race and frequencies were allocated fortwo way communications between vehicles, pit crews, teams and the control points.

The special event f.m. station was set up under legislative provisions for these sorts of limited duration events. As is usual in these circumstances the f.m. frequency was allocated in the segment 87.5 - 88MHz tacked onto the bottom end of the f.m. broadcast band. Power was a few watts only to allow reception within the area of the race itself.

Teams were allocated channels from the normal Land Mobile Radio Service frequencies in the band 403-520MHz. Though there are few spare channels in this region, the fact that the event took place over a weekend meant that some channel sharing with normal users was possible.

Similar arrangements were made at the so-called Gold Coast Grand Prix held earlier this year and at the Eastern Creek Motor Cycle Grand Prix in early April. This latter event included too a special event television station broadcasting race action throughout the area of the course.

Electromagnetic Interference

The issues of electromagnetic interference and electromagnetic compatibility are reaching a head here. The DoTC has been working on these issues for some time and had intended

> issuing a discussion paper for public edification and comment. . Time has become a problem though. With the European Community standards on e.m.i. and e.m.c. due to come into effect in January 1992, it has become critical that Australian exporters of electronic equipment gear-up to compliance. There is a bigger worry though. With the European market closed to manufacturers of noncomplying equipment, DoTC is worried that Australia may become a dumping ground for this equipment.

The upshot is that DoTC

feels there is no time for the wider public discussion of the issues and will issue a draft set of proposed mandatory standards by June at the latest. These mandatory standards will then be promulgated as statutory rules by late September - early October 1991

with an effective date of 1st January 1992 to coincide with that of the EEC.

WARC-92

Given the importance of radio communications to Australia, DoTC is making preparations for WARC-92 to be held in Spain in February next year. Recently DoTC Communications Policy and Planning Division released a paper which examines the key issues to be raised at WARC-92 and how Australian delegates will respond.

Among other things, the paper examines the issues of the 1-3GHz band, high definition television in the 12.7-23GHz band, space use of the band above 20GHz and spectrum below 1GHz for low orbitting satellites.

Of particular interest to those of us who spend time wandering across the h.f. band, are the additional h.f. spectrum allocations proposed by the WARC General in 1979. Because of the size of the country, many of Australia's organisations and outback people rely on the h.f. bands for long distance communication.

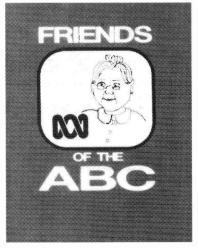
Any WARC permitted increase in the size of the h.f. spectrum allocated to broadcasting - which seems likely even with more efficient use and planning of the existing allocation - will have a major impact.

Radio Australia

New schedules to Europe from Radio Australia were published in May. For free copies write to Radio Australia, GPO Box 428G, Melbourne, Victoria 3001, Australia.

Aussat

The sale of Aussat has been in the news again here. Kim Beazley the Minister for Transport and Communications is keen to see pay television on Aussat to make it a more attractive proposition for commercial buyers. He's hit a snag though. Sports loving members of Federal cabinet are worried that sports coverage now freely available on ABC, Special Broadcasting Services (SBS) and commercial television could go to pay television channels. Cabinet time was taken up discussing the issue particularly in light of the fact that test cricket can only be seen on Sky TV in the UK. Mr Beazley has agreed to look afresh at the proposition but it looks like pay television won't be up and running here at least before the end of 1992.



Australian Radio DX Clubs

Southern Cross DX Club, GPO Box 1487, Adelaide, South Australia 5001, Australia publishes broadcast, utility, medium wave and amateur information on a monthly basis for members. Enguiries are welcome.

Australian Radio DX Club (ARDXC) also welcomes enquiries to Membership Secretary Les Harvey at 258 Dandenong Drive, Rowville, Victoria 3178, Australia. Enquirers need to enclose \$A2 for local replies which I would translate to about 5 IRCs for overseas replies. ARDXC also publishes a monthly newsletter running to about 28 A4 pages. Columns include 'Shortwave Trail', 'Shortwave Station News'', 'Shortwave DX Report' and 'DX- Press'.

I will include the contact details for the third club, DX Australia, in News From Down Under in September 1991.

Receiver problems

I've owned my Kenwood R-2000 for about seven years now. It's been a wonderful companion but a few months ago the tuning circuit developed two annoying little problems. One is that it will only tune upwards whichever way I turn the tuning knob. The other is that it is rather temperamental about whether it changes frequency or not. Fortunately when it does oblige with a frequency change it moves roughly in the correct order of magnitude depending on whether I have selected slow, medium or fast as the tuning speed. The band up/down works too which is just as well. When after sensitive knob twisting the freqency overshoots my target, I can at least go back and try again.

Anyway, it's driving me crazy and though I sometimes feel like taking to it with a hammer, I'm about to unscrew the cabinet, drag out a few tools and check out the service manual. As a result, next time I hope to have a few s.w. frequencies for SWM readers to try listening to.

News and comments are welcome. In particular | am interested in any s.w.l. information on Australian stations heard by *SWM* readers so that I can chase up more details and interesting snippets from this end. My address is PO Box 208, Braidwood, NSW 2622, Australia. For personal replies please send 2 IRCs.





Roger Bunney, 33 Cherville Street, Romsey, Hants S051 8FB

satellite

ith the attention of the world's media now on the plight of the Kurdish refugees on Iraq's borders, there have been considerably fewer satellite news feeds directly from mobile SNG units in the field. For a time, several news units were seen live-linking out of Tirana, Albania following the outbreak of civil unrest, notably an EBU feed on ECS II F2 10°E 11.18GHz vertical in early March Later in the month was the liner fire (11th) disaster and a few days later the tanker fire/oil slick carried on live feeds by the RAI outside broadcast units over 10°E again. Identifications from 'RAI ROMA' and 'ITA - OB - 10' were seen during this coverage at 11.12GHz on 10°E and over the 'VisEurope' news circuits on 13°E (Eutelsat II F1 12.521GHz hor). Live programming on March 11 from the liner fire were on 10°E 11.05GHz during the day and evening.

For those despairing at the inclined orbital antics of ECS I F1, which has been carrying EBU news exchanges viewable if the bird is on-station, which due to the wide orbital swings is infrequent - despair no more. The ECS I F5 has arrived at its new slot - 21.5°E and from March 15 has taken over from the itinerant IF1. Checking, I found that video feeds were present though with the usual EBU sound in syncs (you hear no sound and the picture jumps about in relation to the transmitted sound, the digital information of which is carried in line syncs).

Grand Prix

Bob French GOBMF (Rugby), both a motoring and satellite enthusiast, found with great excitement on March 8/9 the VisEurope transponder on 13°E Telecom band carrying the live Formula 1 GP practice sessions from Arizona. Bob was keeping his fingers crossed for the Brazilian GP, I bet they use the PanAmSat 45°W bird for signal transfer, now, of course, known as PAS 1. Bob has also found the Gorizont 14°W satellite with the single Luch transponder at 11.52GHz - which at several times daily passes the VISNEWS Moscow - London news feeds.

Jean-Louis Dubler from Montreux, Switzerland says at year's end the French Telecom IC will be replaced with the new Telecom II craft which will carry 11 transponders of higher power than the present series.

I spent a pleasant day at the 1991 Cable and Satellite show at Olympia early April looking with envy at equipment it would be nice to own if I had the bank balance to match! I even found an imported real satellite DXers receiver and I hope to detail more on this later since it sells relatively cheaply. One amusing sticker was seen in profusion, being issued free of charge by

Short Wave Magazine, June 1991

Swift Publications, 17 Pittsfield, Cricklade, Swindon, Wilts SN6 6AN. Intended for window fixing, it shouted 'Satellite Installers do it with their Parabolics!', ring (0793) 750620 to find how to get one. If you write, I suggest you include a couple of 1st class stamps.

The main news this month was that following the successful (if delayed) launch of Astra 1B, broadcast signals commenced Monday April 15with 'The Movie Channel', Tele 5, Premiere and ARD-1, the former two scrambled, followed with a further two Scandinavian Scansat channels, again scrambled and in D2MAC. Sky Sport followed some days later and 2wo promotional channels have also been running with Astra videos, roller caption detailing transponders etc.

In an effort to increase veiwing figures and move stock, Amstrad dropped the retail price of their 48 channel receiver packages to £199, remarkable value considering the technology being purchased.

April 15 also saw the launch of the so-called BBC World TV Service, a compilation of BBC1, BBC2 plus a different news setup. This spelt an end for the BBC TV Europe and Enterprise Channel though viewers to the former service merely received the new programme over the same downlink. The service willexpand onto other satellites with a view to a world coverage in the future though with a greater news content.

The Galavision downlink on Eutelsat II F1 is being dropped due to cost. The channel has been hit hard with the new Spanish independent channels including Canal Plus Espagne, and Gala have decided to continue feeding her European audiencefromjust PAS-1at45 West (which it currently uses to feed London Teleport for the Eutelsat uplink). The 13°E service will discontinue end September and Gala are busy promoting the 45°W feed to aspiring viewers

RAISAT

MTV, the satellite-carried all-music pop channel is now carried on a 24hour basis around Leningrad. The BBC Subscription TV service 'TV Select' has now been delayed until early 1992. RAISAT, the Italian language service carried over Olympus 19°W has increased its programme day from the initial 4 hours to over 12 hours daily. It provides a compilation of the best from the 3 RAI terrestrial channels and the exclusive transmission rights of the Pope's Mass each Sunday. The channel reckons to go to D2MAC by early '92 if receiving equipment is commonly available and to screen the Barcelona Olympics using HDTV. RAI hopes to eventually offer the channel on a subscription basis.



M@W/S

This perfect shot shows the Saudi TV identification slide, taken in C band (4GHz) on a Paraclipse 3.7m dish in the UK via ARABSAT 19° East (Ian Waller from Lincoln Satellite).

The troubled AUSSAT telecommunications craft will be sold, free of debt (currently \$515 million Aus), and with the 2nd telecoms licence fee included in the sale. Its likely that a PAY-TV service will emerge from the future AUSSAT once in private ownership and with agreement from the government - though the Federal Cabinet remain unconvinced of the mertis of PAY-TV at this time.

All-day News

5CV

Singapore will allow 'agreed' companies and organisations to install satellite receiving equipment though with a licence fee of \$740 local, as from 1 May 1991. This results from the Gulf War when many financial institutions sought news material urgently. Hotels and private dwellings remain barred from TVR0 installation. Currently, Singapore has 3 local channels and with a further 3 from Malaysia, another 3 local channels could be on-air within the year.

The Japanese broadcaster NHK is preparing a 24-hour news channel modelled on CNN-NHK's will be called GNN (Global News Network) and hopes to be on-air late 93/early 94, comprising input from various broadcasters around the world.

NHK has discovered that despite her tightly contoured BS footprints from her own satellites, NHK programming is being received in Taiwan, Korea and the Philipines. NHK has reacted by limiting programme transmissions which in turn has resulted complaints to her various overseas offices. Meanwhile, in the Pacific the US satellite firm COMSAT has constructed a satellite monitoring station at Oahu on Hawaii.

PTV-4

The station using many large dishes will check on Intelsat and other birds during their launch, positioning and eventual service slot operations. To the west in Manilla, Philippines Palapa-II is to be used to relay the PTV-4 network to the many thousands of islands that comprise the country. New receiving centres are to be established taking the downlink from Palapa for onwards terrestrial microwave linking to nearby transmitters. The French have recently given a grant to upgrade the network and PTV-4 hope to be on-air 24 hours a day by Autumn '92.



A news feed carried over 10°E during the recent civil unrest in Albania at 11.18GHz vertical.



Paul Essery GW3KFE PO Box 4, Newtown, Powys SY16 1ZZ

he columnar antenna system tends to vary from time to time, from such things as a triband beam right through to invisible wire arrangements. Over the past weekend we have been carrying yet another rearrangement. Most of us go through similar exercises at regular intervals if only because gales often bring an antenna down.

Do take care when indulging in 'antenna parties'; do pre-plan as far as possible, and do have all the required tools available. Double-check at all stages. Above all do try and be aware of, and avoid, possible dangers. The easiest way to achieve all of this is to decide who is to be gaffer, and obey him at all times unless at some safe moment in the procedure he calls a halt for discussion. All chiefs and no indians is a good way - of filling hospital beds!

Gloom?

Why this gloom you may ask? Yesterday, up went a nice new three-element TB3 beam. Once it was up and s.w.r. measurements made, it was obvious that the Inspection Department had goofed somewhere! So.... down it'll have to come again.

The long spell of good conditions came to a pretty abrupt halt thanks to the events towards the back-end of March; but at the time of writing things are, more or less, back to normal.

Daniel Peake(Burnage, Manchester) uses his AR88D and 30m end fed wire to listen to s.s.b. stations on our bands. On 28MHz there were CE2AK, CN8ST, DU1KT, PZ1DY, OH7XE/ P/4U, OH0RJ, WP4GMJ, J6LSB, TA5C, YN1MF, WA1THY/HZ, 7X2DB, 4K2/ UV3CC, OH3HMA/P/KH2, KC6AOH/P6, KD3UB/TF, AP5HQ, HK3MAE, ZD8DX, AP5HS, OD5SK, KM4RX, YC2BX, OX3KM, VP5JM, VU2DL, C53GH, VK4GEF, EA9LZ, 9H0DX, ZP50Y, P40V, and FR5DX. Goint to 24MHz, VK8HN, OHOBHU, ZP5JCY, 9Q5UN, JA3REK, PJ6/KV4AD, FM5WD, 9X5NH, D44BC, PJ8AD, CG1UYX(Canadian Special Event Station), VK2FWW, 6Y5IC, VK6AZL, AP2JZB, FG5BG, OD5FY; 21MHz came up with Z22JE, CN8CH, A4MOA, 9Y4SF, VK5PGT, YV5CMY, OD5ARR, JA8JCJ, 7SM7RTF(wonder whatthatone was?), WP4AZT, JH1IEB, and TK7A. Down on 14MHz PI4KGL, VK6VP, VE4GV/P/6Y5, TK5EL, V85SS/ MM, VQ9CQ(Chagos), and 4X6PZ. On the remaining bands just the usual Gs on Top Band, and assorted W6/7, VE6/7.

John Scott(Glasgow G44) sent, in addition to his list a fax picture, received from ON7BW on 14MHz. The R2000A, a.t.u. and twenty metres of wire added up to quite a potent station, John having logged on 14MHz, UZ1AWT, CN8ST, RA30K, RZ6LYL, KK9A, W2RQ, CR5BWW, and 9L1US, while 21MHz stumped up with 4N4EX, KH6WU, VE3GTK, HK3KCP, EA8BWL, JE3TXA, KY1H, K1ST, KC1F, KS9K, 6D2X, 5Z4FD, 7X2DG and VU2TTC. When the 18MHz band was tried, VP9HE was heard before attention was switched to 28MHz to run to earth 4S7EF, 4X4MS, JA1SGX, VU2WAP.

P. Cain, now, from Newcastle-on-Tyne. 14MHz took a pasting as AP25AR, A35KB, A41JY, A61AC, A71BK, A92FN, BV40B, BY1QH, C21JM, C6ACN, D68JM, FG5BG, FH5EH, FO0IGS, HH2CL, H44AP, J37XC, J88BW, KA3HMS/V73, KH6XM, KL7RA, NP2CV, OA4QV, OX3KM, OY2VO, STODX, SU1FN, S83H, TF5BW, TG9TSS, TI2SBW, TR8AHO, TU2UI, TZ6APS, VK9NS, VP2MO, VQ9HW, VP8CFM(S. Orkney), VP9KD, V31SW, XE1AMS, XF0C, XQ0X, ZD8DX, ZL9DX(Auckland Is), ZL9YL, 3B8FU, 3X1AU, 4S7EF, 5T5HH, 5U7NU, 5Z4FM, 7Q7LA, 9K2SH, 9M8ST, 9Q5BG. As for 21MHz A41KR, BV4AS, BY1QH, BY5RY, CM2SA, DX1DBT, D44BS, ET2A, FG5FH, FM5BX, FOOIGS, HC1EA, HI8LUZ, HS1BV, J79MD, KL7D, P29NMD, PZ1CZ, ST0DX, SO1A, TF3IM, TL8JL, TR8JWH, VE8CB, VK9NS, VP5DM, VP8QP, VQ9CQ, VU2GI, ZD7VC, ZD8Z, ZL9DX, Z21HD, 3C1EA, 5W1JM, 9L1US, 9N1MM, and 9X5SW were entered in the Big Black Book. 18MHz produced A92BE, BV2FA, DU1KK, CO5DD, FO0IGS, HF0POL(S. Shetland), JA2VPO, OD50X, P29DY, TU4DH, VE7EPK, VK7GK, VK7OW, VP8CFV.ZP5CF.ZP6HR.XE1VIC.4S7EA. 4S7NB, 9J2HS and 9Y4FP. Finally, 24MHz and AP2JZB, C06GG, DU1BDK, DU1KK, FO0IGS, HF0POL, HL1UA, NP4TN, OD5QX, PJ8AD, V73BN, WP4BDI, YB0WR, ZP5JCY, 707MS, and 8P6CC to complete a good month's work.

Contests

G. Bramwell(Swinton, Gtr Manchester) asks if we could include details of upcoming contests, as he finds he usually stumbles over them somewhere near the end! Fair enough, and we can set down some ground rules. If you read K1AR's Contest Calendar in CQ Magazine each month you find that never a week goes by without a contest of some sort. An ear bent to the RSGB News Bulletin on 3.650, 7.0475 or v.h.f. (144.250 and 145.525MHz, or in remote areas a local repeater) on Sunday mornings will usually net you some news of the main contests. So - perhaps some around rules would be more useful. Firstly the Big Ones. This category includes among others the ARRL DX, the CQ WW, WAE, the CQWW WPX and so forth. They tend to cluster on weekends around the equinoxes in March (say, mid February to April-end) and September, and the multi-operator categories operate the full 48 Hours of the given weekend, while singleoperators are required to take rest periods in some defined arrangement. Hence, if you listen on the band around midnight GMT and hear all the world suddenly burst into frantic activity, you know you have a contest! Now, in a world-wide contest the general aim is to work lots of stations, but also lots of countries (or prefixes which come almost to the same thing). Instead of the equinox period, the low-band ones (e.g. CQ WW 160, or ARRL 160) tend to cluster round the period when there is maximum darkness time in the northern hemisphere.

Stimulate Activity

In the smaller contests the aim is to stimulate activity in a given group, so we might imagine a 'Mid-Wales Contest' where the rules require mid-Wales stations to work the world, while the rest of the world scores points only for working mid-Wales stations. With these lesser affairs no firm rules can be given, but usually they run for 24 hours in a given weekend, often having a start time chosen for the benefit ofthe local group. Obviously the smaller contests shade from the very basic up to something near the world-wide category, like the Bermuda Contest.

Now we must turn to reader Bramwell's loggings, and he is one of the few to cover 1.8MHz right through to 28MHz. Starting then with Top Band we find a gaggle of Gs, GW, EI, and Y44TK. On 3.5MHz again the EUs, but in addition W1FC, NR1R, W1KSZ, KA4PUW, W1GFH, KM1H, K2FV, TA2/ LA6WEA, VK1AK, PY4BGH, PY2IAV, and A92BE were noted. 7MHz shows no N. America, but RA9GFL, UL8LYA, UH1E/RA3QK, EA8BUT, HK3PLB, EA8AP, TU4DO, PY2CX, CM8EP, YV5NCK, HJ3RLX, ZP9CL, PY8ZGP, OD5ZZ, 4Z4RB, YC2LX, HC4L, HJ3QYL, and ZL2APW. Signals were logged on 14MHz from most parts of N. America, and European Russia; Asian Russia was represented UF6FU, UL7ACI, RB8M and along the DX line we find EA8BVT, YV5ENI, ZC4AB, J39CO, 4S7EF, PW8JP, CN8GI, PY3BPA, 9L3GB, CP5NU, 7Z1AB, CE7ZK, EA8BPX, LU8EM, J73TW, 6W6JX, JAs 3X1SG, OX3LX, ZS8MI, J73PB, LU8DFU, JR6AE, TU2JL, V31SW, 5B4ZZ, JY3ZH, TG9CXM, PY5BI, CX7BL, HK4LYR, and 4Z6I. Turning to 21MHz, there are WD4ESX, W1CWU, VE3YJ, VE3CRO, W1RR, N8MOA, VE2PEP, W1BDL, K1ZM, N2EMS, WA2DCI, W2DQV, K4RWN, VE3RM, AA4NL, K2IM, WB2BGT, KA3WRF, K2AHW, NA3AT, W3TR, K2JMY, KA40N PY2BFE, VP9ID, TZ6DH, PY2AN, HK3PXJ, KP4RL, ZV4B, KP4BZ, 4M8X, P40V, JH1BEL, EA8BTA, YB8NA, LU1NT, PY2BLX, PJ9X, CP1FF, 5K1R, ZW5B, LU3DOV, 4X4MS, HK3KZP, YV5MRR, VP9MM and VU2TTC. On 24MHz, W1-2-3-4-5 were all logged plus 9L1US. Finally, on 28MHz we find again the East Coast Ws, South Americans, TA5C and 5B4FS, To save

space we have deleted all the Europeans and Russians on the higher bands - sorry!

Next Brian Lucas, on behalf of the Apprentice Training School lads. Among other activities they are being taught to make, use and evaluate antennas, to get a 'feel' for conditions, and to understand the differences between two different receivers. With some 21 pages of logs to look at, I have, inevitably, had to prune hard; but let it be said the log covers all the bands between 3.5 and 144MHz. One that puzzled them was TW1C, heard on March 31 at 0743Z. Certainly a special call issued for the contest that weekend, and of French origin. The more unusual calls noted during the month included VK2AMB/M, A92BE, C56/ G4LLI, 9H1E, T77C, 5B4SC, a YL operator, SV1EF, 9Y4UNO, RT5UN, SV1JG, UG6LQ, VA1YK at the Canada Games, GU2FRO, PT7BZ, ZS6AIS, 9K2DZ, 8P6CC, ZL2AOC, 3A/W9JLY, VP9MP, VP9ZF, KS3B, ZL4OS, VE7JAK, KZ1A, 9M2QQ, V07FG, LA1N, VA1U, AA6Z, 4X4SD, 4X6LD, VA6SF, V21AS, KC4USV, ZC4DG, SV1AOZ, SV2ZAD, 8P9FP, KD8V, KW8T, W09S, W1DW, D44BS, A61AD, 8J8WUS, 4N4CX, 8J8WUS, YS100, C35CGX, and of course the usual crop of smaller fry, JAs and so on. Thus they cover all the 'continents' N America, S. America, Asia, Africa, Antarctica, Europe, recognised by radio amateurs.

A. Marriott (Bath) has now got a trap dipole and a.t.u. to play with, resulting in more attention being paid to 21MHz - mainly in the evenings with the odd morning session thrown in. All are c.w. On 7MHz, TA2D, KE2S, W9TKV, on 14MHz, 9H1NB and W7SQT in Wyoming; on 21MHz, UA9DM, UA0ZEA(Kamchatka), VE5XM, VE6BIR, VE7AOE, CG6AUV, EA8GS, 7X2CR, CX5RV, N6FL, KD6GC, W6JNX, N7HUS, W7CE, and W7MDK.

Vince Cutajar (Malta) specialises in the WARC bands; he collected on 18MHz P40MR, TY2LS, VK7GK, RH1E/ RC2AR, KB0NL(N. Dakota), C05DD, 0D50X, 4S7EA, ZS6AIS/7P8, VP8CFV, SV0HV/9, 9Y4KB, HK0NZI(San Andres), and EX1FF. 24MHz yielded P40MR again, A61AD, HF0P0L(S. Shetland), Y03R, 0A4ML, 9L1RW, 8P9FC, EA8SH, HK5JPS, V29A, 5N0HBK, 9Y4KB, 8P6CC, 9J2HS, WA6MMX/KH2, FG5BG, 7Z1IS, VU2RX, HL11UA, A35EM, SV1ADG, V63A0(Micronesia), ZS9S, VP8CFV, EJ3GZ, and CU3AA.

Finale

We still have some letters for mention, but space closes in so they will be held for next time. The deadlines for your letters, aimed as usual to the address at the top, will be June 14, July 12 and August 9 to arrive. Please try not to be late, as the work then presses if I am to meet my deadline to produce the copy. Thanks! dxtv round-up

Ron Ham, Faraday, Greyfriars, Storrington, West Sussex RH20 4HE

his month I am giving pride of place to the slow scan television enthusiasts who, for a long time, have been at the other end of this column. In no way is their interest of less importance on the television DXers scene but I simply cannot give more space, or keep the subject alive, with only occasional reports. However, lately there seems to be an upturn and this time I have interesting logs and details of equipment being used from R.G. Elliot (Deptford), lan Felton (Chorley), John Scott (Glasgow) and H. Winter (Bristol).

Each of these readers have looked for signals in the 14MHz band and for the first time, John Scott has been exploring and found activity around 21.337MHz.

On March 16 and 17, R.G. Elliot with his Realistic DX300 receiver, loft antenna. Sinclair Spectrum+ computer and G1FTU software received slow scan pictures between 14.217 and 14.239MHz from stations in Austria (OE2SXL) Fig. 1, Bulgaria, Denmark, Germany (DL9AQ) Fig. 2, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, parts of the USSR and Yugoslavia; plus an amusing unidentified drawing Fig. 3, of what looks like one of Disney's seven dwarfs. Those of you unfamiliar with the techniques of slow scan should keep in mind that each picture frame takes several seconds to build up and a drawing like Fig. 3, would be in context with the good humour of a series of scans that make up a complete QSO.

lan Felton is equipped for the mode with an Icom R70 receiver fed by a long wire antenna, BBC computer with

Technical Software's RX4 program and a Star LC10 printer. Ian tuned around 14.230MHz at 1745 on March 23 and logged a variety of captions from EA1ACC Fig. 4 and EA2JO Fig. 5, in Spain. Ian also saw'OKEY VIDEO 100%', 'PSE K K K' and what looks like 'QTH SALDAKAO R8 on 19 BIZKAIA'. I say 'what looks like' because sometimes a pulse of interference from electrical or r.f. sources can briefly corrupt the scanning process.

During a weekend contest on April 6 and 7, H. Winter, using a Yaesu FRG-7700 receiver fed by a long wire antenna and decoding those audio tones with a Drae SSTV terminal, copied pictures between 14.226 and 14.238MHz from stations in Czechoslovakia, Germany, Poland, Spain, Sweden and the USSR. John Scott's log for the month prior to April 2 added England, France (F6DZP) Fig. 6, Luxembourg and Portugal in addition to the countries previously mentioned. Among the ident and calling captions received by John were those from Germany (DJ7NW) Fig. 7 and Sweden (SM5EEP) Fig. 8.

For what it's worth and I don't suppose there are two cases of interference alike; some years ago 1 R2000 used а Kenwood communications receiver and a 48K Spectrum computer to familiarise myself with the workings of SSTV. The set up worked fine apart from a high level of noise from the computer which often spoilt the reception of weaker signals. However, by trial and error, I reduced this noise by more than half, to a tolerable level, by screening the receiver's antenna feed, with coaxial cable, inside the room from the window. entry point of the long-wire to the set and by installing the Spectrum and an Alphacom printer some 3m away from the receiver.

Band I

Now to the domestic TV world and in India, Lt. Col. Rana Roy (Meerut) identified pictures from Bangkok's 'Ch.3' and Burmese TV while 'F2' and/ or 'TEP' (trans-equatorial propagation) openings were influencing Band I signals, almost daily, from January 9to 31 and on February 1, 2, 4, 6-8, 10, 15, 17, 18, 20-23 and 26. From the fluctuating and fading pictures and often distorted sound Rana picked out adverts, animated and cinemascope films, announcers, news readers and testcards. At 2210 on January 25 he saw 'CNN' news from Bangkok TV, on Ch. E3(55.25MHz), being translated in Thai. The following paragraph is a typical entry from his detailed log:

'26 Feb 0830 - E2 - F2 pic from from UNID S.E. Asian TV till 0900. At 1815 on E2 saw strong TEP from UNID S.E. Asian source till 2230. At 2305 a 525 line station from an UNID western source on A2. Sound distorted and very faint. Sound like American English at times. Probably news. Pics faded away at 2345"

When Rana receives rolling frame 525-line pictures on Ch. A2 (55.25MHz vision & 59.75MHz sound) as he also did at 1620 on January 9, he corrects it with his vertical hold control. One of the unidentified test-cards that Rana received from South-East Asia can be seen, beginning to break-up, in Fig. 9. Back here in the UK, it has been

'quality' not 'quantity' of DX as it was

put to me by Simon Hamer (New Radnor) who identified pictures from Dubai on Ch. E2 (48.25MHz) during an 'F2' opening on April 7.

"The last week of March was about the best week I've had for quite a while", wrote Russ Burke (Northampton) having logged pictures from Italy (RAI-UNO), the Norwegian regional (Norge Bagi), Spain (TVE1) and the USSR. The latter being their news programme with the logo 'BPEMR'. David Glenday (Arbroath) saw unidentifiable 'F2' pictures on Chs. E2 and R1 (49.75MHz) at 0940 on the 3rd and possibly again on Ch. E2 at 0830 on the 11th. This all shows that the ionosphere was disturbed because again on the 14th, John Woodcock (Basingstoke) heard two Middle East sound channels in Band I and saw some r.f. patterning during the first week in April.

Tropospheric

The slightly rounded atmospheric pressure readings for the period February 26 to March 25, Fig. 13, taken at noon and midnight each day from my own barograph. While at Laurencekirk on the 13th and 14th, George Garden (Edinburgh) enjoyed a clear 'starry sky', with not a cloud in sight and during over the two days, especially around 2345 on the 13th, he received a rather grainy but strong, black and white, picture from the Black Hill transmitter of the Scottish IBA. "With these cloudless conditions particularly at night, I've often found the reception conditions good and that night it was very good," said George. The falling high pressue which



Fig. 1: Austria.

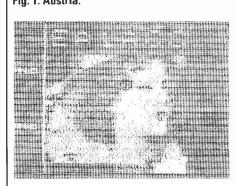


Fig. 4: EA1ACC. Short Wave Magazine, June 1991



Fig. 2: Germany.

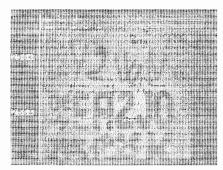


Fig. 5: EA2JO.



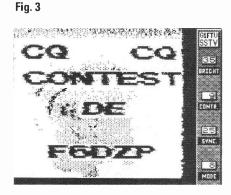


Fig. 6: France.

began on the 25th was no doubt a contributing factor to the tropospheric opening on the 27th when Simon Hamer received pictures in Band III from Norway (NRK) on Chs. E5 (175.25MHz), 8 (196.25MHz) and 11 (217.25MHz) and Sweden (SVT1) on Ch. E9 (203.25MHz) and SVT2, in the u.h.f. band, on Chs. E30 (541.25MHz) and 48 (667.25MHz).

Les Jenkins (Godalming) told me on April 3 that he is currently receiving u.h.f. signals from the French networks ANT2, FR3 and TF1 in good colour on a permanent basis with his Salora receiver. Les is one of our real u.h.f. enthusiasts and has installed an interesting rotatable antenna system, Fig.10. This comprises a Triax wideband grid array for DXTV and a 12element loop Yagi for the 934MHz Citizens Band where he uses the callsion GB-37.

While tropospheric openings were taking place in India on January 7, 26,

and 28 and February 8, 9, 21 and 28, ana Roy often received strong clear pictures, in Band III, from Agra (Ch. E9), Amritsa (E7), Bahawalpur (Pakistan TV) (E10), Bhatinda (E12) Fig.11, Delhi (E5), Jalandhar (E9), Kanpur (E5), Kasauli (E6), Lahore (E5) Fig.12, Mussorie (E10) and Rawalpindi (E8). Several times he saw stations sharing the same channel, Like Delhi and Lahore on Ch. E5 and Bahawalpur and Mussorie on Ch. E10, 'overlapping' each other. Rana's logs are always full of interesting details and the following entry for February 9 was no exception:

"09 Feb 0645 - E5 Colour bars from Kanpur with caption "Doordarshan Kendra Relay Kanpur Welcomes You" along with the date and day on top. E7 Several Indian stations fighting for predominance. E9 Agra and Jalandhar, E12 Bhatinda. Programmes started at 0700 till 0845. At 1730 on E5 Lahore TV signal strength 3 - E6 Kasauli, E9 Jalandhar and signal strength 5 - E12 Bhatinda signal strength 4, Lahore had news in Urdu while Indian station had 'Ads' followed by a movie on the National Network. News on Lahore finished at 1740 followed by cartoons. Cartoons finished at 1758 followed by 'Ads' and then Gulf News at 1800. This was followed by a discussion on Blood donation and Blood Banks at 1810. Punjabi songs at 1830. Programme on growing trees at 1900. News in English at 1930. Pic fading at 1945. Tropo from E9 Jalandhar, E12 Bhatinda, E6 Kasauli continued while Lahore faded away completely at 2100."

Tropospheric conditions were such in January that Rana was able to watch Breakfast TV from Jalandhar on the 7th and Bahatinda on the 26th and 28th.

I am sure that we can all visualise Rana tuning carefully through Band III watching the signals ebb and flow and immediately stopping at a mere glimpse of a rare ident, logo or test-card and, if possible, record it on a photograph for us all to see.

Weather

"Our weather is unusually cool for March. It is still snowing in Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and hills of Uttar Pradesh. I think March will remain cool," wrote Rana on the 11th. For your records, I recorded 4.14in of rain during March with the heaviest falls of 0.70 and 0.75in on the 7th and 19th respectively. The relative humidity at 1745 on the 6th reached 85% and there were frosts, with overnight temperatures down to 29°F, in my area of the South Downs in West Sussex on the 24th and 30th.

Ron needs your DXTV reports and logs to enable him to compile this column. Why not join in the fun and get more out of your hobby by sending him a regular monthly report together with some photographs of what you have managed to receive.

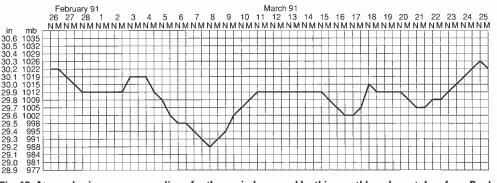


Fig. 13: Atmospheric pressure readings for the period covered by this month's column taken from Ron's own baragraph at Storrington.

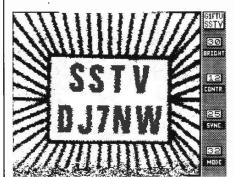


Fig. 7: Germany.

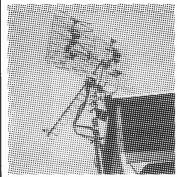


Fig. 10



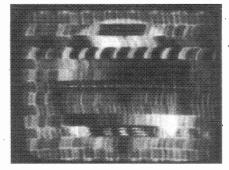






Fig. 11: Bhatinda.

Fig. 9: SE Asia.

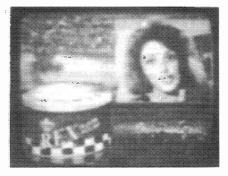
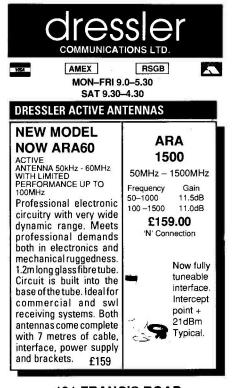


Fig. 12: Lahore. Short Wave Magazine, June 1991



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Godfrey Manning G4GLM SWM Editorial Office, Enefco House, The Quay, Poole, Dorset BH15 1PP.

elp! Desperately seeking Dymotype embossed labelling tape. Any make, any width would do BUT must be grey or clear/colourless. What's this got to do with aircraft? In my Museum we're putting together a mock-up airliner cockpit. The panels are in battleship grey and I need to relabel some for my purposes. Any other colour just won't do! Either write to the address at the end of this column, or 'phone me in the Museum on a weekday evening on 081-958 5113. State width and price please.

Question Time

Isolde Klein (Munich) enjoyed her flight to Heathrow in a Boeing 727 of Lufthansa. For some reason, she's worried about bird-strikes. At cruising levels there's no problem since only 1% of bird-strikes occur above 2500ft altitude (according to the CAA General Aviation Safety Sense 10: Bird Avoidance leaflet). When large flocks of birds accumulate, airports like Heathrow send out a vehicle equipped with loudspeakers that emit bird distress calls. This scares them away! Have you noticed that aircraft land and take off with the landing lamps on even in bright sunlight? This again is a bird-scaring measure.

Hardware

Here's an interesting variation on an old idea from **Robin Abrol** (Tyrella). Robin's a student pilot and flies a PA-28 Cherokee. He's also been experimenting with a Fairmate HP-200E receiver that does not resolve s.s.b. even thoughit hash.f. coverage. Robin also has a simple old h.f. receiver with conventional dial tuning (no synthesiser). If this is operated in close physical proximity to the HP-200E and tuned carefully to about the same frequency, the HP-200E can be made to resolve s.s.b.

I suspect that some v.f.o. radiation from the old receiver is getting in to the HP-200E at just the right frequency to mixwith the wanted signal and in effect re-insert the carrier, rather in the manner that a b.f.o. does. Of course, a b.f.o. works over a narrow frequency range as it is mixed with the i.f. signal. Robin's receiver needs to be kept in tune with the HP-200E which is suggestive of carrier re-insertion with the original r.f. signal.

Follow-Ups

Vulcans first. My description of civilowned examples in March prompted a letterfrom **Norman Skinner**(Southendon-Sea). Norman is chairman of the Vulcan Memorial Flight Supporters Club, which I must immediately say is not to be confused with the RAF's



D-ABMA (23153) Boeing 737-230 of Lufthansa seen at Heathrow. Christine Mlynek

Vulcan Display Flight. British Air Ferries had XL426 G-VJET in for inspection earlier this year and were pleasantly surprised at the good condition of the aircraft. However, it is still clear that considerable funds, upwards of £0.5M will be needed just to pay the maintenance bills to get the aircraft ready for flight. The next obstacle will be CAA certification and finally a crew, with multi-engine ratings, will need to be trained. I'm sure that all readers will join me in wishing this project well.

If the RAF's XH558 remains flying then we have the prospect of a formation of Vulcans for the first time in many years! Unfortunately, just like the RAF's aircraft, support for XL426 will depend on that last refuge of the destitute that's becoming a sign of our times: industrial sponsorship. With the recession deepening, the total size of the sponsorship 'cake' is limited. Let me put my opinion here. If two aircraft (one of which isn't flyable yet) compete for slices of the same 'cake' and both achieve only 90% of the amount needed for airworthiness, that will leave NO Vulcans in our skies and that would be after great expense. Wouldn't it be better to ensure that at least one remains airworthy by diverting all funds to maintain the example that is already able to fly? I leave readers to consider their own conclusions, but I bet my postbag will be a little bigger this month!

Concordes and Heathrow

In April, Paul Hilton (Thatcham) was puzzled that Concordes prefer 09R/27L at Heathrow - sorry I muddled up the runway numbers in the previous edition. The answer was given to me by Concorde captain **John Hutchinson**, known for his appearance in airshow documentaries on TV last year. Concorde passengers pay a premium to buy a fast flight. The preferred runway cuts down taxying time to Terminal 4, which is acknowledged as part of the 'fast flight' service. The Heathrow controllers have a good understanding of this requirement and do their best to offer the preferred runway to Concorde arrivals whenever possible.

Historical Section

A kind reader, whose name I can't unfortunately decipher, has sent radionavigation charts of the UK as at 1/9/ 1947. In February Chris Hasman (Leicester) declared his interest in this subject dating back to 1955. I managed to find some details around a decade after this, and now we have information from a decade before. We still haven't hit the target! I shall send the documents on to Chris with pleasure but first I'll describe them to you all. That's easy: one airway connects the 'Range' beacon at Prestwick ('PR', 225kHz) to that at Bovingdon ('BO', 302kHz) on a track of 160° and at a distance of 311nm. The airway continues north to Stornoway. A second airway leaves Burtonwood (near the north-east corner of Wales) and heads for Bovingdon, too. Lastly, routes out of Bovingdon go direct to either Paris or Brussels.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 55

Abbreviations

AIC	Aeronautical Information Circular
b.f.o.	beat frequency oscillator
CAA	Civil Aviation Authority
d.m.e.	distance measuring equipment
ft	feet
GASIL	General Aviation Safety Information Leaflet
h.f.	high frequency
i.f.	intermediate frequency
kHz	kilohertz
MHz	megahertz
nav.	navigation, navigational
n.d.b.	non-directional beacon
nm	nautical miles
NOTAM	NOTice to AirMen
r.f.	radio frequency
R/T	radio telephony
s.s.b.	single sideband
v.f.o.	variable frequency oscillator
v.o.r.	very high frequency omni-directional radio range

Useful Information

Air speed indicator: An aneroid instrument of flight. Compares pressure surrounding the aircraft (sensed through static vents) with pressure generated by the headlong rush of the aircraft through the air (sensed by a pitot tube). Calibrated to show speed when close to the ground. In the thin air at altitude, doesn't read speed directly but rather shows the effect of the air rushing past the aircraft. Answers questions like: "If the flaps are lowered now, is the effect of airflow so great that they would be torn off?"

Machmeter: An aneroid instrument of flight. Very similar to the air speed indicator except that it contains an additional mechanism that alters the reading according to altitude. The end result is an estimation of the speed of the aircraft relative to local speed of sound, i.e. the Mach number.

Altimeter: An aneroid instrument of flight. Responds to the atmospheric pressure surrounding an aircraft, which is sensed through static vents. Pressure decreases with height, enabling the altimeter to indicate height relative to some datum (such as aerodrome elevation or sea level).



Alan Gardener PO Box 1000, Eastleigh, Hants SO5 5HB.

You may remember that I mentioned the subject of continental interference to u.h.f. police 'personal radio' schemes in the September '90 column. I now understand that several forces have started using new channels just below their existing allocation in the band 450-451 MHz. This should help to alleviate interference problems in some of the worst affected regions and provide welcome additional channels in congested urban areas.

One of the conclusions resulting from the inquiry into the police handling of the Trafalgar Square Poll Tax demonstration was that there were inadequacies in the communications system in use at the time. The limited number of channels available resulted in a delay in the passing of urgent messages, clearly an undesirable position to be in when situations are rapidly changing. Since the beginning of the Trafalgar Square inquiry a new communication system has been commissioned, which it is hoped will help to maintain control during any similar incidents which could occur in the future.

I have also been told that the London Fire Service has been allocated ten channels for local communications at incidents. I would anticipate that these will be in one of the u.h.f. Home Office allocations, but further details are not known at this stage.

BBC Communications

I received an interesting letter from reader 'Adrian Lane following my mention of the BBC tests on 47.645MHz in the April column. He was the Outside **Broadcast Communications Engineer** who set up the tests after a transmit antenna had to be repaired because of storm damage. In his letter he says that the test message was a recording of his voice digitally stored on a Maplin digital speech record and playback unit and that the antenna was in fact pointing west not north as originally described. He also said that the mention in SWM has at last made him 'anonymously famous' so perhaps this name check will help him travel a little way further along the road to stardom!

AR3000 Computer Control

Many readers have written to me since I discussed the AR3000 RS232 control portin the March '91 *SWM*. I must admit that I am now more confused than ever about the way in which the port operates. I was going to include some additional information in this month's column but have decided to wait until a few of the readers currently developing software have managed to obtain consistent results. One of the problems seems to be the way in which the receiver continually sends signal strength readings to the computer without them being specifically requested. The variations in handshaking and timings encountered with different AR3000s and the many differenttypes of IBM compatible serial communications cards have also caused problems but it is hoped that these will eventually be resolved.

A couple of readers are also working on Psion Organiser software and hope to have some form of automatic search and store program together with a memory manager utility working soon. The difficulty in this case is the way in which the Psion comms link operates. This has a built-in character buffer which is not easily controlled by the software. The end result is that the program has to wait until the buffer has filled with signal strength readings before the program can move on to load the next frequency. This slows the externally controlled search rate down to only one channel every few seconds, which is nowhere near the speed the receiver is capable of.

If you don't feel like developing your own software then the following information may be of interest to you. A new program called 'SCAN' which has been specifically written for use with the AR3000 and an IBM compatible computer is now available. The main features of the program are 3000 commented memory channels, Dual tracking v.f.o.s, Memory scan or programmable band scan, Single frequency activity logging, ITU bandplan display and finally a listeners logbook utility.

The facility which I like the most is the programmable band scan. This allows a range of frequencies to be quickly scanned in step sizes of the user's choice. Scanning stops when a signal is found and it is possible to transfer an active channel into memory using a single key press. A step adjustment is also provided so that the receiver always tunes on recognised channel frequencies even though the step size may have been changed by the user whilst scanning was in progress.

I would have liked the program to have had some form of automatic logging facility and memory management utility which would have permitted uploading and downloading of the AR3000's memory banks, I understand however that the author is currently looking into these features. The memory manager is proving particularly difficult to develop because of inconstancies between AR3000s. Even so the existing program is still the best I have so far seen for this particular receiver and at the current price of £49.50 it is also one of the cheapest.

If you would like further information on this package or a whole range of

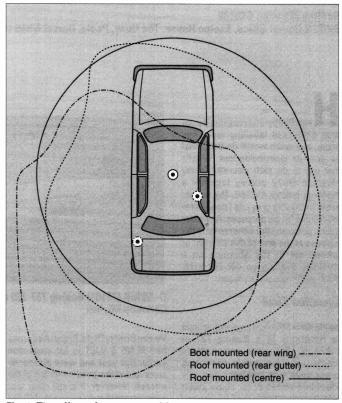


Fig. 1: The effect of antenna position on the polar diagram of a mobile antenna.

other scanning related programmes then send an s.a.e. to the distributor, Barrie Jenkins, 32, Marsh Crescent, High Halstow, Kent ME3 8TJ.

Mobile Scanning

With the warmer weather and longer daylight hours now with us I thought that it would be a good idea to look at the subject of fitting a scanning receiver in to a car. This may seem a fairly simple task but judging from the letters I have received on the subject and from personal experience it would seem that all kinds of difficulties can occur.

Perhaps the most important aspect to be considered before starting any work is where to mount the scanner. This is not easy as most modern cars tend to make use of every available inch of space for various pockets, coin holders, cassette trays etc. This makes installation without major surgery difficult, but you may be lucky.

The ideal position would be with the display at eye level and the controls within easy reach. This may be possible if the car has a wide dash panel, the scanner can then be mounted on top of the dash with very little extra work required. However beware of long periods of direct sunlight shining through the windscreen onto the scanner as this can seriously distort plastics housings, overheat internal circuitry and permanently damage liquid crystal displays.

The next best position is in or under the dash. Again modern cars tend to use a lot of plastics mouldings in their construction so it may be difficult to find a secure mounting point. One tip here is to cut out a suitably sized piece of aluminium sheet and fit it behind the panel. Any mounting screws are then fitted through both the plate and the panel, distributing the weight more evenly and preventing the panel from cracking.

Mounting a scanner actually inside the dash panel gives the neatest looking installation but usually requires a lot of additional work. If you don't wantto adversly effect the resale value of your car or if you have a leased vehicle then take a second look at the dashboard fittings. Many of these are removable in order to make room for options on other models. For example a banking panel may be fitted under the carradio, this could have a cassette holder or handy box fitted in another model. A quick visit to your local dealer's spares department may provide a tailor made mount at minimal cost, and if you want to sell the car all you have to do is refit the original panel.

If none of the options mentioned so far have been possible then why not consider fitting a console over the transmission tunnel. Once again many car manufacturers fit these on their more up-market models so a visit to your dealer may prove fruitful. Alternatively, large car accessory shops stock several 'universal' fitting consoles so try and pick one that suits your scanner.

Some thought should also be given to security. With the increasing number of thefts from motor vehicles, particularly in cities, it is a very good idea to fit an alarm to the car. At the very leastyou should keep the scanner out of sight when you park, or better still, take itwith you. Fitting the scanner on a 'slide mount' can speed up this process. The mount consists of a two parts, one half is attached to the car, the other half to the receiver. All the power, antenna and speaker connections are automatically made



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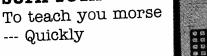
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The AR2515 was an AR2002 fitted with a "Whizzo" microprocessor, this same software has now been incorporated into the **NEW** AR2500 but at a considerably reduced price. The AR2500 boasts nearly 2,000 memory channels (1,984 to be exact) in 62 banks of 32 plus 12 search banks, modes of AM, NFM & WFM along with increment steps of 5, 12.5 & 25kHz

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Carlton Works, Carlton Street, BRADFORD, West Yorkshire BD7 1DA Telephone: (0274) 732146 Facsimile: (0274) 722627 when you slide the receiver into the car. Tandy have one shown in their catalogue and most CB dealers also sell them. One reader has suggested making a similar type of mount by attaching the scanner to the underside of the dash-mounted ash tray. So this may be a cheap alternative if you want to do-it-yourself.

A source of power is likely to be the next requirement. This can usually be obtained from the supply feeding the carradio or the rear of the cigar lighter. Check to see if the supply is switched with the ignition key. If it is, you may need to think about how long the contents of the scanner memories are retained once the power is removed, especially if you don't use the car that often. Always fit a suitable value fuse in the supply lead as this can save a lot of expense if anything does go wrong, especially if you forget to check the polarity of the power connector before you plug it in.

Suitable Antennas

The subject of a suitable mobile antenna is a difficultone. A lot depends on how you feel about your car looking like an overgrown hedgehog. I personally like to keep it as standard looking as possible. The more inconspicuous you can make it appear the better, nothing seems to attract unwanted attention more than strange looking antennas sprouting from every possible surface.

One solution is to make the antenna detachable, many different types of boot, gutter, window and magnetic mounted antennas are available so the choice is yours. The position the antenna is mounted in can have a marked effect on its performance. For example, mounting the antenna on the rear wing of the car has the effect of screening the antenna from signals arriving from the front of the car. The best location is in the centre of the roof as this gives good coverage in all directions, but a gutter mount is a reasonable compromise.

Antenna Type

The type of antenna depends on the range of frequencies you wish to monitor, if you are just interested in the v.h.f. air or marine bands, for example, a simple $\lambda/4$ or $5\lambda/8$ wavelength whip may be sufficient. However if you want to monitor a wide range of frequencies then one of the wideband mobile antennae available from Tandy, Sandpiper Communications or Raycomm may be a better choice.

personally favour a roof mounted 5 λ /8 over λ /4 wave u.h.f. collinear design which seems to give good results on most frequencies and has the advantage of being reasonably compact whilst operating well on the v.h.f. f.m. broadcastband. The antenna can then be used to feed both the scanner and the carradio via a suitable splitter.

Beware

Beware if you intend to use an existing car radio antenna with your scanner as many of these have special matching components built into them which may introduce considerable attenuation outside the intended frequency range.

A good example of this is a standard roof mounted antenna fitted on a very well known make of car. I thought that this would be ideal for use with a scanner, all I had to do was obtain a replacement antenna rod from the dealer, modify it by adding a loading coil part way along its length and then fit it in place of the original rod. This I did only to find that the performance was appalling. I checked the loss in the connecting cable, but this in fact turned out to be considerably better than I had expected. My attention next turned to the hinged mount at the base of the antenna. This seemed to be very well constructed, with a good coaxial connection through the car body and a sound connection to the antenna rod. A quick check with a multimeter revealed a good electrical connection with no short circuits between the inner and outer of the coaxial cable. I was almost at the point of giving up when I decided to take the hinge assembly apart.

Problem Solved

Once again nothing seemed to account for the poor results, the mount had been filled with some silicone rubber sealant in order to waterproof it and I wondered if this could somehow be causing a problem. I decided to carefully remove it and once I had picked away the first layer I found a miniature loading coil connected in series with the feed to the hinge joint. Once this was shorted out the problem was solved at a stroke. So beware of even simple looking car antennas as they can contain one or two surprises.

Next month I intend to continue with more information relating to mobile scanning and interference suppression, so until then - Good Listening.

<u>airband</u>

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 51

Names such as Northolt, Binbrook, Waddington and Valley are aerodromes that have stood the test of time. Whitchurch and Croydon - well, that's a different matter. And as for the ranges, I imagine that we now call them n.d.b.s. The v.o.r. had yet to appear on the scene.

Frequency & Operational News

Two aerodrome changes are listed in GASIL 3/91 from the CAA Safety Promotion Section. Gloucester/ Cheltenham will now be known as Gloucestershire; the n.d.b. on the aerodrome (398kHz) changes its identification from SVN to GST. There's also a d.m.e. with identity GOS, channel 102Y (select 115.55MHz on the nav set even though there's no v.o.r.). At Turweston, a new air/ground frequency of 122.175MHz has become available. Each new change only gets a mention in one issue of this column, unlike the GASIL which gives reminders over 3 months. Pilots ought to read the NOTAMs which are published more frequently than *SWM* and hence are more up-to-date.

Another CAA source is AIC 27/1991 where I read that at Heathrow the NE n.d.b. (357kHz) has been withdrawn. An earlier frequency swap meant that it could have been confused with Woodley if pilots weren't up-to-date. Although on the 23 approach, it wasn't co-located with either marker.

The usage of two h.f. allocations is queried by **Evan Murray** (Auckland, New Zealand). 13.304MHz carries EI Al operations, Kano (Nigeria) air/ground, Kinshasa/Kitona (Zaire) flight information service and Luanda (Angola) air traffic control centre. I'm sure that one of these services will satisfactorily explain your question for you. Evan.

As for 11.330MHz, this is Honolulu and Tokyo air/ground in the NP-3 North

Pacific circuit. There's no magic about finding these out; the most convenient reference is, in my opinion, Tim Christian's World HF Aeronautical-Mobile R/T Frequency Allocations which costs £6.99 in the UK from Isoplethics, 157 Mundesley Road, North Walsham, Norfolk NR28 0DD, England. I don't know the overseas price but, having weighed a copy, I would say that £8.34 wouldn't be far off the mark if you are able to send a remittance in sterling.

The next three deadlines (for topical information) are June 14, July 12 and August 9.





Mike Richards G4WNC 200 Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hants BH24 3AS.

eter de Jong from The Netherlands has written to add his comments to the ongoing Offenbach FAX saga. It seems that even abroad they're troubled with interference on I.f. Peter reports that, after extensive use of audio filtering, the interference still causes a contrast reduction. I've included a sample picture or two so you can see the results. Peter also points out that the satellite images broadcast from Offenbach are in fact different from those re-broadcast from the satellite. Offenbach have also recently updated their Meteosat format to give clearer coastline and supplementary information. If anyone has received a good copy of this new format perhaps you'd be kind enough to send me a copy.

As an alternative source of interesting satellite photos, Peter recommends NAM on 10.865MHz at 2315UTC. This station relays GOES images - but watch-out, you'll have to use manual start as they don't use a synchronising sequence. When conditions are good it's also worth trying the USN Apra Harbour transmissions on 5.257, 10.153, 19.858 and 25.478MHz. For details of schedules you'll need to refer to a FAX guide.

DrWood in Ledbury is a little closer to home and asks why some readers seem able to cope with the Offenbach interference whilst others cannot, despite having similar equipment. The reason comes down to the nature of the interference. If you're unfortunate enough to live close to a local source, there is probably little you can do to improve the results.

Robert Graham has written from his home in Javea, Spain. He uses a Sangean ATS-803A receiver fed by a long wire antenna for his utility listening. On the decoding front he has the RX-4 system from Technical Software that he runs on his BBC B computer. Robert asks if there are any UK press agencies that transmit Stock Market and other financial reports on the h.f. bands. I'm afraid I don't know of any. As far as I know the bulk of UK press information is now carried via satellite. However, if any readers do know of a source I'm sure they will drop me a line with the details.

Jean-Marie Chouillet of Wimbledon uses a Sony ICF-2001 receiver with an Amstrad PC-1512 computer for utility monitoring. The software package is PC-SWL distributed by Comar Electronics. Jean-Marie has had great success with RTTY and c.w. but not with FEC or ASCII. The problem with FEC is that there's not a great deal to be found, outside the amateur bands. The main use for this mode is occasions when information needs to be broadcast. An example would be a coast station, traffic list. However, once the message has been sent the channel usually reverts to SITOR. This makes it difficult to find and decode FEC transmissions. Once you've developed the skill to recognise the sound of FEC you may have a little more joy.

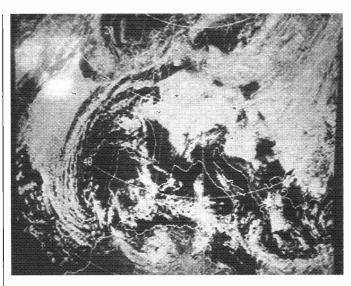
As far as ASCII is concerned, I'd give up looking as it's almost extinct!!

Decoding Update

I thought it was about time I featured some news on the decoding scene, so I've put together a couple items that may prove of interest.

The first comes from ERA, who have released some enhancements for their popular Microreader. The first of these is an EPROM software revision that brings the software up to Revision 3.2. Incidentally the revision number of your existing software is flashed on the screen at the moment of switch-on, so it's easy to see if you need to upgrade. Fitting the upgrade is very straightforward and is just a case of unplugging the old EPROM and inserting the new.

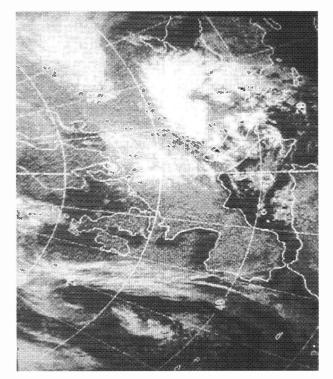
You do, of course, need to be careful that you keep the EPROM the right way round and follow the antistatic guidance. With the new software installed, you get several improvements designed to make operating easier. The most important of these is the provision for automatic baud rate and polarity detection. This takes much of the guess work out of decoding and should prove particularly valuable for the newcomer. The main other change is the addition of the 100



Meteosat visible, Offenbach 135.2.

baud data rate. This opens-up many signals that were previously inaccessible. The lastest cost I have for the upgrade is £5.00 for the EPROM only or £10.00 if the Microreader is returned for upgrade. Before sending off for your upgrade, you should check the latest situation with ERA.

Regular readers will no doubt have noticed the problems people have when they attempt to connect the Microreader to a computer or v.d.u. ERA have recognised this problem and produced their own large screen display specifically designed to interface with the Microreader. The new display features a 'Supertwist'



Meteosat infra-red, Offenbach 135.2.

liquid crystal display with four lines of forty characters. This display capacity is further enhanced by the addition of a message store that can handle fifty complete screens of text! Access to this store uses a very simple system based on a single rotary knob on the side panel. Rotating this knob scrolls the screen up or down as required. An additional benefit of this system is that you can scroll through the store whilst still receiving data off-air.

Those who want a print-out are not forgotten, as there is provision for connecting a standard parallel printer to the display unit. Rather than just printing out data as it's received, you can also choose sections of text from the screen store and print just those out. This should save a lot of paper!

. As if all this wasn't enough, the display unit processes the received text so that words are not split between lines. It also has the ability to inhibit the printing of excessive repeat characters such as RVs. All in all then the new large screen display is a well thought out unit that will, I'm sure, prove to be very popular. The current price is £185.00 and for more details please contact ERA Ltd, Unit 5, Clarendon Court, Winwick Quay, Warrington WA2 8QP.

Grosvenor Software have been supplying high quality decoding software to the amateur market for many years and have recently upgraded their BMKMULTY multimode package. This latest version features FAX, RTTY, ARQ, c.w. and SSTV decoding modes plus a transmit capability on RTTY, ARQ and c.w.. The transmit facility is obviously intended for the licensed amateur.

The package is designed to run on any standard IBM PC compatible computer, so should attract plenty of interest. I've used an early version of this program for about eighteen months now and can confirm that it's very

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8 - MODE RECEIVE **RX-8**

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RX-4 RTTY CW SSTV AMTOR RECEIVE

Performance, features and ease of use make this still a best seller. Needs TIF1 interface. BBC, CBM64 tape £25, disk £27. VIC20 tape £25. SPECTRUM tape £40, +3 disk £42 inc adaptor board (needs TIF1 also) or software-only version £25. TIF 1 INTERFACE has 4-pole filtering and computer noise isolation for excellent HF and VHF performance. Kit £30, ready-made, boxed with all connections £40. Available only with software.

Also MORSE TUTOR £8, LOGBOOK £8, RAE MATHS £9 for BBC, CBM64, VIC20 and SPECTRUM. BBC LOCATOR with UK, Europe, World maps £10. Disk £2 extra for all.

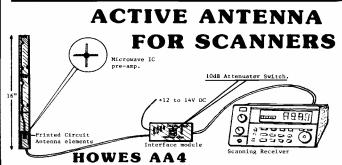
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- 10dB switched attenuator on the receiver interface board. * 16 inches long, 1.2 inches wide. Easy to build kit or ready built modules.

If your scanner reception could benefit from the addition of a remotely located antenna, or you would like a much neater, more compact alternative to the ugly discone types, then the HOWES AA4 could be just the job! You can read the review in the November '90 Short Wave Magazine Excellent performance in a small space!

Assembled PCB modules: £26.80

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73 from Dave G4KQH, Technical Manager.

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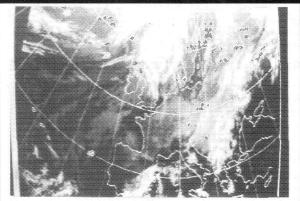
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Short Wave Magazine, June 1991



effective. However, the latest additions make the program of particular interest to the utility listener. Rather than try to cram a full review into this column, I'll just pull out a few of the more interesting features - a review may come later.

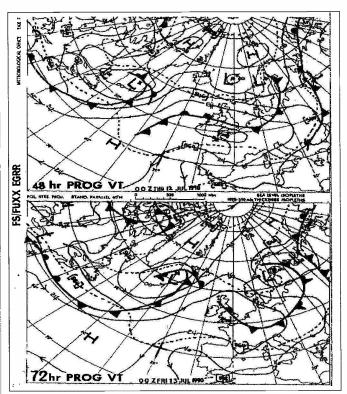
One particularly good point that's often omitted from amateur programs is the display of transmitted text. This is a feature that's useful for the amateur but not the listener. From the listener's point of view provision for this information is just a waste of valuable screen space. The BMKMULTY tackles this problem with a command that allows the transmit display to be reduced to just one line, thus saving most of the screen for received text.

All modes feature the ability to save the received text or image to disk. For the text modes this is a simple log file that stores the text as ASCII characters, thus allowing easy editing later. With FAX and SSTV the complete image is stored to disk.

Frequency List

As usual, here are a selection of loggings that have been sent in by readers. I've used the normal format, i.e. Frequency, Mode, Speed, Shift, Callsign, Time and Notes. If you'd like to contribute to the list, please send your loggings to reach me by the 15th of the month.

3.377MHz, FAX, 90, 576, YMA20, 2118UTC, Ankara Meteo 6.5295MHz, RTTY, 50, 700, VCCC, 2228UTC, Colombo Air 6.972MHz, RTTY, 50, -, YDG59, -, ROMPRESS Bucharest 7.658MHz, RTTY, 50, 400, YZD, -, Belgrade News 7.801MHz, RTTY, 50, 400, 9BC22, -, IRNA Iranian News 7.996MHz, RTTY, 50, 400, YZD9, -, Belgrade News 8.1675MHz, FAX, 60, 288, LQB9, 2213UTC, Press Photos 9.43MHz, RTTY, 50, 425, ZAT, 0811UTC, AT Tirana 9.970MHz, FAX, 120, 576, JMH3, 2103UTC, Tokyo Meteo 10.233MHz, RTTY, 75, 70, -, 2250UTC, VoA, link to Tanger 11.4757MHz, RTTY, 50, 400, HMF52, -, KCNA Pyongyang 11.497MHz, RTTY, 50, 400, SOL349, -, Polish Press 12.11MHz, RTTY, 50, 400, YOM21, 1117UTC, Rompress 12.82MHz, ARQ-A, 100, 170, UAT, 2306UTC, Moscow Radio 13.0935MHz, ARQ-B, 100, 170, OXZ, 0831UTC, Danish ship press 13.440MHz, RTTY, 50, 400, YZJ5, -, Tanjug 14.490MHz, RTTY, 50, 400, RNK36, 0555UTC, TASS Moscow 14.901MHz, RTTY, 50, -, CLN451, 1921UTC, PL Havana, TASS Relay 16.0143MHz, ARQ-E3, 100, 400, RFQP, 2135UTC, FF Djibuti 16.0668MHz, RTTY, 50, 400, IRO30, 1810UTC, ANSA Financial news 16.224MHz, RTTY, 50, 850, 3MA35, _, CNA,Taiwan 16.971MHz, FAX, 60, 576, JJC, 0910, Tokyo Radio test chart 17.1512MHz, FAX, 120, 576, NMC, 0524UTC, US Coast Guard 18.266MHz, RTTY, 50, 400, ZAA6, -, Tirana News 19.505MHz, RTTY, 50, 400, RCD36, 0658UTC, PL Moscow 19.980MHz, RTTY, 50, 400,9BC33_, -, IRNA Iran 20.085MHz, RTTY, 50, 400, ISX20, 1209UTC, ANSA Press review 20.826MHz, RTTY, 50, 400, RWZ76, 0558UTC, TASS Moscow 20.965MHz, RTTY, 50, 400, RKB50, 0558UTC, TASS Moscow



Sample HF-FAX chart received from Bracknell using BMKMULTY.

Those of you with an interest in SITOR transmissions will find BMKMULTY particularly effective. One of its strong points is that it can synchronise very quickly on text alone. Most traditional routines cannot synchronise until idle characters have been received. This puts a delay in the system that can mean vital information is lost. This feature is further enhanced as the data analysed to obtain synchronisation is subsequently decoded and displayed. In comparison with other systems I have tested, I think this package now has the fastest synchronisation time.

Moving on to the FAX mode, this features full coverage of all the common modes and includes some useful image manipulation controls. These controls enable the image to be moved about the screen quickly. The only weak point of the FAX decoder wasthe lack of a grey scale. This means that all images are converted to pure black or white. Whilst this is fine for the reception of charts, photographs, fairly obviously, loose much detail.

The last part of the package I'll cover here is the audio spectrum analyser. This ingenious system provides a graphical display of the signal and is designed to aid accurate tuning. For the listener this is a powerful extra as the spectrum used by a signal often gives vital identification clues.

I'm sure you will agree that the BMKMULTY features a very useful range offeatures that should appeal to many listeners. For more information look out for the adverts in the magazine or write to Grosvenor Software, 2 Beacon Close, Seaford, East Sussex BN25 2JJ.

Tanjug Schedule

Day Watson of **Cleveland recently** managed to capture a transmission schedule for this popular station. Knowing that many of you have a strong interest in press broadcasts, I've printed the complete schedule here for your information. You will note that I've included the foreign language broadcasts. This is as a result of popular demand, as many SWM readers are multi-lingual and have requested details of foreign language broadcasts.

ENGLISH SERVICE Frequency 11.604MHz Area SE Asia Call Power 0400-1700UTC 25kW YZJ2 0400-1700UTC 0400-1700UTC YZJ5 13.44MHz 25k\// Far East Europe, Africa YZ07 12.212MHz 10kW YZD9 YZD7 SE Asia 7.996MHz 1700-0400UTC 25kW 7.806MHz 1700-0400UTC 25kW Far East 40C2 YZD 1700-0400000 Europe, Africa 5 24MHz 10k\A 1700-0400UTC 10kW (0900-2200 Sun & Mon) 7.658MHz Europe, Africa FRENCH SERVICE Call Frequency 15.705MHz Time 1100-1400UTC Power 25kW Area W.Africa YZJ6 YZJP Africa W. Africa 7.592MHz 1900UTC -c/d 25kW (1300-2000 Sun & Mon) YZD6 SPANISH SERVICE Frequency 19.865MHz Time 1400-1600UTC Power 25kW (not Sunday) Call Area S. America ŶZJ4 ENGLISH REGIONAL SERVICE Ċall Frequency 11.604MHz Time 0400-0500UTC Power 25kW Area SF Asia YZJ2 13.44MHz 20.204MHz 0400-0500UTC 1300-1400UTC YZJ5 25kW (Sun & Mon only) Far East E. Africa YZ14 25kW FRENCH REGIONAL SERVICE Call Frequency 20.204MHz Time 1200-1300UTC Power 20kW Area Angola ¥7.J SPANISH REGIONAL SERVICE Power 25kW Time 1800-1900UTC Frequency 17.610MHz Area Call Y7.18 Argentina

Short Wave Magazine, June 1991

Lawrence Harris 5 Burnham Park Road, Peverell, Plymouth, Devon PL3 5QB

uring the last few weeks we have had two METEORS and three NOAAs in operation. Several SWM readers including Bob Warriner and Arthur Rhead noticed problems with software not synchronising on METEOR 2/20, the newest of the Russian weathersats, which lost its phasing bars and grey scale during April. Its pictures otherwise seem to be normal. The main consequence of this change is that software that relies on detecting the bars, a sequence of black and white verticals, will not synchronise, and so it is back to the framestore for a while!

GOES

It's a long time since I have been able to receive any identifiable pictures from GOES but the post recently brought back my microwave pre-amp from Dave Cawley of Timestep Weather Systems, whom I persuaded to finish and align it for me. The original components were obtained from the Remote Imaging Group in kit form, but I realised that it needed specialist equipment for assembly and alignment. I got another electronics expert to do the bulk of the assembly and Dave kindly agreed to do the finishing touches with his specialist equipment. Itried it out on METEOSAT first because I know what sort of noise level I get on those images. The result was a considerable improvement and a virtually noise-free image, so GOES was my next challenge. The dish had to be adjusted to point westwards and almost horizontally. While using a chair and pieces of wood to suitably balance the dish, my neighbour commented "oh very scientific, Lawrence!" The result was that I saw live GOES pictures for the first time in more than two years. Without the pre-amp, the picture was simply not identifiable, other than to recognise the noise as a.p.t. I have analysed the positions all of the GOES satellites as follows: GOES 5 is at -37° GOES 6 is at -33° and GOES 7 is at -17° Obviously it was none of these! So I obtained a few more Kepler elements and found GOES 2 is at 8° elevation. At ground level my horizon is not very good but the dish and pre-amp produced a fair picture on the computer. So I must now try to get a Yagiwhich can be mounted just a metre or two up.

info in orbit

Kepler Elements

Anyone wanting the very latest set of Kepler elements should send me an s.a.e. (please - not just a stamp) and I will forward a printout giving a set of all weather satellites together with their current operating frequencies. These sets will now normally be just a few days old, courtesy NASA!

Seasonal Effects

Each year, during spring and autumn, we receive some dramatic views from NOAA 10 particularly during morning passes. The satellite is travelling southbound and the reflection of the sun in the Mediterranean and also the North Sea catches the sensors. Loften record this pass in order to look at it later on in case it is especially good. Another feature which I really get a kick out of seeing are the Canadian icebergs! I have mentioned before about METEOR 3/3 having a high orbit and on April 4 I saw the 1600UTC pass over Labrador. The view was incredible the iceberas could be seen covering Hudson Bay and the Labrador coast. You need a clear westerly horizon to be able to pick up METEOR 3/3 within a couple of degrees of the horizon. Another well-known seasonal change is the ice that forms and melts in the area of the Gulf of Bothnia. In severe winters ice forms throughout the region, particularly around the Gulf of Finland and Lake Ladoga. When this happens you can expect activity from the radar-carrying OKEAN satellite which is able to map the movement of the ice as an aid to shipping. As of late April there is not much ice left in the region. We usually think of the

'overnight' NOAA 9 pass as being in darkness - so it is for most of the year. From mid-April onwards the southbound pass in early morning is in sunlight. You can record it if you wish to have a weather view earlier than the later NOAA 10 pass. Finally, overnight southbound METEOR satellites can be heard operating as they pass over the sun-lit north pole and then switch off when they enter the dark terminator. If you have a satellite plotting program such as Instant Track you can follow the progress of these satellites and see exactly where they are when they switch off.

Gulf of Genoa

During mid April an oil tanker caught fire in the waters around northern Italy and once more all was revealed by METEOSAT! I heard of the fire before knowing exactly where it was so I switched on the equipment and the next C03 frame showed the smoke rising in the Gulf of Genoa. I estimated it to be covering some 48km. Knowing how rapidly smoke can move I set up my animate program zooming in on that area and collected three frames. The results were dramatic, the smoke growing to over 80km wide within an hour or so. A few hours later the ship had sunk and the smoke dissipated quickly.

Letters

Lester Jones writes from the Wirral on Merseyside to say that he tried using the AR2002 scanner for weather satellite reception but without much success. So he purchased the Dartcom receiver which he recently completed constructing. He uses the Technical Software decoder which produces hard copy and sent me a printout which I hope will reproduce here. James Price also from Merseyside, was one of a very large number of people requesting Kepler elements and also asking whether I knew of predictions software for the Commodore Amiga computer. I have kept a list of SWM



Fig. 1: Lester Jones provided this printout of the UK area.

readers who have offered to supply programs for specific computers and so hopefully James has been successful.

FAX and APT

Several readers have expressed confusion regarding the difference between weather satellite (a.p.t.) signals and FAX, since the same picture can be sent by both methods! Robert Fulford of Exeter asks how decoding equipment can know the start of an a.p.t. picture if there is no start tone? FAX pictures are normally broadcast from terrestrial sources and include both start and finish tones which are recognised by the decoder. Anyone receiving FAX can expect to receive the whole picture, since the source is not moving out of sight! An orbiting satellite transmits its picture continuously, also on a line by line basis, but we can only receive signals while the satellite is above our horizon and so there is no beginning or end to the picture once the satellite is transmitting. Each line contains some form of synchronising marker. The NOAA WXSATS include a short pulse of 1040Hz before channel A data is broadcast and a short pulse of 832Hz before channel B data. There are other signals also included in the telemetry. These tones enable framestores or computers to recognise the picture section wanted and so can display accordingly. When the satellite rises we can synchronise the picture using the required tone and when it has filled the screen the latter will scroll. Finally the satellite drops below the horizon and we lose it into the noise. It is still transmitting of course and continues until it is switched off. Its picture is therefore one long strip running around the planet - hence the term 'automatic picture transmission'

UoSAT-2

Robert also asks what type of data is available from the UoSAT-2 amateur radio satellite. Much of the data is 'house-keeping' measurements, such as battery voltages and spacecraft temperatures, but there are scientific data including magnetic field information from various sensors. Brian Metherell of Ealing is a member

the radar-carrying (see the noise as a.p.t. I have d the positions all of the GOES s as follows: GOES 5 is at -37° s at -33° and GOES 7 is at -17°



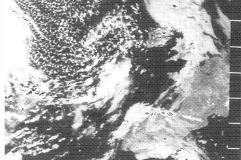


Fig. 3: NOAA picture from Laurence Patton.

of the Remote Imaging Group and has had problems with software designed for a 286 machine not running properly on his Amstrad 2086PC. Brian is hoping for a modification to effectively downgrade the software to run on his Amstrad. Brian points out that it is important to check whether software is compatible with your processor before purchase. A set of disks came from Dave Rogers of Swindon who has been testing out the Timestep Weather Systems program PCSAT3 and recorded some METEOSAT images. Looking at them carefully shows that Dave's equipment has a slightly lower noise level than mine. He now uses a 286 computer with 80Mb hard disk because he had problems running PCSAT3 on an Amstrad 1640.

Computers

I found the 1640 quite good in its dayit was the advanced version of the Amstrad PC1512 computer. For the best quality reproduction of satellite imagery it is essential to use a VGA monitor. I first started using VGA last summer and was amazed by the increase in detail that became visible. For anyone considering buying a new computer, I would recommend a 286 machine of which there are various makes, because the 80286 processor (to give it its full description) offers good speed for future satellite software upgrades and ample memory potential.

More Letters

John Belcher is a retired radio and telecomms engineer operating a wideband scanner and discone plus assorted hardware. John proposes to build his own crossed dipoles for both the 137 and 145MHz bands in order to get better reception. It is worth mentioning that an ordinary dipole with reflector might receive stronger signals from UoSAT-2 rather than the more usual left-circularly polarised, crossed dipole because the satellite is believed to be tumbling, according to one antenna manufacturer to whom I have spoken. D F Thompson G8SBU of Exmouth and F Garraway of Bristol wrote with comments about the ERA Microreader and the Lowe HF-225 receiver. ERA have just produced an additional display unit for the Microreader. FGarraway wonders, as I do, why there is no 'a.g.c. off' switch for his Lowe receiver. In my case it would be helpful for radio astronomy applications. The new HF-325 has one fitted. David Wright of Hastings wrote to enquire about using his discone-fed Yaesu FRG-9600 scanner and Amiga 500 computer for weather satellite imaging. He has two sons who are also interested in the project. The April edition gave advice on starting out and for a first attempt at receiving signals I am including another predictions list

Short Wave Magazine, June 1991

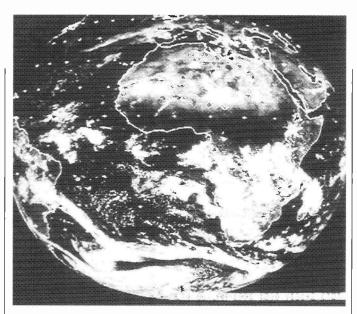


Fig. 4: METEOSAT-4 Whole disk (CTOT) from Laurence Patton.

this month. New 'recruits' should be able to pick up some a.p.t. transmissions using the list. Several readers have developed their own software for various computers and for the Amiga 500 you can contact Bob Buttery, 55 Northumberland Road, Kettering, Northants, NN15 6LN and also Mr Grundy, Bar Farm, 15 Main Road, Drax, Selby, N Yorks, Y08 8PA. Anyone writing to these kind folk should remember to include an s.a.e.

Letters From Abroad

My postbag shows that there is great interest in this field and the majority of letters request Kepler elements as well as making general enquiries. Several letters come from abroad including South Africa, Brazil, Holland, Spain and Australia. Those writing from 'foreign' lands can send an international reply coupon if they want Kepler elements or other information. Please note that one IRC is worth about 22p, so two are usually needed for a written reply. A group of hams from Barcelona wrote to tell me that they are now taking an interest in receiving WXSAT data and found the Weather Watching supplement particularly helpful. Pauli Numez EA3BLQ and his friends are active in the v.h.f., u.h.f., and s.h.f. bands and are building the well-known YU3UMV framestore. George Hart ZS9H wrote from Walvis Bay in South Africa and comments on the information in this column sometimes being old. If a new WXSAT starts operation just after the press deadline, then the details of it would slip another four weeks making the worst case about eight weeks. On average such details currently appear about four weeks later. George kindly sent me a disk containing picture files of South Africa but for the moment I can't view them without suitable software.

Paging interference

Most readers of this column will be aware of the interference caused by paging transmitters which shows itself as a periodic burst of noise that often spoils an incoming satellite picture. Most receivers have some susceptibility to these noise bursts and some years ago I contacted the Department of Trade and Industry who take an interest in interference within the radio spectrum. That enquiry did not get very far, but I have had a call from David Rawlings who proposes to collect as much evidence as possible on the amount of interference suffered around the country. He can be contacted at 83 Maristow Avenue, Keyham, Plymouth PL2 1LP.

Other Satellites

I receive reports from SWM readers about other satellites heard in the 136MHz band and I have managed to identify these after receiving help from various people. During 1989 I started logging a signal on 136.110MHz and it took a long time to trace it as coming from the Japanese Marine Observations Satellite MOS-1. A glance at the book Communications Satellites by Larry Van Horn showed me that up to 12 satellites might possibly be responsible. I contacted Geoffrey Falworth who edits Satellite News, a specialist bulletin containing data on satellite payloads and frequencies, amongst other information and he kindly provided me with Kepler element sets for several of the possible satellites, and pointed out that one or two of the suspects had re-entered the atmosphere some years ago! By entering the elements into one of my predictions programs I was then able to identify MOS-1 or MOS-1B as the likely sources. Observation over future days confirmed that both were transmitting. Then for several months I didn't hear it, but they came back on during December and can now be heard daily.

Frequencies

The American NOAA satellites transmit on:

NDAAs 9 and 11 - 137.62MHz NDAA 10 - 137.50MHz OKEAN 2 - 137.40MHz occasional transmissions The Russian METEORS 2/16 to 2/20 and 3/2 or 3/3 use 137.30, 137.40 or 137.85MHz when switched on.

Predictions

For those who have the equipment to tune into the WXSATs but no predictions program I occasionally include a summary here for a selected day. This table lists a.o.s. (acquisition of signal) time UTC (add one hour for BST), the l.o.s. (loss of signal), the maximum elevation and whether to the east or west, and finally whether travelling north or southbound. The date this time is Sunday 26 May.

Satellite	a.o.s.	l.o.s.	Maxel	Direc
NOAA 9	0822	0837		SB
METEOR 3/3	0844	0902	23°W	NB
NOAA 10	0849	0903	39°W	SB
METEOR 3/2	0902	0920	22°E	NB
METEOR 3/2	1050	1110	85°W	NB
NOAA 11	1249	1304	31°E	NB
NOAA 11	1429	445	49°W	NB
METEOR 2/20	1438	1454	21°E	SB
METEOR 2/20	1623	1640	78°W	SB
METEOR 3/3	1623	1642	35°E	SB
NOAA 9	1634	1648	27°E	NB
NOAA 9	1813	1829	58°W	NB
METEOR 3/3	1813	1833	58°W	SB
NOAA 10	835	1850	85°E	NB



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Ithough a receiver with a digital frequency display can be set with accuracy and ease to any frequency within its range, there are many receivers in use that do not have this facility. It is customary to use marker signals from a crystal calibrator to set a receiver with analogue scales to a particular frequency, but an inexpensive add-on digital display unit is now available in the UK. For full details contact Cirkit (0992 444111) or Electromail (081-360 8600).

Long Wave Reports

Note: I.w. & m.w. frequencies in kHz; s.w. in MHz; Time in UTC (=GMT). Unless otherwise stated, all logs were compiled during the four week period ending 5/4/91.

The 1000kW signal from Bechar, Algeria on 153kHz was logged by Alan Roberts in Quebec as SINPO 22332 at 0555 on March 9, but the high level of interference from local TV receivers. prevented him from hearing any other transatlantic signals during the month.

In Douglas, IoM Simon Holland checked the band after dark and was pleased to hear Bechar, Algeria on 153, also Tbilisi, USSR 189 and Minsk, USSR 279. Eddie McKeown has been listening late at night in Co.Down, At 0200UTC he rated Donebach as 23112. Allouis 23222, Kaliningrad 32233, Oranienburg 22222, Droitwich 54344, Munich 32233, Oslo 23222, Konstantinow 43343, Junglinster 34333, Tipaza 23222, Topolna 45344 and Minsk as 23211.

An increase in the strength of the signal from Atlantic 252 in Plymouth has been noted by Robin Clark during the day, but by 1900 it is swamped by Tipaza. Reporting from Wootton, IoW, George Millmore says, "Reception of Atlantic 252 is very poor here in the evenings - apparently they reduce power at 1800, at the precise time Tipaza increases power from 750 to 1500kW". Checks from 1900-2000UTC from March 2-9 by Patrick McKeever in Birmingham showed marked variations in the signal from some of the more distant stations.

MW Transatlantic DX

A change in the conditions permitted some of the broadcasts from the Caribbean and S.America to reach our shores. In Grimsby, Jim Willet logged R.Globo in Rio, Brazil 1220 as SI0333 at 0020. He heard for the first time XEWA Super Estelar, Mexico on 540 and rated their signal SIO222 at 0450. A reception report has been sent and their QSL is awaited: Later, he logged the Caribbean Beacon, Anguilla on 1610 as SI0333 at 0510. Nine signals from stations near the east coast of Canada and the USA were also heard, the earliest stemmed from VOCM in St.John's, NF on 590, which rated SI0233 at 2330.

Good reception from the Caribbean area was also noted by Tim Shirley in Bristol. Around 0230 he logged three stations in Costa Rica for the first time, R.Rumbos (TICAL) on 530, R.Sta Clara (TISCL) on 550 and R.Fundacion, San Jose (TISBJ) on 570. From the USA he picked up WPTF in Rayleigh, NC on 680. Canadian CJFT Fort Erie, ON on 530 and CHLC Hauterive, PQ on 580 were also heard - all are subject to confirmation by QSL. On 16/3he logged WGTO Pine Hills, FL on 540 as SIO 343 at 0330. Very good signals were noted on 21/3 from the Caribbean Beacon, Anguilla on 1610 at 0600.

Other MW DX

The sky wave signals from some of the low power stations in Spain have been attracting the attention of UK DXers after dark, see chart. The extensive log compiled by Philip Rambaut in Macclesfield included several which run less than 10kW. He also picked up sky wave signals from Vatican Radio, Rome on 525 and 1611kHz - both run just 5kW!

Some of the 2kW BBC relays were also mentioned in the reports: Radio 4 via Newcastle 603 was logged as 44333 at 0745 by Ted Agombar in Norwich and as 22122 at 0031 in Co.Down; BBC Wales via Wrexham 657 as 32222 at 0844 by Ron Galliers in N.London; Radio 4 via Redruth 756 as S10333 at 1150 in Wootton, IoW.

MW Local Radio DX

C: Simon Holland, Douglas, I.O.M. D: Sheila Hughes, Morden. E: Eddie McKeown, Co.Down.

The broadcasts from ILR Beacon Radio (WABC) via their new outlet in Shrewsbury on 1017kHz were mentioned in only two reports. Noel

Long Wave Chart

-						
153	Bechar	Algeria	1000	C*,D,G*,I*		
153	Donebach	Germany	500	E*,F,H,J*,K		
153	Brasov	Romania	1200	Α		
162	Allouis	France	2000	A,D*,E*,F,G*,H,K		
171	Kaliningrad	USSR	1000	A,D*,E*,F,G*,K		
177	Oranienburg	Germany	750	A,C,D*,E*,F,G*,H,K		
183	Saarlouis	Germany	2000	D,E,F,G*,H,K		
189	Motala	Sweden	300	E*		
189	Tbilisi	USSR	500	C*		
198	BBC Droitwich	UK	500	A,C,D,E*,F,G*,K		
207	Munich	Germany	500	D,E*,F,G*,H,K		
207	Azılal	Morocco	800	G*		
216	Roumoules	Monaco	1400	E*,F,G*,H,K		
216	Oslo	Norway	200	C,E*		
225	Konstantinow	Poland	2000	A,C,D*,E*,F,G*,H,J*,K		
234	Junglinster	Luxembourg	2000	C,E*,F,G*,H,K		
243	Kalundborg	Denmark	300	A,C,E,F,G*,H,K		
252	Tipaza	Algeria	1500	D*,E*,F,H		
252	Atlantic 252	S.Ireland	500	A,B,C,D*,E,F,G*,H,K		
261	Burg	Germany	200	E*,F,K		
261	Moscow	USSR	2000	C,H		
270	Topolna	Czechoslovakia	1500	E*,F,G*,H,K		
270	Orenburg	USSR	15	J*		
279	Minsk	USSR	500	C*,E*,H*		
Note: Er at dusk.	tries marked * were	logged during darknes	s. Ail other en	tries were logged during daylight or		
DXers:			E George M	fillmore, Wootton, I.O.W.		
A: Ted A	A: Ted Agombar, Norwich.			G. Bart O'Brien, Co.Wexford.		
B: Robin Clark, Plymouth.			H. Fred Pallant, Storrington.			

- H. Fred Pallant, Storrington I: Alan Roberts, Quebec, Canada

J Tim Shirley Bristol

K: Phil Townsend, London

	Arabic
rik	Afrikaans
in	Chinese
#1	Czechoslovakian
	Danish
9	English
	French
ſ	German
	Greek
	Hausa
ng	Hungarian
	Icelandic
	Italian
p	Japanese
rw	Norwegian
1	Polish
rt	Portuguese
55	Russian
	Somali
	Spanish
1	Swedish
/a	Swahili
r	Turkish
et	Vietnamese
~	riounanioo0

Ar Chi Cz En Gr Gr Hu It

Jaj No Pol Ru: So Sw Sw Tui

Carrington rated their signal in Sutton

in Ashfield as 44444 at 1052. Their

ground wave signal was also logged in

Bridgwater by Darren Beasley. No

doubt WABC will welcome detailed

reports from listeners near and far, but

do remember to enclose an s.a.e. if you

require confirmation of your reception.

Towards the end of March solar activity

rose to a much higher level than

expected. The intense solar flares

disturbed the ionosphere and rendered

h.freception poor or even non-existent

during some days. More disturbances

25MHz (11m) broadcasts from

R.Australia from reaching the UK some

mornings, but usually they were clearly

received. In Scarborough, Ken Willis

rated their signal on 25.750 (Eng to

Middle East 0900-1055) as SI0354 at

1055. In his latest report from Oman,

Rhoderick Illman (Thumrait) quoted

the 11m band. Those remaining are

R.Norway Int, Oslo 25.730 (Norw to

S.America 1100-1130, to Middle East,

India 1200-1230), rated SI0333 at 1230

by John Stevens in Largs; R.Denmark

via RNI 25.730 (Da to S.America 1130-

1155, to Middle East, India 1230-1255);

DW via Julich, Germany 21.740 (Ger to

Far East, Pacific 1100-1200, to USA

1200-1356) 35444 at 1345 by Alan

Roberts in Quebec; R.Moscow 25.780

(Eng to Africa 0300?-1700) SIO444 at

1555 by John Coulter in Winchester and

25233 at 1645 in Quebec; RFI Paris

25.820 (Fr to E.Africa 0700-1500) 34444

at 0915 by Chris Shorten in Norwich and

35434 at 1355 in Quebec; HCJB Quito,

Ecuador 25.950 (u.s.b.+ p.c) 44444 at

1130 by Bill Griffith in W.London,

Some broadcasters have vacated

The solar activity prevented the

Short Wave Reports

can be expected.

55433 at 1054.

SI0254 at 1945 by Kenneth Buck in Edinburgh and 45344 at 1850 in Quebec.

Some of the 21MHz (13m) broadcasts from R.Australia have been reaching the UK. Their transmission to C/S.E.Asia via Darwin 21.525 (Eng 0100-0900) was rated 23322 at 0750 by Jim Cash in Swanwick; to Asia via Carnarvon 21.775 (Eng 0100-0958) as 43433 at 0654 by Kenneth Reece in Prenton.

The 13m broadcasts to Europe include R.Japan via Moyabi, Gabon 21.575 (Eng 0700-0800), rated 44333 at 0705 by Sheila Hughes in Morden; R.Pakistan, Islamabad 21.520 (Eng 1100-1120) 34344 at 1102 in Norwich; R.Romania Int, Bucharest 21.665 (Eng. 1300-1400) SIO434 at 1300 by Phil Townsend in E.London; UAE R. Dubai 21.605 (Ar, Eng 0615-1640) 33433 at 1635 by Leo Barr in Sunderland; WYFR via Okeechobee, FL 21.525 (Eng 2000-2200, also to Africa) SI0344 at 2008 in Edinburgh; HCJB Quito, Ecuador 21.480 (Eng 2130-2200) 34433 at 2145 in Co.Down; also 21.455 (u.s.b.+ p.c.) SIO444 at 1630 by Bryan Kimber in Hereford.

Some of the broadcasts to other areas originate from the BBC via Limassol, Cyprus 21.470 (Engto E.Africa 0430-1615), logged as 45554 at 0635 by David Edwardson in Wallsend: R.Prague, Czechoslovakia 21.705 (Eng. to Asia, Pacific 0730-0800) 55444 at 0740 in Norwich; DW via Julich, Germany 21.560 (Gerto Asia 0800-1000) 34553 at 0810 by John Parry in Northwich; BBC via Kranji, Singapore 21.715 (Eng to Asia 0900-1030) SI0111 at 0955 in Macclesfield; RNE via Nobleias, Spain 21.570 (Sp to C/ S.America 1000-1300) 45444 at 1109 in N.London; R.Austria Int. via Moosbrunn 21.490 (Ger, Sp, Eng, Fr to W.Africa, S.Europe 1300-1700) 55555 at 1500 in Bridgwater: BBC via Ascension Island 21.660 (Eng to S.Africa 0700-1745) SI0555 at 1500 by Noel De Jager in Cape Town; also SIO232 at 1600 by John O'Halloran in Harrogate; VOA via Tangier, Morocco 21.625 (Eng to Africa 1600-?) 54454 at 1600 by Alan Smith in Northampton; R.Nederlands via Bonaire, Ned.Antilles 21.685 (Eng to C.S.Africa 1830-1925) 44433 at 1918 in Thumrait, Oman.

The 17MHz (16m) broadcasts from Radio New Zealand Int. to Pacific areas have reached the UK at remarkable strength during some mornings. On 29/ 3 their signal from Rangataiki, N.Island on 17.770 (Eng 2211-0730) was noted at 0654 as 'just like BBC R4 on f.m.' by N. Closs in Ipswich! Later, Radio long medium & short

Australia's broadcast to S.Asia via Carnarvon on 17.630 (Eng 1430-1800) has often reached the UK. **Cliff Stapleton** (Torquay) quoted SI0343 at 1525.

During the morning VOA via Tangier, Morocco 17.715 (Eng to Africa 0300-0700) was rated 34533 at 0700 in Northwich; Africa No.1, Gabon 17.630 (Eng, Fr to W.Africa 0700-?) 22322 at 0725 in Prenton; R.Sophia, Bulgaria 17.825 (Eng to Europe 0730-0800) SI0222 at 0730 by Francis Hearne in Bristol: R.Japan via Yamata 17.765 (Jap to Asia) 34333 at 0800 in Swanwick; also 17.890 (Jap to Oceania) 44333 at 0635 in Northampton; SRI via Schwarzenburg, Switzerland 17.670 (Eng to Australia, Pacific 0830-0900) 42433 at 0841 in Co.Down; R.Beijing, China 17.710 (Eng, Chin to S.Pacific) 42432 at 1055 in Bridgwater; R.Moscow, USSR 17.810 (Eng to Europe 0900-1800) SI0555 at 1200 by Phil Cooper in Guernsey; R.Cairo, Egypt 17.595 (Eng to S.Asia 1215-1330) 44444 at 1230 in W.London; R.Sweden, Stockholm 17.740 (Sw, Engto Asia, Australia 1200-1330) SIO444 at 1242 in Macclesfield.

Later, R.Nederlands via Flevo 17.605 (Eng to Asia 1430-1525) was noted as 53343 at 1430 in Norwich; R.Sweden, Stockholm 17.875 (Eng to USA 1530-1600) SI0555 at 1545 in Scarborough; RCI via Sackville, Canada 17.820 (Eng, Fr to Europe 1500-1600) SIO444 at 1600 by Cyril Kellam in Sheffield; R.Pakistan, Islamabad 17.555 (Eng to Middle East 1600-1630), rated as 'good' by Charles Beanland, Gibraltar and SIO333 in Hereford; R.Norway Int, Oslo 17.760 (Eng to USA 1700-1730) 54554 at 1700 by Ron Damp in Worthing; R.RSA Johannesburg, S.Africa 17.835 (Eng to W.Africa 1700-1800) 54444 at 1712 by Denis Bosher in Dolgellau; Voice of Israel, Jerusalem 17.630 (Eng to Africa 1900-1930) SI0555 at 1912 by Thomas Barnett in Slough; RHC Habana, Cuba 17.705 (Eng to Europe, Africa 1900-2100) 34433 at 2030 by Darran Taplin in Brenchley; Vatican R, Rome 17.710 (Eng to Africa 2100-2130), logged by Dick Moon in George, S.Africa; HCJB Quito, Ecuador 17.790 (Eng to Europe 2130-2200) 35553 at 2132 in Wallsend; R.Cultura, Sao Paulo, Brazil 17.815 (Port to S.America 0900-0300) rated as 'good' at 2200 in Largs; WYFR via Okeechobee, Florida 17.612 (Eng to W.Africa 2100-2300) SIO333 at 2200 in Harrogate; WSHB Cypress Creek, USA 17.555 (Eng, Sp to C/ S.America 2200-0000) 43433 at 2355 by Robin Harvey in Bourne.

Good reception of R.NewZealand's The **15MHz** (**19m**) broadcasts to Pacific areas has been noted in the UK during some evenings. Their transmission on 15.120* (Eng 1800-2200 Sun-Fri) was rated St0454 at 1930 by **Simon Hamer** in New Radnor (*13.785 from May 12). Some of R.Australia's broadcasts via Shepparton have also been reaching the UK. Their transmission to S.Pacific 15.240 (Eng 2200-1030) was rated as 'good' at 0012 on Gibraltar and 54333 at 0753 in Plymouth; to C.Pacific 15.160 (Eng, Fr ?-0930?) 23322 at 0914 in Prenton; to C.Pacific 15.320 (Eng 2030-2230?) 34433 at 2215 in Brenchley. Many broadcasters use the 19m

band to reach listeners in Europe. They include R.Sophia, Bulgaria 15.160 (Eng 0730-0800), rated SI0222 at 0730 in Bristol; R.Korea, Seoul 15.575 (Eng 1800-1900, 2030-2130) 53444 at 1819 in Swanwick; R.Afghanistan via USSR 15.440 (Eng 1830-1930, also to USA) SIO444 at 1845 by Bill Clark in Rotherham; Voice of Vietnam, Hanoi 15.010 (Eng, Fr, Sp, Ger 1800-2130) SIO433 at 1915 by Alf Gray in Birmingham; R.Damascus, Syria 15.095 (Ger, Fr, Eng 1805-2105) SI0555 at 2042 in Edinburgh; RNB Brasilia, Brazil 15.265 (Eng, Ger 1800-?) 43343 at 2044 in Northampton; HCJB Quito, Ecuador 15.270 (Eng, Fr, Ger 1830-2130) 44334 at 2049 in N.London; SLBC Colombo, Sri Lanka 15.120 (Eng 1830-2130) 34444 at 2100 by John Robertson in Alnwick; WINB Red Lion, USA 15.185 (Eng 2002-2245) 23222 at 2123 in Co.Down; VOA via Tangier, Morocco 15.205 (Eng 1700-2200; also to N.Africa) SIO333 at 2140 in Guernsey; WWCR Nashville, USA 15.690 (Ar, Chin, Eng, Fr, Ger, Sp 1300-0200) 55555 at 2215 in Norwich; WINB Red Lion, USA 15.145 (Eng, Fr/Gr 2248-2345) SIO454 at 2300 in Scarborough; RAE Buenos Aires, Argentina 15.345 (Ar, Eng, It, Fr, Ger 1800-2300 Mon-Fri; Sp 1800-0000 Sat, Sun) 34344 at 2300 by A. de Abreu-Teixeira in Durham.

There are many 19m broadcasts to areas outside Europe. Those noted stemmed from R.Romania Int, Bucharest 15.380 (Eng to Pacific area 0645-0715) 55555 at 0647 in Dolgellau; BBC via Limassol, Cyprus 15.590 (Eng to Middle East 0400-0945) SI0444 at 0700 in Macclesfield; VOA via Kavala, Greece 15.160 (Eng to Middle East 0900-1100) 44434 at 0901 in Sunderland; R.Beijing, China 15,440 (Engto S.Pacific 0900-1100) SIO444 at 0900 in Hereford; R.Denmark via RNI 15.230 (Da to Middle East 1630-1655) SIO444 at 1630 in Sheffield; RFI via Issoudun, France 15.570 (Eng to Africa 1700-?) SIO434 at 1700 by Neil Wheatley in Lytham St.Annes; R.Sweden via Horby? 15.270 (Fr, Sp, Sw, Eng to Middle East, Africa 1730-1900) 43443 at 1820 in Bridwater; R.Moscow, USSR 15,180 (Afrik to S.Africa 1830-1900) SIO 333 at 1830 in Cape Town; UAE R.Dubai 15.320 (Ar,

Note: Entries marked * logged during darkness. All other entries logged during daylight or dusk.

DXers:
A: Ted Agombar, Norwich.
B: Darren Beasley, Bridgwater.
C: Noel Carrington, Sutton in Ashfield.
D: Ron Galliers, London.
E: Francis Hearne, Bristol.
F: Sheila Hughes, Morden.
G: Eddie McKeown, Co.Down.
H: George Millmore, Wootton, IoW.
I: Bart O'Brien, Co.Wexford.
J: Phil Townsend, London.
K: Paul Weston, Kettering.

Local Chart

ocal U	nart			
558	Spectrum R.		7.50	н
585	R.Solway	В	2.00	G
603	Invicta Snd(Coast).	 B	0.10	H C,H
603 630	R.Gloucester R.Bedfordshire	B	0.10 :	с,п С,D*,Н
630	R.Cornwall	· B	2.00	H,I
657 657	R.Clwyd R.Cornwall	, B B	2.00 0.50	C,G,H,,J H,I
666	DevonAir R.	I	0.34	E,F,H,1
729	BBC Essex	B	0.20	A,H,J
738 756	Hereford/Worcester. R.Cumbria	B	0.037	H,J G
756	R.Shropshire	B	0.63	С, Н, І
765	BBC Essex	B	0.50	A,D,G*,H
774 774	R.Kent R.Leeds	BB	0.70 0.50	A,G*,H C
774	Severn Sound (3CR).		0.14	н,і
792	Chiltern R.	1	0.27	C,F*,H,J,K
792 801	R.Foyle R.Devon	B	1.00 2.00	G G*,H,I
819	Hereford/Worcester.	B	0.037	Н,1
828	Chiltern Radio	. I	0.20	D*,F*,J
828 828	R.WM 2CR	B	0.20	С,1 А,Н,I
837	R.Cumbria	В	1.50	I
837 837	R.Furness R.Leicester	B	1.00 0.45	G* C,D,H,I,J,K
855	R.Devon	B	1.00	G*,H,I
855	R.Lancashire	В	1.50	G,I
855 873	R.Norfolk R.Norfolk	BB	1.50 0.30	A,D,H,J G*,H,J,K*
936	GWR (Brunel R.)	1	0.18	н
945	R.Trent (GEM-AM) DevonAir R		0.20	C,G*,H,I
954 954	DevonAir K R.Wyvern		0.32 0.16	F,H,I E,I
990	Beacon(Nice & Easy)	i i	0.09	C
990 990	R.Aberdeen R.Devon	BB	1.00 1.00	G H,I
999	R.Solent	B	1.00	F,H,J
999	R.Trent (GEM-AM)		0.25	C
999 1017	Red Rose R. WABC (Shrewsbury)		0.80	G,I B,C
1026	Downtown R.	i.	1.70	E E
1026	R.Cambridgeshire	BB	0.50	A,B,C,D*,F,J,K
1026 1035	R.Jersey R.Kent	B	1.00 0.50	B,H,I B,H,J
1035	R.Sheffield	B	1.00	C
1035 1107	West Sound Moray Firth R.		0.32	GG
1107	R.Northampton	В	0.50	B,D,H,K
1116 1116	R.Derby R.Guernson	BB	1.20	С,G*,I
1152	R.Guernsey BRMB (Xtra-AM)		0.50 3.00	B,H,I B,C,E
1152	LBC (L.Talkback R).	l.	23.50	F*,H
1152 1152	Piccadilly R. Plymouth Sound		1.50 0.32	1
1152	R.Broadland		0.83	G*
1161	GWR (Brunel R.)	I.	0.16	H,I Ch K
1161 1161	R.Bedfordshire R.Sussex	BB	0.10 1.00	G*,K H
1161	R.Tay	Ĩ	1.40	G*
1161 1170	Viking R.(C.Gold) Ocean Sound (SCR)		0.35 0.12	C F,H
1170	Signal R.		0.12	C
1170	Swansea Sound	1	0.58	I .
1242 1242	Invicta Snd(Coast). Isle of Wight R.		0.32 0.50	E*,J B,E*,G*,H
1251	Saxon R.	i	0.76	J
1260	GWR (Brunel R.)		1.60	G*,H,I
1260 1260	Leicester (GEM-AM). Marcher Sound		0.29 0.64	J,K G*,I
1278	Pennine R.(C.Gold).	i	0.43	G*
1305 1305	R.Hallam (C.Gold) Red Dragon (Touch).		0.15 0.20	C G*,H,I
1323	R.Bristol	В	0.63	G*,I
1323	Southern Snd (SCR).		0.50	G*,H
1332 1332	Hereward R. Wiltshire Sound	B	0.60 0.30	C,G*,K B,G*,H,I
1359	Red Dragon (Touch).	1	0.20	E
1359 1368	R.Solent R.Lincolnshire	BB	0.85 2.00	C,G*,H C,G*
1368	R.Sussex	B	0.50	с,в^ Н
1368	Wiltshire Sound	В	0.10	B,G*,H
1413 1431	Sunrise R. Essex R.(Breeze)	1	0.125 0.35	H A,B,G*,J
1431	Radio 210	1	0.14	B,H
1449	R.Cambridgeshire	B	0.15	B,G*
1458 1458	GLR R.Cumbria	B	50.00 0.50	H ; G*,I
1458	R.Devon	В	2.00	
1458 1475	Radio WM C'ty Snd(1st Gold).	B	5.00 0.50	C,I B,D,G*,H
1485	R.Merseyside	B	1.20	G,I
1485	R.Oxford	B	0.50	В,Н
1485 1503	R.Sussex R.Stoke-on-Trent	B	1.00 1.00	H B,C,G*,I
1521	R.Mercury	1	0.64	B,D,F*,G*,H
1521 1530	R.Nottingham	B	0.50 0.025	C,G* K
1530	KCBC Kettering Pennine R.(C.Gold).	1	0.025	C
1530	R.Essex	B	0.15	J
1530 1548	R.Wyvern Capital R. (Gold)		0.52 97.50	B,H,I C,F*,H
1548	R.Bristol	В	5.00	
1548 1557	R.City (City Talk).		4.40 0.76	l B.G*
1557	Chiltern R. Ocean Sound (SCR)		0.76	F,H
1557	R.Lancashire	В	0.25	
1584 1584	Gatwick Heathrow		?	F*,H,J D,F*,J
1584	R.Nottingham	В	1.00	C,G*
1602	R.Kent	В	0.25	G*,H,J

long medium & short

Medium Wave Chart

526	Vatican City	Italy	5	J*	1044 1062	Burg Kalundborg
531	Ain Beida	Algeria	600	I*	1002	Brest
531	Leipzig	Germany	100	H*,I,J,K*	1071	Lille
531	Oviedo	Spain Switzerland	10	H*,I J*	1080	Katowice
531 540	Beromunster BRT-2 Wavre	Switzerland Belgium	500 150/50	С*,E,H*,I,J,N	1080	Palma de Mallorca
540	Solt	Hungary	2000	H*,K*	1089	Krasnodar
549	Les Trembles	Algeria	600	J*	1098 1098	Bratislava Santa Cruz
549	Nordkirchen	Germany	100	E,H*,I,N	1098	Dammam
549	Thurmau	Germany	200	J*	1107	AFN via Munich
558 558	Espoo Cima di Dentro	Finland Switzerland	100 300	D*,H*,K* H*,J*	1107	RNE-5 Barcelona
567	Berlin	Germany	100	H*	1125	La Louviere
567	RTE-1 Tullamore	Ireland (S)	500	E,G,I,J*,N	1125 1125	Stara Zagora BBC Llandrindod W
576	Schwerin	Germany	250	J*	1134	Valencia
576	Stuttgart	Germany	500	H*,I,J*	1134	Zadar
585	Riyadh	Saudi Arabia	1200 8	F	1143	AFN via Stuttgart
585 585	FIP Paris RNE-1 Madrid	France Spain	8 200	H*,I,N C*,H*,I,J*	1143	Century R. Dublin
594	Frankfurt	Germany	400	A,H*,I,J*	1152	Ras Al Khaima Stara Zagora
603	Lyon	France	300	D*,H*,J*	1161 1161	Stara Zagora Strasbourg (F.Int)
603	BBC-R4 Newcastle	UK	2	A,H*	1179	Solvesborg
612	RTE-2 Athlone	Ireland (S)	100	D,E,G,I*,J*		3
621 630	RTBF-1 Wavre Vigra	Belgium Norway	80 100	H*,I,J*,N H*	1188	Kuurne
630	Timisoara	Romania	400	i*	1188	Szolnok
639	Liblice	Czechoslovakia		C*,H*,J*	1197 1197	VOA via Munich BBC-R3 Enniskillen
639	La Coruna	Spain	100	C*,H*,I*,J*	1206	Bordeaux
648	Palma de Mallorca	Spain	10	J*	1206	Wroclaw
648	BBC Orfordness	UK	500	A,D*,E,H*,I	1224	Vidin
657	Burg	Germany	250	H*, * C*	1224	COPE Madrid
657 666	BBC-R.Wales Wrexham Bodenseesender	UK Germany	2 300/180	С*,H*,J*	1233	Liege
666	R.Vilnius	USSR	500/100	с,п,з Н*	1233 1242	Melnik Marseille
675	Marseille	France	600	H*,J*	1242	Marcali
675	Hilversum-3 Lopic	Holland	120	C*,D*,E,H*,I,J*,N	1251	Huisberg
675	Al Khaisah	Qatar	100	F	1260	VOA via Rhodos
684	RNE-1 Sevilla	Spain	250 2000	C*,H*,J*	1260	Valencia
684 702	Beograd Aachen/Flensburg	Yugoslavia Germany	2000 5	H*,I*,0* H*	1269	Neuminster
702	Monte Carlo	Monaco	300	J*	1278	Strasbourg
702	Zamora	Spain	5	H*,J*	1278 1287	RTE-2 Dublin/Cork Litomysl/Liblice
711	Rennes 1	France	300	H*,I,J*,N,O*	1296	BBC Orfordness
720	BBC via Zakaki	Cyprus	500	Α	1305	Marche
720	BBC-R4 Lots Rd London		0.5	I	1305	Rzeszow
729	RTE-1 Cork Oviedo	Ireland (S)	10 50	A,D,H*,I,J*	1314	Kvitsoy
738	Paris	Spain France	50 4	C*,H*,I*,J* I	1323	BBC Zyyi
738	RNE-1 Barcelona	Spain	250	Н*,I*,J*	1323 1332	R.Moscow via Leipz Rome
747	Hilversum-2 Flevo	Holland	400	A,C*,E,H*,I,J*,N	1341	BBC-Ulst.Lisnagarv
756	Brunswick	Germany	800/200	C*,H*,J*	1350	Nancy/Nice
756	BBC-R4 Redruth	UK Switzendered	2	1	1359	Berlin
765 774	Sottens BBC-R4 Enniskillen	Switzerland Ireland (N)	500 1	H*,I*,J* H*	1368	Manx Radio, Foxdal
774	RNE-1 San Sebastian	Spain	60	H*,J*	1377	Lille
783	Burg	Germany	1000	C*,H*,I*,J*,O*	1386 1395	Kaliningrad R.Tirana via Lushnje
783	R.Porto, Miramar	Portugal	100	J*	1404	Brest
792	Limoges	France	300	H*,J*	1413	RCE Zaragoza
792	Sevilla	Spain	20	H*,J*	1422	Heusweiler
801 810	Munich SER Madrid	Germany Spain	420 20	С*,Н*,J* J*	1422	Riyadh
810	BBC-Scot.Westerglen	UK	100	C*,D*,G,H*,I*,O	1431 1440	Dresden
819	Toulouse	France	50	H*,J*	1440	Marnach Bandar Turkamon
819	San Sebastian	Spain	5	J*	1449	Bandar Turkamen Squinanzo
828	Hanover	Germany	100/5	H*	1458	Weida
828	Corca Dhuibhne	Ireland (S)	1	H* C* H* I* I*	1467	TWR Monte Carlo
837 837	Nancy R.Popular, Sevilla	France Spain	200 10	C*,H*,I*,J* J*	1476	Wien-Bisamberg
846	Rome	Italy	540	J C*,H*,I,J*	1485	AFN Clarmont Farrand
855	Berlin	Germany	100	H*,J*,0*	1494 1494	Clermont-Ferrand Leningrad
855	Murcia	Spain	125	J*	1503	Stargard
864	Paris	France	300	C*,I,J*,N,O*	1512	BRT Wolvertern
873	AFN via Frankfurt Zaragoza	Germany	150 20	C*,D*,H*,J* J*	1521	Kosice
873 873	Zaragoza R.Ulster,Enniskillen.	Spain UK	20 1	J* C*,H*	1530	Vatican Radio, Rom
882	BBC-Wales Washford	UK UK	70	B.C*.E.H*.N	1539	Mainflingen Nice
891	Algiers	Algeria	600/300	E*,H*,J*	1557 1566	Nice Samen
891	Hulsberg	Holland	20	H*,I,J*	1575	Burg
900	Milan	Italy	600	C*,H*,J*	1575	Genoa
918 927	R.Intercont. Madrid BBT-1 Wolvertern	Spain Belgium	20	Н*,J* С* н* ш* м о*	1593	Langenberg
927 936	BRT-1 Wolvertem Bremen	Belgium Germany	300 100	C*,H*,I,J*,N,O* H*,I*,J*,N	1602	R.Onteniente
945	Toulouse	France	300	C*,H*,I*,J*	1602	Vitoria Vatican Badio, Rom
954	Dobrochov	Czechoslovakia		C*	1611	Vatican Radio, Rom
954	RCE Madrid	Spain	20	H*,J*	Note:	Entries marked * wei
963	Pori	Finland	600	C*,D*,E*,H*,I,		during daylight or a
000	Tis Changill	lealered (C)	10	J*,L*,0*		_ , a
963 972	Tir Chonaill Hamburg	Ireland (S) Germany	10 300	H* C*,H*,I,J*,O*		
972	Alger	Algeria	300 600/300	C*,D*,E*,I*,J*		
990	Berlin	Germany	300	С, D, L, I, J H*, J*		
999	R.Popular, Madrid	Spain	20	C*,H*,J*	DXers	5:
1008	Hilversum-5 Flevo	Holland	400	C*,E,H*,I,J*,N	A: Tee	d Agombar, Norwich.
1017	Wolfsheim	Germany	600	C*,H*,I*,J*		el Carrington, Sutton
1026	Graz-Dobl Vigo	Austria	100	J* J*		n Galliers, N.London.
1026 1035	Vigo Milan	Spain Italy	3 50	J* J*		non Holland, Douglas eila Hughes, Morden.
1000			50	-		oderick Illman, Thumi
						n McCarthy, Telford.

1044	Burg	Germany		250	C*,H*,I*,J*
1062	Kalundborg	Denmark		250	C*,E*,H*,I*,J*
1071	Brest	France		20	C*.H*.I
1071	Lille	France		40	J*
1080	Katowice	Poland		1500	E*,H*,I*,J*
1080	Palma de Mallorca	Spain		5	E*
1089	Krasnodar	USSR		300	Н*
1098	Bratislava	Czechoslov	akia	750	C*,H*,J*
1098	Santa Cruz	Palma		10	C*
1098	Dammam	Saudi Arabi	a	5	F
1107	AFN via Munich	Germany		40	C*,D*,H*,I*
1107	RNE-5 Barcelona	Spain		20	H*
1125	La Louviere	Belgium		20	H*,1,J*
1125	Stara Zagora	Bulgaria		500	H*
1125	BBC Llandrindod Wells	UK		1	G
1134	Valencia	Spain		10	H*
1134	Zadar	Yugoslavia		1200	C*,D*,H*,1*,J*,O*
1143	AFN via Stuttgart	Germany		10	C*,H*,J*
1143	Century R. Dublin	Ireland (S)		?	G,H*,I*
1152	Ras Al Khaima	UAE		50	F
1161	Stara Zagora	Bulgaria		500	Н*
1161	Strasbourg (F.Int)	France		200	C*,H*,I*,J*
1179	Solvesborg	Sweden	6	00	C*,H*,I,J*,
	3		-		L*,M*,0*
1188	Kuurne	Belgium		5	I,J*
1188	Szolnok	Hungary		135	H*
1197	VOA via Munich	Germany		300	H*,J*
1197	BBC-R3 Enniskillen	Ireland (N)		1	H*
1206	Bordeaux	France		100	C*,H*,J*
1206	Wroclaw	Poland		200	D*
1224	Vidin	Bulgaria		500	H*,I*
1224	COPE Madrid	Spain		20	C*,J*
1233	Liege	Belgium		5	J*
1233	Melnik	Czechoslov	akia	-	-
1233	Marseille		akid	150	C*,J* C*,J*
1251	Marcali	France		500	с,5 Н*
1251	Huisberg	Hungary Netherland	~	10	
1260	VOA via Rhodos		5	500	E*,H*,J* H*
1260	Valencia	Greece		20	п Н*,J*
1269	Neuminster	Spain Germany		600	C*,H*,I*,J*
1278				300	נ, וו, וו, ט *,J*
	Strasbourg	France		10	H*,I*
1278	RTE-2 Dublin/Cork	Ireland (S)	-1.1-		
1287	Litomysl/Liblice	Czechoslov	акіа		C*,J
1296	BBC Orfordness	UK		500	H*,N
1305	Marche	Belgium		10/5	J*
1305	Rzeszow	Poland		100	H*
1314	Kvitsoy	Norway		1200	D*,H*,I,J*,O*
1323	BBC Zyyi	Cyprus		50	F
1323	R.Moscow via Leipzig.	Germany		150	H*
1332	Rome	Italy		300	H*,J*
1341	BBC-Ulst.Lisnagarvey.	Ireland (N)		100	C*,I
1350	Nancy/Nice	France		100	C*,H*,I*,J*
1359	Berlin	Germany		250/100	H*,J*
1368	Manx Radio, Foxdale	I.O.M.		20	G,H*
1377	Lille	France		300	H*,I,J*,N
1386	Kaliningrad	USSR		500	C*,J*
1395	R.Tirana via Lushnje.	Albania		1000	C*,I,J*
1404	Brest	France		20	H*,!,J*
1413	RCE Zaragoza	Spain		20	C*,H*,J*
1422	Heusweiler	Germany		1200/600	C*,H*,I,J*
1422	Riyadh	Saudi Arab	ia	20	F
1431	Dresden	Germany		250	H*,J*
1440	Marnach	Luxembour	g	1200	C*,H*,I,J*
1449	Bandar Turkamen	Iran		400	F
1449	Squinanzo	ltaly		50	J*
1458	Weida	Germany		5	H*
1467	TWR Monte Carlo	Monaco		1000/400	C*,E*,H*
1476	Wien-Bisamberg	Austria		600	H*,J*
1485	AFN	Germany		1	Н*
1494	Clermont-Ferrand	France		20	J*
1494	Leningrad	USSR		1000	С*,Н*
1503	Stargard	Poland		300	E*,J*,L*
1512	BRT Wolvertern	Belgium		600	E*,I,J*,L
1521	Kosice	Czechoslov	akia		J*
1530	Vatican Radio, Rome	Italy		150/450	C*,E*,J*
1539	Mainflingen	Germany		700	C*,H*,J*
1557	Nice	France		300	H*,J*
1566	Samen	Switzerland	1	300	C*,H*,J*
1575	Burg	Germany		250	H*,J*
1575	Genoa	italy		50	C*
1593	Langenberg	Germany		400/800	C*,H*,I,J*,O*
1602	R.Onteniente	Spain		2	C*,H*
1602	Vitoria	Spain		10	J*
1611	Vatican Radio, Rome	ltaly		5	H*,J*
	Entries marked * were log I during daylight or at dus		dark	ness. All oth	er entries were
B: No C: Ror D: Sim E: She F: Rho	: J Agombar, Norwich. el Carrington, Sutton in A Galliers, N.London. 1on Holland, Douglas, I.O illa Hughes, Morden. Iderick Illman, Thumrait, I	shfield. .M. I	: Geo J: Phi K: Tin L: Chr VI: Jo	irge Millmoi lip Rambau n Shirley, Br is Shorten, ihn Stevens	Norwich.

O: Paul Weston, Kettering.

Eng to N.Africa 0615-2050) SI0434 at 1858 in Slough; Voice of the UAE in Abu Dhabi 15.315 (Ar to N.Africa ?-?) SI0434 at 2010 in Torquay; BBC via Ascension Island 15.400 (Eng to Africa 1745-2315) 55444 at 2138 in Norwich; WCSN Scotts Corner, Maine 15.300 (Eng to W.Africa 2200-0000) 54555 at 2339 in Bourne.

Some of the **13MHz (22m)** broadcasts from R.Australia have also been reaching our shores. Their transmission to C.Asia via Darwin 13.605 (Chin, Eng ?-1530) was rated SI0212 at 1245 in Macclesfield; to S.Asia via Carnarvon 13.745 (Eng 1530-2100) as 43433 at 1650 in Worthing; to C.Pacific areas via Shepparton 13.705 (Eng 2100-?) as SI0332 at 2105 in Scarborough.

The broadcasters using this band include Radio For Peace Int, Costa Rica 13.630 (Eng, Ger to ?), rated 32222 at 0830 in Morden; BRT via Wavre, Belgium 13.675 (Eng to Europe 1000-1025) 44444 at 1024 in Sunderland; R.Austria Int, Moosbrunn 13.730 (Ger, Fr, Eng, Sp, Ar to Europe 0400-1655) 55555 at 1455 in Bridgwater; SRI via Sottens, Switzerland 13.685 (Eng, Fr, It, Ger to Middle East 1515-1700) 55544 at 1531 in Brenchley; BBC via Woofferton, UK? 13.660 (Ar to N.Africa 1250-1800) 54454 at 1601 in Swanwick; UAE R.Dubai 13.675 (Ar, Engto Europe 1500-2055), heard at 1640 in E.London; DW via Julich, Germany 13.790 (Ha to W.Africa 1800-1850) 44354 at 1800 in Northwich; KHBI Saipan, N.Mariana Islands 13.625 (Eng to S.E.Asia 1700-1950) SIO444 at 1850 in Slough; RCI via Sackville, Canada 13.650 (Eng to Africa?) 33433 at 1901 in Bourne; ISBS Reykjavik, Iceland 13.855 (Ic to Europe 1855-1930) 55545 at 1920 in Norwich; R.Austria via Moosbrunn 13.730 (Ger, Fr, Ar, Eng, Sp to S.Africa 1700-2100) SI0555 at 1931 in Cape Town and 55545 in Oman; WHRI South Bend, USA 13.760 (Eng, Sp, Port to Europe 1700-0000) SI0333 at 2000 in Torquay; R.Nederlands via Flevo 13.700 (Eng to W.Africa 2030-2125) SI0344 at 2030 in Lytham St.Annes; WCSN Scotts Corner, Maine 13.770 (Eng to Europe 2000-2200) SI0333 at 2105 in Birmingham; Voice of the UAE in Abu Dhabi 13.605 (Arto N.Africa 2100-0000) SI0333 at 2300 in Edinburgh.

Some of the 11MHz (25m) broadcasts to Europe originate from WCSN Scotts Corner, Maine 11.705 (Eng 0800-1000) 34324 at 0924 in Sunderland; KFBS Saipan, N.Mariana Islands 11.650 (Russ 0900-1400, also to N.Asia) SI0222 at 1000 in Macclesfield; RNE via Arganda, Spain 11.920 (Sp 0700-2145, also to Middle East) SIO443 at 1350 in Rotherham; Vatican R, Rome 11.740 (Eng 1445-1500) 54444 at 1458 in Dolgellau; RNE via Noblejas, Spain 12.035 (Sp 1000-2145), noted as 'very good' at 1529 on Gibraltar; R.Finland via Pori 11.755 (Eng 1830-1900) 44444 at 1849 in Bourne; AIR via Aligarh, India 11.620 (Eng 1845-1945) 55544 at 1845 in long medium & short

Brenchley; R.Damascus, Syria 12.085 (Eng 2005-2105, also to USA) 55555 at 2030 in W.London; R.Sophia, Bulgaria 11.660 (Eng 2130-2200) SIO333 at 2140 in Birmingham.

Those to other areas include R.RSA Johannesburg, S.Africa 11.900 (Eng to Africa 0400-0500), heard in Bristol; Radio Australia via Darwin? 11.800, noted as 'very clear' at 0600 by Colin Jermey in Ruislip; KNLS Anchor Point. Alaska 11.715 (Eng to E/N.Asia 0800-0900) 32322 at 0800 in Bridgwater; R.Budapest, Hungary 11.925 (Eng to Asia) 44333 at 0930 in Morden: Voice of the Mediterranean, Malta 11.925 (Eng to N.Africa 1400-1600) SIO434 at 1400 in Hereford; KTWR Agana, Guam 11.650 (Eng to S.Asia 1445-1700) 35433 at 1500 by Roy Patrick in Derby; FEBA R. Seychelles 11.820 (Swa, So to E Africa 1615-1730) 44333 at 1615 in Oman; R.Australia via Carnarvon 12.000 (Viet? to S.Asia) 21221 at 1705 in Swanwick: SRI via Schwarzenburg, Switzerland 11.955 (Eng, Ger, Fr to Africa 1830-2000) SI0555 at 1838 in Slough; Voice of Greece, Athens 11.645 (Gr, Eng to S.Africa 1800-1850) SI0333 at 1840 in Cape Town; R.Ulan Bator, Mongolia 12.050 (Eng, Fr to E.Europe, N.Africa 1940-2045), heard at 2035 in George, S.Africa; Voice of Israel, Jerusalem 11.605 (Eng to USA, W.Europe 2300-2330) SIO444 at 2300 in Bristol; R.Vilnius, Lithuania 11.770 (Eng to USA 2300-2330) 44444 at 2320 in N.London; R.Globo, Rio, Brazil 11.805 (Port to S.America 0900-0400) 24532 at 0025 in Wallsend.

Good reception of the 9MHz (31m) broadcasts to Europe was noted from HCJB Quito, Ecuador 9.610 (Eng 0700-0830) rated 44434 at 0735 in Norwich; R.Nederlands via Flevo 9.715 (Eng 1130-1225) 43324 at 1131 in Plymouth; Vatican R, Rome 9.645 (It, Sp, Port, Fr, Eng 1230-1400) SIO444 at 1300 in Harrogate; VOIRI

Tehran, Iran 9.022 (Eng 1930-2030) 43433 at 1955 in Northampton; Voice of Vietnam, Hanoi 9.840 (Eng, Russ, Viet, Sp 1700-2100) 44544 at 2045 in Alnwick; R.Tirana, Albania 9.375 (Cz, Pol, Hung, Ger 1700-2100) SIO444 at 1840 in Winchester; R.Cairo, Egypt 9.900 (It, Ger, Fr, Eng 1800-2245) ŠI0545 at 2200 in Guernsey; RCI via Sackville, Canada 9.760 Eng 2200-2300) SIO444 at 2200 in Rotherham; Voice of Turkey, Ankara 9.445 (Eng, Tur 2200-0355, also to USA) 54444 at 2245 in Worthing.

Also noted were R.Nacional, Venezuela 9.540 (Sp to S.America) 33232 at 0500 in Durham; HCJB Quito, Ecuador 9.745 (Eng, Jap to USA 0030-0700), heard at 0520 in George, S.Africa; R.New Zealand, Wellington 9.700 (Eng. to Pacific areas 0730-1210) 22422 at 0750 in Prenton; R.Polonia, Warsaw 9.525 (Eng to Africa 2000-2025) SIO222 at 2005 by Julian Wood in Elgin; Voice of Israel, Jerusalem 9.435 (Eng to USA, W.Europe 2130-2200) SIO333 at 2130 in Bristol.

Amongst the many 7MHz (41m) logs were the Voice of Nigeria, Lagos 7.255 (Eng, Fr, Ha to C/W.Ăfrica 0500-2200), heard at 0520 in George, S.Africa; KTBN Salt Lake City, USA 7.510 (Eng to USA) 44333 at 0703 in Northampton; Int. Red Cross, Geneva 7.210 (Eng to Europe 1100-1130, Sun) 25242 at 1115 in Alnwick; R.Korea, Seoul 7.550 (Kor, Ar, Eng to Middle East, Africa 1700-2130) SIO 323 at 1808 in Macclesfield: Voice of Greece, Athens 7.430 (Gr, Eng, Fr, Ger to Europe 1900-1950) SIO444 at 1941 in Winchester; RCI Montreal via Daventry, UK7.230 (Eng, Fr to W.Europe 2100-2200) SI0544 at 2130 in Guernsey; R.Vilnius, Lithuania 7.400 (Eng to USA 2300-2330) SIO444 in Sheffield.

Continued on the bottom of page 67...

USA							
540	WGTO	Cypress G'dens, FL.	0330	А			
680	WPTF	Raleigh, NC	0600,	Α			
710	WOR	New York, NY	0320	В			
1210	WOGL	Philadelphia, PA	0230	В			
1510	WKKU	Boston, MA	0015	В			
Canada	a						
530	CJFT	Fort Eire, ON	0430	А			
550	CFNB	Fredericton, NB	0130	в			
580	CHLC	Hauterive, PO	0200	Α			
590	VOCM	St.John's, NF	2330	В			
820	CHAM	Hamilton, ON	0100	в			
930	CJYQ	St.John's, NF	2350	в			
980	CFPL	London, ON	0440	Α			
1000	CKBW	Bridgewater, NS	0600	А			
1220	CKCW	Moncton, NB	0430	в			
1570	CKLM	Lavel, PQ	0115	В			
C. Ame	rica & Carib	bean					
530	TICAL	R.Rumbo	Costa Ri	ca	0230	А	
540	XEWA	Super-Estelar		le, Mexico	0450	в	
550	TISCL	R.Sta Clara	Costa Ri	ca	0230	Α	
5 70	TISJB	R.Fundacion	San Jos	e,Costa Rica	0230	Α	
6 20	ABBS	St.Johns	Antigua		0300	Α	
1610	Caribbear	n Beacon The Valley	Anguilla		0510	A,B	
South /	America						
1220	R.Globo	Rio	Brazil		0020	в	

1220	n.u

DXers: A: Tim Shirley, Bristol. B: Jim Willett, Grimsby,

Tropical Chart

2.340	Fuzhou
2.560	Xinjiang
3.200	Vos 1, Fuzhou
3.205	AIR Lucknow
3.210	R.Mozambique
3.215	R.Orange
3.220	CPBS 1, Beijing
3.230	R.Nepal AIR Coulocti
3.235 3.240	AIR Gauhati TWR
3.270	SWABC 1, Namibia
3.315	AIR Bhopal
3.315	SLBS Freetown
3.325	FRCN Lagos
3.330	R.Kigali
3.365	R.Rebelde
3.365	GBC Radio 2
3.380	R.Malawi
3.915	BBC Kranji
3.925	AIR Delhi
3.950 3.955	PBS Qinghai Xining BBC Daventry
3.960	RFE/RL Munich
3.965	RFI Paris
3.970	RFE Munich
3.975	BBC Skelton
3.980	VOA Munich
3.985	R.Beijing, China
3.985	SRI Berne
3.995	DW Cologne (Julich)
4.005	RRI Padang
4.040 4.080	R.Moskva 2(Vladivost) R.Ulan Bator
4.485	R.Moskva (Ufa)
4.400	Xinjiang
4.600	R.Baghdad
4.635	R.Dushanbe Tadzhik
4.735	Xinjiang
4.740	R.Afghanistan
4.750	R.Bertoura
4.760	R.Moscow (Dushanbe)
4.765	Brazzaville
4.765	R.Moscow
4.770 4.775	FRCN Kaduna RRI Jakarta
4.775	R.Afghanistan
4.780	RTD
4.785	RTM Barnako
4.790	TWR Manzini
4.795	R.Douala
4.800	LNBS Lesotho
4.810	R.Yerevan 2
4.815	R.diff TV Burkina
4.820	R.Moskva 4 (Khanty-M)
4.830	Gaborone B Tachiro
4.830 4.832	R.Tachira R.Reloj
4.835	R.Tezulutian, Coban
4.835	RTM Barnako
4.845	RTM Kuala Lumpur
4.845	ORTM Nouakchott
4.850	R.Yaounde
4.860	R.Moscow (Kalinin).
4.865	PBS Lanzhou
4.865	V of Cinaruco R.Cotonou
4.870 4.870	SLBC Colombo
4.885	Voice of Kenya
4.895	R.Moscow (Kalinin)
4.900	V de la Rev.Conakry
4.905	R.Nat.N'djamena
4.910	R.Zambia, Lusaka
4.915	R.Ghana, Accra
4.920	ABC Brisbane
4.930 4.930	RRI Surakarta, Java
4.930 4.935	R.Moscow Voice of Kenya
4.940	R.Kiev 2
4.940	R.Moskva 2 (Yakutsk)
4.955	
4.960	R.Marajoara, Belem R.Baku R.Timbre, Sao Luiz R.Uganda, Kampala Ecos del Torbes AlR via Madras
4.975	R.Timbre, Sao Luiz
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5.020	ODTN NG
5.025	R.Parakou
5.025	R.Rebelde, Habana
5.035	n.Aima Ata
5.040	R.Tbilisi 1
5.044	R.Impacto R.Culturo do Poro
5.045 5.047	R.Cultura do Para R.Togo, Lome
5.050	SBC Singapore
5.052	SBC Radio 1
5.055	Faro del Caribe
5.055	RFO Cayenne(Matoury)
5.075	Caracol Bogata
9.290	ARI Sibolga, Sumatra
5.260	R.Alma Ata 2

2150 2345 2210 China China China India Mozambique 1605 1825 S.Africa 2050 1555 1540 China Kathmandu India 1830 1835 0100 Swaziland S.W.Africa India 2001 1910 1758 Sierra Leone Nigeria Rwanda Cuba 0600 2025 Ghana Malawi Singapore India 2035 1425 China England W.Germany 2129 2133 2109 France W.Germany 2115 England W.Germany 1845 2115 via SRI Berne Switzerland W.Germany 2115 1715 2115 Indonesia USSR 1550 2315 0015 0215 Mongolia USSR 2325 1713 0100 China lraq USSR China via USSR Cameroon USSR 2003 Pep.Rep.Congo via Cuba 0030 1914 1650 Nigeria Indonesia via USSR 1840 1836 1836 Djibouti Mali Swaziland Cameroor Maseru USSR 2000 Ouagadougou USSR 2150 2006 Botswana 0030 0630 0120 Venezuela Costa Rica Guatemala 1928 1450 1915 Mali Malaysia Mauritania Cameroon USSR China Colombia 1915 0005 1744 Benin Sri Lanka Kenya USSR 2239 2109 Guinea Chad Zambia Ghana Australia Indonesia USSR Kenya USSR 2002 USSR Brazil 0555 2002 0015 USSR Brazil Uganda Venezuela India 2057 2330 0000 1919 Nigeria USSR Venezuela 2244 0048 2000 Eq.Guinea 2247 0535 2108 USSB. Niger Benin 0245 2250 2040 Cuba USSR USSR 0130 2355 1920 Costa Rica Brazil Togo Singapore Singapore Costa Rica 2325 0255 French Guiana Colombia i Indonesia i USSR

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1830

2301

2325 1925

1940

1911

1850

1948

1814

1946

1800 2309

0603

1915

1845 1924

1945

1505 2002

1918

DXers: A: Thomas Barnett, Slough B: Charles Beanland, Gibraltar. C: Darren Beasley, Bridgwater. D: Jim Cash, Swanwick : Bill Clark, Rotherham. : David Edwardson, Wallsend. G: Ron Galliers, N.London

H: Bill Griffith, W.London. l: Robin Harvey, Bourne. J: Sheila Hughes, Morden. K: Rhoderick Illman, Thumrait, Oman. L: Eddie McKeown, Co.Down. M: Dick Moon, George, S.Africa N: Bart O'Brien, Co. Wexford. 0: Fred Pallant, Storrington

P: Roy Patrick, Derby Q: Tim Shirley, Bristol. R: Chris Shorten, Norwich.

S: Alan Smith, Northampton. T: Phil Townsend, E.London. U: Jim Willett, Grimsby.

1515

0530

0130

1530

2252

Maritime



Locations

Shetland Is Norfolk

Spain off Suffolk off Norfolk

Anglesey

E of Forth

S.Ireland

N.France

N.France

Aberdeen

Orkney Is Caithness

Norway

Dorset

France Antrim

Is of Arran

Germany off Co.Down

off Is Rum

ls of Islay

S.Norway

. of Forth

Belaium

Pembroke

S.Ireland

Is of Lewis

S.Cornwall

UK Channel Is

Channel Is S.Devon

1.0.M.

Norway

N.Wales

Anglesey Co.Down

Germany

Co.Wicklow E.Sussex

F.Yorkshire

Sunderland

off Yorks Jersey C.I

N.France

Berwick

Fife

E.Kent I.O.M.

N.Spain

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DXers

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B,C,E*

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C C,F

. B,E*

C C B

C B,E*

B,G

B,G

B,C

B,F C B,F E*,I C E*

D,F

B,C,I,J*

A,B,F,I,J*

B.C.E*

в

B,K* B,E*,K*

B,G,K* C,E*

C,E* B,E*,J*

B E*

Long Wave Maritime Beacon Listening Brian Oddy G3FEX

Three Corners, Merryfield Way, Storrington, West Sussex RH20 4NS

In the March '91 SWM, Paul Hilton (Newbury) decided to make a quick check of the band. The only beacon signal he heard was BHD from the lighthouse at Berry Head, S.Devon on 318kHz, but it seems likely that this first result will encourage him to search the band again. It is worth mentioning that most of the Maritime **Badiobeacons operate slightly lower** in frequency than BHD, i.e. between 285 and 312.6kHz.

Ideal Location

The beacon articles have also encouraged George Millmore (Wootton, IOW) to try this aspect of the hobby for the first time. His location must be ideal for receiving the beacons along the south coast and those along the northen coastline of France. Judging by his first log, which includes Point Lynas, Anglesev (PS) 287.3 and Ristna, USSR (RS) on 318.5kHz, it seems to be a good one for receiving beacon signals from more distant places too!

The comments from Kenneth Buck in the March issue prompted Ern Warwick (Plymouth) to take a cursory look around the Maritime Radiobeacon hand. He found that each beacon sent its callsign four times followed by a 25 second dash and then its callsign twice. This pattern was immediately repeated by the next beacon in the group. There were five beacons in the group and the full cycle included a quiet period. The total time for each cycle was 6 minutes. He was surprised to find that an accented é (..-...) is used in the callsign of the Point de Ver lighthouse, N.France. No doubt this causes a good deal of confusion to unwary mariners and DXers alike.

In Slough, Thomas Barnett found that interference from the line time base of local TV receivers often prevented him from hearing the beacon signals. He was pleased to receive, for the first time, two of the beacons along the the north coast of France - Point de Ver (ER) on 291.9 and Cap D'Alprech (PH) on 310.3kHz. He also picked up the beacon signal NF from the North Foreland lighthouse on 301kHz.

Freq (kHz)

287.3 287.3

287.3

287.3 287.3

287.3

287.3 289.6

289.6

289.6 291.9 291.9

291.9 291.9 291.9 291.9

291.9 291.9 291.9 291.9

291.9 294.2

294.2

294.2 294.2 294.2 294.2

294.2 296.5 296.5

296.5 296.5 296.5

296.5 296.5 298.8

298.8

298.8

298.8

298.8 298.8

301.1

301.1

301.1 301.1

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301.1 301.1

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301.1

303.4 303.4

303.4 303.4

303.4

303.4

305.7 305.7

Call-

sign

BY CM

CR CV GA LV PS D FD

LP CP ER

FG KD KN NR OM

PΒ

TI AH DA

KI MW

0R

RN LA MA MY NK NP

SB TR BL

LZ PE QS

RD SP CN GE IB NF PY SR SU VS WK

BM FB

Station

Bressey LH Cromer LH

Channel I V

Dudgeon I V

Point Lynas

Loop Head St.Catherines Pt.

Pointe de Ver LH

Pointe de Barfleur Kinnairds Head LH

N.Ronaldsay LH Stroma Pt LH. Portland Bill LH

Cap d'Antifer Altacarry Head LH Pladda LH.

Cabo Machicharo LH

Nieuwpoort W.Pier

South Bishop LH Tuskar Rock

Kiel LH Mew Island LH

Oigh Sgeir LH

Rinns of Islay

Cabo Mayor Inchkeith

Butt of Lewis

Casquets LH

Roches Douvres LH Start Point LH

Skarvoy Egersund Bardsey Is LH North Foreland LH

Point of Ayre LH Skerries LH South Rock LV

Grosser Vogelsand Wicklow Head Light

Flamborough Hd LH Fife Ness Point Longstone LH

Brighton Marina

Souter Light

Corbiere Calais Main LH

Spurn LV

Lizard LH Penlee Pt

Creaneish

Lista LH

Skrova LH

Rota

Fidra I H

Cabo Carvoeiro LH. Outer Gabbard LV

Electrical interference also impairs reception in Edinburgh. To alleviate the problem, Kenneth Buck uses a large loop with an emitter follower stage ahead of either his home-built t.r.f. receiver, which has three r.f. stages, or a Lowe HF-225 and powers them from batteries. He says, "I intend to make a second loop - a screened one this time in the hope of reducing interference from local electrical sources"

In an attempt to improve reception in Bridgwater, Darren Beasley has been experimenting with the m.w. hexagon loop which he built to the design by the late John Ratcliffe in the April '89 SWM. He found by adding 1260pF in parallel with the 500pF variable capacitor it would tune from 285 to 330kHz. He says, "The loop now gives me the directional properties that I need to allow me to receive more beacons. I have only been using the loop for about a week and I have already received 32 beacons". Prior to this, Darren used a 15m random wire with a home-built a.t.u. ahead of his receiver.

Impressive List

Despite the high levels of electrical noise in Birmingham, Patrick McKeever compiled an impressive list for the chart. He searched the band between 2000 and 2300UTC during four nights. In Storrington, Fred Pallant used a Trio R2000 receiver with a random wire in the loft to log some of the beacons along the south coast and the shores of northern France.

Keep your Maritime Beacon reports coming in to Brian Oddy. The next LW Maritime Beacons column will appear in the September '91 issue. Andy Cadier's new quarterly Pirate Radio column will be occupying this page in next month's issue. Don't miss it.

...Continued from page 66

The broadcasts to Europe in the 6MHz (49m) band include HCJB Quito, Ecuador 6.205 (Eng 0700-0830) rated SIO 544 at 0810 in Harrogate; R.Nederlands via Flevo 5.955 (Eng 1130-1225) 43324 at 1131 in Plymouth; RFI via Allouis 6.175 (Fr, Eng 0500-2200) 55545 at 1439 in Norwich; R.Austria via Moosbrunn 5.945 (Ger, Fr, Eng, Sp 1700-2300) SID433 at 1940 in Birmingham; R.Sweden via Karlsborg 6.065 (Eng 2200-2230) SIO222 at 2200 in Elgin; R.Yugoslavia, Belgrade 6.100 (Eng 2200-2245) 55555 at 2200 in W.London.

Equipment Ted Agombar, Norwich Crundig Satelin 400 +r w Thomas Barnet, Slough Kenwood R2000 +r w Leo Barr, Sunderland Stepietone MBR7 +r w in folt Leo Barr, Sunderland Stepietone MBR7 +r win folt Endrets Baaland, Gibrallar Samaen ATS 803 -a Lu +r w Barnet Besley, Brodpander Philos D285 - Hex kopo a tu + 10m wire Darent Besley, Brodpander Philos D285 - Hex kopo a tu + 10m wire Berley Berley Could and the Stepietone of the Stepietone of the Men Berley Kenwood R8000 + reg duble of Sam / Ah-1 Ball Clark, Rotherham Sam (ICF-SW7600 + built-in while Robin Clark, Rynnet Sasso SW5000 - Hem wire No Class, Jopunch Sasso SW500 - Hem wire All Clark, Branneghan Classor (2010 - N861 - sturt wire) Rod Glares Landon Philips (2283 - 30m wire All Gray Brannegham Classor (2010 - N863 - sturt wire) Simon Holand, Durgles, J OH Sasson Grandong S1000 - loop Franos Hearne, Bratol Sharo GFAC cassetter adio +r w Simon Holand, Durgles, J OH Sango Ar Lishin write Shedir Klayhes, Morden Sory (CFR000S - Loopo Panassong DH64 - ISm wire Robert All Ham, Humrad, Dana Song (CFR000S - Zam wire Clash zerma, Burant, Burant, Boras Song (CFR000S - Zam wire Clash zerma, Rushan Barke, DX260 - built in whip Shedir Aughes, Morden Sory (CFR000S - Zam wire Clash zerma, Burant, Burant, Dana Song (CFR000S - Zam wire Clash zerma, Burant, Dana Song (CFR000S - Zam wire Clash zerma, Burant, Dana Song (CFR000S - Zam wire Clash zerma, Burant, Dana Song (CFR000S - Zam wire Clash zerma, Burant, Dana Song (CFR000S - Zam wire Clash zerma, Burant, Dana Song (CFR000S - Zam wire Clash zerma Kamata, Burant, Dana Song (CFR000S - Zam wire Clash zerma Kamata, Burant, D

FP LT SJ CB CS KY BD CA 305.7 308.0 308.0 Oksoy LH Barra Head LH Norway Is of Barra Pointe de Creach France GL MZ RR 308.0 308.0 Eagle Island LH Mizen Head LH W.Ireland S.Ireland Round Island LH 308.0 Nr Cornwall TY AL DU 308.0 310.3 Tory Island LH Pointe d'Ailly LH N.Ireland France Dungeness LH Girdle Ness 310.3 S.Kent 310.3 310.3 GD PH GU MA NB PT Aberdeen Cap d'Alprech France Geltungane Marstein Nab Tower LH 312.6 Norway 312.6 312.6 Norway off Sussex 312.6 Souter Pt. Durham 312.6 312.6 312.6 Cherbourg Sunk LV RB UK UT VR BH RS off Essex Utsira Norway Utvaer Berry Head LH 312.6 Norway 318.0 318.5 Devon Ristna USSR 319.0 LEC Stavange Norway DHE 397.2 Helgoland Lt. off N.GermanyF Note: Entries marked * were logged during darkness. All other entries were logged during daylight or at dusk.

DXers: D: Paul Hilton, Newbury. A: Thomas Barnett, Slough. E: Patrick McKeever, Birmingham. F: George Millmore, Wootton, IOW. G: Fred Pallant, Storrington. B: Darren Beasley, Bridgwater C: Kenneth Buck, Edinburgh.

Tim Shirley, Bristol

I: Alan Smith, Northampton J: Philip Townsend, London K: Ern Warwick, Plymouth.

Equipment Used

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Station Addresses

BBC Radio Bedfordshire, P.O.Box 476. Hastings Street, Luton LU1 5BA ILR Beacon Radio (WABC), P.O.Box 303,

267 Tettenhall Road, Wolverhampton WV8 0DQ

Radio Monte Carlo, Boite Postale 128, Monte Carlo, Monaco.

Radio Vilnius, Konariskio 49, Vilnius, Lithuania SSR, USSR.

Radio CKLM, 315 Blvd St-Martin ouest, Laval, Quebec H7M 1Y8, Canada.

Radio WINS, 8887th Avenue, New York, NY 10016, USA





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FOR SALE JRC NRD525 receiver with matching NVA88 speaker, box, manual, etc., all in absolute mint condition, £700 o.n.o. Tel: 061-705 1761.

FOR SALE AOR1000 hand-held scanner 8-1300MHz, excellent condition, NiCad & charger, £190. David. Tel: (0733) 344257 after 7pm (Peterborough).

FOR SALE AOR1000MkII hand-held scanner, mint condition, boxed, all accessories, still under warranty, £200 or straight swap for MVT5000, must be perfect condition. Tel: (022779) 2867 Chesterfield, Kent.

FOR SALE Tatung TMR7602, excellent condition, nearly new short wave radio, frequency 0-30MHz continuous, all mode, £70. Tel: (0742) 464186 Sheffield.

FOR SALE Kenwood R500 receiver 100kHz-30MHz, as new, only needs seeing, priced to sell, £550 o.n.o. Tel: (0943) 864131 West Yorks.

FOR SALE AR1000 scanner, 1000 memories, 8-1300MHz, 2 months old, as new, plus u.h.f./v.h.f. frequency guide,£185. Tel: (0903) 60926 Worthing.

FOR SALE Kenwood R5000 receiver fitted with 6kHz crystal filter and 500Hz c.w. filter, also with matching Kenwood speaker, all as new and boxed, £630. Tel: 051-430 7271.

FOR SALE Black Jaguar MkIII scanner, boxed, as new, £100. Nine new miniature d.p. tuning coils, Blue 3, 4 & 5,four dual-gang capacitors, four a.m./ f.m. miniature capacitors, the lot £30. Te: (0407) 711122 Anglesey.

FOR SALE due to house move AOR2002 scanner, 25-1300MHz, £295. Wideband discone, £25. Matsui MR4099 communications receiver (with p.s.u.), £55. All mint with manuals and crtons. Tel: (0323) 500870 Eastbourne.

FOR SALE Trio R2000 general coverage receiver plus antena tuning unit, as new, £370. Will deliver Lancs/Yorks. Stephen. Tel: (0484) 541375 Huddersfield.

FOR SALE Sony ICF2001D with NiCads, £100. Sony AIR 7, £100 with NiCads. Sony ICF PR080, £100 with NiCads. C.G. Wyborn. 1 Yevele Close, Queenborough, Kent ME11 5BZ. Tel: 660278.

FOR SALE Fairmate HP100E 8-600MHz, 800-1300MHz, 1000 channel memory, £165. Sony AIR 7, £120. Both excellent condition. Tel: 081-391 2879.

FOR SALE Kenwood R-2000 receiver with v.h.f. converter installed. List price £750 plus, excellent condition with all manuals/packaging,£449. Mr Maurice Small. Tel: (0844) 516694 Chinnor.

FOR SALE NRD-515 receiver and manual. Pocom PFC-100 programmable frequency unit and manual (very sophisticated 100 memory add-on for receiver), speaker. All good condition, £750. Tel: (0326) 290086 Cornwall. FOR SALE Trio R600 communications receiver, manual and boxed in good condition, £200. Tel: (0704) 543423 Southport.

FOR SALE Realistic PR02004 scanner, £130. Sony 600DS, £100. Amstrad PC1640ECD 32Mb hard drive, dual 5.25indrives, external3.5indrive, maths co-processor, software, silly price £750. CBM64 lots of hardware/software offers - going cheap. M. Foreman. Tel: (0533) 353915.

FOR SALE Yaesu FRG-8800HF, v.g.c. without v.h.f unit, £400. AOR2001 u.h.f. and v.h.f., £250, v.g.c. Raymond. Tel: (0483) 35751.

FOR SALE Kenwood R-5000 receiver with v.h.f. converter, 9 months old, mint condition, boxed with manuals, £695 o.v.n.o. Tel: (0253) 751056 Lancs.

EXCHANGE Epson HX20 (lap-top) computer including in-built cassette recorder, printer, extra memory, plus Modem, manuals, Intext, Ecalc, Card Index, many extras, worth £250/350 for Fairmate AR1000 or similar. Tel: (0543) 250552.

FOR SALE Yaesu FRG-7700 with FRT7700, mint condition, £200. N.A. Harlow, 46 Butt Field View, St. Albans, Herts AL1 20L. Tel: (0727) 830976.

FOR SALE Yaesu FT-480R, 144MHz transceiver, 10/1W output, boxed, as new, £300. Tel: 081-505 1424.

FOR SALE Trio RS99 receiver near mint conditoion, £200. Eddystone 680X and 670A receivers, both require attention w.h.y? J.P. Wright. Tel: (0256) 468649.

FOR SALE PR034 scanner, rechargeable batteries and charger, £85. B150 100W mobile amplifier, £30. Super Big Stick 25-32MHz base antenna, £45. Paul. Edinburgh. Tel: 031-661 4929 Edinburgh.

FOR SALE Realistic PR02021 a.m./f.m. mobile/base scanner 66-88, 108-136, 138-174 & 380-512MHz, complete with manual,£150. EXCHANGE for AOR1000 hand-held with cash adjustment. A. James. Tel: (0239) 614376 Cardigan.

FOR SALE Standard C500 hand-held with speaker/mic and NiCads, transmit & receive 130-170, 340-380 & 400-470MHz,£350. FRG-8800 with v.h.f. and FRT-7700 a.t.u., £450. Sony AIR7, £125. SX200 scanner, £125. Amstrad PC1512 20Mb colour and Epson LX86 printer, £450. Tony Cox. Tel: (0276) 79308.

FOR SALE Selena B210 short wave radio plus I.w., m.w. and v.h.f., excellent condition, as new, little used, £45. Toshiba RT7016 radio cassette stereo reocrder withtwin speakers and 3 band equalizer, £45. M. Allen. Tel: (0742) 464186 Sheffield.

FOR SALE CR-2021 Uniden communications receiver, a.m./s.s.b./c.w., 150kHz-29.999MHz, f.m. 76-108MHz, I.c.d., memory store, 3 power sources, good condition, £90. Tel: (0273) 415892 Brighton. FOR SALE FRG-7 plus manual, mint condition, KOKUSA1 filter and stable b.f.o. fitted, £85 carriage extra. Yamaha DX100 boxed with manuals, £85 carriage extra. Seon Smyth, 'De Porres', 67 East Princes Street, Helensburgh 684 7DG. Tel: (0436) 71181.

FOR SALE Kenwood R2000 receiver, boxed, complete with v.h.f. converter and instruction book, £490 o.n.o. Tel: (0705) 382804 Portsmouth.

FOR SALE Kenwood R2000 receiver, excellent condition, boxed with manual, etc., £350 o.v.n.o. Tel: (0792) 401774 Swansea.

FOR SALE Philips FT565 digital tuner, l.w., m.w., f.m. stereo in mint condition, £65. Tel: (0548) 580096 Kingsbridge, Devon (evenings).

WANTED R216 reciever, preferrably with p.s.u. for mains, unmodifield and in working order, w.h.y? E.F.C. Owen, 28 Chartfield Road, Reigate, Surrey RH2 7JZ.

FOR SALE Yaesu FRG-9600 scanner, boxed, in mint condition, little used, £330 o.n.o. Michael Charnock, 62 Shakespear Avenue, Campsall, Doncaster. Tel: (0302) 702832.

FOR SALE One transformer 400/440V-110/120V 2kVA. One transformer primary volts 380/440 0.3A, secondary volts 5000 0.023A 50-60Hz. S. Howell, 8 Wygate Road, Spalding, Lincs PE11 1NT. Tel: (0775) 761989.

FOR SALE PR02005 scanning receiver 25-520 & 760-1300MHz, a.m., f.m./ w.b.f.m., 240Va.c. or 12Vd.c., 400 memories, £225 including delivery. G8VHG, 0THR. Tel: (0482) 809274 Humberside.

FOR SALE Kenwood TS440S transceiver fitted with internal automatic a.t.u., s.s.b., c.w. filters, voice synthesiser unit. Matching PS50 p.s.u., SP430 speaker original service manual, d.c. power cable, original boxing,£1050 or offers. Paul. Tel: 081-980 1837.

FOR SALE Following vintage books and magazines, *Radio Servicing Simplified* 1947, mint condition; bound volumes *Wireless World* XLV (July-Sept 1939), XLVII (1941), XLVIII (1942), good condition, reasonable offers please. Tel: (0483) 272331 evenings.

FOR SALE PC HF FAX and PC SWL, £140, Barlow Wadley XCR30 MkII, 0-30MHz portable in 30 x 1MHz bands, £59, Diamond mobile TX ant 10/15/20m with all fittings, new and unused, £35, printer hood 130 column, £25. Tel: (0903) 42927 Worthing (evenings) (0903) 205531 ext 376 day.

FOR SALE Eddystone receiver type 1990R/3 25MHz to 500MHz a.m./f.m. wide, narrow, u.s.b./l.s.b., c.w. pluse, 7-band with service manual, £500 w.h.y? Tel: (0767) 680253 Beds.

More on the following page...

Continued from page 71

FOR SALE Trio R2000 receiver fitted VC10 converter 12V d.c. cable, box and manual plus Maplin a.t.u., £395 o.n.o. Tel: (0532) 780588 Leeds.

EXCHANGE racing cycle 23in, Vitus 979 frame, Campagnolo Super Record, Wolber Profil wheels Dural block, TTT bars and stem, turbo saddle, cost over £600. For wide band base scanner. Brian. Tel: (0254) 208571 Blackburn.

FOR SALE Kenwood R820 receiver, SP820 speaker, mint condition, £325. Tel: (0829) 732054 Cheshire.

FOR SALE Signal R537S pocket aircraft receiver, £40. Panasonic RFB65D world receiver, £125, both mint. Hacker portable s.w. radio overhauled with circuit, £25. Ten-Tec Century 22 c.w. transceiver, £140. Wood G4MIZ. Tel: (0444) 241567.

EXCHANGE Collector's piece Philips L6X38T f.m., a.m., De-Luxe transistor, four short waves, world coverage. Also 5 in portable colour TV radio alarm for base scanner or short wave receiver. Tel: (0582) 606170 Dunstable.

FOR SALE Fairmate HP100E hand-held scanner, hardly used, still boxed, including, NiCads, charger/power supply, earphone, car cigar lighter adapter, etc., £215. Andy Burridge. Tel: (0705) 452432 Portsmouth.

FOR SALE Amiga A500 with 1M RAM, external drive, printer, colour stereo monitor, joysticks, mouse, hundreds of disks, utilities, games, programming language, all excellent condition, boxed. £800 cash. Tel: (0262) 676924. FOR SALE Realistic DX302 quartz synthesised communications receiver, little used, boxed, £250 o.n.o. Tel: (0952) 608449 Telford.

trading post

EXCHANGE Saisho SW5000 receiver, 6 months old, still under guarantee, receipt available, with regulated p.s.u. and manual, boxed, offered (with cash adjustment where necessary) for FRG-7 receiver or similar. Tel: (0253) 811648 Blackpool area.

FOR SALE Realistic PR02004 25-550 plus 800-1300MHz, as new, boxed, manual, etc.,£170 o.n.o. Or EXCHANGE for hand-held. Tel: (0236) 53366.

FOR SALE Icom IC-70 communications receiver 0-30MHz. Trio R820 receiver 0-30MHz. Black Jaguar MkIII handheld scanner with accessories. Kenwood SP71 speaker, Yaesu FRA-7700 pre-amp, all items boxed and in excellent condition. Rogers. Tel: (0734) 812476 N. Hampshire.

FOR SALE Plessey PR1553 m.f./h.f. receiver 30kHz-30MHz continuous, l.e.d. readout, s.s.b., b.f.o., a.m., first class condition, £350. Tel: (0705) 594438 Horndean, Hants.

WANTED Yaesu FRG-7 communications receiver, must be in reasonable working order. Also RTTY decoding program for Spectrum micro. Tel: 051-677 1219.

WANTED Short wave receivers, Realistic D X400, 12V, Realistic D X360, continuous frequency 0-30MHz, power requirements 9 or 12V (240V) cash adjustment, must be in good condition. M. A..en. Tel: (0742) 464186 Sheffield.

FOR SALE Sony PRO-80, boxed with all accessories, manual, Sony a.c. adapter and EBP6 battery case takes 4 x C size batteries, £190. Tel: (0324) 715078 Falkirk

WANTED Film scale for R210 receiver must be in good condition. V. Prier. Tel: (0297) 53523 evenings and weekends.

FOR SALE Mk328 Spy receiver used by OSS and Diplomatic Service, 1.5-30MHz c.w./a.m., b.f.o., built-in scale calibrator, battery/mains complete with handbook, box with earphones, etc., £120, good condition. Buyer collects. Tel: 092-684 2793 Warwick.

FOR SALE NRD515 receiver, NVA speaker, NCM515 keypad, Pocom PFC-100 frequency controller, £700. Surrey Electronics synchronous detector, £100. Surrey Electronics advanced active antenna 0.1-30MHz with control box, £300. Tel: (0772) 704009 after 6pm.

FOR SALE Yaesu 9600 (Raycom ModII), SP-102 spaker, h.f. converter, Icom-71 (minor fault)/D 130, sloper and two active antennas, a.t.u./RTTY t.u., coaxial switches, cables manuals. Complete £650, no offers, w.h.y? camping equipment? Tel: (0202) 302050 Bournemouth,

WANTED RCA AR8516L, also AR88 for spares. Tel: (0702) 522929.

FOR SALE NRD-525 JRC receiver, 90kHz-34MHz, boxed with manual. Hardly used, as new, £795 o.n.o. Tel: (0202) 424219 Bournemouth.

WANTED s.w.r. meter and a base antenna for 934MHz. I would be willing to collect. Alan. Tel: (0763) 262443.

WANTED hand-held scanner, Bearcat 50XL UBC or any other scanner covering same frequency. John Durley-Davies, Devils Bridge, Aberystwyth SY23 40Y. Tel: (0970) 85297.

WANTED LARS s.w.l. Omni-Match a.t.u., Cambridge Kits tunable audio notch filter or Datong auto notch filter, the book Short wave receivers past and present, 1/8inwide copperfoiltape, Amcomm speaker SS-2, also known as the Heil Sound System, Mizuho KX-3 a.t.u., 50Ω 1:1 balun, book Antennas for receiving. Write. Mr M B Evans, 120 Loughton Way, Buckhurst Hill, Essex IG9 6AR. s.a.s.e. for reply.

FOR SALE Trio R2000 150kHz-30MHz fitted with VC10118-174MHz converter, YG455C c.w. filter, DCK1 d.c. kit, Malsor loop antenna and earphones. A complete ready-to-go outfit, £550. Bob Finch. Tel: (0494) 815355 High Wycombe.

EXCHANGE Sony ICF PR080, new for new Sony Air Radio or AOR AR2002. Long wire a.t.u., new, £20. Tel: (0204) 398844 evenings.

FOR SALE Jupiter MVT5000 with NiCads, charger, mains adaptor, original box case, 25-1300MHz, discone antenna, £225. E. Stevenson. Tel: 081-842 2215.

WANTED Medium budget price general purpose h.f. receiver with s.s.b., coverge 0-30MHz, any sturdy, reliable make considered. Please write or 'phone details to. R. Thomson, 42 Balmoral Avenue, Dumfries DG13BH. Tel: (0387) 63086.

FOR SALE Trio R1000, excellent condition, n.b.f.m. board fitted, £230 o.n.o. Also Sony SW7600, as new as complete, £220. WANTED Sony 2001D, would consider exchange involving the above. Clarke. Tel: (0494) 676391.

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Continuous coverage from 25 to 2080 MHz

The IC-R7100 allows you to receive signals on VHF or UHF including amateur, air, marine, citizens and utility bands plus FM and TV broadcasts.

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The IC-R7100 includes SSB (USB, LSB), AM (Normal; Wide), FM (Normal, Narrow) and WFM (Wide FM) modes to catch a wide range of signals. Using an optional TV-R7100, you can view TV broadcasts on your CRT monitor and listen to FM broadcasts in stereo.

5 basic scans

These search for signals over a wide range and skip undesired frequencies and unmodulated signals.

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To select and specify the frequency, memory channel, mode, and more, the IC-R7100 is equipped with a 2window system, a technological breakthrough. Window scan can select one window and then another alternately on the function display for a programmed duty cycle.

Dual scan

Combines a basic scan with the window scan function. Each basic scan appears in its window and two can be combined to operate alternately, with over 40 possible combinations; only Icom's high-speed scanning can realise dual scan operation

900 memory channels

A total of 900 memory channels store frequencies, modes and tuning steps. Memory channels are grouped in 9 memory banks for ease of handling and editina

20 scan edge memory channels

The IC-R7100 features an additional 20 scan edge memory channels to store 10 sets of frequencies for programmed scan.

Additional outstanding features

- High sensitivity and reliable frequency stability
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- Built-in 24-hour system clock with 5 ON/OFF timers.
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- Noise squelch and S-meter squelch
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THE HF-225 GENERAL COVERAGE RECEIVER



Your gateway to the world

What ever you want to hear, wherever you want to hear it, the HF-225 will give you that gateway to the world.

Technically, the HF-225 distinguishes itself by having a low phase noise synthesiser which gives performance not far off that of "professional" receivers costing up to ten times the price. And that's not just advertising talk; it is really true. The receiver actually tunes in steps of 8Hz, which betters most other receivers and gives a smooth "VFO" feel when tuning. As one user has already commented: "If you tuned the HF-225 with your eyes closed, you would believe you had a £5,000 receiver on the table."

The HF-225 has a range of popular low-cost options ; like a key pad for direct frequency entry which plugs into a rear panel socket, an active whip aerial, a rechargeable battery pack for portable use and an attractive carrying case which protects the receiver whilst in full operational use. The D-225 detector option is really something special because it gives true synchronous AM detection for dragging sensible programme quality out of a signal affected by selective fading distortion. The same option also gives narrow band (communications) FM.

Every listener these days appreciates a receiver which offers facilities for memorising favourite or regularly used frequencies and the HF-225 offers 30 memory channels for this purpose. Using the memories has been made particularly versatile because the operator can review the contents of the memories while still listening to the frequency he is using. Alternatively, in the "Channel" mode, he can tune through the memory channels using the main tuning knob, listening to each frequency as it appears on the display. Just like having a bank of single channel receivers under your control. Great for checking BBC World Service frequencies in a hurry.

AND RECENTLY ANNOUNCED ...

The HF-235 professional monitor receiver. Already in use by monitoring stations and widely accepted as a new mid-price entry into this most demanding market.

Unlike most HF receivers on the market, the HF-225 comes complete with filters fitted for every mode - 2.2kHz, 4kHz, 7kHz and 10kHz. There is also a 200Hz audio filter for CW and if the D-225 detector is fitted, a 12kHz filter for FM. The correct filter for each mode is automatically selected by the receiver mode switch but further selection can be made by the user from the front panel and the receiver remembers which filter was used. True versatility and all built in - at no extra cost.

At the end of the day, what can the HF-225 offer you as a user? Let me quote Chris Williams who wrote from Massachusetts:

"I received my Lowe HF-225 about a week ago. Since then I have enjoyed many pleasant hours listening to it. As a past owner of receivers such as the Sony ICF-2010 and Grundig Satellit 650 and 500, I must say that none compares to your Lowe HF-225. Without question, for hour after hour listening, nothing compares. I especially like the Genie keypad. Why more receivers do not incorporate such intelligent ergonomics is beyond me."

That just about says it all, but on top of all the praise from users, the HF-225, following its launch, was voted "Receiver of the Year" by World Radio and TV Handbook.

Why don't you find out why the HF-225 opens that gateway to the world.

HF-225 30kHz-30MHz	£429.00
K-225 Keypad Controller	£40.36
D-225 Synchronous AM/FM Detector .	£40.36



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