May 1979 \$2.50

<u>Magazine</u> for Radio Amateurs

- 30 CB to 10 -part XVIII: several PLL rigs....K9PS
- 34 PROM IDer for Longer Callsigns -- don't be caught short...... W4VGZ
- 38 The W7GAQ Key Collection -250 museum masterpieces K7NZA
- 48 Dual-Band Smokey Detector — Super Scooper does it all... W1SNN
- 66 Foiling the Mad Kerchunker - frustrate him with this circuit K5MAT/N5EE
- 68 Trends in Surplus —it's not what it used to be WA2SUT/NNN0ZVB

- **RTTY Transceive for the** 78 KIM-1 -requires video terminal and **AFSK** generator WB8VQD, WB3GCP **Keyboard Konvenience** 86 -simplify entry of BASIC programs......WA7NEV **DXCC** in One Sitting 88 V -know your prefixes WA4FYZ, N2CR A Low-Cost Circuit Board Holder 92 -price tag: 45¢.... Steele 96 **User Report: the IC-245** -good things come in small
- 138 Improving the Sabtronics 2000 — make a good DMM even better N8AMR/4

Never Say Die-4, Looking West-6, DX-12, Letters-18, Contests-20, RTTY Loop-22, Ham Help-22, 118, 152, New Products-24, Microcomputer Interfacing-28, Social Events-119, Dealer Directory-140, Corrections-150, 165, Review-151, FCC-151, 160, OSCAR Orbits-161, Propagation-193

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Top view

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VSWR at resonance			.1.3:1
mpedance			50 ohms
F/B Ratio			.20 dB
Boom (O.D. x length)	Ĵ.	Ì	2" x 14' 4"
No. of elements			3
ongest element		1	27' 4"

Turning radius. Maximum mast diameter Surface area Wind loading @ 80 mph .15' 9" .2" O.D. .5.7 sq. f .114 lbs, f1 . .100 mph

27 degrees 37.13" 1" • 1%"

44 sq. ft.

5.5 lbs

6.5 lbs.

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W2NSD/1 NEVER SAY DIE editorial by Wayne Green

ATLANTA, JUNE 16-17

While June is a very busy month in both the microcomputer and ham businesses, no year would be really complete without a trek to Atlanta for the Atlanta Hamfestival. First, I'll be down to Dallas on June 2-3 and be giving talks at the Dallas hamfest on both computer programming and on the present state of affairs in amateur radio.

My next stop will be New York and the National Computer Convention (IEEE), where I will talk about computer program development and sales. That's June 5-7, if you're in the vicinity.

Atlanta's hamfest has been growing year by year and is starting to give Dayton some worries. There are an awful lot of hams in the southeastern part of the country, and just about every one of them packs up his family and heads for Atlanta come June. Thousands come in from every southern state. It's a madhouse ... and it's a ball.

Chaz Cone, the chap who has been pulling this event off (not without a lot of able help), has come up with some incredible prizes ... last year they gave away a car with a complete ham rlg installed. There are so many prizes that it is difficult to escape getting something which is worth more than the registration fee.

I'll be there and be giving a couple of talks . . . one on computing, with the emphasis on amateur radio ... and not a little information on how to get into computing and take advantage of the incredible growth which this field still has ahead of it. Never before have there been so many opportunities to

make a fortune ... if you're willing to work for it. The money is there, waiting for anyone who really wants it.

The other talk will be hamorlented and will try to put the past, present, and future into perspective. Does Wayne really hate the ARRL, or Is this a figment of the imagination foisted on a gullible public by New-ington?

What is Wayne really like? Is he the prophet of doom and gloom or is he a pragmatist, calling the shots the way they are? Is Wayne really as rich as some people from Connecticut say he is? And how in the devil did 73 Magazine get to be the largest in the ham field? Bring your questions, and Wayne will answer them.

In addition to exhibits by most of the top ham equipment firms, you'll find dealers fighting tooth and nail for your business. Many are bringing trailer loads of ham gear to try to sell before the summer slump. There will also be some exciting displays of the latest in personal and small business computers. Maybe it's time for you to get more familiar with these little buggers and integrate one into your ham station . . . and home?

THOSE TOLL-FREE NUMBERS

A letter from Ed Leviton AB3B points out that the Federal Trade Commission has rather strong rules to protect mail-order buyers, but when you order over the telephone, you forego this protection. The entire text of the mail-order merchandise rules are lengthy and have some strong teeth. A copy can be obtained from the Government Printing Office, CCH booklet #4803, \$1.50.

If you are lazy, like me, and prefer to use the phone, then it's caveat emptor (buyer beware).

ON TOP OF OLD SMOKEY

A recent court case (People v. Case-NY-365NE2d 872, 87ALR3d 77) involved a CBer who reported a radar checkpoint over his radio and was arrested for this. He was convicted in a justice court, and his conviction was upheld in the County Court. It was then reversed by the Court of Appeals. This court held that "under the statute making the obstruction of governmental administration a crime, obstruction must be by means of intimidation, physical force, or interference, or by means of any independently unlawful act and that the defendant's verbal message vla his Citizens Band radio did not constitute a physical interference with governmental administration."

Since people seem to worry about that aspect of CB and hamming, I thought you'd like to know and have the reference.

Another lawyer has promised to write and let me know more about a situation which has developed in his area in which hams are virtually exempt from radar-Inspired speeding tickets by virtue of the unsettling effects of a two meter rig in the car

My thanks to Attorney Duncan Kreamer W1GAY for the above reference.

THE ROVING CAMERA

As if things aren't bad enough in New Hampshire In February (unless you happen to be a skier), the Interstate Repeater Society (I detest the

Continued on page 116

73 Magazine (ISSN 0098-9010) is published monthly by 73, Inc., Pine Street, Peterborough NH 03458. Subscription rates in the U.S. and Canada are \$18 for one year, and \$45 for three years. Outside the U.S. and Canada, write for rates. Second class postage paid at Peterborough NH 03458 and at additional mailing offices. Publication No. 700420. Phone: 603-924-3873. Microfilm edition—University Microfilm, Ann Arbor MI 48106. Entire contents copyright 1979 by 73, Inc. INCLUDE OLD ADDRESS AND ZIP CODE WITH ADDRESS CHANGE NOTIFICATION and send to 73, Inc., Subscription Services Dept., P.O. Box 931, Farmingdale NY 11737.



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Looking West_

Bill Pasternak WA6ITF 24854-C Newhall Ave. Newhall CA 91321

Having just celebrated my thirty-eighth birthday, and remembering back to my teens and the traumas I went through to obtain my amateur license, I was kind of amazed the other evening when my friend Harvey Ross WB6YNO recounted the story of how his now nine-yearold became General class licensee WD6FLP not long ago. It's an interesting story, and I'd like to share it with you.

I've known Harvey and his wife Bonnle WA6SNB almost from the day we moved to Los Angeles. We first met on the air via the PARC WR6ABB repeater and were later formally introduced by Walt W6EJK. As Harvey tells it, one day close to two years ago he was busy operating 20 CW when his son David asked him to teach him Morse code. After some thought. Harvey not only agreed to do so, but also made a game out of the project. David was fast to catch on, and it was not long before he had mastered the 5 wpm necessarv to pass the Novice exam.

To help David with the theory, Harvey enlisted the help of a friend named BIII Ellis. Bill, whose callsign is WA6USB, runs what is possibly the nation's most successful amateur training school: Murphy's Amateur Radlo Class, which meets weekly in Culver City, California. At Bill's suggestion, Harvey enrolled David in Murphy's Novice training program; the move was a very successful one. For his eighth birthday, David received quite a present: amateur callsign WD6FLP. Now, many youngsters would be content with attaining a goal such as this and move on to other things. However, In that regard, David Is not your average youngster. He had developed a love for amateur radio, and, a Novice ticket would just not suffice. He continued working toward his next major goal, a General class license.

In July of 1978, David thought it was time to try. Though he literally breezed through the CW exam, the theory stumped him. He was kind of disappointedbut in no way beaten. Back to the books he went, so that next time the elusive General ticket would be his. His tenacity paid off on December 14, 1978, when he walked out of the FCC office in Long Beach, California, with General class privileges and the ability to sign WD6FLP-In-terim LB. His first QSO? It happened to be on 450 MHz to inform his very proud father that he had made it!

What does a nine-year-old General do, you ask? The same as any other ham. He operates all bands, belongs to radio clubs, and is probably the youngest person to be found on a remote-base system anywhere. Oh, yes, in his spare time David is hard at work with his younger sister, teaching her code in hopes of making it an all-amateur-radio family.

The case of Scott Lookholder WB6LHB is another matter entirely. We have been following this legal matter since it became public some months ago. and here is the final chapter. On February 6th, Judge Lawrence T. Lydig in Los Angeles Federal **District Court passed sentence** upon Mr. Lookholder, who had earlier, on January 10th, pleaded guilty to three counts of using foul and abusive language on the air. The sentence broke down as follows: count 1-\$500 fine; count 2-\$500 fine; count 3-one-year probation. In addltion, the court has forbidden Mr. Lookholder to use his amateur privileges for the term of the probation, and, while not making it a mandatory part of probation, the court did suggest that Mr. Lookholder seek psychlatric care. In his closing remarks just prior to the passing of sentence, the court described Mr. Lookholder as "being a disgrace to himself, his family, and the amateur service."

Lookholder's alleged operations as "W6JAM" had raised havoc over a number of Los Angeles area 2 meter repeaters for several months. Particularly hard-hit had been WR6ABN, and it has been thought that many ABN users would be present for the sentencing. Alas, that was not the case. As is usual in amateur circles, apathy dominated the day, with but four area amateurs in attendance. Earlier, when the court was soliciting voluntary written statements from those who had been adversely affected by Mr. Lookholder's operations, only eight area amateurs took the time to write at all. Eight out of close to 20,000! The fact that not even 1% of the total ABN usership (which these days numbers close to 400) took the initiative to express their views to the court when requested is a rather sad commentary on the overall amateur society. Yet, during the "W6JAM Reign Of Terror," hundreds of anti-W6JAM comments could be heard each day. Now, the average on-the-air commentary is to the effect that the court was far too lenlent in the case. To those who had their chance to affect the case and were too lazy or apathetlc to utilize it, I can only say, "you blew it."

I do not wish to single out the overall ABN usership for admonishment in this matter. Letters from other parts of the nation tell the same story. A jammer is caught, and when it comes to the nitty-gritty of prosecution, everyone suddenly disappears. One or two are left to do the work for many. On-the-air rhetoric against the offender is loud and boisterous, but overall cooperation is nil. Maybe this is the reason for the development of a new kind of Interferencetracing and -documentation method, the quiet clandestine operations which simply gather input and develop airtight legal cases. In many areas, it has become obvious that trying to get the assistance of the average "Joe Ham" has be-come impossible. Sure, he cares, but not enough to get out and T-hunt the offender or even write a letter of complaint. So, in many locations, the small number of people who really are concerned are banding together. Probably you will never know who they are until the time arrives when a major offender is brought to justice. Perhaps not even then. The Lookholder case has proven one thing to many: It has shown that our legal system can and will work if we are prepared to use it. Action taken

Continued on page 148



David Ross WD6FLP.



TASMA's 1979 leadership: Chairman Bob Thornburg WB6JPI (left) and Vice-Chairman Dave Ferrone WA6KOS.

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DX PROFILE

This month's DX Profile is on one of the better-known DXers in the world, Dr. San Hutson K5YY/K5QHS, of Little Rock, Arkansas.

San's ham career began in the mid-1950s when he picked up an old S-38 receiver and started monitoring the ham bands. After receiving a few QSL cards, he decided to get in on the action side of the hobby and applied for his Novice exam. San received his Novice license in 1958, along with the call KN5QHS, and four months later he passed the General class exam. In 1977, San upgraded to Extra class and received his present call, K5YY.

San has always been primarily a DXer, but because of college he missed a few years. During that time, he also missed several now-deleted countries that would have brought his DXCC total to nearly 350. As it is, his total still stands at 333, and he needs only BY and VS9K to have them all.

Due to his medical practice, San has moved around quite a bit since receiving his medical degree from the University of Arkansas in 1969. However, all of his operating has taken place inside the state of Arkansas (with the exception of two years spent in Broken Bow OK).

San's first DXpedition was the only authorized DXpedition to Swan Island. In the eight years since, he has become one of the most traveled amateurs in the country, operating from CE0Z, CE3, ZF1, KS4, VP2D, FM0, FG0, FL8, FH8, D6, ST2, ST0, 3B8, and 5H1, along with F0, I0, and G. San was the first to operate from D6 and the first to activate two new DXCC countries on a solo effort when he operated from D6A and FH8 in 1976.

His DXpedition experiences have made San much in demand as a featured speaker at DX gatherings across the country. He has spoken to the Arkansas DX Association many times, the W9DXCC banquet twice, DXpo, SEDXA in Atlanta, and many others.

A past president of the ADXA and presently head of the Executive Committee, San was recently appointed to the ARRL DX Advisory Committee. He feels this DXAC appointment to be the crowning point in his twenty years of hamming, especially in light of the serious aspects of WARC '79 and present DXCC disgruntlement facing the committee.

Still in his mid-30s, San is the Senior Medical Consultant for Social Security in the state of Arkansas. He is married and the father of three children (aged four, ten, and eleven). Other than amateur radio, his hobbles include sporadic coin collecting (mostly pennies from 1850 on) and Corvettes—he has owned 13 Corvettes in the last 11 years. He enjoys hunting and tries to go deer hunting every year. He also enjoys all sports and, true to the medical profession, he is an avid golfer.

Somewhat of an equipment collector, his present station includes two Signal Ones and a home-brew 4-1000 linear, a Drake C-Line and Alpha linear, a Collins KWM2-A and L4B linear, the Kenwood twins with a two meter hookup, and a 75A4 receiver. Antennas include a Telrex beam for 20, a duobander for 10/15, a sloper for 40, a dipole for 80, and a loop and shunt-fed tower on 160. He says that his first real antenna was a



San Hutson K5YY and his station in Little Rock. San says the station changes constantly, but this is it at the moment.

five-element Telrex twenty meter beam at 130 feet, but since moving into larger cities, he has had to compromise somewhat.

He hopes some day to have a super station with several operating positions for visiting hams and contests. San likes contest operation on the low bands and has over 60 countries confirmed on 160 meters.

San Is planning another DXpedition for later this year and says he will always be planning one of some sort. One of the most interesting aspects of DXpeditions is meeting and getting to know other hams all over the world. On his last trip alone, San met ST2SA, ST2HF, 3B8DA, 3B8DA, 3B8CJ, FH8OM, FH8YL, FH8CJ, D68AD, I0MGM, and many others in Italy, Great Britaln, and along the way.

Respected as a DXer around the world, San was the ADXA DXer of the Year in 1973. He also won the Virginia Century Club Award in 1976, the ADXA Achievement Award in 1977, and the Diplome du T.F.A.I. in 1976, and holds certificates for A1 Operator, WAZ, WAC, WAS-160, DXCC Honor Roll phone and CW—and many more.

San claims that once he works BY and VS9K to have them all, he will just sit back and play with his sports cars. We find that hard to belleve. The feeling here is that whenever and wherever there is a new one to be worked, K5YY will be on one end of the pileup or the other.

HEARD ON THE BANDS

With the recent mutual recognition between the U.S. and China, the feeling among many DXers Is that BY stations will soon be blossoming everywhere. Although the chances for a true-blue BY-type operation from downtown Peking are better than they have been in many years, those with Inside knowledge belleve it may still be a bit premature to expect any immediate action, especially by any visiting U.S. operators.

The operation, when it comes, will most likely develop along the lines of the Iraq activity, where some YUs were able to help the locals develop their skills and form a national radio club. Already, several foreigners working inside China have been allowed to bring in their transceivers and install antennas for listening purposes.

On January 17th, ON4QX reported working a station signing BY1AA at 1406Z on 14010. The operator gave his name as Pyng, was very fluent in English, and said to QSL via Box 68 in Peking. Many Europeans and some W/Ks heard the signal, but apparently ON4QX was the

only one to get through. Chances are this was Peking Slim, but Bob is watching the China mail nonetheless.

Where-there-is-a-will-there-isa-way department ... N5XX tired of trying to work through the large and unruly mob chasing 3Y1VC on Bouvet and decided there must be a better way. He obtained the telephone number of LA5NM In Norway, telephoned long distance, and persuaded LA5NM to ask 3Y1VC to listen for him after their daily 10 meter CW sked. It worked, and Clark was able to add a rare new one to his DXCC total. Clark says the longdistance charges were only \$3.75 for 3 minutes, but he didn't say how many 3 minuteses the persuasion took.

The forthcoming trip in the Paclfic by Peter Sutter calls for his vessel, *Wild Spirit*, to be at VR3/Christmas around June 15th, VR3/Fanning around June 20th, and KH5/Palmyra around June 24th. Exact times depend largely upon the trade winds and currents.

The reciprocal licensing agreement between Haiti and the U.S. has apparently hit a snag, with no further action being taken. While on the subject of Haiti, we might mention that the HH authorities report no such license exists for HH2SL who has been showing recently.

Slim Jolned the YASME DXpedition of Lloyd and Iris Colvin while in the British Virgins and helped fill the log of VP2VDJ. So far, he hasn't forwarded copies of his logs.

The ARRL is running some two months behind in processing DXCC applications. Enclose an SASE and you will at least know your cards arrived safely.

Congratulations to the new officers of the Arkansas DX Association: AF5M/President, W5LQN/VP, K5OVC/Secretary-Treasurer, and K5YY/Executive Committee.

W3KVQ, the long-time QSL manager for 9N1MM, has changed calls and QTHs. He is now Edward Blaszczyk N7EB, 12802 Sun Valley Drive, Sun City AZ 85351.

Although 160 meter operation is not officially allowed in Guatemala, you will occasionally hear a station on. Apparently, as long as the operator is careful about avoiding interference, the signal will not be noted. Guatemala also maintains a ban on phone patches.

A group of USSR types was supposed to head out to Franz Joseph Land last April. If you need FJL and you hear UK1PAA, UK1PAT, or possibly R1FJ, you will know they arrived.

The station at YI1BGD now has both the FT-101E and

FTDX-500 on line and has asked permission to operate other bands and to establish more stations. Meanwhile, it continues to be heard regularly on twenty.

The Southeastern DX Club shlpped a remote vfo to A51PN, which has been making the operation a bit easier for Pradhan.

The first USSR amateur radio meeting took place last December in Moscow, with over 200 of the locals showing up. They are hoping for 160 permission with a 10-Watt input. A special "EU" prefix will be used during the summer Olympics to be held in Moscow next year.

Later word has it that K1RH also worked that BY1AA station we mentioned a few items back. Ralph notes that Pyng gave his QTH as Pecinng and that a check with some language experts at Yale indicated this to be an acceptable way of spelling Peking. Ralph caught the statlon on 28023 at 1455Z. K1RH, like ON4QX, awaits the China mail.

N5KC recently received a direct QSL from VR6TC for a QSO in August, 1973. Never give up.

K5MK resigned as QSL manager for 8P6JD, citing an inability to get the station logs as the reason.

CO2FA is looking for 160 action. He has a 75-meter antenna and can usually be found around 3800. Sometimes CW, sometimes SSB.

Fernando says that if you sent a QSL for a CO2FA contact and do not receive one in return within six months, you should try again. The mail sometimes takes three or four months getting to Havana and there appears to be little way to speed things up. Fernando also mentions that IRCs have little value in Cuba and that a green stamp works much better.

There apparently will be a flood of individuals and groups heading to the Isle of Man during June and July to operate during the celebration of the 1000th anniversary of the Isle of Man parliament, "Tynwald." Look for the GT prefixes.

Bill Rindone, who hasn't been heard from since he was the first to bring DXCC attention to the southern Sudan, STØ, reports that he will be heading back out again thIs summer. He will be aiming for the East Africa and Indian Ocean area, and more information should be forthcoming soon. You might remember Bill as the last person to activate Geyser Reef before It was deleted from the DXCC countries list.

If you like six meter DX—and there is quite a blt of F-layer stuff around these days—monitor 28885, where news is



passed and schedules are made.

RF6F, heard in the CQ DX Contest last fall, was the Radio Club of Voroshilovgrad there in Georgia. Their effort netted 7.8 million points on SSB and 5.9 on CW. The club callsign is UK5MAF, and they are reported to be readying another multimulti operation for the WPX contest, possibly signing R5M.

VU2KB, often found on 14 MHz CW, is an avid stamp collector and is interested in swapping with like-minded W/K DXers.

John Kanode N4MM has resigned his dutles with the W4 QSL Bureau after four years of volunteer labor. John handled the W4/K4/N4 section of the bureau. His duties have been taken over by John Boyd W4WG, with the address remaining the same.

3B8DA is considering another 3B6 effort this summer. Nothing definite at this time, but we will let you know as plans progress.

Last month, we reported on the planned activity by Bruce Frahm KØBJ from the Yankee Trader on its ninth world cruise. We have obtained a copy of the ship's scheduled stops and will be reporting these each month. Stops in May include Samoa and Fiji.

The Gilbert Islands will become independent this July. Look for a new prefix to replace the present VR1. Meanwhile, VR1BD can usually be found around 28503 kHz from 2000Z.

9M8HG passes along his sincere thanks to the many DXers worldwide who sent get-well cards during his recent Illness. Some W/K DXers donated a new

Jun JA2BJW and his nice station. Jun prefers CW because he is fascinated by the prospect of communicating his mind to others through intermittent tones rather than ordinary language. (Photo courtesy of N9YL.)

300-Watt rig and beam to replace Horace's little 80-Watter and dipole. He frequents 21320 kHz at 2200Z and then drops down to the 14225 kHz net at 2300Z. Horace, now 82, was first licensed in 1924 as OB2SK. He won the world DX Contest in 1932, running 5 Watts.

OE6EEG is reported to have forwarded the necessary HZ1BS/8Z4 documentation to the DXCC desk.

A team led by KH6CHL will activate rare Kalawao county on 10 through 80 meters from May 25th to the 27th.

The E/W DX Net which meets each Thursday on 14248 kHz at 0500Z continues to be a gathering spot for Pacific and African DX types.

George Collins VE3FXT will be on hand September 6th to help Vendaland celebrate its Independence from SA. A tower is being erected (equipment was left on an earlier trip).

Lloyd and Iris Colvin report making 6,000 contacts from W6KG/TI5 in Costa Rica, split

Continued on page 162



VU2VKK, In the center, visits with VU2GO and VU2GX while the latter wait in vain with the rest of the VU4ARC Laccadive DXpedition crew for operating permission that never came.



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TARA SINGH XZ2KN

I am sending a picture of my late father, Tara Singh XZ2KN. This is the latest picture I have of him, taken just last year. This was taken in Pegu, about 60 miles out of Rangoon. The statue of the Reclining Buddha is the background.

My father was born in Kalaw. Shan States, Burma, in 1918 and was educated in Rangoon. He graduated with a BS in Mechanical Engineering from Rangoon University. He was a very active sportsman and became golf champion twice: He also represented Burma abroad many, many times. He got his amateur license in 1938 and was very active. Soon after, due to WWII, he evacuated to India with his family. They walked to India, a trek which took over 3 months. He had tied his radio equipment to the rafters in the attic to prevent damage in his absence. He was a contractor and was instru-

mental in building the Burma-China railway before evacuating. On his return, he helped my grandfather with the machineshop and foundry business. Known as the Empire Foundry, it was one of the largest in Burma. He was an avid believer of the good antenna over high power theory and, having the resources, always was building new antennas. At one time, he built a 4-element wide-spaced beam for 20 meters with a 44-foot boom. The boom used 1" x 1" x 1/4" angle iron, and the beam assembly weighed about 2000 pounds. He then got infatuated with cubical quads. The last antenna he built was a 4-element quad, with which he had excellent results. He used an AR-88 receiver and, when he could get it working, an ET-4336 transmittter.

The last rig we used was a Johnson Viking Ranger running 65 Watts—yes, 65 Watts into a 4-element quad. We made many, many stateside contacts and never had trouble or felt In-



Tara Singh XZ2KN.

adequate. As no new licenses were being issued, I was the second operator for XZ2KN. Amateur radio was banned orr 10 January 1964, and no one has legally operated after that date. The licenses are renewed every year, but with specific instruction not to use the equipment which has not been confiscated. I might mention that my father was the Secretary/ Treasurer of the Burma Amateur Radio Soclety for as long as I can remember. My father was hit by a car while crossing a street on 11 February 1979 in Rangoon. He died in the hospital on the 12th and was cremated on the 13th. Gurbux Singh WB9TTN **Rochester IL**

P.S. In his last letter, received a week before his death, he wrote that amateur radio was certainly out and that he saw no hope for it in the future.

Tara Singh was most accommodating when I visited Rangoon, taking the time to show me all around the city so that I could take pictures, introducing me to the British Ambassador (there was no U.S. embassy in Burma), and filling me in on the history of this most interesting country. It was during this short visit that I met Gurbux, his son. While visiting Singapore a few days later, I sent Gurbux some strings for his badminton racquet via a local ham, also named Singh. Eventually, Gurbux had to leave Burma, and the only address he had was 9V1NR in Singapore, who had forwarded the strings for me. The next I heard, Gurbux was marrying 9V1NR's daughter and moving to the U.S. Quite a world! I was saddened to hear that Tara had passed away without ever getting back on the air again, for I remember how his eyes lit up when he talked about amateur radio . a true love of his.-Wayne.

IMPRESSED

I'm sorry I haven't written earlier to praise you and your staff for publishing the finest amateur magazine in America. You may not remember me, but my wife and I visited you at your station on Mt. Monadnock before we were married...I think it was in 1965 or so... back when W2NSD/1 was so strong down here in New Jersey on two meter AM that you could take out most of the locals on my old Gooney box.

I've always been impressed by your sincere devotion to amateur radio, and I read your editorials with interest each month. I ditto your comments about Sam Harris in January 73. Sam was one of my first two meter "DX" contacts, back when 250 mlles was a long haul on that band, and Helen was my first Puerto Rican contact on six meters. He will be missed.

Please keep up the good work, and pray with me that post-WARC '79 days will give you a reason to continue publishing an amateur radio magazine!

Steve Katz WB2WIK Budd Lake NJ

LOYALISTS

From reading your editorials, which I tend to agree with as well as enjoy immensely, it seems to me that there is more than enough evidence to firmly establish the fact that the ARRL is detrimental to the future of amateur radio. When something doesn't function properly, it should either be repaired or discarded; this is the case with the ARRL. Since it is operated in such a manner as to make repair nearly impossible, then, in my opinion, it should be done away with.

I do not agree with the "but it's all we've got" philosophy. As long as the ARRL exists, it is "all we'll have"-they'll see to that! You always make the point that you've been a member of the ARRL for most of your ham career; I fail to see the logic in spending \$12 a year to support something I can't believe in. Were you to quit the ARRL, in protest, chances are that 50,000 hams would do likewise and the ARRL would fall in to that degree-or do you have 50,000 loyal followers? Might be interesting to find out.

More than half the hams I have queried about their reasons for joining the ARRL tell me that they "take the magazine," "just joined to get QST," etc. That is why I would never subscribe to QST-I don't want to be "represented" by the ARRL, at WARC '79 or anywhere else. If we did have a truly representative amateur radio organization, I would endeavor to join and support it. As I've said before, why don't you and some of the prestigious hams who are 73 loyalists resurrect the Institute of Amateur Radio? It's high time!

Bill Harris K9FOV Lafayette IN

Bill, as far as I know, I have no loyal followers ... and I don't want any. If anyone agrees with what I write, I want it to be on the basis of intelligence, not reaction and emotion. If I were to drop out of the ARRL, I doubt

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Short wave reception will vary with antenna, weather conditions, operator's geographic location and other factors. An outside antenna may be required for maximum short wave reception.







Robert Baker WB2GFE 15 Windsor Dr. Atco NJ 08004

NEW YORK STATE QSO PARTY Starts: 1700 GMT Saturday, May 5

Ends: 2359 GMT Sunday, May 6

(with a rest period between 0500 and 1200 GMT on May 6)

Sponsored by the University of Buffalo ARC, WA2NPQ, this contest is open to all amateurs. Stations may be contacted once on phone and once on CW on each band. NY stations may work each other and mobile/ portables changing countles may be reworked. EXCHANGE:

QSO number, RS(T), and NY county or state/province.

FREQUENCIES:

SSB-3900, 7275, 14285, 21375, 28550.

CW-1810, 60 kHz up from the bottom of each band.

Novice—3725, 7125, 21125, 28125.

SCORING:

Score one point per QSO times the number of multipliers: states, provinces, countries, and NY counties for NY stations, or the number of NY counties for others (62 max.). Note that this is the first time NY stations may include NY counties in the multiplier total. ENTRIES & AWARDS:

All entries must contain name, address, and county (if NY). Number the first contact for each new multipiler. A checksheet is required for stations making more than 100 QSOs. Awards to the number 1 score from each county, state, or country. Entrants desiring results please send a #10 SASE. Logs must be received by June 16 to qualify. Send all entries to: Michael Bergman WD2AJS, 45 Swartson Ct., Albany NY 12209.

FLORIDA QSO PARTY Starts: 1500 GMT Saturday, May 5 Ends: 2359 GMT Sunday, May 6

This is the 14th annual Florida QSO Party sponsored by Florida Skip and all amateurs worldwide are eligible and invited to participate. Each entrant agrees to be bound by the provisions of this announcement, the regulations of the applicable licensing authority, and the decisions of the Florida Skip Contest Committee, which are final. All amateur bands may be used and all stations will separate phone and CW logs! A station may be worked once on each band on each mode. Neither crossband nor

crossmode contacts will count for contest credit. Florida stations may work other Florida stations, but for QSO points only. Out-of-state stations may not work each other for contest credit. Contacts made on repeaters do not count! Florida stations will be divided into two classes: Class A stations are those operating portable or mobile on emergency power and running 200 Watts or less Inside Florida but outside of their home counties; Class B stations are all other stations operating inside Florida.

EXCHANGE:

RS(T) and Florida county or state, province, or country. Outof-state mobile stations operafing not within the jurisdiction of any country send ITU region (1, 2, or 3) In which operating. FREQUENCIES:

CW-355, 7055, 14055, 21055, 28055.

Phone-3945, 7279, 14319, 21379, 28579, 146.52. SCORING:

Florida stations count 1 point per QSO with out-of-state or other Florida stations and multiply by the sum of states (49 max.), provinces (12 max.), DX countries (15 max.), and regions (3 max.) actually worked. Maximum multiplier is 79, Out-ofstate stations count 2 points per QSO with each Florida station and multiply by the number of different Florida counties worked (67 max.). Class A Florida stations only multiply score by 1.5 to obtain final total. AWARDS:

Certificates for phone and CW top single-operator score in each state, province, DX country, and each Florida county. There are also five plaques to be awarded as follows: high singleoperator Florida and out-ofstate, CW and phone, and to the Florida club with the highest aggregate score.

ENTRIES: At the direction of the contest committee, stations and/or operators may be disqualified for Improper reporting, excessive dupes, errors in multiplier lists, unreadable logs, obvious cheating, etc. Anyone disgualified in this year's Florida QSO Party will be barred from the contest next year. Phone and CW entries are to be separated. Along with legible logs in chronological order, a summary sheet is required with each entry. The summary sheet must contain score, number of QSOs, multiplier, station's callsign, entry class and county of Florida entries, power score for Class A entries, state/province/country/region for out-of-state entries, callsigns of all operators/ loggers if multi-op, name of club If part of a club aggregate score, name and address typed or printed in block letters, and a signed declaration that all rules and regulations have been observed. Include a 15¢ stamp for contest results from a future issue of Florida Skip. All entries must be received on or before May 31, but late DX entries will be accepted within reason. Mail entries to: Florida Sklp Contest Committee, PO Box 660501, Miami Springs FL 33166.

LIARS 10-X QSO PARTY Starts: 0001 GMT Saturday, May 5

Ends: 2359 GMT Sunday, May 6

Sponsored by the Long Island Amateur Radio Service (LIARS) Chapter of the 10-X International Net. The object of the contest

Calendar

May 5-6	NY State QSO Party
	Florida QSO Party
	LIARS 10-X QSO Party
May 12	World Telecommunications Day Contest-
	Phone
May 12-13	Luckenbach DXpedition
May 19	World Telecommunications Day Contest-
	CW
May 19-20	Annual Armed Forces Day Communications
	Tests
	ARRL EME Contest (part 2)
	Michigan QSO Party
	Massachusetts QSO Party
May 26-27	CQ Worldwide WPX-CW
June 2-3	Minnesota QSO Party
June 6-7	SOWP CW QSO Party
June 9	DAFG Short Contest—SW
June 9-10	ARRL VHF QSO Party
June 10	DAFG Short Contest—VHF
June 23-24	ARRL Field Day
June 30-July 1	Seven-Land QSO Party
July 4	ARRL Straight Key Night
July 14-15	ARRL IARU Radiosport Competition
July 28-30	CW County Hunters Contest
Aug 4-5	ARRL UHF Contest
Sept 8	DAFG Short Contest—VHF
Sept 8-9	ARRL VHF QSO Party
Sept 9	DAFG Short Contest—SW
Sept 15-16	Scandinavian Activity—CW
Sept 22-23	Scandinavian Activity—Phone
Oct 13-14	ARRL CD Party-CW
Oct 20-21	ARRL CD Party—Phone
Nov 3-4	ARKL Sweepstakes—CW
Nov 17.18	ARRI Sweenstakes-Phone

Results

RESULTS OF THE 14TH ALEXANDER VOLTA

			RITU	CONTES		
	(QSOs	Mult.	Points	Bonus	Score
	1) I3FUE	224	96	3750	-	80,640,000
	2) SM6GVA	199	80	2263	41,000	36,067,960
	3) 15MYL	162	76	1977	-	24,340,824
	4) DJ2YA	151	78	1913	39,000	22,570,314
	5) DLOTS	152	70	1868	44,000	19,919,520
	6) W1MX	106	48	3584	31,000	18,266,392
	7) 120LW	135	68	1931	-	17,726,580
	8) G3UUP	137	61	1861	41,000	15,593,377
	9) G3RED	140	52	1306	47,000	9,554,680
	10) VE2QO	87	44	2090	14,000	8,014,520
	11) K4YZV	67	36	2208	7,000	5,332,696
	12) DK0OW	94	41	1326	34,000	5,144,404
	13) OH6AA	104	48	793	33,000	3,991,656
ľ	14) W3KV	59	33	2044	7,000	3,986,668
	15) YO3JJ	89	36	951	26,000	3,073,004
	16) I2ZGP	72	32	1287	_	2,965,248
	17) EA4XW	71	43	926	13,000	2,840,078
	18) I2WEG	99	42	638	-	2,652,804
	19) HB9AVK	64	41	984	12,000	2,594,016
	20) 18JRA	71	40	813	-	2,308,920
			:	SWL		
	1) Horst					
	Ballenberger	155	71	1932	43,000	21,304,660

is to contact as many stations as possible on 10 meters, 28.9 to 29.2 MHz.

EXCHANGE:

Station call, name, QTH, and 10-X and LIARS membership numbers. SCORING

Score 1 point per contact; only 2-way QSOs are valid. Add 1 point for each 10-X number and 1 point for each LIARS number with a maximum of 3 points per exchange.

ENTRIES & AWARDS:

Only 10-X members are eligible for awards. A first- and second-place certificate to each state, province, or DX foreign country. A first-place trophy to highest scoring partlcipant holding a LIARS number. Any clear method of logging will be acceptable. Include your LIARS number, if any. Send a copy to: Bob Watson, 2 Suffolk Court, Oceanside NY 11572. Please include an SASE If a copy of the results is deslred. Logs must be received by June 15.

LUCKENBACH DXPEDITION 0800 May 12 to 1200 May 13, 1979 Central Standard Time Callsign: W5TEX

The idea of a "Luckenbach Dxpedition" began as a joke between several stations, including WB5VDL, KB5DV, WB5ROQ, N5AOW, and AI5Q, in early December of 1978. During the course of operating around the bands, they found many amateurs had not only heard of Luckenbach, but also looked forward to working a station there.

Luckenbach, located in the heart of the Texas hill country, was brought to national attention by a country/western hit song by Willie Nelson. It is a town virtually untouched by modern clvilization and is nestled between two small rivers. It boasts a general store, one house, and a barn. Their first pay telephone was just installed late last year. It is not uncommon to drive the only street in town and have to stop for the cows to cross.

To make this area available to those desiring a QSO, W5TEX will be operating during the dates/times shown above with a special QSL certificate to commemorate the event. To receive the certificate, stations should send a legal size (4" x 91/2") SASE to W5TEX, 2618 Rigsby, San Antonio TX 78222. Only QSOs confirmed by W5TEX logs will receive the certificates. The certificates will be 81/2" x 11", printed tricolor on bond paper, and should be a welcome addition to any shack.

Operating frequencies are: CW-7110 and 21110 ± 5 kHz; FM-52.525, 29.600, and 146.52; SSB-3900, 7235, 14285, 21360, 28625, 50.110, 144.200, all ± 5 kHz.

Kennedy Associates, the South Texas Yaesu dealer, has kindly provided Yaesu radlos and station equipment, while antennas will be furnished by Wilson Electronics for this special operating event.

WORLD TELECOMMUNICATIONS DAY CONTEST Phone 0000 GMT to 2400 GMT May 12 CW 0000 GMT to 2400 GMT May 19

This contest, sponsored by Liga de Amadores Brasileiros de Radio Emissao (LABRE), was instituted in order to commemorate yearly "World Telecommunications Day" (May 17). Each participating radio amateur will attempt to make the highest possible number of contacts with the different ITU zones of the world in order to enable his country to win the ITU Trophy. Use all bands 80 through 10 meters on phone and CW. Categorles include: 1) single operator-multiband; or 2) radio clubs and associations -considered as special multioperator/multiband participants.

Points are computed separately, certificates being awarded to the top winner in each country on each mode, phone

Res	sults	
RESULTS OF THE FLATLAND	FARMER 10-)	CHAPTER QSC
World Leader and Grand Cha Area Leaders	mpion-WB7	UFO, 144 points
Area	Call	Points
DX	VE6BKO	106
First U.S. Call Area	WAISQB	86
Second U.S. Call Area	WB2MAN	12
Third U.S. Call Area	No Entries	
Fourth U.S. Call Area	WD40IR	101
Fifth U.S. Call Area	No Entries	
Sixth U.S. Call Area	W6ELR	85
Seventh U.S. Call Area	WB7UFO	144
Eighth U.S. Call Area	No Entries	
Ninth U.S. Call Area	WB9YJF	105

and CW. To the world top winner on each mode, a silver plate. EXCHANGE:

RS(T) and ITU zone.

SCORING:

In the same country, any band = 0 points (same country considered as same ITU zone); in another ITU zone/country: in the same ITU zone, but different country = 1 point (any band); in another ITU zone, on the same continent = 3 points (any band); in another ITU zone, on another continent = 5 points (any band). Final score is the sum of QSO points multiplied by the number of ITU zones worked. Repetition of contacts with the same station on different bands will be permitted though each ITU zone must be counted as a multiplier only once.

For this contest, what constitutes a country will be determined by the ARRL DXCC list. In order to obtain the number of points for a country, on each mode of operation, the sum of points earned by the top 5 contestants of the country will be taken. In the case of less than 5 entries from a given country, the sum of points of the submitted logs will be taken. Points earned by participants considered as clubs or multioperators will not be valid for country points sum.

Continued on page 154

Res	sults
NINTH WORLD TELECOMM	UNICATIONS DAY CONTEST
ITU TRO	PHY 1978
OFFICIAL	RESULTS
ITU TH	ROPHY
First Place—Braz	il, 1,649,954 points
PHONE	240 622
ZZGAM	181 115
PY40D	172.200
ZV2CK	168,405
PP5AZ	161,040
CW	Team
PY4OD	229,248
ZX4ITU	175,456
PS2ITU	160,360
PT4MA	82,620
Second Place - Fra	09,888
Phone	Team
HW6ITU	135.168
F6EBN	83.127
HW5ITU	43.530
F6DLM	6,256
F6BVB	2,924
CWI	eam
F6EBN	68,556
HW5ITU	65,496
FOIM	4,176
FGERO	1 956
MED	1,550
Gold-Top Sco	rer of the World
Phone-Lithuanla	, UP2NK, 275,465
CW-Brazil, P	Y4OD, 229,248
Silver—2nd Pla	ce in the World
Phone-Brazil,	PY3EE, 249,622
CW-Brazil, Z	K4ITU, 175,456
Bronze-3rd Pla	TRAM 191 115
CW_Brazil P	S2ITU 160 360
	Δ
Pho	ne
W2LEJ-	-11,914
LU1BAR/W	/3-3,504
N4MM-	-2,145
WB9OB	X—396
WOIUB	-264
KSDEC	-205
W904 - 31 995	NAMM 2 526
WB0GOB-13.340	WB500N-2 223
WOIUB-11.186	WBOUCP-950
W7ULC-10,296	N6GL-848
K8MR-5,096	K4JEZ-776
W4YN-4,403	W10PJ-760
W5SOD-3,945	AA6EE-624
w1CNU-3,576	WA2PQU-413

RTTY Loop

Marc I. Leavey, M.D. WA3AJR 4006 Winlee Road Randallstown MD 21133

This month, we complete the second year of RTTY Loop. I must say that it has been, and continues to be, a real thrill to be able to share so many facets of RTTY communication with vou all. We have covered a lot of ground in these past two years. Early columns started with the basics of teletypeTM circuits, and lately we have worked into digital logic systems. This month, we will dip into the bulging mail sack, In no particular order, to answer, respond to, or pass along some of the thoughts that have been sent in to me.

Starting out on a somewhat oddball vein (but that's routine for this column), I have a letter from Jerry Keefe W0HAQ. Jerry has an SWTPC 6800 computer and a KSR-33. The KSR-33 was apparently used in Britain with a non-standard interface. Jerry. the teletype should directly interface with the serial (MP-S) interface of the SWTPC 6800. You have sent along a circuit, reproduced as Fig. 1, that was given to you as an "RS-232 interface." By my unskilled but logical eye, there is definitely something wrong here! Any readers willing to commit them. selves may write their opinion and I will pass it along to Jerry. In the meantime, it might be worth your while to try to get the "standard call control unit" that will turn your ugly duckling into a beautiful swan-etype.

Speaking of computers (how's that for transition), Dave Ewing WB9PHQ sends along word that he is up and running with a bare KIM-1 and homebrew 567 decoder. Sounds interesting, Dave. Send along some details and we will try to spread



Fig. 1. W0HAQ's mystery circuit. the word to other KIM and 6502 owners.

George Young K4SDG is another SWTPC 6800 owner who is trying to get a system up and running on RTTY. George asks about ASCII-to-Baudot conversion in hardware. Well, I would rather do the conversion in software, as the receiving program of last year shows, but, if you are Insistent, 73 has published several good hardware conversions in the past few years. One which comes to mind rather quickly was an ASCII-to-Baudot converter described by Cole Ellsworth W6OXP on page 52 of the February, 1976, issue of 73. This design converts all ASCII characters to the corresponding Baudot character, filling characters which have no match with a Baudot blank. While you're looking at that article in the magazine, you might want to check out the cover story, too. It's out of this world.

One of those things we all like to do is try to copy some of the commercial and press RTTY transmissions for personal enjoyment. Bob Magill WA6MUG is one of several readers interested in such information. I would be willing to compile some sort of list, if any data is available. Readers with Information on commercial, press, etc., RTTY transmissions are asked to jot down times, frequencies, shift, speed, ASCII or Baudot, and send them to me at the above address, I'll try to present some useful form in the future.

Some more inquiries have come in on the Microlog RTTY system. To Lee Lust WA2ETQ and the others who have asked my opinion by mail and via other media, all I can do is relterate what I said a few months back. As of this writing (March, 1979), data promised me in October, 1978, has not arrived. Several hams have used the system. and, while it appears to perform as advertised, it is rf-sensitive. If you have any rf around the shack, as with a high swr, you may have trouble. Caveat emptor

A quick QSL to Clifford Erback VE5QY up there in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, Canada. With a Model 15, Flesher 170, and FT-101E, he has quite a nlce RTTY station. The F1200B linear and TH6DX beam only help to get him into those "gray areas," right Cliff? Tom (no last name) WB8BDG is another member of the kilowatt club who feeds his TR4 into a MLA2500 linear. Teletype Model 15 and 14 equipment provides the green key interface, along with a HAL ST-5. The last member of this month's teletype group is Howard Olson WA9KEK, whose RTTY equipment consists of a Model 19 feeding either an Icom 245 for two meter RTTY or an NCX3 for HF work. While the abundance of hams on RTTY are using equipment produced by the Teletype Corporation, and most of those are using Model 15/19 setups, there is no clear consensus.

The second most popular machine is usually a product of the Kleinschmldt manufacturing concern. R. B. Gober, DDS W5ZNN writes of the Corsicana Teletype Soclety. It seems he and another member, N5ALA, are working on a few Kleinschmidt Model TT-100B-FG machines. Also laboring on one of these is Rob Lawson WB4BSZ, who is sweating over a TT-117-FG. Anyone having good wiring and application material is invited to send it along to this column to help get these and other fraters out of a jam.

Along the lines of the press transmissions mentioned earlier, Rob raises the possibility of copying weather data from stations located down south where he lives. Any data on these sta-

Ham Help

tions would also be handy.

Some of you may question why I take the space to run down this or that ham's gear, Teletype, computer, etc. When I was new to RTTY, or ham radio in general, I was frequently confused by the vast (at that time) proliferation of equipment and systems. Now, here we are in an age of sophistication. Model 99s, 6880 computers, and LSMFT rush into the novice's vantage and mingle into an amorphous blob. What I hope to do is show, by example, what hams are using now on the air. Hopefully, the old and the new will integrate Into a unified scheme and the newcomer will be a little better informed when someone offers him a "slightly used Model 12." So much for philosophy.

Next month, we will begin the third year of RTTY Loop as we began the second—exploring the computer in RTTY. I will present a transmitting program for the SWTPC 6800, using a parallel port for output. As with the receiving program of last year, flowcharts will be included to allow adaptation of this program to other systems. Until then, keep on loopin'!

We are presently setting up a School of Communication here at Toccoa Falls College, Toccoa Falls GA. Being a ham, I have presented the possibilities of amateur radio as a way of communication. We have been given a room and space for antennas. Some of the students have already started working on code and theory. We are now looking for good used equipment for the club station. Any donations of such equipment will be appreciated. Taxdeductible receipts will be given for the good equipment.

We also have a Nagra III Swiss-made tape recorder for which we need a manual. If anyone has one, we would like to copy it. We would buy one if an address can be given as to where to write.

Any help given will be appreciated.

Dale McMindes KA4HBW Toccoa Falls College Toccoa Falls CA 30577

I need plans for a 2m duplexer that we can build for our club repeater. We would be interested in buying a used duplexer if someone has one.

Gene Kirby W8BJN Union Co. Amateur Radio Club 13613 U.S. 36 Marysville OH 43040

I need the schematic and/or

owner's manual and alignment information for the Courier 50 FM. Any help will be much appreciated.

Walt Persans WA2ZBE 135 Roe St. Staten Island NY 10310

I am interested in getting in touch with anyone who would like to be involved with an organic gardening net.

Carl Gorodetzky WD4DKP 3526 Richland Ave. Nashville TN 37205

I have an Elco 720 transmitter that I would like to buy an Eico 722 vfo for. Anyone having such a unit for sale can get in touch with me and we'll work out the details. Thank you.

Frank D. Paprzycki KA8CKY 1529 Henry Ave. S.W. Canton OH 44706

I am in need of a Shure M-5D monaural phono cartridge for an experimental circuit. I called the warehouse in Evanston, Illinois, and Shure does not have this in stock anymore. Are there any special shops that might stock hard-to-get parts like this? Fellow amateurs seem to be the only source of help. I will gladly pay up to \$20.00 for one from someone's junk box.

> Geoffrey W. Tilga WA2YIX 196 South Main St. #3 Brockport NY 14420

NOW YOU CAN HAVE BOTH





The DS2000 KSR FROM HAL

HAL design experience now makes it possible to offer you an efficient, reliable, and cost effective terminal for your RTTY or CW station. Investigate the new DS2000 KSR from the people who KNOW HOW to build RTTY and CW equipment. See how you can get great performance and save money too!

- Integrated keyboard and video generator
- 72 characte- line
- 24 line dispray
- 2 programmable "Here Is" messages
- Automatic carriage return and line feed
- QBF and RY test messages
- Word mode operation. full screen buffering
- All 5 standard Baudot speeds
- 110 and 300 baud ASCI
- CW identification at the touch of a key
- Morse code transmit
- Morse code receive optional) self tracking speeds from 1-175 wpm on a separate plug-in circuit board (Available June, 1979)
- All in a convenient small cabinet (14.1" x 9.25" x 4.35")

Price: \$449.00 Optional Morse Receive Board: \$149.00 Optional 9" monitor: \$150.00



If you're looking for an RTTY demodulator with great performance on both the HF and VHF bands, take a look at the ST-5000 from HAL. The use of active filters with no phase-lock loop or 'single-tone' short-cuts ensure the kind of performance you expect. Full features in an attractive and conveniently small package make this demodulator a value that's hard to beat!

- Hard limiting front end
- Active discriminator
- Active detector
- Wide and Narrow shift (850hz and 170hz)
- Normal and Reverse sense
- Autostart
- Self-contained high voltage loop supply
- RS-232C voltage output (direct FSK)
- Audio tone keyer (AFSK)
- Provision for external tuning scope
- Attractive, small cabinet (2.75" H x 8" D x 12" W)
- Fully assembled and tested

Price: \$225.00



For more information call or write us at:

HAL COMMUNICATIONS CORP. P.O. Box 365 Urbana, IL 61801 Phone: 217-367-7373

In Europe contact: Richter & Co.; Hannover I.E.C. Interelco; Bissone



New Products

SINCLAIR PDM 35 DIGITAL MULTIMETER

Although around for a few months, the Sinclair PDM 35 digital multimeter is a very versatile unit, considering its compactness, and the price is right! In fact, it may be the lowest-priced commercial pocket digital multimeter on the market.

The PDM 35 provides a very bright reddish-purple $3\frac{1}{2}$ -digit display reading to ± 1.999 . Polarity of the display is automatic and resolution is within 1 mV and 0.1 nA (0.0001 uA). The decimal point is fixed, so it is necessary to mentally extrapolate readings depending upon the range selected. For instance, when the display shows 0.987 and the multiplier switch is on x100, the digits are read as 98.7.

Dc input impedance is 10 megohms for four ranges of dc voltage to a maximum of 1000 volts. Accuracy in this mode is 1.0% ±1 count. A single ac voltage position (40 Hz to 5 kHz) permits readings up to 500 volts rms, accurate to 1.5% ±2 counts, with an input impedance of 450k Ohms. Six current positions switch from 1 nA to 200 mA. Five resistance ranges permit accurate readings from one Ohm to 10 megohms, also with 1.5% accuracy. Five additional junction-test ranges are also available.

The instrument measures resistance by forcing a known constant current through the resistor and measuring the voltage developed. It is possible, using the resistance ranges on the meter, to measure the forward voltage drop of semiconductor junctions and to match the V_{be} of transistors. The current used corresponds to the current range scale, and the display reads the forward voltage drop in volts.

Measuring only six inches by three inches by 11/2 inches thick and operating on a single nine-volt battery, the PDM 35 is ideal for use away from the bench. However, on the negative side, I found that the test leads and, more especially, the test lead sockets detract from an otherwise outstanding unit. The leads are stiff and kinky, and inserting and removing the plugs in the sockets is extremely difficult due to the mechanics of both the plug and socket. This is distracting because mode switching is not em-ployed for DCV to ACV to mA/Ohms, and one test lead must be re-inserted for each mode.

With the exception of the x1000 volts dc range and the ac position, all ranges can be used to a maximum displayed value of \pm 1999. Exceeding this will display \equiv 000, or = 000, indicating that the next higher range should be selected.

The operating instructions accompanying the multimeter are complete and adequate. A schematic in this booklet is barely legible because of size, even with the use of a 10X magnifier. No parts values or type numbers are shown on the schematic—only component reference designators. Because neither a parts list nor a theory section is provided, these designators serve no purpose.

The PDM 35 comes complete with test leads, soft carrying case, and instruction book. An ac adapter, 30-kV probe, and padded case are extra-cost items. Guarantee period Is one year.

Starshine Group, 924 Anacapa Street, Santa Barbara CA 93101; (800)-528-6050, ext. 1052. Reader service number S89.

> A. A. Wicks W6SWZ Agoura CA

TRAC DELUXE CMOS ELECTRONIC KEYER Trac Electronics, Inc., has in-

troduced an addition to its line of state-of-the-art CMOS keyers. The Trac Deluxe CMOS Electronic Keyer, Model TE 144, contains all CMOS integrated circuitry. The front panel contains controls for speed, weight, tone, and volume. In addition, a rearpanel switch allows "bug"-type operation (automatic dots, manual dashes) as well as straightkeying operation. The Deluxe CMOS Electronic Kever provides both dot and dash memory, lambic keying, 5-50 wpm, sidetone, and speaker, all housed in an eggshell-white base and woodgrained top. It is compact in size, 6" x 4" x 2". The unit is operated on a single 9-volt battery and keys both positive- and negative-keyed rlgs. Available direct from Trac Electronics, Inc., 1106 Rand Building, Buffalo NY 14203. or at most dealers throughout the US and Canada. Reader service number T18.

DAIWA RF-440 RF SPEECH PROCESSOR

It was the acid test for my brand new Daiwa RF-440 rf speech processor: nighttlme phone operation on 75 meters. Would the RF-440 really help my low-power signal punch through the bedlam? My CQ was answered by a station in Pennsylvania. After the usual exchange of pleasantries, I asked him to evaluate the performance of the RF-440 while I switched it in and out. The result of this mini-test? "Without the processor, you were down in the mud; I couldn't copy anything. With the processor, I copy 90%." That was enough for me. I was hooked.

Since that first night, I have used the RF-440 in a variety of situations. While the results are not always as dramatic as the instance cited above, the processor has yet to disappoint me.

The RF-440 is designed to in-

crease "talk power" without introducing distortion and splatter. It's packaged in a very attractive all-metal enclosure that is several cuts above the cheaplooking boxes used by some accessory manufacturers. The small size ($6'' \times 2^{1/3}'' \times 6''$) of the unit and the smooth feel of the controls give the RF-440 the aura of a precision watch. It's solid.

The RF-440 simply installs between your microphone and transceiver. It comes pre-wired for Kenwood equipment, so I had to swap connectors to use it with my Heathkit gear. The processor has an internal ac power supply, but It also operates from 12 V dc for moblle use.

Using the RF-440 is a pleasure. Simply set the galn control for a proper level using the builtin meter, then adjust the output control so as not to overdrive your rig. I adjusted the output control using an oscilloscope, then went on the air and was told that my signal sounded fine, with no distortion. Alternatively, you could start with the control set at its midpoint, then solicit on-the-air opinions for a final adjustment.

One school of thought says that speech processor controls should be inside the case so you can set them and forget them. As a confirmed knobtwiddler, I was pleased to see the controls of the RF-440 right there on the front panel where they belong. This really simplifies matters If you intend to use the processor with more than one microphone or rig. Another convenience is an "OFF" positlon on the gain control which bypasses the processor for straight-through operation.

The Impressive Daiwa product line is being distributed in the USA by the J.W. Miller Division of Bell Industries, PO Box 5825, Compton CA 90224. Reader service number B47.

Jeff DeTray WB8BTH/1 Assistant Publisher





Trac's Deluxe CMOS Electronic Keyer.

Daiwa's RF-440 speech processor.





YAESU INTRODUCES THE FT-101ZD

Yaesu Electronics Corporation of Paramount, California, is pleased to announce the introduction of the FT-101ZD transceiver.

The FT-101ZD is all new in design and offers many of the features of the Internationally acclaimed FT-901DM.

The FT-101ZD is a no-compromise HF SSB/CW transcelver which offers variable i-f bandwidth for 2.4 kHz to 300 Hz, digital plus analog display, built-in rf speech processor, a built-in ac power supply, a new highly effective noise blanker, rugged 6146B final tubes, all band coverage 160-10 meters, WWV, plus WARC band expandability and a true frequency counter (no more recalibrating when changing modes).

Additionally, the FT-101ZD is compatible with all of the FT-901DM accessories.

The FT-101ZD is now available from your local Yaesu dealer. Yaesu Electronics Corporation, 15954 Downey Ave., PO Box 498, Paramount CA 90723; phone (213)-633-4007. Reader service number Y1.

HIGH-SPEED DIGITAL OPTO-COUPLERS FOR 5-VOLT LOGIC INTRODUCED BY MOTOROLA

Motorola has introduced two fast, low-cost, digital optocouplers for 5-volt logic applications. Designated the MOC5005/6, they offer 7500-volt peak ac isolation and are ULrecognized.

The new high-speed optocouplers' turn-on time is 225 ns (typical) for the MOC5006 and 420 ns (typical) for the MOC5005. The two devices are TTL compatible and are designed for applications requiring very high electrical isolation, fast response time, and digital logic compatibility. Such applications include interfacing computer terminals to peripheral equipment, interfacing with microprocessors, digital control of power supplies, motors, and other servomachine uses.

Designed as a digital converter, the application of current to the LED input results in a low voltage output; with the LED off. the output voltage is high. The circuits are current-, voltage-, and temperature-compensated and will sink an eight-gate fanout (13mA) from DTL, TTL, or CMOS with an applied power supply voltage of 5 volts and 16 mA applied to the input. The units offer built-in hysteresis and internal pull-up resistor and feature low power consumption of 4 mA (typical) @ 5 volts in the ON state.

Delivery is from factory stock and authorized Motorola distributors. Motorola Semiconductor Products Inc., PO Box 20912, Phoenix AZ 85036; phone (602)-244-6900. Reader service number M20.

NEW LOW-COST 3½-DIGIT DMM OFFERS TOUCH-HOLD FACILITY

Sabtronics International of Dallas, Texas, has introduced a new low-cost bench/portable 3½-dlgit DMM that features touch-and-hold capability with an optional test probe. This permits retaining the display's reading even when the probe is removed from the circuit. The model 2010A DMM provides standard ac, dc, and high/lowpower resistance measurements in 31 ranges.

The model 2010A DMM is designed for current measurements up to 10 Amps (ac or dc), with an ac frequency response from 40 Hz to 50 kHz, and with an input overload protection to 1200 V dc or rms on voltage ranges. A unique feature of this DMM is a "times 10" multiplier switch for convenient setting to the next higher decade range.

Single-chip LSI circuitry is the basis of this compact unit; the display is made up of large LEDs that read to \pm 1999 with automatic decimal point. The manufacturer has incorporated a stable bandgap reference for long-term accuracy and states that typical DCV accuracy is 0.1% \pm 1 digit. Other features of the unit are automatic zeroing, fuse protection on Ohm and current ranges, automatic polarity, and overrange indication.

Optional accessories for the model 2010A include a touchand-hold probe for measurements in hard-to-reach places, a high-voltage probe, rechargeable nickel-cadmium batteries, and an ac adapter/charger. All are available from Sabtronics.

The model 2010A may be ordered directly from the man-



MOC5005/6 digital optocoupler schematic.



Sabtronics' model 2010A.

ufacturer. Write Sabtronics International, 13426 Floyd Circle, Dallas TX 75243; phone (214)-783-0994. Reader service number S27.

10 NSEC LOGIC PROBE IS LOW COST

The new PRB-1 digital logic probe costs less yet offers the full features of much more expensive probes. It detects pulses as short as 10 nsec and has a frequency response to 50 MHz or better. The unit provides automatic pulse stretching to 50 nsec (+ and -) and is fully compatible with all RTL, DTL, HTL, TTL, MOS, CMOS, and microprocessor logic families. It also features 120k-Ohm impedance, power lead reversal protection, and overvoltage protection to +70 V dc. Constant brightness LEDs are provided over the full supply voltage range of 4-15 V. There is an optional PA-1 adapter for use with supply voltages of 15-25 V. Included are a slx-foot coiled power cord and tip protector. The unit comes neatly packed in



OK's PRB-1 digital logic probe.



CSC's 500-MHz prescaler.

a reusable case with complete troubleshooting instruction booklet. It is available at local electronics distributors and retailers or directly from O.K. Machine and Tool Corporation, 3455 Conner Street, Bronx NY 10475; phone (212)-994-6600. Reader service number O5.

CSC 500-MHz PRESCALER NOW AVAILABLE

Continental Specialties Corporation first previewed their new PS-500 500-MHz frequency prescaler at spring's NEWCOM show, then officially introduced it at summer's WESCON show. Actual production began in late summer, and quantities are now in stock for immediate delivery.

The PS-500 prescaler has been designed to complement CSC's MAX-50 and MAX-100 frequency counters.

For additional information, contact *Continental Specialties Corporation, 70 Fulton Terrace, New Haven CT 06509; (203)-624-3103, TWX (710)-465-1227.* Reader service number C9.

"BEARCAT® 220" SCANNER RECEIVES AM AIRCRAFT BAND PLUS FM PUBLIC SAFETY BANDS

Electra Company has announced a breakthrough development in scanner technology that allows a single scanning monitor to receive not only public safety, marine, ham, and other FM frequencies, but also the AM aircraft frequencies. The new Bearcat 220 scanner is the first scanning monitor which combines AM and FM reception capability. Until now, two of the most popular monitoring activitieslistening to aircraft and listening to police calls-had to be received on separate monitor receivers. But now, six VHF and UHF FM public service bands plus the AM aircraft band are covered by this single radio.

The new Bearcat 220 also features three search operations for finding active local frequencies. It has the normal search operation where frequency limits are set and the scanner searches between



New Bearcat 220 scanner.



The Communicator II from Pace.

them. All active aircraft and marine frequencies are preprogrammed into the scanner's search memory so frequency limits aren't necessary. The user simply pushes the aircraft or the marine search button and the BC 220 seeks out the aircraft or marine frequencies being used locally.

Crystal-less push-button frequency entry which was pioneered in the Bearcat 210 scanner is used in the Bearcat 220. The actual frequencies being monItored are shown on a bright digital display. Up to 20 frequencies can be in any sequence or mix of bands. A priority function is also provided, instantly alerting the listener when a call is made on the priority frequency programmed into the channel one position. Channels can also be activated in banks of 10, permitting the operator to "call up" a group of 10 channels with one pushbutton.

Other features included in the Bearcat 220 are patented selective scan delay, scan speed selection, ac/dc opera-tion, automatic and manual squelch, individual channel lock-out, and direct access to any programmed channel without the need to manually step through channels. Electra Company's patented "track tuning" is used to provide optimum reception across entire frequency bands. Complete details are available from Bearcat suppliers or by writing to Electra Company, PO Box 29243, Cumberland IN 46229. Reader service number E40.

PACE'S COMMUNICATOR II

Pace Communications Divislon of Pathcom, Inc., has been known for its superb CB and commercial FM two-way radio products for many years. A few months ago, the Amateur Radio Products Group of Pace introduced its Communicator line. Top of the line is a 4-MHz, 800-channel, all-synthesized two meter FM mobile, the Communicator II.

By using three knobs (MHz, 100 kHz, and 10 kHz) and an inout push-button for 5 kHz, the receive frequency is rapidly dialed into the unit and displayed on the .375" 6-digit LED readout. Transmit is selected by a 5-position rotary switch giving simplex, ± 600 -kHz, and ± 1 -MHz splits. When the PTT is depressed, the digital readout automatically shifts from receive frequency to transmit frequency, leaving no doubt as to where the unit is set. Also of note is a push-on, push-off power switch that relieves the user of having to reset the volume control. The Communicator II weighs 6.6 pounds and is 6.4" W x 2.8" H x 10.2" L. Current draw is 1-1.5 A receive and 1.5 A (1 W)-6.0 A (25 W) transmit.

Using 52 diodes, 8 LED units, 32 transistors, 6 FETs, and 18 ICs, the Communicator II operates in a 16F3 mode. Power output is 1 or 25 Watts push-button controlled (with the 25 Watts being adjustable for those who wish QRP). Frequency deviation is ± 5 kHz maximum. Spurious harmonics are 65 dB below carrier. Frequency stability is ± 5 ppm for -30° to $+60^{\circ}$ C.

The receiver is a double superheterodyne using 16.9-MHz and 455-kHz i-fs. Sensitivity is less than .4 microvolts for 20 dB quleting (.20 microvolts for 12 dB SINAD). Image and recelving spurious rejection is 65 dB down; selectivity is 65 dB down at ± 12 kHz. The internal 8-Ohm speaker allows 1.2 Watts at 10% THD. One of the 8-mm plug jacks on the rear mutes the internal speaker when an external speaker is connected. The other 8-mm jack allows not only an external speaker to be used, **ALL NEW**

FT-101ZD

HIGH-PERFORMANCE HF TRANSCEIVER

Today's technology, backed by a proud tradition, is yours to enjoy in the all-new FT-101ZD transceiver from YAESU. A host of new features are teamed with the FT-101 heritage to bring you a top-dollar value. See your dealer today for a "hands on" demonstration of the performance-packed FT-101ZD.



TRANSMITTER

PA Input Power: 180 watts DC Carrier Suppression: Better than 40 dB Unwanted Sideband Suppression: Better than 40 dB @ 1000 Hz, 14 MHz Spurious Radiation: Better than 40 dB below rated output Third Order Distortion Products: Better than -31 dB Transmitter Frequency Response: 300-2700 Hz (-6 dB) Stability:

Less than 300 Hz in first 30 minutes after 10 min. warmup; less than 100 Hz after 30 minutes over any 30 min. period Negative Feedback: 6 dB @ 14 MHz

Antenna Output Impedance: 50.75 ohms, unbalanced

SPECIFICATIONS

GENERAL

Frequency Coverage: Amateur bands from 1.8-29.9 MHz, plus WWV/JJY (receive only) **Operating Modes:** LSB, USB, CW **Power Requirements:** 100/110/117/200/220/234 volts AC 50/60 Hz; 13.5 volts DC (with optional DC-DC converter) Power Consumption:

AC 117V: 75 VA receive (65 VA HEATER OFF) 285 VA transmit; DC 13.5V: 5.5 amps receive (1.1 amps HEATER OFF), 21 amps transmit Size: 345 (W)×157 (H)×326 (D) mm

Weight: Approximately 15 kg.

COMPATIBLE WITH FT-901DM ACCESSORIES provides scanners plus 40 frequency memory bank.

RECEIVER

Sensitivity: 0.25 uV for S/N 10 dB Selectivity:

2.4 KHz at 6 dB down, 4.0 KHz at 60 dB down (1.66 shape factor); Continuously variable between 300 and 2400 Hz (-6 dB); CW (with optional CW filter installed): 600 Hz at 6 dB down, 1.2 KHz at 60 dB down (2:1 shape factor)

Image Rejection:

Better than 60 dB (160-15 meters); Better than 50 dB (10 meters) **IF Rejection:**

Better than 70 dB (160, 80, 20-10 m); Better than 60 dB (40 m) Audio Output Impedance:

4-16 ohms Audio Output Power:

3 watts @10% THD (into 4 ohms)



Price And Specifications Subject To Change Without Notice Or Obligation





379X

YAESU ELECTRONICS CORP., 15954 Downey Ave., Paramount, CA 90723 . (213) 633-4007 YAESU ELECTRONICS Eastern Service Ctr., 9812 Princeton-Glendale Rd., Cincinnati, OH 45246

Microcomputer Interfacing____

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SUBROUTINES AND STACKS

Subroutines are powerful software building blocks. They facilitate program development since they may be written and tested apart from the main body of software. In addition, they can be adapted for use with almost any type of program. In this month's column, we will focus upon their operation as well as on the use of stack instructions.

Both unconditional and conditional jump instructions transfer computer control to another software task starting at the sixteen-bit address specified within the jump instruction itself. The jump instruction is a one-way branch since it points to a single address, as illustrated in Fig. 1. In many software tasks, however, there exist short subprograms which are used repeatedly. Examples of such tasks include mathematical computation, control, and teletypewriter input/output routines. It seems wasteful to duplicate these subprograms throughout the main program, so an attempt is made to separate them at the end of the main program and, in some manner, branch to them when they are needed.

The use of jump instructions to access these subprograms will not be successful since there will be no link back to the main program once the subprogram's task is completed. The use of an additional jump instruction at the end of the subprogram which points back to the main task is unsatisfactory, since jump instructions can point to a single address. This is also illustrated in Fig. 1. The jump Instructions at 2 and 3 point to the same subprogram, but upon completion of the subprogram's task, the jump instruction at 4 can only provide a link to one place. A new operation, the call Instruction, is required. This has the effect of inserting the subprogram's software steps in the main program flow at points 2 and 3, but without the problems associated with the use of a jump.

The call instruction, like the jump instruction, transfers control to another portion of the software. When that portion has completed its task, however, control is returned to the main program. This is Illustrated in Fig. 2. In the figure, two subroutines are used by the main program, each being

MAIN PROGRAM



Fig. 1. Diagram illustrating the characteristics of the jump instruction.



Fig. 2. Diagram illustrating the characteristics of the call and return instructions.

GLOSSARY

Subprogram: A section of a program which may perform a particular operation to be used with a larger program. Subprograms are not general-purpose and are generally used by one program. Subroutine: A program which is general-purpose and which may be

Subroutine: A program which is general-purpose and which may be called or used by a main program or another subroutine. Main Program: A short notation to indicate the software tasks which will

Link: A pointer address which will point the computer to another section

of a program or back to a program which it may not be currently using. *Nesting:* The operation of one subroutine within another, e.g., a oneminute delay subroutine may call a one-second delay subroutine 60 times.

accessed by a call instruction which specifies the starting address of the subroutine as a sixteen-bit, or two-byte, word. At the completion of the subroutine, control is returned to the next instruction which follows the three-byte call instruction. Through the use of call instructions, the program shown in Fig. 2 has inserted the subroutine program steps in the flow of the main software task. Subroutine number 2 is used only once, but subroutine number 1 has been used twice although it is present only once in the microcomputer's memo-

Each subroutine is accessed via a call instruction and ends with a return instruction RET. The return is a one-byte instruction which does not contain any address information, yet it acts to return control to the main program. The return of control takes place since the call Instruction saves a linking. or return, address which acts to branch the computer back to the address of the Instruction immediately following the three-byte call. The return instruction causes the microcomputer to retrieve the address from storage and use it as the link back to the main task

The sixteen-bit return addresses assoclated with call instructions are stored in an area of read/write memory called the *stack*. The transfer of address information is performed automatically by the 8080 microprocessor chip to and from the stack during call and return operations. Thus, the 8080 chip *pushes* the return address onto the stack during the execution of a call and *pops* it off the stack during a return. The actual memory area set aside for the stack is determined by the programmer through the use of an LXISP instruction, which loads the sixteen-bit starting address of the stack into the stack pointer register located within the 8080 chip. It is the programmer's responsibility to set up a stack pointer before calls and returns are used; the programmer must also make certain that the stack area will not be used for other purposes during program execution.

In the program example shown in Table 1, we decided that the stack should have a starting address of 003 377. The first step in the main program, therefore, is to set the stack pointer to this address using the LXISP instruction. Later, when a call instruction is executed, the 8080 chip transfers the return address to the stack area of R/W memory. If the stack pointer is initially set at address X, the return address is stored with the low address byte in location X-2 and the high address byte in location X-1. Thus, the stack adds address data at addresses below the address value of the stack pointer. When the return address is popped back into the 8080 chip, the stack pointer is automatically Incremented back to address X as the return is retrieved byte by byte. When the next subroutine is called, the stack locations are used for storage of the new return address, since the old return address has already been popped back into the 8080.

Subroutines may be placed one within another, or nested.

Continued on page 150

				+003	000
003	000	061	START,	LXISP	SYMBOLIC ADDRESS OF START
003	001	3770		377	
003	002	000		000	
003	003	333	LOOP,	IN	/INPUT DATA FROM PORT 5
003	004	005		005	
003	005	376		CPI	COMPARE IT TO 026
003	006	026		026	
003	007	312		JZ	/IF IT MATCHES GO TO "DETECT"
003	010	015		DETECT	
003	011	003		0	
003	012	303		JMP	/IF IT DOESN'T MATCH, GO TO
003	013	003		LOOP	/LOOP AND CHECK AGAIN
003	014	003		0	
003	015	171	DETECT,	MOVAC	
003	016	323		OUT	
003	017	0070		007	
003	020	166		HLT	

Table 1. Software example showing a typical assembler output.

Imagine All The Places You Can Tuck ICOM's Remotable IC-280. (Think small.)

The **IC-280** 2 meter mobile comes as one radio to be mounted in the normal manner: but, as an option, the diminutive front one third of the radio detaches and mounts by its optional bracket, while the main body tucks neatly away out of sight. Now you can mount your 2 meter radio in pint-sized places that seemed far too cramped before.

Measuring only $2\frac{1}{4}$ "h x 7"w x $3\frac{3}{8}$ "d, the bantam-sized microprocessor control head fits easily into the dash, console or glove box of even the most compact vehicle. Or if those places are already taken by the rest of your "mobile shack," the **IC-280** head squeezes into leftover nitches under the dash, overhead, under the seat or even on the steering column.

But don't be misled by the petite size of this subdivided radio: the **IC-280** is jam packed with the latest state of the art engineering and convenience features. No scaled down technology here!

With the microprocessor in the detachable control head, your **IC-280** can store three frequencies of your choice plus the dial, which allows you to select from four frequencies with the front panel switch without taking your eyes off the road. These frequencies are retained in the **IC-280's** memory for as long as power is applied to the radio, even when power is turned off at the front panel switch. And if power is completely removed from the radio the ± 600 KHz splits are still maintained!

The **IC-280** works frequencies in excess of the 2 meter band with ICOM's outstanding single-knob tuning, so you can listen around the entire band without fooling with three tuning knobs. With steps of 15 KC or 5 KC, the **IC-280** puts rapid and easy frequency change at your single fingertip and instantly displays bright, easy to read LED's.

Available Options: • Touch Tone pad/microphone combination, which fits the mic plug on the radio face with absolutely no modification (Fits all ICOM 4-pin mic radios.)

> 15' unassembled cable kit for long distance remote mounting of the detachable control head

IC-280 2 meter FM, 4+MHz Mobile Transceiver

If you are a newly licensed novice, send for ICOM's catalog and discount purchase coupon. Mail your name, call sign and date of license to your ICOM distributor (see the bottom of this ad).

44

C

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All ICOM radios significantly exceed FCC regulations limiting spurious emissions.

......

Specifications subject to change without notice.

IC-280 Specifications: □Frequency Coverage 143.90 — 148.11 MHz □ Operating Conditions: Temperature: -10 °C to 60 °C (14 °F to 140 °F), Duty Factor: continuous: □Frequency Stability: ±1.5 KHz □ Modulation Type: FM (F3) □ Antenna Impedance: 50 ohms unbalanced □ Power Requirement: DC 13.8V ±15% (negative ground) □ Current Drain: Transmitting: 2:5A Hi (100W), 1.24 Lo (1W), Receiving: 0.630A at max audio output, 0.450 at SQL ON with no signal Size: 58mm/with ½ 156mm/with ½ 228mm/d(1) □ Weight: approx. 2.2 Kg □ Power Output: 10W Hi, 1W Lo □ Modulation System: Phase □ Max, Frequency Deviation: ±5 KHz □ Spurlous Output: more than 60 dB below carrier □ Microphone Impedance: 600 ohms dynamic or electret condenser type, such as the SML □ Receiving System: Double superheterdyne □ Intermediate Frequency: Ist: 10.695 KHz, 2nd: 455 KHz □ Sensitivity: 1 uv at 5 × N/A at 30 dB or better. Noise suppression sensitivity? 02 dB, 0.6 uv or less □ SelectWity: less than ±7.5 KHz at =6 dB, less than ±15 KHz at =60 dB □ Audio Output: More than 1.5W □ Audio Output Impedance: 8 ohms

HF/VHF/UHF AMATEUR AND MARINE COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT



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CB to 10 – part XVIII: several PLL rigs

Who called it "Ancient Mode?"

R ecently, many hams have been converting CB radios to operation on the 10 meter ham band. With 40-channel CBs being sold now, there are many good used 23-channel units available at very reasonable prices. Some of these units will make very handy 10 meter AM phone transceivers, as they contain excellent AM receiver sections as well as efficient 4-Watt output transmitter sections in a small package ideal for mobile use. One of these units which may be easily (a few hours of work at most) and cheaply (less than \$10 for the conversion and perhaps \$40 to \$50 for the radio) put on ten meters is the Midland model 13-882 C.

Although this article is concerned primarily with the 13-882C, the informa-



Photo A. An overall shot of the rig with the case off.

tion can be applied to the following radios which use the PLL-02A phase-lockedloop IC in the same circuit configuration:

- General Motors CBD-10; Hy-Gain – 2680, 2681, 2683;
- Kraco KCB-2310B, -2320B, -2330B;
- Lafayette HB-650, -750, -950, Micro-223A
- Lafayette Com-phone 23A, Telsat 1050;
- Midland-13-830, -857B, -882C, -888B, -955;
- Pearce-Simpson Tiger 23 MK II, Tiger 40A (40 ch.);
- Truetone CYJ-4732A-77, MCC-4434B-67.

There are probably more units containing the PLL-02A in the arrangement discussed here. They can be recognized by the numbers PLL-02A on the chip near the front of the rig, three crystals in the radio, and the numbers PTBMO33AOX, PTBMO-36AOX, PTBMO37AOX, or PTBMO39AOX on the circuit board. There are some 40-channel radios using the PLL-02A in a different arrangement (only two crystals) which cannot be put on 10 meters by the method described here, as the crystal that has been eliminated is the crystal to be changed in this modification. Also, it should be noted that earlier versions of the units listed above do not use the same circuitry. The Kraco KCB-2330, for example, uses a crystal synthesizer, and the KCB-2330A uses a PLL-01A chip, which is not equivalent to the PLL-02A chip.

Operation of the PLL-02A

The voltage-controlled oscillator (vco), whose frequency is controlled by the PLL-02A chip and associated circuitry, provides injection to the first receiver mixer and to a transmitter mixer stage. The oscillator operates at 10.695 MHz above the operating frequency, or 37.660 to 37.950 MHz for operation on CB channels 1 to 23.

Output from the vco is also mixed with the third harmonic of the 11.80666 MHz crystal oscillator (Q105) at 35.420 MHz, to produce a difference frequency of 2.24 to 2.53 MHz, which is fed into pin 2 of the PLL chip. 10.240 MHz energy from the 10.240 MHz reference/second receiver mixer injection oscillator is fed into the IC at pin 3.

Inside the IC, the 10.240 MHz signal is divided by 1024 to produce a 10.00 kHz reference signal. The 2.24 to 2.53 MHz signal is divided by n, where n is a number determined by the binary coding from the channel switch to pins 7-15 of the IC. See Table 1.

For channel 1, n is 224. dividing the difference frequency at pin 2 by 224. This frequency is compared to that of the 10.00 kHz reference signal. If the output of the n divider is less than 10.00 kHz, the voltage at pin 5 of the PLL chip (the control voltage for the vco) is raised, causing the frequency of the vco to increase. If, on the other hand, the frequency of the n divider output is higher than 10.00 kHz, indicating that the vco is too high in frequency, the voltage at pin 5 drops, lowering the vco's frequency. This action, similar to that of a thermostat, regulates the frequency of the vco. By changing the value of n (the job of the channel switch) or the frequency of the 11.80666 MHz oscillator and adjusting the slug in the vco oscillator coil (to set its tuning range), the operating frequency of the vco, and thereby the operating frequency of the entire rig, can be changed,

Photo B. Close-up of the channel-switch area of the circuit board, showing the modification to provide 23 additional channels 320 kHz above the "normal" 23 channels.

meters, the vco must be

while maintaining stability approaching that of a crystal oscillator.

Conversion to 10 Meters

To convert the radio to 10 meters, the 11.80666 MHz oscillator must be changed. The frequency required to give channel 1 a frequency of "F" MHz is:

crystal frequency (MHz) = (F + 8.455)/3or 12.405 MHz for channel 1 at 28.760 MHz, the channel 1 for many converted CBs now in use, especially in the Los Angeles, California, area. The crystal should be available from any of the major crystal manufacturers. When ordering, specify the frequency desired and the model of radio you are converting. The crystal manufacturers usually have information on holder type, load capacity, and other specifications for CB units on file. If not, send a copy of the oscillator schematic along with the order.

To get the rig up to ten

moved to near 39 MHz and the transmitter must be completely realigned. The easiest way I have found to do this is to use a dummy load, wattmeter, or other output indicator, frequency counter, or receiver covering 27 to 29.5 MHz with some accuracy and a signal generator or steady on-the-air signal in the following procedure.

With the unit off, isolate pins 5 and 6 of the PLL from the circuit board foil (use solder wick to remove the solder). Pin 6 is a protection voltage which drops to 0 if the PLL fails to lock up (i.e., the PLL can't regulate the vco frequency for some reason) and disables the transmitter. Pin 5 is the control voltage to the vco. Temporarily connect a jumper wire from pin 1 (5-volt supply to the IC) to the foil at pins 5 and 6, without connecting to the pins themselves. It probably wouldn't hurt the IC if the pins did touch,

+5 VOLTS

but, at \$12.00 or more for a replacement IC, I don't recommend taking chances. This temporary modification runs the vco at maximum frequency, unlocked from the PLL, and overrides the transmitter disable line, allowing the transmitter to function. Connect the wattmeter and dummy load to the transmitter. Connect the frequency counter according to its instructions to monitor transmitted frequency.

Turn the unit on and key the transmitter. The frequency counter should read somewhere above 27.4 MHz. Tune the slugs of T111, L103, L104, T102, T103, L106, L109, and L110 for maximum output (the numbers are next to the coils on the circuit board). Exercise extreme caution in tuning, as the slugs are very fragile. Tune the vco oscillator coil, T101, until the frequency is about 300 kHz higher and retune the above coils for maximum

NORMAL" FREQS-CONNECT TO PIN 10

Fig. 2.

HIGH" FREQS-PIN 7

----- "NORMAL" FREQS-PINS 8, 9, 10

	Ch	Freq.	pin: 7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
224	01	26 965 MHz	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
225	02	26 975 MHz	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	
226	03	26 985 MHz	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	
228	04	27 005 MHz	Ő	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	
220	05	27.000 MHz	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	
223	06	27.025 MHz	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	
230	07	27.025 MHz	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	
231	07	27.055 MHz	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	
233	00	27.055 MHz	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	
204	10	27.005 MHz	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	
230	11	27.075 MHz	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	
230	10	27.005 MHZ	0	4	4	1	0	1	1	1	õ	
238	12	27.105 MHz	0	4	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	
239	13	27.115 MHz	0	1	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	
240	14	27.120 MITZ	0		1	4	1	0	0	0	1	
241	15	27.135 MHZ	0	-	-	4	4	0	0	1	1	
243	16	27.155 MHZ	0	1	1	4	4	0	1	0	0	
244	17	27.165 MHZ	0	1	-			0	-	0	1	
245	18	27.175 MHz	0	1	1	1	1	0		0	0	
246	19	27.185 MHz	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	
248	20	27.205 MHz	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	
249	21	27.215 MHz	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	
250	22	27.225 MHz	, 0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	
253	23	27.255 MHz	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	
255	27	(see text)	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
ary number			256	128	64	32	16	8	. 4	2	1	

Binary number:

A 1 indicates 5 volts at pin; 0 indicates no voltage.

Table 1.

output. Repeat the procedure, "walking" the transmitter up to about 200 kHz above your highest ten meter channel (about 29.35 MHz for channel 1 at 28.760 MHz). Turn the unit off.

Disconnect the 5-volt jumper wire which was temporarily installed from pins 5 and 6 to pin 1 and reconnect the pins to the foil. Turn the unit back on, and set the channel switch to channel 1. Adjust the trimmer capacitor next to the crystal for the proper output frequency. Turn the channel switch to channel 18. Adjust all of the coils mentioned except T101, the vco coil, for maximum power output. (This is done at a higher-than-center frequency because the power output drops off faster above the peak frequency than below. This is normal even on 11 meters and should not be the cause of any worries about changing capacitor values, trimming coils, etc., unless the coils just refuse to resonate. All three units I have converted have tuned beautifully with 4 to 5 Watts output without juggling any component values.)

Connect the transceiver to the signal generator or other signal source. Set the channel switch to channel 12 and adjust the generator for output on the same frequency. Adjust the rf stages in the receiver (T104 and L112) for maximum received signal strength on the S-meter. Alignment of the other receiver tuning adjustments should not be necessary, as the i-fs are on the same frequency as when the unit worked a couple of MHz lower.

Additional Channels

Channel 27 may be available in the blank position between channel 23 and channel 1 on the dial by installing an insulated jumper wire on the foil side of the circuit board between the terminal on the far left of the channel switch and the terminal on the far right of the switch. This modification will supply 5 volts to the vco and to IC pins 8 through 10 when the channel switch is in the blank position. Channel 27 will be 20 kHz above channel 23, or 29.070 MHz for

channel 1 on 28.760 MHz. On some units, the blank will be another channel 1, but it's worth a try and, if it doesn't work on your rig, you can always take the jumper back out.

Each channel can be moved up or down 320 kHz by performing one of the following modifications. If one of these modifications is done, each channel will have two possible frequencies, one 320 kHz above the other. Thus, channel 1 in the higher position will be 30 kHz above the lower channel 23 and 10 kHz above the lower channel 27. In other words, the 320 kHz offset switch is selecting between two different bands of 23 channels (or 24 channels) each. The only component required for the modification is an SPDT switch, which may be installed in the front panel, or, to preserve the stock appearance of the radio, the function of an existing switch may be changed.

To be able to move the 23-channel band down 320 kHz, isolate pin 10 of the IC by cutting the foil on the circuit board around it. Then wire the switch as

shown in Fig. 1.

To move up 320 kHz requires a little more work and is the modification 1 have shown in the photographs. Cut the foil on both sides of the connection to pin 7 to isolate it from ground. Then cut the foil to isolate pins 8, 9, and 10 as a group from the switch contact and from the thin strip of foil going to one end of R103, the series resistor in the B-plus lead to the vco. Install a jumper from this end of R103 to the 5-volt line at the left-most terminal of the channel switch or to the point shown in the photograph, which is just on the other side of a jumper from the terminal. If this jumper is forgotten, the vco won't oscillate. Connect the switch as shown in Fig. 2.

After the conversion has been completed, affix a label to it in an obvious place stating that the radio is not capable of operation on Citizens Band frequencies and that an amateur radio license is required to use it. The label could save a lot of embarrassment or a pink ticket from the FCC in the event a passenger riding in your car says something like "You have a CB just like mine!", picks up the microphone, and yells "Breaker 4" all over the world on 29.050 MHz.

My 13-882C on ten meters has provided quite a few contacts, mostly with stations on the west coast. My dad (Dale K9HIS) also has a 13-882C on ten, and my brother (Larry WB9BAQ) runs a 13-857B (an 882C without the noise blanker or antenna warning light) mobile with a trimmed-down CB magnetmount antenna, working mostly stations on the west coast and southeastern U.S. What 4 or 5 Watts of AM phone will do on a clear frequency gave me quite a surprise. Who called it Ancient Mode, anyway?

NEW MFJ-962 1.5 KW Versa Tuner For \$159.95 you can run up to 1.5 KW PEP and match everything from 1.8 thru 30 MHz: coax, balanced line, random wire. Built-in balun. SWR, dual range forward and reflected power meter. Flexible six position an-

tenna switch. Outstanding value.



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ed power in 2 ranges (2000 and 200 watts). A flexible six position antenna switch lets you

select 2 coax lines thru tuner or direct, or ran-

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meter, antenna switch and balun

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Run 1.5 KW PEP. Match any feedline from 1.8 to 30 MHz: coax, balanced line, random wire.

Gives maximum power transfer. Harmonic attenuation reduces TVI, out of band emissions.

Black all metal cabinet. Black front panel has 5x14x14 inches

Encapsulated 4:1 ferrite balun. 500 pf, 6000

volt capacitors, 12 position inductor, ceramic switches. S0-239s, ceramic feedthrus. One year limited warranty.

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Order today. Money back if not delighted. One year limited warranty. Add \$8.00 shipping/handling. For technical information, order/repair status, in Mississippi, outside continental USA, call 601-323-5869.



PROM IDer for Longer Callsigns

-don't be caught short



34

WR repeater calls. Now we must identify the repeater with the trustee's callsign followed by RPT.

The longest of callsigns can be programmed by altering the bit pattern of the 82S23 memory. Fig. 1 lists a not-so-typical callsign to show how much room is available on the ROM.

You can do it right the first time if you remember a few rules and definitions. First, a slot is the minimum length of time between data transmissions. Now then, a dit is 1 slot high followed by 1 slot low; a dah would be 3 slots high and 1 slot low. The space between characters is 2 slots low. You should leave a few slots at the beginning to allow the transmitter to come fully on. A stop command consists of bits 5, 6, 7, and 8, all high.

The leading edge of the start pulse causes the IC1 flip-flop to change state, resulting in the hold command going high. The \overline{Q} output of the flip-flop enables the two 7493 four-bit ripple counters and the



74151 parallel-to-serial converter. The 8 bits of each line of memory are thus pulsed out until bits 5, 6, 7, and 8, being high, are detected as a stop command. It should be pointed out that no other data should be on the stop line as it would never be pulsed out. A keyed CW oscillator that furnishes audio to the Fig. 2. PROM CW identifier.

transmitter completes the circuit.

This ID unit plugs into the same socket (with no wiring changes) as the one shown in my June article. A logic-high pulse starts it, and during the time that the ID unit is running the hold command is high to keep the transmitter on.

A sample program is

shown in Fig. 1. As you can see, this "longest call" uses only lines 0 to 23. There may be room to have even your QTH included.

Contest freaks can have several ROMS programmed for their various contests, and just plug them in when contest time rolls around. I have one programmed: "DE W4VGZ Transmitter



Fig. 3. Component layout.



Fig. 4. PC board.

Hunt Hi Hi." I use a VHF Engineering 2 meter transmitter and a 555 timer to cycle the ID unit. With battery power, this unit can be hidden almost anywhere. I will gladly correspond if you have any questions concerning this or any of the other articles I have written. Please send an SASE!


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Martin W. Krey K7NZA 7037 E. Chaparral Road Scottsdale AZ 85253

The W7GAQ Key Collection

- 250 museum masterpieces

Do you have one he doesn't?

t could be the Smithsonian Institute or it could be little Foothills Junior College in California which houses the Lee De Forest collection— John Elwood W7GAQ isn't sure which, but one of these museums, or perhaps some other one in the United States, will one day be privileged to display the finest collection of telegraph keys in the



John Elwood W7GAQ holds a small English spy key that he swapped for with an English ham. Three and one-half inch screwdriver shows the relative size of the tiny key.

world. John is devoting his retirement years to acquiring and restoring with almost unbelievable care as many different keys as he can possibly find. One day when he deems the time right, he will donate the whole collection to the museum of his choice.

At the moment, John's collection amounts to 250 different types of keys, which he is quick to point out is not the largest collection in the world. But to this writer, who grew up in the atmosphere of the tooland die-making trade, it is obvious that there may be no one else on Earth willing and able to spend as much as fifty hours cleaning, restoring, and polishing a key the size of a 1-38, and more on a complex key such as an original Martin Blue Racer. John Elwood's keys look more like a modern elaborate sales display than an antique collection. He has been that deliberate and final in his restoration and care of them.

John was introduced to CW radio at the Army Air Force Radio School in Sioux Falls SD, in 1942, but it was several years before he got a chance to pound brass. He and his twin brother, Henry E. III,

worked together running a control net system, VHF direction-finding station at Paine Field, Everett WA, in 1943. Then John went overseas with the 328th Fighter Control Squadron, 64th Fighter Wing, and for the duration of World War II he ran direction-finding equipment helping to get triangular fixes on disoriented fighter aircraft and vectoring them in to safe landings in Italy, Corsica, France, and Germany.

John finally got a chance to work CW as an operator in Panama, but he had to sign up for another hitch in the Air Force to do it.

"We were sent out to a place called Rey Island to work in an administrative net handling CW traffic back to Panama," John said. "It was great, and I knew I was hooked on CW for the rest of my life."

John worked CW in Greenville SC, and then got his best shot at concentrated CW operating in Operation Seminole, a joint Armed Forces field operation in Florida in 1947-48. Then he was shipped to England to operate CW at Burtonwood in the Midlands. All this time, the little contact machines that made CW communication



Melehan Valiant, made in the 1950s. This is a favorite key of John's, because you can set the vibrating arms for both dits and dahs, the dahs being three times as long as the dits. Then both dits and dahs are made by spring action.

possible were facilitators to John. The charm of the little devices hadn't yet struck him.

The Berlin Airlift of 1949 taxed all parts of an airplane to the breaking point, radio equipment included. John was flung into a maintenance gap and had to foresake CW for a while.

"I worked my butt off repairing radio equipment on C-54s during part of the airlift," John said, "but as soon as I could, I switched back to operating CW and finished out the Berlin Airlift doing ground-to-air communication with weather ships over the North Sea." John wrapped up his Air Force career as ROTC radio instructor at Ohio University. Then he switched to the Federal Aviation Agency, from which he retired when he was Facility Coordinating Officer at the Los Angeles Air Route Traffic Control Center at Palmdale CA.

It was at this final duty in California for Uncle Sam that John finally got swept away by the charm of telegraph keys—and it took a woman to gather him up. Louise Moreau, now W3WRE, was living in California in 1971 and working CW with her WB6BBO call. Since she was a prime collector of



This is a 1912 Flame Proof hand key manufactured by Machinery Division, Boston Navy Yard. The key is rated at 1-2 kilowatts. It is cast iron with brass hardware.

telegraph keys, she responded to a call from the Lancaster Radio Club to speak about them. John sat in the audience and listened and found himself captivated by the love and enthusiasm that Louise expressed for her keys.

"She spoke with such excitement and interest," John said, "that I couldn't help wanting to become a key collector. When I left the room that night, I was a collector."

A friend gave John a big Japanese key and, as a gesture of fellowship, John cleaned it up in one of his now-routine fifty-hour restoration projects, drove down to Altadena, and presented it to Louise Moreau. Louise showed him her key collection representing twenty years of effort and encouraged him to get on with his own collecting. This he did, and he and Louise have been friends and correspondents ever since.

John's wife Edie bought him the first key for his own collection: a Boston Fire Alarm key which she got from J.J. Glass Surplus Radio in Los Angeles, John went to work on the key. soaking and scrubbing and polishing until every speck of foreign material had been removed. That key amounted to free rein for John. He hit the highway at every chance, scouring the whole of the west coast for telegraph keys. Edie caught the travel bug, too, and went on nearly every trip



John Elwood's well-used keying finger points to oil well on the Ducrete and Roger (Paris) oil break key. Oil dampened the spark of spark gap transmitters. The key was a gift from Ed Rasner W2ZI, Trenton NJ. The gear in the background is John's R-391 Collins receiver.



This is a Signal Electric semi-automatic key that can be used as a sideswiper by dropping a locking arm over the vibrating arm and closing the arms of the contact terminals.



This G.M. Phelps "camelback" leg key is from the 1850-1860 era. The inventor, George M. Phelps, was the chief of Western Union at Utica NY. It was he who introduced the spring adjustment for this type key. Brass "legs" were inserted through holes in top of desk and the key was tightened down with brass wing nuts.

with him.

"If you see any kind of antique store, junk shop, or radio store between Oceanside CA and Vancouver Island, Canada, that looks like it might have a telegraph key in it, we've been there," John said. "And we've dug up a lot of keys worth saving."

It wasn't long before John's friends heard about his key collecting and, respecting his zeal and purpose, they kept their eyes open for keys. About twenty of them have had the satisfaction of contributing to his collection. Once, in Portland OR, John and Edie went into a little, out-of-the-way antique shop, and what they found made their trip a success. The proprietor told them he didn't know what he had, so they should go into the back room and take a look.

"We looked," said John, "and found big boxes with an antique radio station in them, cat's whiskers and all. But since I don't collect radios, we picked out two camelback keys and a Marconi wireless antenna knife switch built by Cross and Hines, and we bought them and left."



Here is a J.H. Bunnell & Co. "Sideswiper" double-speed key. It requires only half the movement of an ordinary key. Advertisements claimed it eliminated muscle cramping. John turned down \$200 offered for this key when it was on display at the ARRL Convention in Hollywood. In the background is an RM18 US Signal Corps Type 5007A British Air Ministry control unit, part of the SCR-575 VHF/DF unit of the type John used in World War II.

John wrote a friend in California about the old radio station, and the friend went up to Portland and bought it. He got an extremely rare Marconi loose coupler, a Clapp-Eastham one-half-kW spark transmitter and receiver, a marble base detector, a Colby loose coupler, and some United Wireless gear.

Once, at the Rose Bowl flea market in Pasadena, Edie, who John swears is clairvoyant regarding radio gear, had a strong feeling that this would be John's day. She was right. John found a man with a wooden box of telegraph gear for sale for fifteen dollars. Among the contents were a Martin Vibroplex, a Boy Scout training key, three Menominee leg keys, a Bunnell straight key, and four Bunnell sounders. John paid the man the fifteen dollars and picked up the box to leave.

"Hey," said the man, "don't take that box. It doesn't go with that other stuff."

As collecting became more difficult, John began advertising in the maga-



This Electro-Bug, made by Electro Mfg. Co. of San Francisco, has a line magnet and works like a doorbell buzzer, attracting the vibrating arm and then breaking the contact. "You can hold the paddle over and it will make dits all day long," says W7GAQ.



This Horace G. Martin Rotoplex key built for the US Army Signal Corps during World War II has a black crackle finish on a steel base and is mounted on a quarter-inch rubber mat.

ar we could me martin



This chrome-steel teardrop base semi-automatic key was made by T.R. "Ted" McElroy in Boston. McElroy is credited with the Morse code receiving speed record of 75.2 wpm set in a tournament at Asheville NC on July 2, 1939.

zines of England and America. Half the world reads English and American magazines. John found that the foreign countries have collectors, too, and they were interested in swapping keys. Since John had duplicates of some types, he made mail-order agreements with several hams and, as a result, he got some interesting German, French, and English keys. Recently he has made contact with a doctor in Belgium who collects keys, and they have worked out a mutually worthwhile swap agreement. One ham in Australia has traded nine

keys to John.

When John gets a key that is in rough condition. he applies penetrating oil to frozen or rusted screws. nuts, and moveable parts. Once the parts have loosened, he disassembles the key completely and submerges all metal parts in carburetor cleaner to remove dirt and lacquer and get down to base metal. Then he makes a cleaning potion of one-third cup each of baking soda, white vinegar, and ammonia, and one cup of very hot water. He soaks all brass parts in this solution for twenty-five minutes, polishes them



This is an Australian PMG vertical semi-automatic landline key made for the Postmaster General Department. The PMG controls all communications in Australia.

with Dupont chrome polish, washes them with soap and water, and dries them. Then he finishes up the brass with Happich Simichrome polish (German) and washes it with hot soap and water. On the steel parts, he uses steel wool, working down to fourought grade. He uses taps and dies to restore threaded holes and screw threads. He has chrome- or copperplated parts re-chromed or re-coppered. If a part is missing, he hunts for it until he finds it. Then he reassembles the key and puts it into his display case. Because of the time-consuming job of keeping brass keys polished, John is now thinking of coating them with lacquer.

John has an almost clinical attitude toward his keys—his patients. There they are in all their sparkling beauty. He has taken them in, analyzed their difficulties, repaired them, and stitched them back up again as good as when



Here is a German Baumuster T1 military key of the 1930s, "This is my favorite hand key because the adjustments are precise and the concave knob gives it a good feel," says John Elwood, who purchased the key from Louise Moreau W3WRE. In the background is John's Hallicrafters SX-101A receiver. That's John's precise fist in action.



The thick-base key in the foreground is the famous "Boston" key made by Class-Eastham Co. This key is called a "Cadillac Class" key of the spark era by Louise Moreau. The key was designed for luxury liners and the yacht trade, and every amateur wanted one. Behind it is a Boston Fire Alarm key, and to the left is a recent copy of the T.R. McElroy Professional Hand Model Key made by Daniel L. McElroy, grandson of the record holder, who is making them in honor of his grandfather. Out of focus in the foreground is a Mecograph semiautomatic key once headed for the Smithsonian until its owner, Howard Lorenzen W3BLC, heard of John Elwood.

they were created. Now it's time to think of them as healed. They are well again, and that's a fact. Now he must get on with the business of locating and repairing others. He feels he must be successful before collectors with only a monetary interest in keys have collected them and taken them out of range of the ham fraternity.

John wishes he could

swap keys with more hams in this country and abroad. He'd especially like to get the miniature Bunnell key and sounder once used as watch charms. He'd also like to get a Vibroplex vertical bug. He never sells keys, though he has been offered as much as two hundred dollars for a small sideswiper key, but he will be happy to trade and will work out satisfactory trade agreements.

Not once did John speak of "my" collection. He seems rather to consider the keys as the property of everyone. His responsibility seems to him to be an almost sacred duty to get the keys and make them new again so that the world will be able to see them and know what pounded out man's joys, sorrows, successes, and failures during a century and a half of incredible progress in communication

Also, John is preoccupied with that ultimate decision he will one day have to make: Which museum will display the keys to the best advantage and take the best care of them?

Whichever one he picks. that museum will some day find itself the keeper of a remarkable and interesting collection.



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In search of the crisp signal.

A nyone who listens to the great number of rigs on two or six meter FM these days may wonder why there is such a great variation in the quality of signals they hear. One HW-2036 may sound clear and crisp, while the next may sound distorted, especially on audio peaks.

In almost 100% of the cases, the problem can be traced to either overdeviation or off-frequency operation, and sometimes a combination of both. Unfortunately, most hams are quick to notice low audio, but few seem to point out excessive audio.

If you have been active on SSB or AM, you may ask why these two items are so important to maximum range when using the FM mode. If you take a moment and glance at Fig. 1, we will try to show you.

Fig. 1 shows an FM





transmitter on 146.520 MHz with a 1000-Hz audio tone deviating the carrier frequency ± 4.5 kHz, and being received by a receiver with an i-f passband of ±5 kHz. (Please note that an i-f filter selectivity curve is not as sharp as depicted.) As one can see, the on-frequency signal, with its 4.5 kHz of deviation, fits perfectly through our i-f filter where it enters the FM detector and becomes a good clean signal at the speaker.

Now let's move the transmitter off frequency by 3 kHz and see what happens. This may not seem like any amount of error to be concerned about, but look at Fig. 2.

Since the receiver discriminator, or some form of FM detector, only converts to audio what passes through the i-f filter doorway, one can rapidly see why a good signal can sound distorted when it's only 3 kHz off frequency. As Fig. 2 shows, over 60% of the transmitted audio on the high side is being chopped by the filter and over 60% of the low-side audio is attempting to be detected on the high side of the carrier frequency. As a result, audio distortion occurs.

You may ask why a weak off-frequency signal is more noticeable than a strong local signal. The true selectivity curve of the i-f is such that strong signals brute-force their way through the filter, thus not affecting the audio quality as much. The selectivity of the receiver is directly proportional to the strength of the signal being received. This does not mean that if you are close to the repeater your frequency is not as critical. Remember, your off-frequency signal could be affecting the user of the next channel up or down.





The only solution to the above is to adjust your transmitter back on frequency, or reduce your deviation 60% by backing away from the mike. The latter is only a poor temporary cure.

Deviation

Since the receiver i-f passband can accept only those signals that transmit within its 5-kHz limits, we must make sure the transmitter does not exceed this amount.

If you look at Fig. 3, it is very apparent why overdeviation (\pm 10 kHz) will produce highly distorted audio.

At a recent tune-up session at the Kitchener-Waterloo Amateur Radio Club, some rigs were found to be deviating in excess of 15 kHz. If you visualize this amount of audio trying to find its way through a 5-kHz filter, it is no wonder why some signals were almost unreadable prior to the tune-up clinic.

With the number of repeater frequencies already used in the Metro areas, the repeater councils have adopted a plan to split the channels and create new ones every 15 kHz, thus placing a new repeater pair between each existing one. Because of this split, it is rapidly becoming very important that our deviation be kept at 5 kHz maximum. Fig. 4 shows what happens when an over-deviating signal is placed on the air adjacent to one of the new channels.

This same adjacent channel interference can occur if the transmitter is off frequency, since it allows part of the signal to fall into the passband of the receiver using the next channel up or down.

The new band plan adopted for use with these new split or "tertiary" frequencies will minimize some operator error in the following way. All new frequencies above 147.000 will use low inputs and high outputs (reverse of the standard high in. low out). This will mean that off frequency and over deviation on a repeater input will not bother the adjacent input, only the output, so you will only get pins in your coax from your neighbors, not the complete repeater group. This will put all repeater operators in a position where they will be forced into keeping the peak deviation below 5 kHz and off-frequency operation to less than 1 kHz. If they wish to meet current DOC (Department of Communications, our FCC) commercial specs, they should keep within 5 ppm or 735 Hz at 147 MHz.

Don't feel you will have to run out and buy a new super-selective rig with these new splits. They will be issued about 50 miles away from adjacent channel repeaters and should not cause a problem except on the older wideband rigs. Current DOC guidelines are 35 miles between tertiary frequencies, with some as close as 5 miles with no interference problems, so don't get upset about the new splits.

Frequency Adjustment

The best method for frequency adjustment is, of course, with a counter capable of 150 MHz. A counter capable of only 10-15 MHz can also be used by reading the actual oscillator frequency and calculating the frequency by multiplying by the number of times the rig multiplies. For example, a GE Prog Line using a 6-MHz transmit crystal would have an oscillator frequency of 6.1050 MHz when producing a 146.520 output.

If no counter blesses your ham shack, have a lo-

cal ham lend you his receiver that is known to be on frequency and uses a discriminator for FM detection. This type of detector. when properly aligned, produces a voltage relative to "0", either positively or negatively proportional to the amount of off-frequency operation. You simply adjust your transmitter trimmer until the discriminator reads zero on the meter. A lot of the new rigs use ratio detectors, or quadrature detectors. which cannot be used to determine receive frequency unless it is beat against an accurate i-f frequency generator, e.g., 10.7 MHz.

Another method to use if no counter and no receivers with discriminators are available is to transmit a very weak signal to a known on-frequency receiver. Simply adjust your trimmer while talking into the mike. The point where your audio has the least distortion should be very close to frequency.



Fig. 4.

Deviation

Deviation is normally set by the factory before shipping. Unfortunately, 90% of the rigs that get on the market appear to be set at 7.5 kHz. Almost all users of these rigs sound much better when they back off from the microphone. As we all know, within a couple of transmissions, we tend to crawl back into our normal mike habits. The only solution is, of course, to adjust the deviation as set out in the manufacturer's instructions.

To set this control properly, one needs a calibrated deviation monitor which very few hams, including myself, own. The next best way is with a weak signal into an onfrequency receiver, adjusting the deviation for best audio. Have the person adjust his squelch at threshold with no signal.

When you transmit, try whistling. If the squelch closes, you are exceeding the bandwidth of the receiver and should back off a bit until the squelch does not close on peaks. It is very important when using this method that the signal be just full quieting, .7-1 uV.

The commercially accepted level for adjusting FM deviation is 4.5 kHz of audio. This is measured with a 1000-Hz tone driving

the transmitter audio limiter stage into limiting.

So, as you can see, one does not have to mortgage the house to invest in test equipment in order to have a good-sounding signal on 2 meters. Most of these adjustments, if set once, require very little attention. Because of this, there are many generous hams who have the equipment and don't mind helping out a ham in trouble.



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Dual-Band Smokey Detector

- Super Scooper does it all

The battle goes on.

The "Smokey Detector," described in the 1976 Holiday issue of 73, has been the subject of much mail received at W1SNN. Many have asked if it could be used on the higher frequencies found with newer types of radars which have been designed to improve entrapment techniques and decrease confidence in Smokey Detectors.

The author has learned of new methods used to deploy obsolete police radar along highway ranges used for surveillance. Newer radar is used in conjunction with this method, which is known in police circles as "seeding." The older radar units are set up and left unattended so that they "illuminate" stretches of highway for many miles-depending on the number of "seeds" that are used. Most of those units operate on 10.525 GHz in X-band.

The newer radars, usually operated from a fixed position, are hand-held and triggered only when the device is pointed at a particular stream of traffic. The purpose of seeding is to keep the Smokey Detectors activated and, therefore, cause drivers to slow down. Confidence is soon decreased in the Smokey Detector, however, and the unsuspecting driver is trapped by the hand-held device. Yes, it works on X-band, too, but too late for a detector warning because the speeder has moved right into trigger range.

But that isn't the only technique used. How about this one: As before, seeding is used. Radar which has been designed to be used in vehicles while moving is employed. These units have a device that arithmetically removes the vehicle speed. allowing the officer to pursue and record the speed of the car being chased. Here again, the police car can depend upon the seeds to keep Smokey Detectors operating, and even when the police come into range of vehicles using detectors, they can follow without detection. The new radar operates in the K-band region. Most of the older radar detectors will not receive at this frequency range; again, confidence is lost.

These techniques are used by large municipalities and state agencies for the most part. They can afford to maintain the antiquated equipment for seeds. Others will be adopting them, however, because of newer seed equipment that is being manufactured by several companies at prices which can fit smaller budgets. The newer units are simply a small oscillator and battery supply. The oscillator will feed an antenna that floods an area with the oscillator's signal. They can be left unattended, fastened to street signs and stop-go signals. Other radar units that promise greater control for police agencies are in the works; the war is still on.

What can we do with our radar detectors? Well, we can update them to detect

the newer frequencies and learn how to use the older ones to be sure that we are detecting an active radar and not a seed. It is not too hard to manufacture detectors that are sensitive enough to detect a seeding and radar entrapment, and thus provide a warning that both are being used, or to warn that just a higher-frequency moving radar is activated. Look at the block diagram of a dual warning system which accompanies this article.

A circularly-polarized horn coupled to a circular waveguide is coupled to a pair of crystal detectors. The detectors are mounted in cavities which support the frequencies of interest. The larger of the two cavities is tuned for the X-band frequency, 10.525 GHz, while the smaller one has a step ridge mounted into its E-plane coordinate. The step ridge performs as a tuning device that allows the smaller of the two cavities to work over the 16.5- to 26.5-GHz range. There are several frequencies used in this range for hand-held and moving-surveillance radar units.

Coupling to the circular waveguide is accomplished by careful placement of the two detectors which are mounted in rectangular waveguide to provide coupling to the circular mode.

Two preamplifiers, one for each waveguidemounted detector, amplify the signal — which is the dc component of the detected signal. The amplified signal is passed through a CMOS switch which serves as a signal modulator.

Each of the switches has its own driving oscillator. An oscillator at 1 kHz modulates the X-band-detected signal, and another at 400 Hz serves as the K-band signal modulator.

The outputs of the two modulators are summed at the input of an audio amplifier that drives a loudspeaker.

The resulting warning signal will be two-toned when both X- and K-band radar units are detected. If just the X-band detector is activated, the higherpitched tone of the 1-kHz oscillator will be heard. Likewise, the 400-Hz signal will be heard when a Kband signal is detected. When both are on, it is very likely that you are in an entrapment area which is well seeded. Beware when the higher-pitched tone stays on for long periods. If it is on for over 4,000 feet of driving, you are probably in a seeded area. If the signal continues, slow down and watch for your friend in blue.

The circuitry illustrated here is straightforward audio construction and can be built on a small board using flea clips or wire-wrap. No special attention is required. The completed board must be mounted so that the leads that connect to the detector outputs are short—that is, not over six inches long. Several adjustments to the electronics are required and will be described below.

The hardest part of the construction of the Super Scooper is its antenna and circular waveguide. In the original Smokey Detector article, instructions were given on how to construct the horn antenna. This was the subject of many inquiries both as to its beamwidth and gain and relative to variations from the given dimensions. First of all, the gain of the antenna is approximately 14 dB over a reference antenna that provided a 3-dB gain standard. The gain standard was determined in a laboratory using a section of circular guide terminated in a matching impedance to a standard signal generator. A similar antenna was used with a detector and spaced one meter from the generator gain standard and three meters above the ground. Once a level was determined by setting the signal generator attenuator to produce a full-scale deflection on the detector indicator, the new antenna used on the Super Scooper was substituted for the transmitting horn, and then the attenuator was readjusted to produce the same full-scale reading as with the reference antenna. The attenuator difference was 14 dB at 21 GHz and 17 dB at the X-band frequency.

Since most amateurs will not be able to duplicate these dimensions, a pattern shown in the drawings has been laid out so that it can be closely duplicated. Several antennas were constructed and measured, and variations from the values given were not worth mentioning. The dimensions were deformed



Fig. 1. Block diagram, Super Scooper Smokey Detector.

from true circular to a shape which occurs when the seam is soldered. Not a true circle, the variation in gain wasn't worth the trouble to measure. It is apparent that that would take quite a departure from a true funnel shape.

The beamwidth was measured, and it required a considerable amount of time to determine that it was a circular beam of 9 degrees. Variation from a true funnel shape does distort the beam considerably, so care in achieving the cone shape should be exercised. The beamwidth was measured on an antenna range at the same laboratory, using a quality of range equipment probably not available to most amateurs. A ninedegree beamwidth is very similar to that of most circular antennas used on police radars and should intercept most radiation from them.

To construct the antenna, it is necessary first to acquire a piece of copper flashing sold in most hardware stores. (Brass can be used but should be thin so that it is easily worked.) The sheet should be at least 10" x 6". With a compass, lay out a 9-5/16" circle and, from the same center. scribe the second 1/2" circle. (See the drawing.) Outside of the circle leave enough metal so that the tooth-like section can be cut and bent. Cut the sheet with tin shears and flatten

out all bends and dents acquired in the cutting procedure. Make sure that the tooth-like cuts are bent at right angles to the sheet, and then lay it aside.

Next acquire a piece of construction paper with the same dimensions as the flashing sheet. Lay out the same dimensions as before, but forget the toothlike part-just cut a smooth 1/2" half-circle. Cut out the complete sheet so that it can be glued at the seam tab. Now you should have a cone that has a mouth 334" in diameter and a length of 4-1/16". The opening at the rear should be about 1/2" in diameter.

Make up about two cups of plaster of paris that is nearly dry but easily molded, and fill the cone so that a substantial amount of it protrudes from the 1/2" hole. Shape the plaster so that the cone is as rounded as possible, and set it aside to completely harden. This form will serve as a mandrel for the metal horn when soldering its seam. Simply bend the metal around the form and hold it in place with rings placed at several points on the cone. Solder the seam. Shape the metal and set it aside until the circular guide is finished.

The circular waveguide is made from a section of 1/2" water pipe 3" long. Lay out the dimensions shown in the drawing. Measure up along the outside



Fig. 2. Schematic, Super Scooper Smokey Detector.

of the pipe and make two marks to indicate the width of the cuts. They will be .250" wide and will support the K-band waveguide when soldered in place. Make this cut so that the .250" x .500" guide sits in place in such a way that edges of the guide mate with the H-plane walls of the K-band waveguide. Remove all burrs. (The cuts are easily made with a hacksaw, but can be better if done by a friendly machinist and a milling machine.)

No other cuts are needed in the circular waveguide, but its length is very important. The ends should be square and free of burrs. It also would be to your best advantage to clean the pipe inside and out with steel wool so that solder will easily tin the metal. Set the circular waveguide aside for now, and proceed to drill the holes in the E-plane dimension of each waveguide section.

Lay out the holes on the X-band guide as shown in the drawing. The crystal detector mounting for the 40075 X-band detector should be a 3/16" drilled hole on the centerline of the E-plane. Mark a point 11/16" from the smoothed end of the guide. Carefully centerpunch a point for the drill and drill through both walls of the guide. Open one hole to 5/16 of an inch. Place a section of 3/16" pipe or tube, 3/16" long, into the other hole.

(This pipe is found in most model shops; it is brass tubing used in model construction. If you try to buy it at a metal dealer you will pay for a lot more than you need since there it will be a one-foot section you will have to purchase.)

Solder this small piece in place so that it is just even with the inside wall of the X-band guide. This serves as a connection for the small end of the X-band diode. Now lay out the other two holes in line with the 5/16" diameter hole. drill them, and tap for 4-40 threads. Next, drill holes located 3/4" from the B tuning hole through both walls. Use a #36 drill. On the same side of the guide wall as the detector holes. open the #36 hole to a 5/8" diameter. Tap the remaining #36 hole for 6-32 threads. Deburr the hole inside and out. This hole is used to couple the circular guide to the X-band detector. Mount two 4-40x1/2" brass screws in the holes marked B and C and use nuts as locks for these screws. A 1/2" brass 6-32 screw and nut is used for the same purpose at point A.

Next, lay out the hole required on the K-band waveguide. This hole must be on the centerline of the E-plane side of the waveguide. Very carefully centerpunch a point 5/16" from a smoothed end of the guide, and at this point drill a .187"-diameter hole through one wall of the guide. Deburr on each side of the hole, as on the X-band guide. Mount a 1/4" long piece of copper tube .250" in diameter. The ends should be deburred inside and out. This piece of copper serves as the outer part of a capacitor and choke for the K-band 1N53 detector diode. The copper tube and the diode are coaxially mounted, so it is necessary for the tubing to be aligned so that the hole in the guide is exactly in the center.

The next step is to lay out the 1/8" thick piece of brass which will serve as the step ridge for the K-band waveguide. Lay out the steps, cut with a hacksaw, and smooth with a file. The steps are set so that the bandwidth of the K-band cavity is quite broad and will cover many of the frequencies used by K-band radar. Departure from the dimensions given will decrease the sensitivity of the Super Scooper, so

try to stay as close as possible.

Next, in the middle of the second step from the top of the structure, drill a hole with a number 60 drill. This hole must be on the centerline of the step, and fall 5/16" from the end of the structure so that it will align with the hole in the waveguide when the structure is in place. Remove the center conductor from BNC chassis jack a (UG-1094/U). Cut off the solder section so that the pin is 250" long, and file it smooth. Insert the cut end into the number 60 hole and carefully solder into place. (Take care that solder does not fill the flutes on the opposite end.) This pin serves as the connection to the center conductor of the 1N53 diode-a coaxial diode that has a pin connection.

Slide the step ridge section into the waveguide so that the pin is in the center of the .187"-diameter hole. This ridge section must lie on the center line of the inside (E-plane) of the guide. (It may be held in place by wood wedges while it is soldered on the bottom to the waveguide wall.)

Now solder the X-band and K-band detector mounts in place. The 2" circular waveguide should be inserted into the 5/8" hole drilled into the X-band guide. The pipe should be just through the waveguide so that it is parallel with the inside wall of the guide. Solder in place. Also solder a 1/2" x 1" cover plate on the open end of the guide. Install the K-band detector mount and solder in place. Add a cover plate to the open end of this mount, also.

Now slide the horn over the end of the pipe and press down the tooth-like flaps so that they lie flat on the pipe. Match up the end of the horn with the end of the pipe and solder the flaps to the pipe. Use solder sparingly on the inside joint and make it smooth and clean, but build up the solder on the outside to strengthen the joint. Gussets may be added to the outside of the horn and pipe, if desired.

Install the X-band diode by first slipping over the diode a ¼" solder lug and a ¼" shoulder washer. The shoulder should face the small end of the diode. Install a 1N53 diode in the K-band mount by first wrapping the diode outer sleeve with one wrap of Saran Wrap, which serves as the dielectric for the choke capacitor. (For the purist: Use a single wrap of 1 mil mylarTM.) When this diode is installed, it should be pushed into the mounting hole carefully so that the insulation is not scored. The center pin of the diode should engage in the hole of the pin jack mounted on the ridge. A diode clip should be used to connect to the shank of this diode where it protrudes from the copper tube. Use a razor blade to cut away excess Saran Wrap or mylarTM so that the clip can make contact with the outer diode sleeve.

The diodes may now be connected to the points indicated on the schematic diagram. Care must be used in making these connections. Be sure that there is no power in the circuitry. Do not solder to the diodes; solder to the lug—and then only briefly for the X-band detector diode—and do not solder at all on the K-band diode. Use a diode clip or make a small clamp that contacts the diode sleeve.

Assuming that all of the electronics has been constructed as shown in the schematic diagram, it is now time to test individual circuits.

The input circuits to the LM380 audio amplifier can be used as an audio circuit tracer by disconnecting the jumper marked AB at the input of the volume control. Connect a .01 capacitor to this point and use it as a probe to detect the 1-kHz tone at the output of IC3, pin 3. Be sure the audio volume control is half open, as the tone should be present at this point. Also, you should be able to detect a 400-Hz tone at pin 3 of IC4. If this test checks out OK, reconnect the jumper at AB. Now, probably, you will hear both tones. If so, disconnect pin 3 of IC4 and adjust balance pot RB1 so that the tone nulls out. Reconnect pin 3 of IC4 and then adjust balance pot

RB2 until the other tone disappears. This completes the electronic adjustments.

The rf adjustments require the use of two signal generators, or your friendly police car. Apply a signal to a horn, or other radiator. from an X-band signal generator, point the Super Scooper antenna toward the generator, and use a fairly strong signal from the generator. Adjust tuning with screws B and C alternately for the strongest tone from the speaker. To use an indicator, connect an ac voltmeter across the speaker leads and adjust the screws for the greatest output. Now turn off the X-band signal generator and radiate a signal from a K-band generator at 24.5 GHz toward the Super Scooper. Adjust screw A for the strongest signal.

The adjustments are now complete, and so off to the highway! You may find that radar used at airports and military bases will be detectable. These units are putting out very strong signals and will saturate your Super Scooper. It will take only a very short time to learn how the Super Scooper works.

No description of the packaging of this device is given here. It is sufficient



Fig. 3. Super Scooper Smokey Detector, construction details.

to say that the whole device can be enclosed in a plastic package—including the horn antenna. It is better to keep these devices out of sight, since confiscation of them does occur in several states. My unit lies on the dash, looking through the window. It is not a pretty device and does not look like much more than a batch of pipe and a funnel. Eventually, I will enclose it in a fog light to be mounted on the front bumper.

The diodes used are available from several microwave semiconductor manufacturers. Most of them cost too much for the average constructor, so the best bet is to get them through distributors. Names of manufacturers who supply either direct or through distributors appear in the reference at the end of this article. The requirements for signal generators to tune up this unit must be left to your ingenuity. The possibility of tuning up on police vehicles is not too great, but it is a possibility. If generators are not available, it always is possible simply to try out on the road in hopes that you will find a seed trap to tune up on. Or perhaps you could build a generator. In any case, lots of luck!

References

"Mobile Smokey Detector," S. M. Olberg W1SNN, 73 Magazine, Holiday issue, 1976. "A Complete X-Band Transmitter," S. M. Olberg W1SNN, 73 Magazine, August, 1978.

Note: Microwave diodes used in this equipment are available from Alpha Industries, Sylvan Rd., Woburn MA 01801, Parametric Industries, Inc., 742 Main St., WInchester MA 01890, and Microwave Associates, South Avenue, Burlington MA 01803.



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Chart your way to DXCC.

aving recently (finally) received QSLs from all fifty states and applied for my WAS award, I began thinking of other goals to pursue. DX came to mind.

I have been a ham since 1956, but, until a few months ago, I had never given much thought to working DX. From 1956 through about mid-year last year, my total DX was probably less than a dozen contacts (including XEs and VEs)—not an impressive record for some twenty years of casual hamming. Which brings us to my first observation about DXing:

Casual hamming does not produce DX contacts!

"So," I said to myself, "you gotta get serious if you are going to work DX."

Let's see – probably should get a linear so I can run a kW with the big guns. Gonna need a beam to replace my forty/fifteen meter vertical and that means a tower with a good base and heavy-duty guy wires. Oh yeah, some coax,



some connectors, etc., etc., etc. Good grief! Getting serious about DX is going to run me into serious financial problems! There has to be another way!

After some head-scratching and a little reading in back issues of ham magazines (mostly 73), 1 came up with a secret weapon for DX. With this secret weapon, my DX contacts went from a dozen or so in twenty years of hamming to seventy-four in a period of less than six months (not counting XEs and VEs)! If I had been making DX contacts at that rate during my previous twenty years on the air, I would have (can you believe it?) 3,040 DX QSOs to my credit by now. DXCC, here I come!

"What's the secret?" you ask. "How can I get one?!" you continue. Well, you are in luck. I am going to share my "secret weapon" with you for exactly what it cost me—nothing.

That's right, my weapon (shown in Fig. 1) cost not one red cent.

"You gotta be kidding," I can hear you saying, "that's nothing but a chart showing times in various

Fig. 1. Shaded areas show DX windows for my usual operating times. See text for details.

places around the world." You got it right!

I am sure that my secret weapon is no secret at all to those guys who have DXCC certificates hanging on their walls, but, for those of us who are DX novices, it can be a real discovery.

"Okay, how does a time chart help with DX?" you ask (if you are one of those who do not already know).

"Glad you asked that," I answer.

While trying to think of low-cost ways to improve my DX abilities, I reasoned that one requirement for working DX is that there have to be some DX stations on the air for me to contact. "Elementary, and obvious to the most casual observer," you say.

"Yes," I reply, "but they must be on the air when band conditions allow contact between their part of the world and my part of the world."

"So," you say, "when are DX stations likely to be on the air at the same time that the bands are open?" Your question can be answered easily, but first we have to make a couple of assumptions.

First assumption: Hams everywhere in the world probably have to hold some sort of jobs in order to buy the groceries and pay the electricity bill. Furthermore, they probably work about the same hours that you and I work: 0800 to 1700 local time, Monday through Friday. This being the case, they probably get on the air during the evenings and on weekends. (There are some DX hams who get on the air before going to work in the morning, and I salute those hardy souls and thank them for being there.)

Second assumption: The bands I work most—forty and fifteen meters—will probably be open from about 0800 to 2000 local time. I know that there are times when they stay alive all night, but these times have been rare in my experience, so I can't depend on that for DX. Besides that, I like a good solid eight hours of sleep every night.

Armed with these two assumptions (which have proven to be good enough to dramatically improve my DXing), I constructed a chart that shows my "DX windows" to various parts of the world. Here are some examples of how I have used the chart.

Let's suppose that I want to work England. Let's suppose, further, that my time zone is Pacific Standard. U.S.A. (which it is). Looking at the chart, we see that England falls on GMT (by definition). Based on my first assumption, the English chaps are going to be on the air from about 1700 to 2000 during the week. This period of time falls between 0900 and 1200 PST-right in the middle of my work day! This means that I must work Englishmen on weekends, which is exactly what I have done several times recently around 1800 GMT.

Here is another example. It has been very difficult for me to work Africa. Looking at the chart, it is easy to see why. Notice that there is only a twohour window (1900-2000) during my usual weekend operating hours and no window at all during my weekday operating hours. It is obvious that I must get on the air earlier on weekends or stay on the air later during the week if I am going to improve my chances for working Africans. This illustrates how the chart can be useful in pinpointing DX problem areas.

Let's take a look at one more example. Suppose I want to work some DX on Wednesday starting at about 1800 PST. What DX

will be available? The chart shows that Asia and the Pacific Islands will probably be in my DX window. This includes Australia. Japan, New Zealand, and Russia. I have found that the Russians get up early to get on the air, and the Japanese are on the air all the time (maybe hams don't have to work for a living in Japan!?). So, the chart says that I can work VKs, ZLs, JAs, and UAs after dinner during the week, which is exactly what I do

I am sure you get the picture by now. DX is there to be had, and the secret is simple:

Be on the air when DX stations are on the air!

"Yes, but what kind of equipment does it take?" you ask.

Well, my experience has been that the average DX ham is equipped with a rig similar to mine: about 150 Watts input with a vertical antenna. Actually, most of the DX hams I work have better rigs than mine in that they usually have a beam of some kind. Which brings us to another observation:

For working DX, the next best thing to a time chart is a better antenna.

That is where my next investment is going. I figure that a better skyhook is the absolute best dollar investment I can make.

I don't know any big gun DXers personally, so I have not discussed my ideas about DXing with anybody who really knows how it's done. I do know that my DX count has gone up as a result of putting the chart together and using it. If you are a beginner at the DX game, it surely won't hinder you any. So why not put together a chart for your own time zone and give it a try?!



Foiling the Mad Kerchunker

- frustrate him with this circuit

How to give ulcers instead of get them.

Bill Wageman K5MAT/N5EE 35 San Juan Los Alamos NM 87544

Repeater operators! Arise! Fight back! Show the cads you're in charge! Stop getting ulcers because some refugee from the world of little children is playing with his toy and kerchunking the repeater!

How do you feel about

kerchunkers? Does the very first one get you down? Or does it take a few to wear on your nerves? Or can you stand it for hours on end? If you're in one of the first two groups, read on, but if you're in the latter group, take a ride on the Reading, and if you pass GO, collect \$200you deserve it for your patience. This article holds little for you except education about how grouchy much of the rest of the world is about kerchunking.

So what's a kerchunk? Almost everybody who has operated on repeaters for any length of time has a pretty good idea, but there are some who may not yet have been exposed to the VHF-FM equivalent of tuning up the HF-band rig on the air without any identification. It's a poor operating practice designed mostly to allow the kerchunker to see if the repeater is still alive. A moreor-less quantitative definition (one that is necessary for this exposition) of a kerchunk might be stated: "A kerchunk is an unidentified key-up (or transmission) of short duration on a repeater input frequency." Most kerchunks are well under one second duration.

With a decent definition of a kerchunk, we may now think about how to design a kerchunk detector on the repeater. Once you have the ability to detect these strange creatures, it's feasible to try to do something about them. What a guy cares to do depends heavily on the situation, but let's look at a few of the possibilities.

You can ignore them altogether if you can stand it. There is a minor question about the legality of continually repeating unidentified transmissions, but that's not the point. You can listen to the kerchunking for a short time and then shut off the repeater



Fig. 1. Schematic diagram.

for awhile. This denies repeater access to everyone. of course, but could result in a certain amount of "peer pressure" on the guilty culprit(s). You could also, on the first kerchunk, measure the incoming frequency (assuming there's a discriminator on the repeater), and then lock out only those incoming signals near that frequency. This solution is still not ideal, but it is already quite difficult to implement unless you have a microprocessor-controlled repeater, so I have chosen the middle course.

Let's suppose, for purposes of discussion, that the control logic in your repeater is TTL-compatible. If not, you will have to use whatever level shifters that are necessary to make this true. Please note in the discussion that I have assumed certain stated active signal levels—yours may have to be inverted.

So, somewhere you have a squelch-operated control signal. I'm assuming that when the squelch is closed you have a TTL high, and when it opens you have a TTL low. Let me call this signal SOS, for NOT Squelch-Operated Signal. The overhead bar, or the word NOT, means the active signal is a low. If we capacitively-couple SOS to the input of a 555 timer (or 1/2 of a 556), that timer will be triggered whenever the squelch opens, and its output will go high. If we NAND the output of the timer with the SOS itself. it's evident that if the squelch closes before the timer goes low, we'll get a TTL low out of the NAND gate. Thus we have a kerchunk detector-if the key-up is shorter than the timer period, it's a kerchunk.

I have chosen to do two things with this signal. It increments a counter and starts another timer, which I'll call the limit timer. When the limit timer's period is up, it triggers a third timer which then issues a short reset pulse to the counter. We clearly don't want to shut off the repeater because it was kerchunked once on each of four consecutive days!

However, the output of the limit timer is also NANDed with any one of the four outputs from a 7490 decade counter. If the one output is chosen, only one kerchunk is needed to cause the output of the NAND to go low. If the two, four, or eight output is chosen, then it will take two, four, or eight kerchunks during the limit timer's period to cause the output of the NAND gate to go low.

This signal is capacitively-coupled to still another timer, the off timer. This timer gets set when the NAND goes low, and its output stays high during its period, which may be anything you like. I have NANDed this timer's output with a TTL control signal I've called KCENBL (Kerchunk Circuit ENaBLe). This is a signal that must be provided by your control circuitry to enable (high) or disable (low) the anti-kerchunk circuit. If you don't want to mess with this sort of thing, just tie that pin to Vcc through a 1k resistor so that the circuit is always on

The output of this gate might be called OPR, for OPeRate. When this output is high, the repeater is allowed to go on and off freely with the squelch. and when the output is low, the repeater is disabled. If you need the opposite polarity to disable your repeater transmitter, it's easy enough to run this signal through an inverter. Note that the fourth NAND gate in the 7400 can be used as an inverter for either the input or the output signal, if necessary.

There is a desirable

fourth connection to your repeater-control logic, called RESET (NOT RE-SET). A TTL low on this line will reset the off timer to zero, independent of how long it has been on (the repeater has been off). This allows a control operator to immediately defeat the anti-kerchunk circuit without disabling it.

Some of you are undoubtedly griping that I did not consider part of my definition of a kerchunk when I designed this circuit. I said a kerchunk is an unidentified key-up. So, in reality, one should check to see whether or not audio is present on the signal before assuming it's a kerchunk. I chose to ignore this aspect because I felt it was not all that important, it would be easy to defeat with a Bronx cheer, and the timing of the kerchunk detector I used is so short that it is unnecessary. If you have read this far you probably have the knowledge to add audio detection if you want. That first gate could be made into a threeinput NAND gate and appropriate audio detection circuitry added.

The component values given in Fig. 1 are recommended as a first try and should be satisfactory if you are actually using TTL logic. R1 and C1 may have to be increased to give more reliable triggering if COR is not a good square wave. R2 and C2 form the time constant for the kerchunk detector, which may be anything you like within reason. Choose the Rs and Cs for the timers by the formula t = 1.1 R C, where t is the desired time in seconds, R is the resistance in Ohms, and C is the capacitance in farads. My version defined a kerchunk as a key-up of less than about 200 ms, so any audio present is essentially irrelevant.

R3 and C3 define the limit timer period. I chose a value of around 30 seconds, but almost any reasonable period that strikes your fancy is OK. The reset timer period is 10 microseconds and should be adequate for any TTL counter.

How long do you leave the repeater off? R4 and C4 determine this length of time, and I chose five minutes as a reasonable off period.

It is desirable to use good engineering practices when building any logic circuit, particularly when it will be used in what might be called a hostile environment. Be sure to do proper bypassing and shielding, or glitches will be your companion-control operator! Mechanical relays somewhere ahead of the circuit could easily have contact bounce problems that would make any transmission appear to be a series of fast kerchunks.

There are two problems I see associated with the use of this sort of thing. It is not desirable to deny everyone the use of the repeater just because someone is discourteous to his fellow amateurs. Some of the worst offenders are likely to get their kicks by using this device to shut off the repeater so others can't use it! It is also undesirable to have a repeater "kerchunked" off by a fluttering mobile signal. Neither of these problems is easily solved unless a microprocessor logic element is available-but that's another story.

I would like to thank Bob Cowan K5QIN, trustee of the Los Alamos Amateur Radio Club repeater (WR5ABU), who kindly permitted a shakedown cruise of this circuit, and the club members and repeater users who put up with the whims of a guy who wanted to see if anything short of murder could effectively discourage kerchunking. Remember CRANK: Courteous Radio Amateurs Never Kerchunk.

Alexander M. MacLean WA2SUT/NNNØZVB 18 Indian Spring Trail Denville NJ 07834

Trends in Surplus – it's not what it used to be

Don't give up hope.

R adio amateurs reaped one of the first big benefits from surplus electronics. This bonus first appeared after WWII, when there was lots of surplus military equipment on the market, and lasted well into the fifties. Many of the rigs sold only needed simple modification to get them on the ham bands. There were plenty of small parts available for the builder, too.

To a large extent, this has changed. There is less of the wartime surplus available, and the prices are not all that great. Also, it is many years old now and behind the field in several cases. We were spoiled by its simplicity. There is no equivalent now. There just is not that much modern surplus military equipment for the ham. And the prices are higher for what there is.

The situation looks bleak. Actually, it looks bleaker than it really is. There is plenty of surplus available, but the field has changed. While there may not be the dream rig just waiting to be picked up for a song, there are entire categories of worthwhile surplus that can be of great benefit to the amateur.

It should also be pointed out that the amateur is no longer the main user of surplus. There are schools and industries, as well as electronics hobbyists, using surplus now. It may help someone who would like to start taking advantage of this to outline the main categories of what is available and where it might fit into his plans.

Many still think of surplus as being synonymous with military surplus. There is still military surplus available, and newer equipment being released, too, but probably the biggest category of surplus is industrial surplus.

Let's start with the military. There are still the older tube rigs available from the war and the fifties. It is mostly the receivers that are eagerly sought, some of them perhaps more eagerly than they warrant. You can pick up a rugged, solidly-built receiver that will do workhorse service for you. You can also buy some that are extremely hard to service. For example, the R-390 series is highly regarded but difficult to maintain. Parts are a real problem.

There are also a number of tube-type components still available. This goes for high-power projects and so forth. You may have problems finding a reliable source for inexpensive small parts for a tube project, though. There is some newer solid-state military surplus coming through, but at a higher price than what makes surplus buying attractive.

The next biggest category of military surplus would be test gear. You can pick up some military versions of civilian gear at a low price. However, this may not be what you need. Much of this is lab-grade gear, which sounds nice, but if it needs any sort of servicing to be put back in order, you may have problems. You could wind up with something that you can't even use. Here you have to weigh your troubleshooting experience and your test bench.

It is schools and smaller industries that benefit the most from this if they can check out the gear themselves. They may wind up with additional equipment at reasonable cost with the addition of just their own time and expertise.

In the same way, there is industrial surplus of readybuilt test gear, too. Unless it has been gone over for you by the seller, you have the same problems as with military surplus. If it doesn't work right, can you fix it yourself?

There are a few hidden pitfalls with much of this gear. A lot of the postwar gear uses the early printed circuit boards. A lot of it received continuous-duty service. That and age have done things to those PC boards.

When you go to work on them, you may find that the board itself has deteriorated to the point where it causes intermittent problems (the foil may be starting to peel), and that adds up to a service headache.

A lot of equipment is of hybrid design — mixed tubes and transistors. Since it is precision gear, the tolerance is important. By this time it is long out of tolerance. The cost to start at the beginning and bring all the sections up to tolerance may be so out of sight as to be impossible. If the cost doesn't get you, the lack of available replacement parts will.

The use of mixed tubes and transistors, particularly circuits that mix both together, represents a careful blend of the worst features of both tubes and transistors. That means you will be trying to make an out-of-tolerance circuit function well. Hybrid circuits are more difficult to service at best. Often these circuits were riding right on the edge of a usable stateof-the-art technology. They were apt to have very little tolerance for variation even when new. Trying to get them to function as out-of-tolerance circuits may not be practical.

The used, unchecked price may look very attractive, but can you fix it? The checked or good condition (working) price may not be that good when compared with a new, or kit, price for gear, that may be simpler, but will do the actual job you need. A rule of thumb would be that you should have at least equal or better grade gear and expertise than you are trying to service.

That's the part that looks

so bleak. Where is the nice, easy, and cheap part? Well, it's all in how you look at it. There are areas which are electronic heaven for those who can use it. These are in the field of industrial surplus. First of all, how do you feel about solid state? This is where the action is. In fact, the values here are often even better than the values that are fondly remembered from the late forties and fifties.

Solid state is mostly low voltage. It also becomes obsolete almost instantly. Manufacturers dump it by the ton. Just two examples: A 1967 catalog listed the SN7400 for \$6.50 each and the SN7490 for \$23.20. Now you can get the SN7400 for about 16¢ and the SN7490 for about 45¢. That's a few cents on a dollar. And those 1967 prices had come down quite a bit from the original prices. In that field, individual solid-state devices of all sorts have been priced lower, and the small parts to go with them are available at comparable prices. This takes care of transistors and digital ICs. but there is more. Even though they are newer, consumer-oriented ICs are also on the surplus market. You can not only buy some of the older consumer ICs. but also some that are still in use commercially. This gives you whole sections of equipment.

You are familiar with the audio amps and preamps. There are also rf sections and specialized ICs available, and are they ever cheap.

For what is available, you can often build a transistor or IC circuit for much less than an experimental tube circuit of the same type. Power supplies are always a high-cost item with tube work. With transistors and ICs, there is so much available in parts and built supplies that the cost is not a major factor. There are lots of rf transistors and power types available for the experimenter, so in that area you can work with some reliability.

While tube parts are hard to come by, this is really only in one area. Old-style tube thinking is expensive, but there is one way that you are ahead of the game. Take advantage of the state-of-the-art in tubes. What? You didn't know tubes had changed? Then you haven't had to work with TV sets much lately.

There is a lot of tube technology designed for use in TV sets. This hinges on a line-operated supply (mostly without a transformer) of about 100-200 volts. The TV tubes are built to work well in this range. There are lots of modern compactron multisection tubes that hams and experimenters have vet to touch. And the benefits from them are great. There are plenty of low voltage parts for receiver and TV replacement use around, even in surplus. There are also many power supply transformers and parts available, too. This puts a tube circuit cost on a par with transistor work. The initial capital cost for bench supply and some parts will be slightly higher, but once you have them, you have them, and the difference is only a few dollars.

So you still have the option of going tube or transistor at a reasonable experimenter's price. Keeping to receiver voltage levels is the key. Once you go above that voltage range, the price goes up fast.

There is still more. There are a few areas of specialized surplus to explore. The computer field did not just dump a few measly ICs on us. There is also ready-built computer equipment. To name a few items, there are power supplies, keyboards, video terminal units, and whole sections of standard business equipment oriented towards computer interface. If you know what it is and what to do to get it going, there are bargains for the knowledgeable.

There are some other areas of commercial surplus, too. These are more consumer-oriented. Many brands are really the same or similar equipment bought from other manufacturers. There are lots of hi-fi-type components and semi-complete equipment that can be utilized with little work. These prices are often quite low.

In short, there is another renaissance of surplus upon us, but the times and technologies have changed. With some work to update and upgrade your basic electronic knowledge. much is adaptable to ham or other experimental uses. There are a few gaps that make it a bit rough on some types of building. These make it seem as though there is not much available for building. Hams in particular are bothered by this, as certain key items are just not right at hand at surplus prices. A big headache is tuned circuits. It is hard to get the coil stock which used to be a part of every project. The slug-tuned coils are hard to find, too. There are sources, but the price is at a premium. There are ways around this; however, there is another problem.

The other half of the tuned circuit is a variable capacitor. The usual small variable with a shaft for a knob is not that common or available these days. This makes all sorts of tuned circuits for receivers and transmitters hard to build, particularly when an author uses a specific part in an article. There are ways this might be eased. There are easily-available sources for toroid cores and information on using them in circuits. They are not that common in construction articles, though.

Tuning can also be done with varactor diodes in many circuits, but this is also not common in many articles. Other parts are also not common. The modern i-f strip parts, such as crystal or ceramic i-f filters, which are quite cheap for manufacturers, have not shown up on the surplus market. The standard receiver i-fs, in particular, are hard to come by. Even the older-style transistor i-f transformers are not common items. Many construction articles use very expensive and hard-to-come-by filters for construction. There are few simple alternatives given. Power stages are always a problem. When the voltage or power goes up, the price goes up and

the item becomes hard to come by.

Some ham items have benefited from all of this technology. The frequency counter as a ham item is so new that it is still considered exotic, and yet in the few years since it hit the ham market, the price has dropped steadily. At first, they had to be homebuilt to get any price break, and they were fairly expensive then. Now you can buy kits and readybuilt units for less than you can build your own.

A counter that would have cost industry thousands just a few years ago costs a ham a few hundred. A less-costly unit will still be more accurate than any frequency standard available to hams up to now.

However, we still have the problem that our basic purpose, communications equipment, is not so easily served by the surplus market. The nearest thing to it is the conversion of CB gear to ten meters. That may catch on in quantity, but in the meantime it's more symbolic than a major force.

This apparent lack in modern surplus should not really be such a major problem. What it means is that we have not yet solved some of the technical problems in utilizing what is available for our more common amateur uses.

This is what is called a culture lag. The material is there, but we have just not fully adapted it to our purposes.

It would seem likely that in the next few years there will be some breakthrough in the use of modern surplus that will bring a time of simple but effective home-brew ham gear. This will probably have an effect not unlike that of the coming of the available frequency counter. In particular, it will put equipment within reach of many who are not able to spend much to get started. There is very little simple rugged equipment at a beginner's price, particularly equipment that can compete in real performance with the store-bought.

That's the big problem. Even for the same money, there are few who could build a receiver that would actually work as well as a commercial kit or readymade unit.

Better utilization of the available surplus now, and what may become available in the next few years, should produce projects where the cost, complexity, and availability vs. performance ratio should be favorable enough so that it will be a tangible inducement for many more hams to build some of their gear again.





Reader Service—see page 195



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- * Component kits available

While considerable information is available on the generalities of how a microcomputer works or how to program a microcomputer, you'll be hard pressed to find information concerning the construction of a single, specific system.

Finally, electronic hobbyists are able to build their own microcomputer system with Sam Creason's book, "How To Build A Microcomputer and Really Understand It." Creason's book is a combination technical manual and programming guide that takes the hobbyist step-by-step through the design construction, testing, and debugging of a complete microcomputing system.

Once your computer has been properly programmed, it can be a powerful tool for use in the amateur radio station. Examples include a CW generator, a digital voltmeter, and a programmable signal generator. This book is must reading for anyone desiring a true understanding of small computer systems.

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Robert Glaser N3IC 3922 Algiers Road Randallstown MD 21133

An 8080 Repeater Control System

- part IV: addenda

Several additions have been made to the control system. The LM309K regulator IC in the +5-volt power supply has been replaced with an LM323K-5, which has a higher current rating. An "old code" com-

2#1 Message

You are hearing an amateur radio repeater. Very simply, a repeater consists of some electronics equipment which boosts radio communications range. A repeater has a recelver and a transmitter operating on different frequencies. They utilize antennas located as high up as possible. Because of the high location and very good quality equipment, repeaters can receive transmissions from much further away than can be normally done and can be heard at a further distance than is commonplace. The repeater retransmits weak signals, permitting walkie-talkies and mobile stations to communicate with each other up to a hundred miles apart or more, when without a repeater, the range may be only several miles or several tens of miles.

Repeater operation is but a small part of what is available to the radio amateur, or ham, as he is commonly called. Hams routinely talk to other hams around the world on the shortwave bands. Some operate the International Morse code and others use single sideband, a modern form of voice communication. Many hams operate radioteletype, and some even transmit plctures across continents. There are some amateurs with fast-scan television stations of their own.

Ham radio is a fascinating hobby. Some hams like to build equipment and some just like to talk, but most do a little of both. Hams keep up with the ever-growing technology of today. Amateurs built several satellites, had them placed into orbit, and can now easily communicate through their very own satellites, called OSCAR (for orbital satellite carrying amateur radio). Some hams even have homemade computers completely running their stations!

Amateurs have a lot of freedom to operate on the air and build their own equipment. This is because each and every ham must demonstrate to the Federal Communications Commission before receiving a license that he has an understanding of both radio law and electronics theory in addition to knowing the international Morse code.

Ham radio is both a fun and an educational hobby. If you think that you could develop an interest in ham radio, contact the Baltimore Amateur Radio Club at PO Box 5344, Baltimore MD 21209. Or dial H-A-M-T-A-L-K, HAMTALK, on your telephone for further information.

This has been the two-pound-one message. Two-poundtwo gives general information, two-pound-three supplies current club information, and two-pound-four explains more about the repeaters. mand has been added to the program, the Mohawk Message Repeater has been swapped for a standard 8-track player, and a telephone switchover network has been added to share a single telephone line with two repeaters.

The Old Code Command

The Baltimore Amateur Radio Club changes its autopatch access code annually. I added the old code command to make it clear to users that their touchtonesTM were accepted, but that the old access code was used and no longer activates the autopatch. When the old code is used, after the carrier drop, the control system sends "OLD CODE" in CW. The programming is simple, and Listing 1 shows this routine. The routine calls WCD, loads the HL registers with the message address, and CW is called. In the code table, the old access code now points to OLDCD.

The Tape Loop

The tape machine described in Part I developed a problem, and the opportunity was taken to replace it with a common 8-track tape player. This is most suitable because a loop configuration is required. The primary drawback to the Mohawk Message Repeater was that the recorded message had to be exactly as long as the tape itself. The new system is

OLDCD:	CALL LXI CALL	WCD H,OLDMS CW	
1	OFIE	TIONE	
OLDMS .	DB	80H	ISP
020110.	DB	OFOH	:0
	DB	4 8H	:L
	DB	90H	1D
	DB	80H	SP
	DB	0A8H	C
	DB	OFOH	10
	DB	9 OH	; D
	DB	4 OH	1E
	DB	8 OH	ISP
	DB	0	
CODTB:	DB	9	
	DB	8	
	DB	12	2 #
	DW	OLDCD	

Listing 1. The "old code" command.
2#2 Message

Welcome to the Baltimore Amateur Radio Club's 07/67 repeater, WR3AFM. The transmitter Is located at the old WBAL tower on Park Heights Ave. The repeater has receivers north of the beltway on Old Harford Road, at the WRBS tower near 195 south and the beltway, downtown at 4000 North Charles Street, at the QTH of K3VC and N3JC at the top of the Jones Falls expressway, and a fifth receiver in Randallstown. A voting selector feeds the best signal to the transmitter.

At the transmit site, there is also a duplexed 440-MHz repeater, 444.35 in and 449.35 out.

You will note that a short click is heard after releasing your carrier. This signifies that the repeater timer has been reset and leaves time for breakers. It is not necessary to let the repeater carrier drop. 07/67 has an autopatch limited to travelers and club members, though open to anyone for emergency traffic.

The repeater is set up to block touchtone signals from repeating. There are several codes that anyone is welcome to use after proper Identification. One-pound-one links the 67 machine with the 440 repeater. To acknowledge that function, the repeater sends an "R" In Morse. The repeaters remain linked until a star is sent, again acknowledged with an "R". Two-pound-one plays a tape giving a brief introduction to ham radio. Two-pound-two gives this recorded message. Two-pound-three supplies current club information. Two-pound-four gives more information about our repeaters. Tape messages can be activated at most once every ten minutes. Three-pound-three will disable the repeater's blocking function until the carrier is dropped, permitting the tones to be repeated. Any touchtone digits sent after four-pound-four will be verified in Morse after the carrier drop. Five-pound-five will repeat what was sent during a four-pound-four operation, or the telephone number dialed during an autopatch, whichever was last.

The control system for the repeaters is an 8080-based microprocessor which performs the various functions, including multiple identifications as well as redialing telephone numbers for the autopatch.

The Baltimore Amateur Radio Club has another two meter repeater, 34/94, which is a split-site repeater in the Northern Baltimore area. We hope you enjoy the use of our repeaters, and we would like to see you at our meetings the first and third Wednesdays of the month at the Ames Methodist Church in Pikesville at 8 pm. Listen for Interesting bulletins weekdays on 67 at 7:30 am and rebroadcast on 94 at 6 pm. Code practice can be heard Mondays at 9 pm on 34/94. Should you desire to contact the club, write the Baltimore Amateur Radio Club, PO Box 5344, Baltimore MD 21209.

more versatile and allows the message to be any length up to the length of the loop itself. Since the tape player is stereo, it is convenient to place the message audio on the right channel and a tone on the left channel to indicate when the message is finished. Standard 40-minute tapes supply 10 minutes per track. The control circuitry activates the drive mechanism upon request, and when the message is done and the tone is encountered, the tape system disconnects itself from the repeater and continues running until the metallized strip signifying the beginning of the tape is reached, shutting off the machine. A bonus is that the tapes can only be activated once every ten minutes. A KILL command has been added to allow termination of the tape message when desired.

The tape player has four pairs of tracks, so this feature was exploited to

2#3 Message

This is the two-pound-three message. Two-pound-one gives an introduction to amateur radio, two-pound-two supplies a generalized message, and two-pound-four provides information about the repeater equipment.

This repeater is sponsored by the Baltimore Amateur Radio Club, PO Box 5344, Baltimore MD 21209.

Where is the current DXpedition? What is the WWV propagation forecast for the upcoming week? When Is the next local hamfest? To find the answers to these and other questions, listen to the BARC bulletins weekdays at 7:30 am on 07/67 and at 6:00 pm on 34/94. Keep up with your hobby.

(In CW at 35 wpm: Hams constantly strive for proficiency with CW.) Code practice sessions are held on Monday evenings at 9:00 on 34/94. Call in your requests next Monday night and test or improve your code speed.

Remember to dial H-A-M-T-A-L-K, HAMTALK, in the Baltimore area for current information. Spread the number around to your non-ham friends.

Don't forget to write an article or two for the club magazine, the *Modulator*. If you can help out with amateur radio classes, contact W3HYY.

Is there something that you can do or suggest for the club? Come to some meetings and volunteer—we'd love to have your participation.

BARC meetings are held at the Ames Methodist Church in Pikesville at 8 pm. Business meetings are held the first Wednesday of the month. General meetings include a presentation and are held on the third Wednesday of the month. Everyone is welcome at both meetings.

The September meeting will be a discussion of spark-gap transmission and ham radio of years past. The October meeting will be a tour of the Emergency Medical Radio Service at Sinal Hospital. November's meeting boasts a talk on radio-controlled models. The January meeting will be the annual BARC auction, the February meeting will have demonstrations of antennas and their patterns, and the March meeting will be all about our repeaters. Try to join us at these meetings, if possible.

provide four different tape messages. The original single 2#2 tape request is expanded to four, accessible via the codes 2#1, 2#2, 2#3, and 2#4. The microprocessor remembers which track the tape player is on and advances the head assembly to the requested tape track. The 2#1 message is for non-hams. It briefly explains what amateur radio is all about and is useful when someone asks what your handie-talkie is for. 2#2 is a shortened version of what it was before. 2#3 supplies current club information: net schedules, meeting programs, etc. The relative availability of 8-track recorders permits monthly updates to be made. The 2#4 message is a more detailed description of the repeaters.

Fig. 1 shows the tape loop interface. This circuitry is built into a minibox and mounted to the tape player. The only connection between the tape player and the control system is the 16-pin DIP plug as before. The tape player is a standard 8-track designed for automotive use and operates from a 12-volt power source. Acoperated players could be used with the addition of a relay to connect the unit to the ac line from a 12-volt coil. The circuit is quite simple. Relays K1 and K2 provide the switching logic. Normally, both relays are de-energized. When the start pulse from the processor grounds the floating half of the K1 coil, the relay pulls in. The SENSE contacts on the

; INITIAL	IZATION	PROCEDUR	E	TAP4:	MVI JMP	B,3 TAPC	
					Contraction of the		
,	VDA						
BEGIN:	AKA	A					
	STA	LCKR		SEEK .	LDA	TRACK	SEEK ADVANCES
	INR	A		SEEK:	CDI	A	UEAD TO TRACK
	STA	TRACK	TRACK #		CPI	4 CERVO	COPCIPIED
RESET:	LXI	H,TIME-1			JC	SEEKZ	;SPECIFIED
					SUI	4	; IN REG B
;				SEEK1:	STA	TRACK	
;					JMP	SEEK	
01	ORG	2000H	; THIRD ROM	SEEK2:	MVI	A, 3	
TAPE1:	MVI	B,0	; TAPEX PLAYS		CMP	B	
TAPE :	LDA	OUTOM	THE TAPE ON		RC		
	ANT	2	TRACK X		LDA	TRACK	
	TNZ	TTON 2			CMP	B	
APC -	LDA	OUTOM			RZ		
AFC:	OPA	A			CALL	STEP	
	TM	TTON2			INR	A	
	CALL	CEEV			TMP	SEEK1	
	CALL	SEEN			Oriz	DIADA	
	CALL	WCD		1			
	LXI	D, OUT 3M					
	MVI	B,80H		1	DUCU	DOW	CHED ADVANCES
	CALL	BITS		STEP:	PUSH	PSW	STEP ADVANCES
	OUT	PORT3			PUSH	B	THEAD ONE TRACK
	CALL	DELAY	a state of the second		LXI	D,OUT4M	
	CALL	BITC	; PULSE TAPE		MVI	B,40H	
	OUT	PORT3			CALL	BITS	
	JMP	TTON 2			OUT	PORT4	
					CALL	LDELY	
					CALL	BITC	
					OUT	PORT4	
TAPE?.	MVT	B.1			CALL	LDELY	
111 14 1	TMP	TAPE			POP	B	
TADE 2.	MUT	B 2			POP	PSW	
IAPEJI	TMD	TADE			RET		
TADEA.	MUT	B 3					
TAPE 9 :	THE	TIDE					
	OPP	TAPE					
;				LDELY.	MVT	A.8	LONG DELAY
;				LDLV1.	CALL	DELAY	/=
1					DCP	A	
TAP1:	MVI	в,0	TAPX SAME AS		TNP	TDIVI	
	JMP	TAPC	; TAPEX BUT FROM		DET	LDLI	
TAP2:	MVI	B,1	; CONTROL CODE		KE T		
	JMP	TAPC		;			
TAP3:	MVI	B,2		;			
	TMD	TADC		;			

Listing 2. Tape commands.

player are normally open, r so the sensing transistor is k

normally low. This allows K1 to latch, supplying power to the tape player. The PTT line is grounded only when K1 is activated and K2 is not. Likewise,

2#4 Message

WR3AFM consists of two separate repeaters: a 440-MHz repeater and a two meter repeater. The 444.35/449.35 repeater is a duplexed single-site repeater. The 07/67 repeater consists of five repeaters spread around town with the common input frequency of 146.07 MHz. These satellite receivers transmit via 440-MHz link frequencies to the 146.67 transmitter site. Each link has a Station Master antenna, a 146.07-MHz receiver, a 440-MHz transmitter, a control shelf, and a CW identifier. The IDer is required to satisfy FCC requirements, and for our purposes they continuously identify with a low-level, low-pitch tone. This can be used to determine which receiver has been selected.

At the transmit site, a voting selector chooses the best signal from the five links and sends it to the 146.67-MHz transmitter. The transmitter drives a 250-Watt amplifier, though only a portion of that power reaches the Station Master antenna through about 500 feet of feedline. All of this equipment is of the General Electric MASTR series.

The repeater control is performed by a dedicated 8080 microcomputer system. This consists of 57 integrated circuits and has 3K bytes of ROM, 256 bytes of RAM, seven

eight-bit output ports, and three eight-bit input ports. The control program Is over 1500 lines long. The 8080 accomplishes the user codes, the autopatch, and permits elaborate control options to be accessed via touchtones remotely.

The 34/94 repeater is also a split-site repeater. The transmitter Is in Towson and directly feeds a Station Master antenna. The receiver is co-located with the 07 receive link at the Charles Street site. The 07 and 34 receivers share the same antenna. Therefore, the coverage of 07/67 necessarily engulfs that of 34/94. With the exception of the link transmitter, which is a Progress Line, the 34/94 equipment is all General Electric MASTR. It is necessary to walt for the beep to reset the three-minute time-out timer. Additionally, on 34/94, It is required to let the entire repeater carrier drop once every twelve minutes. This is because the drop delay Is on the link transmitter, which causes it less wear and tear.

This has been tape message two-pound-four; two-poundone gives an introduction to amateur radio, two-pound-two supplies a generalized message, and two-pound-three provides recent club information.

							the second se
KILL:	LDA	OUTOM	KILL TAPE	OUTAM	DC	1	
	ORA	A		OUT THI:	05		
	JM	TTON2		OUT SM:	DS		
	LXT	D.OUTAM		OUTOM:	DS		
	MUT	B ROH		OUT/M:	03		
	CALL	BITS		;			
	OUT	POPTA		7			
	CALL	DELAY		7			
	CALL	BITC		CODTB:	DB	2	
	OUT	DOPTA			DB	12	14
	TMD	TTORI 4			DB	1	
	Urir	TIONZ			DW	TAPE 1	
					DB	2	
'					DB	12	7 #
COEDD.		0110004			DB	2	
STEPR:	LDA	OUTOM	; MANUALLY		DW	TAPE 2	
	ORA	A	; STEP HEAD		DB	2	
	JM	TTON 2			DB	12	; #
	CALL	STEP			DB	3	
	CALL	ROGER			DW	TAPE 3	
	JMP	TTON 2			DB	2	
7					DB	12	2 B
7					DB	4	
;					DW	TAPE4	
	ORG	3000H	; RAM BOTTOM		DB	7	
;					DB	3	
TTDIG	EQU	\$			DB	11	;*
	DS	25	; SPACE FOR DIGITS		DW	KILL	
NUMBR:	DS	12	;TEL #1		DB	2	
IDAD5:	EQU	\$			DB	11	- ;*
	DS	196	; SPACE FOR STACK, ID #5		DB	1	
STACK:	EQU	\$			DW	TAP1	
OUTR1:	DS	1			DB	2	and the second
OUTR2:	DS	1 -			DB	11	2 *
OUTR3:	DS	1			DB	2	
TIMER:	DS	4			DW	TAP2	
NOTIM:	DS	1			DB	2	
LCKR:	DS	1			DB	11	;+
IDS:	DS	1			DB	3	
IDN:	DS	1			DW	TAP3	
TRACK:	DS	1			DB	2	
TIME:	DS	1			DB	11	;*
MASK:	DS	1			DB	4	
LKROG:	DS	1			DW	TAP4	
OUTOM:	DS	1			DB	8	
OUT1M:	DS	1.01			DB	8	
OUT 2M:	DS	1			DB	11	*
OUT 3M:	DS	1			DW	STEPR	
		10.00			Lo allaction		and the second sec

audio is available only under the same conditions. At this point, the tape is running, the repeater is keyed up, and the tape audio is feeding the transmitter. The right and left audio channels have a 10-Ohm load resistor to protect the audio output stages. The left channel is stepped up in voltage, rectified, and fed to a tonedetect transistor. Most of the left channel is empty. At the end of the message, a tone of almost any frequency is placed on the left channel for five to thirty seconds. The tone-detect transistor detects the tone and activates K2. Immediately, the PTT and audio lines are released and the repeater is freed up. K2 latches through the

grounding contact. Both relays remain latched, continuing to power the tape player, until the metal foil on the tape reaches the SENSE contacts. This unlatches K1, which releases K2, and all returns to the rest mode.

The track solenoid in the tape player usually requires several Amperes to drive it. Relay K3 drives the track solenoid and is driven by an open-collector output bit on the processor. This permits the processor to control the track-select mechanism. A ground on the KILL line simulates the beep tone, killing the tape message. A 12-volt power supply is included to power the unit. The tape player must be modified by breaking the

leads on the SENSE contacts and the stepping solenoid and bringing them out separately.

A considerable amount of software is necessary to control the multiple-track tape system. The system works by dead reckoning; the processor maintains a memory of which track the machine was last on and advances the track until the desired one is reached. A better arrangement would utilize a tape machine which has individual lamps to indicate the track. These signals could be sent to input ports of the pro-

SWTCH .	TVT	D OUT AN	CUITMON MO
Swith:	PVI	D,OUTAM	SWITCH TO
	MVI	B,2	;450 RPT
	CALL	BITS	; ON PHONE
	OUT	PORT4	
	CALL	DELAY	
	CALL	BITC	
	OUT	PORT4	
	JMP	TTON2	
3			
7			
2			
CODTB:	DB	5	
	DB	9	
	DB	11	
	DW	CWTCU	'

Listing 3. Switch command.



Fig. 1. Tape loop interface.

cessor, and it could advance the assembly until the desired lamp was activated. I chose not to use this approach because the tape players with the added track lamps are not as readily available as the



Fig. 2. Tape commands.



Fig. 3. The SEEK subroutine.

ones which do not have them. There has been little problem with incorrect track selection.

Listing 2 shows the tapehandling software. The four commands, TAPE1, TAPE2, TAPE3, and TAPE4, correspond to the 2#1, 2#2, 2#3, and 2#4 codes. Commands TAP1 through TAP4 correspond to the 2*1 through 2*4 codes for use by control operators. TRACK is the variable which specifies the current track. Upon initialization, TRACK is set to 1, corresponding to track 2. This is because 2#2 is the most commonly used message, and, after a power failure, presetting the program to that track gives the highest probability that the processor and the machine are in synchronization.

Fig. 2 shows the various tape commands. Register B specifies the desired track for the SEEK subroutine. The KILL command pulses the KILL line to the tape circuitry, stopping the message. The STEPR command steps the tape track and acknowledges with an "R". This is used to resynchronize the machine and the processor.

The SEEK subroutine is shown in Fig. 3. SEEK advances the head assembly until the desired track, passed in register B, is reached. Validity checks are made to prevent possible erroneous requests from pulsing the track line for long periods of time.

The Switchover Board

Our 449.35 repeater has separate autopatch circuitry, and we had been using a second telephone line for it. To economize, we decided to utilize the main 146.67 autopatch line for the other repeater. The telephone switchover board decides which repeater is to have access to the telephone line. The phone line rests on the main control system, allowing control over the system via the telephone and permitting two meter autopatches. When an autopatch is requested on 444.35, if the line is not in use, the line is switched to that machine. The line remains there until the autopatch is terminated. The telephone line will only be given to a repeater if the other one is not using it at that time. If the request is not granted, a simulated busy tone is generated and sent to the second requesting repeater. To accomplish the remote base function on the 449.35 repeater,



after dialing into the control system, the code 59* is sent. This switches the telephone line to the 449.35 repeater for 10 seconds. During this period. signals present on 444.35 will be heard on the telephone. If the autopatch code is sent before the ten seconds elapse, the autopatch will be activated, the remote base function is realized, and the line remains latched until killed.

The switchover board is shown in Fig. 4. The relay is normally relaxed and passes the phone line to the control system. Two 555s generate the busy signal. The 10k potentiometer sets the level of the busy tone to the repeaters. A single D-type flip-flop handles the switching logic. The flip-flop is CMOS and

drives a Darlington transistor which drives the switchover relay. The numbered connections go to the phone connector on the main control system. If the processor grounds the GRAB line, the telephone line will remain on the control system no matter what. When the processor pulses the 450 REQUEST low, the ten-second timer is actuated, switching the phone line to 449.35. When an autopatch request is made on 444.35. +12 volts is present on the 450 AP line. The AP+RB+PHC line coming from the processor board signifies that the phone line is in use.

The software to implement the 59* command is shown in Listing 3. The 450 REQUEST line is pulsed low, and the command exits

Main Board Modifications

A small amount of wiring must be added to the main board to permit the new circuitry to operate. The new connector wiring is shown in Fig. 5. Two diodes are used to create the AP+RB+PHC signal required.

Software

The software patches described may be included in full or in parts. It may be possible to fit the additions in the space remaining in the second ROM, depending upon how much space is taken up by the four different IDs and the singledigit telephone numbers. However, for us, it was necessary to expand to a third ROM. The last ROM is only about one-third utilized, so much more can be added before it becomes necessary to wire in a socket for a fourth ROM.



Fig. 5. Modifications to processor board.

Acknowledgements

Thanks go to Ed Mester WA3HQX for his help in wiring the tape unit and for taking over the responsibility of preparing the tapes. Appreciation is also given for the golden voices of Matt de Rouville K3MR, Denise Oliver, Deborah Yost, Jim Harding K3DRJ, and Pat Biggs KB3CE, who have recorded tapes for us. ■



Fig. 4. Switchover board.



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RTTY Transceive for the KIM-1

- requires video terminal and AFSK generator

No noise, no oil.

Several good articles have appeared here in the pages of 73 Magazine concerning the use of the KIM-1 microprocessor for RTTY work.^{1,2,3} This article describes an easy-to-use program for RTTY transceive when teamed with WA5DXP's article.¹ It requires no additional memory for the KIM. It is also designed as a "standalone" program for RTTY transmission at all stan-

dard amateur RTTY speeds.

Basically, what we desired was a complete RTTY station without the need or bother of mechanical printers, TDs, or reperforators. The resultant system sends and receives RTTY at 60, 66, 75, and 100 wpm and has a built-in buffer for ''auto-start'' transmissions, auto-shift between Baudot letters and figures, and, finally, a



Computer-generated RTTY station: Note use of inexpensive black and white portable TV, SWTPC CT-64 video terminal, and home brew interfacing box.

built-in ID for the end of transmission. The program does not need to be manually stopped to switch between transmit and receive and back again. The resultant system is straightforward to use and totally silent.

What will you need to make use of this program? Basically, you'll need a KIM-1 interfaced to a moderate-speed video terminal. We use 1200 baud, but find that the receive program has to be slightly modified to allow it to operate at this slow speed. Higher speed terminals will require no modifications to the receive program. Of course, to use this program for transmit, any terminal will work regardless of how slow. As long as you're interfaced through the standard KIM-1 TTY pins, the speed of input won't matter. The program will simply convert the input ASCII to Baudot and output it at any desired speed. We've found, though, that, on receive, the terminal doesn't have time to output the decoded character and get back in time for the next start bit. WA5DXP mentions running his terminal at 4800 baud; we simply don't have anything that fast! At 1200 baud, we've found that simply removing the last JSR DEHALF (change his line 0267 to EA EA EA) will allow his receive program to work on slower terminals. Comments would be welcomed if you have other ideas.

You'll also need an AFSK to convert the output of the transmit program to the proper tones. The program defines a mark as pin PB7 high, a space as PB7 low. This TTL level output can be used to drive an AFSK directly. We use a couple of sections of a 7404 hex inverter as a buffer. If you have a reason to interface directly to a standard 60 mA loop, you might consider the optoisolator approach used in an earlier article on this subject (see the references at the end of this article).

The transmit program

78

Char.	Baudot	ZP Loc.	S	52	53	\$	4A	24
			Т	06	54	8	2E	26
A	62	41	U	72	55	1	1A	27
В	4E	42	V	3E	56	1	74	28
С	3A	43	W	66	57		26	20
D	4A	44	Х	5E	58		36	38
E	42	45	Y	56	59	7	34	30
F	5A	46	Z	46	54		64	20
G	2E	47	1	76	31	1	16	20
н	16	48	2	66	32	i	56	25
1	32	49	3	42	33	2	AE	25
J	6A	4A	4	24	34	clr	46	3F
К	7A	4B	5	06	35		22	00
L	26	4C	6	56	36	1/1	12	20
М	1E	4D	7	72	37	fice	6E	20 OC Nata 1
N	1A	4E	8	32	38	litro		00 Note 1
0	0E	4F	g	0E	30	1115	7 E	OC Note I
Р	36	50	0	36	30	oton	02	20
Q	76	51	i i	50	21	stop	10	2B Note 2
R	2A	52	11	46	22	Dell	52	2A Note 3

Table 1. Code conversion. Note 1: "Figs" and "Itrs" were included in this chart so that you can manually produce them with an ASCII keyboard. The program produces them automatically whenever needed. They are included for testing only. Note 2: The "stop" or British pound symbol (depends on the receiving machine) can be sent by typing a "+" on your ASCII keyboard. Note 3: The "bell" can be sent by typing a "*" on your ASCII keyboard. Other ASCII keys are "illegal" and will not produce a Baudot equivalent.

deserves some comment on the methods used. After initialization of the ltrs/figs flag, the computer awaits input from an ASCII keyboard. Upon receiving that, it JSRs to a subroutine called STATUS where the incoming data is tested. If bit 6 is found to be a zero. the ASCII data was either a number or punctuation. In either case, the computer must check whether the last character sent was also in uppercase Baudot. If not, then the computer will have to send the figures command before it sends the character just input. If it determines that the last character was indeed uppercase, then all it needs to do is output the new character

The same method holds true for lowercase, but in the reverse sense. The computer is initialized in the "ltrs" mode, since your first input will probably be a letter. Should you type a number or punctuation first, the computer will sense this and output a Baudot figures control and then your character.

Since we have chosen PB7 as the output pin for the transmit program, a 10k pull-up resistor will need to be added. PB7 on the KIM-1 has no internal pull-up (to permit collector-ORing with other devices). Simply connect a 10k ¼ W resistor from PB7 (A-15) and VCC (A-A).

Even before the computer has checked the status of the incoming character, it first rules out three special characters: space, line feed, and carriage return. A "space" produces the same effect as "unshift on space" in some mechanical printers. It's necessary as you're not going to have any idea of the kind of printer the other station will be using. If you type a string of numbers and then space to another string of numbers, the computer will shift down on the space and back up on the second string of numbers. The result to the user of this program or the station copying on the other end is insignificant. In other words, type whatever you want and you can be sure the other guy will copy regardless of the setup of his printer!

So why do we also disregard the line feed and carriage return as far as whether or not to send the figs/ltrs command? The main reason is that it simply does not matter whether a Baudot printer is in upper- or lowercase when either of these commands are sent. So the computer leaves you in the mode you are in.

After the status of the input character has been determined and figs/ltrs commands sent (if necessary), the character input is converted to Baudot, stored away, and then picked up by the XMT subroutine. Transmission of the resultant Baudot is accomplished in much the same manner as by a mechanical printer. The

character is sent out, bit by bit, with a start bit (a space), five data bits, and a stop bit (a mark). The lengths of both the start and data bits are determined by the value loaded into the on-board KIM timer at location 03CD. Depending on the speed of transmission desired, load the value contained in Table 2. Likewise, since the stop bit is longer than a start/data bit, location 03E8 must have this delay constant loaded. The program is set for 60 wpm as written, since this is by far the most common speed for amateur RTTY trans-



Close-up of home brew interface box. Others might consider bringing all peripheral pins out to miniature phone jacks and all controls to outboard switches.

	60 wpm	66 wpm	75 wpm	100 wpm
Baud rate	45.5	50.0	56.9	74.2
Start data	22	20	18	13.33
(t = ms.)				
Stop	31	30	25	19
(t = ms.)				
Normal total	163	150	133	99
char. time				
(t = ms.)				
KIM total	159.74	153.60	135.17	99.33
char. time				
(t = ms.)				
Percent error	2.0	+2.4	+ 1.6	+0.3
(Allow $\pm 5\%$)				
Hex to load at	15	14	12	OD
03CD				10
Hex to load at	1E	1E	18	13
03E8				

Table 2. RTTY timing table and delay constants. This table supplies data used by the RTTY transmit program. The values supplied for locations 03CD and 03E8 must be loaded if you want to transmit at a speed other than 60 wpm (the program is preset for this speed). Delay constants for receive are covered in WA5DXP's article.¹

missions. Change the desire another speed. above locations only if you Upon transmission of the



Terminal unit provides both 60 mA loop for mechanical machine when we want hard copy and TTL level signals for the computer.



Example of weather broadcasts you'll be able to receive with the KIM. They are usually highly coded as this one is, but decoding manuals are available and we've found the NWS most helpful. complete character, the program loops to the beginning where the next input is awaited.

Note that, when you type a character requiring a shift, there is a quick twostep sound as first the command for figs/ltrs is sent and then the character, separated only by a stop bit. You'll probably get comments on this from people with mechanical printers, as they'll be used to "live" typing which won't usually produce this effect. Also, if you're a very fart typist, you may have to pause slightly since the computer won't be ready for your next character until it's completed the above operation. Normal typists and pick-and-punchers can disregard this warning!

The program does more than just allow real-time transmission of RTTY. It also incorporates a buffer so you can type a short message into the computer and have it output the entire message at full speed. This is accomplished in the BUFFR section of the program. Getting into this mode requires only that you type "Control B" (that is, push the control key down and hold it down while you type a letter "B"). You'll notice that further typing is no longer output to your AFSK. Instead, anything you type is stored away in memory for "full speed ahead" transmission. How do you know if the buffer becomes full? Every character you type will return with a bell sounding if you're using a mechanical ASCII printer or a tone if you're using an electronic terminal. The program is set up to allow about a three-line (at 64 characters per line) buffer. You can change this at location 0332. Whenever you're finished typing your message into the buffer, it can be sent by typing "Control T." Remember to turn on your AFSK and transmitter first, though! When your entire message has been sent, the program again loops to the beginning and awaits your next input.

You can also load your ID into a special ID buffer which is always ready to be sent when you type "Control 1." See Table 3 for initial loading instructions. Since you'll certainly dump this program to audio tape, every time you load, your program and also your ID will be ready to go. You can use the ID as we do or make a slight change. Since we send the ID at the end of our transmissions, we have completion of the ID automatically jump us into the receive program. This is accomplished at line 0321. If you want to use this program without WA5DXP's receive program, then you'll need to change only this one line (see Table 4). This ID is in RTTY, so you'll need to either ID verbally or in Morse to satisfy FCC requirements.

A few notes should be made about the actual ASCII-to-Baudot code conversion table (see Table 1). This table takes into account all normal Baudot characters. Figs and ltrs commands are included for testing, but, since the

10 80

Step 1:	Decide what you want sent. Example: "DE WB8VQD c/r c/r l/f"							
Step 2:	Convert it to ASCII using the chart below:							
	A-41	N-4E	1-31					
	B-42	0-4F	2-32					
	C-43	P-50	3-33					
	D-44	Q-51	4-34					
	E-45	R-52	5-35					
	F-46	S-53	6-36					
	G-47	T-54	7-37					
	H-48	U-55	8-38					
	1-49	V-56	9-39					
	J-4A	W-57	0-30					
	K-4B	X-58	space-20					
	L-4C	Y-59	c/r-0D					
	M-4D	Z-5A	I/f-OA					
otep o.	Example	:	mory beginning at	0100.				
	0010	D	44					
	0011	E	45					
	0012	space	20					
	0013	W	57					
	0014	В	42					
	0015	8	38					
	0016	V	56					
	0017	Q	51					
	0018	D	44					
	0019	c/r	0D					
	001A	c/r	0D					
	001B	I/f	0A					
Step 4:	Tell the o number, familiar your ID, a	computer how in hex, is loa with hex, take add one, and	v long your ID Is. The ded at 031E. If you e the last location of use only the last d	his 're not of ligit.				

Example: My ID ends at 001B. If I add one, that's 001C. Using only the last digit, I get "0C" as the hex number to load at 031E. Disregard the number already at 031E.

Table 3. How to load the ID with your call.

program supplies them automatically, you'll probably never use them. A Baudot "figs" is produced by typing "Control F" and a "ltrs" command by "Control L." If you are in the "ltrs" mode and type a "figs" command, you'll really get two of them, as the STATUS subroutine will supply one of its own! The same applies to typing the "ltrs" command when in the "figs" mode. Take this into account if you're inclined to experiment.

Delay constants for the transmit program appear in Table 2. Since only four speeds are legal on amateur bands, only constants for those are published. Percents of error are also included, as

minor timing errors have not been corrected by the program. There's simply no need to, as any printer, mechanical or electronic, can handle errors up to 5%. Since we used the divide-by-1024 position of the KIM timer, even increments of milliseconds are not possible. Correction factors can be programmed in, but we found these constants plenty accurate for any use you'll probably ever encounter. One thing's for certain: A mechanical printer isn't going to care either way.

The receive program which we've referred to many times has performed well here for some time. We had considered writing one, but found this one to

Change:

0249	4C	DO	02	JMP
024C	EA	EA		NOP
Add:				
02D0	2C	40	17	BIT SAD
02D3	30	03		BMI
02D5	4C	00	03	JMP Transmit
02D8	A9	80		LDAimm
02DA	2C	00	17	BIT PAD
02DD	4C	4E	02	JMP Back to Rcv.

Table 4. Changes to WA5DXP's program to adapt it to this transmit program to allow transceive. WA5DXP's program appears in the October, 1977, issue of 73 Magazine. The above changes allow switching back and forth from receive to transmit without manually resetting the computer each time (see the article for details). If you want this program for transmit only and do not want to incorporate WA5DXP's receive program into it, only one line needs to be changed:

0321	FO	E1	EA	BEQ BEGIN		
				(plus an NOP)		

PL-134 Aggio al pl-133 futbol-inglaterra Posiciones de los Equipos, al termino de la vigesimoguinta	
JORNADA. NOTTINGHAM FOREST 38 PUNTOS; EVERTON Y LIVERPOOL 34; ARSENAL 33; MANOHESTER CITY 32; COVENTRY 38; WEST BROMWICH, LEEDS UNITED)
Y NORWICH 28; DERBY 2); ASTON VILLA 24; IPSWITH Y MANOVESTER UNITED 23; OVELSEA Y MIDDLESBROUGH 22; WOLVERHAMPTON Y BIRMINGHAM 28; BRISTOL 19; QUEENS PARK RANGERSIY WEST YAM 17;	
NEHOASTLE 14 Y LEICESTER CITY 12. Re/nR/19549hT	
NNN ZAZBZDZE ZBZB	

The computer won't mind foreign languages as this apparent sports broadcast proves. With the computer's ability to copy any speed, you'll be able to print much - but not all-of what you hear.

work so well we could see no sense in reinventing the wheel. We've copied everything from 60 to 100 wpm with no difficulty. If you're so inclined, the WX transmissions at 14.395 (LSB, 850 shift, 100 wpm) are a good deal of fun. Although the data is heavily coded, you'll see some plain English. This frequency is also one available quite near the top of a ham band and is accessible for those without a generalcoverage receiver. You might also check out 7.405 (USB, 850 shift, usually 66 wpm) if you'd like to catch Spanish language telegrams. It's interesting and unusual to see the KIM decoding Spanish.

If you're in a QSO and want to get from receive back into transmit, type a space. At high speeds, the computer may not pick it up the first time. Try again. This is the sole purpose of the modification to WA5DXP's program appearing in Table 4. We didn't want to have to reset every time we wanted to send or receive. With this change, the computer is able to do all the work for vou

These programs have been used on the air in

UTBUILING QUE TRATABAN DE INGRESAR ILLEGILIENT
NE RECIENTE DETENCION SE PN JRO KAFYTINF NAL IUF FUE INTERC
ESTADO ZU ESTADO ZU
A 45 HOMBRES Y 24 HUUENES. EENITRONEL HOLFGANG SAMAGO MORA, INFO QUE EN
or investigation hartificate h los tatloarnes treades set vou ore que m sxa uno de ellos le cobraron 100 dolares por
TRAFERLO AVENEELA, DO ESPERAN ENCONTR
TRABAJOLM AMER FLIERON DETENIDOS OTROS 30 INDOCUMENTADOS, REVELO EL
lorohel Sayago, Los detedudos fleron puestos a las ordenes de la oficina de
CHIPIC: The second s

News agencies, especially transmitting in Spanish, abound on the low bands. Copy is not perfect, but then we use a PLL-based TU and no filtering. A better TU should produce perfect copy!

station. Aside from the adnumerous QSOs and have been found to create a vantage of saving the outquiet and efficient RTTY put from a mechanical printer, we're inclined to think this is the RTTY of the future-no noise, no oil. There's an obvious plus to being able to send and receive at any speed without changing gears. Changing speeds is as easy as typing in a couple of sets of numbers.

WA5DXP, 73 Magazine, Oct.,

2. "RTTY With The KIM,"

K4GCM, 73 Magazine, Sept.,

3. "KIM-1 Can Do It," W4CQI, 73

1. KIM Customer Service, Com-

modore International, 950 Rit-

tenhouse Road, Norristown PA

2. Johnson Computer, P.O. Box

3. Computer Warehouse Store,

584 Commonwealth Ave.,

1. "The First Book of KIM,"

ORB, P.O. Box 311, Argonne IL

60439, \$9.00 postpaid, 176 pgs.

2.6502 User Notes, PO

Box 33093, N. Royalton OH

523, Medina OH 44256.

Books and Newsletters

Boston MA 02215.

Magazine, Feb., 1978.

KIM-1 Sources/Information

1977

1977.

19401.

44133.

Comments are welcomed and inquiries will be answered if you'll include an SASE. Our thanks also to K8NLM who spent countless hours on the air helping with operational tests and to WB8ZVL whose suggestions led to many of the ideas incorporated into the program.

References

1. "Try Your KIM-1 On RTTY,"

300	49	01		INIT	LDA1mm	Initialize in	0390	AS	05			LDAZD	Retrieve character
302	85	04			STATE	fltman mode	0392	AA	0)			TAX	Put in X register
304	20	54	1E	BEGIN	ISR CHTCHAR	Cat ASCII data	0393	85	00			LDATD X	Look-up Baudot
307	85	00			STATE	Store deta	0395	85	00			STAZD	Store it
309	20	58	03		ISB STATUS	Store dates	0397	20	BE	03		JSR XMT	and send it.
300	40	04	03		THP BECTN		0394	60		.,		RTS	
SOP	A2	00	~,	ID	LDY4mm	Clear X	039B	AS	04		FIGS	LDATD	Test Status Plag
311	85	10		ID+1	LDATE Y	Start read at 0010	0390	FO	14			BEO XNORM-2	
213	85	00			STATE	Store cherecter	039P	AQ	00			LDA1mm	If "ltrs", reset.
315	86	01			STYRE	Save Y	0341	85	04			STATE	
317	20	58	03		ISP STATUS	JATE A	0343	45	00			LDATD	Retrieve character
31 4	46	01	• /		IDX an	Get X	0345	85	05			STATE	Tamp, Char, Store
310	EB				TNY	000 A	0347	AQ	6E			LDA1mm	Baudot "flgs" comme
310	EO	00			CDYAmm	Done with TD?	0349	85	00			STATE	Store it
31P	DO	FO			BNE TDA1	Dolle with 201	OJAB	20	BE	03		JSR XMT	
321	4C	00	02		IND DECETVE		OBAE	45	05	- /		LDATD	Retrieve character
324	42	00		BUFFR	IDY1mm	Clear X	0380	AA			XNORM-1	TAX	Put in X register
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320	00	14			CADI OFICIAL	Control "T#?	0383	85	00			STATE	Store conversion
32B	FO	13			DRO YETR	CONCLOX 1	0385	20	BE	03		JSR XMT	boort contereren
320	on	00	01		STARbo Y	Store character	0388	60				RTS	
330	RB				TNY	boote onergooot	0389	AS	00		XNORM-2	LDATD	Retrieve character
331	EO	BP			CDYAmm	Buffer full?	OBB	40	BO	03		JMP XNORM-1	
333	80	03			BCS BUPUT	Durrer rurr,	03BE	AO	00	~,	XMT	LDY1mm	Clear Y
335	AC.	26	03		IND CETS		0300	49	80			LDA1mm	Define PB7= output
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224	20	-	16	50105	LOALDE OUTCHAR	and ming 111	0305	45	00	- 1	LETR	LDAzb	Get stored Baudot
320	LC LC	26	03		IND CETP	and trug ter	0307	20	80			ANDImm	Clear hite 6-6
340	86	03	0)	XMTR	SAL GEID	Stone buffer limit	0309	AD	02	17		STAR DE PRD	CIGHT DICH 0-0
342	42	00			SINZP	Clean X	0200	10	5.5	- 1	ormin	LDAA	Tt 22
allh	PD	00	01	XMTR+1	LDAIDD Y	Read buffer	0305	80	100	1.7	SEIT	LUA 1 mm	lime- cens.
347	86	02	v.		CTY an	Same Y	0301	20	07	10	mour s	DIGADS	Mine aut 2
340	84	00			STATE	Store character	0301	10	Ph	+1	ICHA-I	DIIAUS	No2 Wate
24.8	20	58	03		TCP CTATIC	DCOLE CHELECOLL	0304	20	L D			DPL ICHN-1	Nor walt.
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350	EB				TNY	000 1	0300	PO	00		DOME	BRO STORT	Stat Cy Data done i
351	EL	03			CPYZD	Buffer limit reached?	0309	06	09		DONE	ASI TO	Cat next hit
1353	PO	AP			BEO BECTN	Dutter Times teroment	0300	he	CE	02		THD ITD	Get HEAT DIT
1355	40	44	03		IND YMTR41		0380	06	00	03	CTDDT	ASI an	Cat stop hit
1358	45	00	~/	STATUS	I DATE	Check character	0353	00	00		SIFEI	I DAge	det stop bit
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1362	CO	on			CADImm	"Corriege Return"?	OBC	10	DD	11	I CAR-2	PDI TCHE_2	No2 Weit
1364	FO	10			BEO EXIT	Carringe movern .	OJEF	40	rb			DTC ICHA-L	NOT WEIC.
246	0	00			CHD1	Contral STRA	UJEI	00				110	
1360	PA	09			DEO ID	CONTROL 1							
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1365	24	BO			DEQ EUTIN	Test shows tem	SND						
2000	50	20			BUC PICS	Bit 6 a sever							
1370	50	29		IMPO	EVC FIGS	Dit 0 - zeroi							
276	AJ	0P		Fino	LDAZP BEO SETT	Test Status ring							
274	FU	OB		EXTO	IDIGD	AL LING , LEDEL.	Recert	T hes	0001	tone			
01510	^7	00		CALL	LUAZD	Get character	neser	veu 1	ACAL	tous.	•		
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Fig. 1. Program listing.



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Action Games

SPACE TREK II Protect the quadrant from the invading Klingon warships. The Enterprise is equipped with phasers, photon torpedoes, impulse power, and warp drive. It's you alone and your TRS-80 Level I 4K, Level II 16K against the enemy. Order No. 0002R \$7.95.

SPACE TREK III Let yourself go to the far ends of the solar system—and beyond. This package includes: • Stellar Wars-Shoot down the Tie fighters and destroy the Death Star.

 Planetary Lander—Land your spacecraft and plant your flag across the solar system.

These one player games require a TRS-80 Level | 4K. Order No. 0031R \$7.95.

SPACE TREK IV Trade or wage war on a planetary scale. This package includes:

 Stellar Wars—Engage and destroy Tie fighters in your attack on the Death Star. For one player.

Population Simulation—A two player game where you control the economy of two neighboring planets. You decide, guns or butter, with your TRS-80 Level II 16K.

Order No. 0034R \$7.95. TREK-XCommand the Enterprise as you scour the quad-

rant for enemy warships. This package not only has superb graphics, but includes programming for optional sound effects. A one player game for the PET 8K. Order No. 0032P \$7.95.

CAR RACE/RAT TRAP/ANTIAIRCRAFT Enjoy these chal-

 lenging, fun filled programs:
 Car Race—You and a friend can race on a choice of two tracks

 Rat Trap—Trap the rat in his maze with your two cats. For one player

• Antiaircraft-Aim and shoot down the enemy air plane. Requires Level | 4K TRS-80. Order No. 0011R \$7.95.

PENNY ARCADE Enjoy this fun filled package that's as much fun as a real penny arcade-at a fraction of the cost!

· Poetry-Compose free verse poetry on your computer.

• Trap-Control two moving lines at once and test your coordination.

 Poker-Play five card draw poker and let your PET deal and keep score. • Solitaire—Don't bother to deal, let your PET handle

the cards in this "old favorite" card game. • Eat-Em-Ups—Find out how many stars your gobbler

can eat up before the game is over

These six programs require the PET with 8K. Order No. 0044P \$7.95.

RAMROM PATROL/TIE FIGHTER/KLINGON CAPTURE Buck Rogers never had it so good. Engage in extraterrestrial warfare with:

• Ramrom Patrol-Destroy the Ramrom ships before they capture you.

• Tie Fighter-Destroy the enemy Tie fighters and

become a hero of the rebellion. • Klingon Capture—You must capture the Klingon ship Intact. It's you and your TRS-80 Level II 16K battling across the galaxy. Order No. 0028R \$7.95.

QUBIC-4/GO-MOKU Play two ancient games on your modern PET. The two programs included are • Qubic-4-Play a multi-dimensioned game of tic-tac-

toe · Go-Moku-Line up five of your men while blocking the PET's moves.

These one player games require 8K of memory. Order No. 0038P \$7.95



TANGLE/SUPERTRAP These two programs require fast reflexes, and a good eye for angles:

• Tangle-Make your opponent crash his line into an obstacle.

· Supertrap-This program is an advanced version of Tangle with many user control options

Enjoy these exciting and graphically beautiful programs For one or two players with an 8K PET. Order No. 0029P \$7.95

CAVE EXPLORING/YACHT/CONCENTRATION These three programs are not only fun, but stimulating as well: · Cave Exploring-Search for fabulous treasures as

you explore the magic cave. For one player. · Yacht-One player can enjoy this game based on

Yahtzee Concentration—Two players can pit their memories In this program based on the popular television show You'll need a TRS-80 with Level I and 16K. Order No. 0010B \$7 95

DESTROY ALL SUBS/GUNBOATS/BOMBER This package of three programs is fun for the whole family. Included are:

· Destroy All Subs-Hunt down enemy subs while avoiding mines and torpedoes. A one player game.

• Gunboats—One or two players can try to blow each others ships out of the water.

 Bomber—Carefully release your bomb to destroy the moving submarine. A one player game

To enjoy these programs you'll need a TRS-80 Level I 4K. Order No. 0021 R \$7.95.

KNIGHT'S QUEST/ROBOT CHASE/HORSE RACE This varied package of one player games will give you hours of fun

 Knight's Quest—Battle demons to gain treasure and become a full fledged knight. • Robot Chase-Destroy the deadly robots without

electrocuting yourself. · Horse Race-Place your bet and cheer your horse to

the finish line These programs require a TRS-80 Level I 16K. Order No. 0003B \$7.95.

DEMO I This package is just the thing to show your friends what your TRS-80 can do. Included are: • Computer Composer—Compose and play music us-

Ing only a standard AM radio. Baseball—Play baseball with your computer while it

does the scorekeeping. Horse Race—Place your bet and cheer your pony to

the winner's circle.

 ESP—Test your powers of extrasensory perception. Hi-Lo/Tic-tac-toe—Guess the secret number or get

• Petals Around the Rose—Can you figure out the secret behind the five dice?

• Slot Machine—Turn your computer into a one-armed bandit. These programs require a TRS-80 Level I 4K. Order No. 0020R \$7.95.

BASIC AND INTERMEDIATE LUNAR LANDER Bring your lander in under manual control. The Basic version is for beginners; the Intermediate version is more difficult, with a choice of landing areas and rugged terrain. For one player with a TRS-80 Level I 4K, Level II 16K. Order No. 0001R \$7.95.

Business

BUSINESS PACKAGE I Keep the books for a small business with your TRS-80 Level | 4K, The six programs included are:

· General Information-The Instructions for using the package

· Fixed Asset Control-This will give you a list of your fixed assets and term depreciation.

 Detail Input—This program lets you create and record your general ledger on tape for fast access.

 Month and Year to Date Merge—This program will take your monthly ledger data and give you a year to date ledger

· Profit and Loss-With this program you can quickly get trial balance and profit and loss statements.

• Year End Balance-This program will combine all your data from the profit and loss statements into a year end balance sheet.

With this package, you can make your TRS-80 a working partner. Order No. 0013R \$29.95.

BUSINESS PACKAGE III This package can change your TRS-80 into a full working partner for any businessman: Inventory—Maintain a computer-based inventory for

a constant inventory system. · Commisions and Percentages-Let your computer figure out markup and discount calculations, sales tax and more. This is a perfect timesaving package for any

small business For the TRS-80 Level I 4K. Order No. 0061R \$7.95.

DATA TAPES

Top quality high density audio cassettes for data storage. Each cassette runs 30 minutes, and is fitted with conveniently marked labels that make controll-Ing your "data bank" a snap. Sold in lots of four. Order No. 0067. \$7.95.

Games and Simulations

enjoy this game on the Apple with Applesoft II and 20K. Order No. 0018A \$7.95.

DOW JONES Up to six players can enjoy this exciting stock market game. You can buy and sell stock in response to changing market conditions. Get a taste of what playing the market is all about. Requires a PET with 8K. Order No. 0026P \$7.95.

HEX PAWN/SHUTTLE CRAFT DOCKING/SPACE CHASE/ BATTLESHIP This four-game package is sure to provide hours of fun for the whole family.

Hex Pawn—Turn your TRS-80 into a model of artificial intelligence by playing a simple game.

Shuttle Craft Docking—Land your shuttle craft on the starship—even through varying gravity fields! • Space Chase—Seek out and destroy the enemy delta

that's hidden in the star field.

· Battleship-You must find and destroy the enemy

This package requires a TRS-80 Level I 16K. Order No. 0041R \$7.95.

ne teel of the teel of SANTA PARAVIA AND FIUMACCIO Become the ruler of a medieval city-state as you struggle to create kingdom. Up to six players can compete to see who will become the King or Queen first. This program requires a TRS-80 Level I & II. Order No. 0043R \$7.95.

CARDS This one-player package will let you play cards with your TRS-80—talk about a poker face! • Draw and Stud Poker—These two programs will keep

your game sharp.

 No-Trump Bridge—Play this popular game with your computer and develop your strategy.

The package name says it all. Requires a TRS-80 Level II 16K, Order No. 0063R \$7.95.

· Auto Expenses-Find out exactly what it costs you to

These programs require a TRS-80 Level I 4K, Order No.

PERSONAL WEIGHT CONTROL/BIORHYTHMS Let your

PET help take care of your personal health and safety:

· Personal Weight Control-Your PET will not only

calculate you your ideal weight, but also offer a detailed

Biorhythms—Find out where your critical days are for

You'll need only a PET with 8K memory. Order No. 0005P

-This program will allow you to

Person

diet to help control your caloric intake

physical, emotional, and intellectual cycles.

house or an entire subdivision.

drive your car or truck.

0012R \$7.95.

\$7 95

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MIMIC Test your memory and reflexes with the five different versions of this game. You must match the sequence and location of signals displayed by your PET. This one-player program includes optional sound effects with the PET 8K. Order No. 0039P \$7.95.

BOWLING/TRILOGY Enjoy two of America's favorite games transformed into programs for your Apple:

Bowling—Up to four players can bowl while the Apple sets up the pins and keeps score. Requires Applesoft II. • Trilogy-This program can be anything from a simple game of tic-tac-toe to an exercise in deductive logic. For one player

This fun-filled package requires an Apple with 20K. Order No. 0040A \$7.95.

BACKGAMMON/KENO Why sit alone when you can play these fascinating games with your TRS-80?
 Backgammon—Play against the computer. Your

TRS-80 will give you a steady challenging game that's sure to sharpen your skills.

 Keno—Enjoy this popular Las Vegas gambling game. Guess the right numbers and win big.

You'll need a TRS-80 Level I & II. Order No. 0004R \$7.95. OIL TYCOON Avoid oil spills, blowouts and dry wells as you battle to become the world's richest oil tycoon. Two players become the owners of competing oil companies as they search for oil and control their companies. Requires a TRS-80 4K Level I & II. Order No. 0023R \$7.95.

CASINO I These two programs are so good, you can use them to check out and debug your own gambling system

 Roulette—Pick your number and place your bet with the computer version of this casino game. For one player.

 Blackjack—Try out this version of the popular card game before you go out and risk your money on your own 'surefire'' system. For one player.

This package requires a PET with 8K. Order No. 0014P \$7.95

BASEBALL MANAGER This pair of programs will let you keep statistics on each of your players. Obtain batting, on-base, and fielding averages at the touch of a finger Data can be easily stored on cassette tape for later comparison. All you need is a PET with 8K, Order No. 0062P \$14.95

BOWLING LEAGUE STATISTICS SYSTEM This package is the answer to the pravers of harried bowling league scorekeepers. The Bowling League Statistics System will keep a computerized list of league data, team data, and data for each bowler. It is extremely flexible and has a total of 16 different options to let you modify the program to sult your league's rules. The program is very easy to use and has extensive "built-in" aids to help you along. Requires TRS-80 Level II 16K. Order No. 0056R \$24.95.

sme and AL FINANCE I Let your TRS-80 handle all the • Status of Homeskeep track of all the expenses involved in building one

Education

S DUZ-

⊿rder No.

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details the next time you figure your finances: Personal Finance I—With this program you can conyour incoming and outgoing expenses.

Checkbook-Your TRS-80 can balance your checkbook and keep a detailed list of expenses for tax time

This handy financial control for the home requires only a TRS-80 Level | 4K. Order No. 0027R \$7.95.

MORTGAGE WITH PREPAYMENT FINANCIER These two programs will more than pay for themselves if you mortgage a home or make investments:

Mortgage with Prepayment Option—Calculate mortgage payment schedules and save money with prepayments

 Financier—Calculate which investment will pay you the most, figure annual depreciation, and compute the cost of borrowing, easily and quickly.

All you need to become a financial wizard with an 8K PET. Order No. 0006P \$7.95.

STATUS OF HOMES/AUTO EXPENSES Two long awaited programs that have got to save you money at work or in the home

Electronics

HAM PACKAGE I This versatile package lets you solve many of the commonly encountered problems in elec-tronics design. With your Level I 4K or Level II 16K TRS-80, you have a choice of:

 Basic Electronics with Voltage Divider-Solve problems involving Ohm's Law, voltage dividers, and RC time constants.

 Dipole and Yagi Antennas—Design antennas easily. without tedious calculations

This is the perfect package for any ham or technician. Order No. 0007R \$7.95.

ELECTRONICS I This package will not only calculate the component values for you, but will draw a schematic diagram too. You'll need a TRS-80 Level I 4K, Level II 16K to use:

Tuned Circuits and Coll Winding-Design tuned circuits without resorting to cumbersome tables and calculations.

• 555 Timer Circuits-Quickly design astable or M 381 Preamp Design—Design IC preamps with this

low noise integrated circuit.

This package will reduce your designing time and let you build those circuits fast. Order No. 0008R \$7.95.

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Keyboard Konvenience

- simplify entry of BASIC programs

Throw in an LED for good measure.

Rod Hallen WA7NEV Road Runner Ranch PO Box 73 Tombstone AZ 85638

recently replaced my uppercase-only keyboard with one that generates both upper- and lowercase letters because word processing is one of my personal computing goals. However, this necessitates constantly shifting when entering BASIC and assembly language programs. The two circuits here (Figs. 1 and 2) allow either uppercase only or both upper- and lowercase operation at the flip of a switch. Numbers,

punctuation, etc., are still under the control of the shift key. Both circuits are different methods of implementing the same function depending on what type of IC gates you have available.

The LED indicates upper- and lowercase operation, but it can be eliminated since the position of the switch or the operation of the keyboard will indicate which mode has been chosen. I just like lots of lights.











(P)ersonal (E)lectronic (T)ransactor

The PET 2001 microcomputer is a complete turnkey computer with a number of features especially applicable to ham radio.

-Heavy duty steel cabinet for RF shielding and rugged use.

-6502 CPU, 8K user RAM (expandable), 14K operating system with 10 digit BASIC, file control system, cassette operating system. This is one of the fastest interpreter BASICS available.

-72 Key Keyboard with all ASCII characters available without shift. Lower case and graphics available with shift.

-9"CRT with clean, high resolution display. -Program editing uses movable cursor to INSERT & DELETE characters ANYWHERE on the screen! No need to retype lines.

-Built in real-time clock and interval timer. RTTY and MORSE programs available which transforms the PET into a complete computerized RTTY /CW terminal.

-Memory expansion bus allows 65K RAM, ROM, and I/O expansion.

-Two I/O methods standard: 8Bit parallel port w/handshake, and IEEE-488 bus for multiple peripherals. IEEE supports high speed 8 bit transfer to any of 15 different devices on-line simultaneously -PET floppy and PET printer with advanced features available



Documentation now includes "PET Communication with the Outside World" which outlines use of the memory expansion bus, IEEE bus, parallel port, file control system, etc. PET Computer with Basic BASIC programming

course (free) *795 add on full sized keyboard for fast typing *125 WRITE FOR A LIST OF THE LATEST IN ACCESSORIES FOR THE PET



SPECIAL PACKAGE DEALI

KIM-1, power supply, 2 excellent books: "The First Book of KIM" and Programming a Microcomputer: 6502". This is probably the best tutorial package on microcomputers available. Includes listings of over 50 utility and game programs! Special Package: KIM, with 3 manuals power supply, plus both books listed above, EVERYTHING NEEDED TO LEARN AND USE AN ADVANCED MICROCOMPUTER List Price: "238.00, Now save over 10%-"209.001

KIM-1 A COMPUTER FOR HAM RADIO APPLICATIONS

Features include:

Completely self contained with cassette tape inter face, 1K RAM, 2K ROM monitor, 400 pages documentation.

-(K)eyboard (I)uput (M)onitor (KIM) allows entry. debug, and execution of programs using the 23 key keypad and 6 digit LED display, OR use a standard ASCII terminal with KIM's 20 ma. current loop interface. Up to 9600 baud.

Powerful 6502 microprocessor, now second sourced by 4 manufactureres (plus Commodore/ Mos). 13 addressing modes and advanced architecture result in an efficient, fast, and easy to program computer.

15 programmable 1/0 lines and 2 programmable interval times allow the KIM to execute complex

"real-time" programs with a minimum of programming overhead, Radio teletype, and other "timing sensitive" applications are simple.

-Expand to 64K RAM, etc. vla the 22/44 pin expansion bus.

Expand with a full size or minifloppy disk from HDE (write) The KIM bus is now supported by numerous manufacturers including Rockwell int1, Synertek, RNB, HDE the Computerist.

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DXCC in One Sitting

- know your prefixes

You don't even need a ticket. ould you believe it's open? Well, you can work Gary H. Toncre WA4FYZ Chris Wiener N2CR possible to work DXCC even if you don't 13764 SW 54th Lane 10 Elm Street DXCC when the band isn't have a ham license. It's not Tenafly NJ 07670 Miami FL 33175 750 GOTO 850 760 PRINT 'APTER CAREFUL SCRUTINIZATION OF YOUR APPLICATION, THE WRITERS' 770 PRINT 'OF THIS PROGRAM TAKE GREAT (NOT ALL THAT GREAT) PLEASURE' 780 PRINT 'IN AWADING YOU'; C\$; '.' 790 Y = X / w • 100 800 PRINT 'YOU HAVE ACHLEVED A ', Y; '% WORKED / CONFIRMED RECORD. FBI' 810 PRINT 'YOU RETIRE WITH', W; '/'; X; 'WORKED / CONFIRMED.' 820 PRINT 'SINGE YOU DID SO WELL, WHY HAVEN'T YOU MADE DXCC' 830 PRINT 'ROR REAL? NO, YOU CAN'T DO IT ON 2 METERS.' 840 PRINT '73.', H\$ 860 PRINT '11, H\$ 860 PRINT '11, H\$ 860 PRINT '11, H\$ 860 DATA GUANTANAMO BAY, KC4. CANADA, VE, TI, COSTA RICA. PRANCE, F 890 DATA KP4. PUERTO RICO, W. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. G. ENGLAND, BELGIUM, ON 900 DATA XE, MEXICO, DK, PEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, YV, VENEZUELA. ITALY, I 880 DATA GUANTANAMO BAY, KGG, CANADA, VE, TI, COSTA RIGA, PARACE, P 890 DATA KPA, PUERTO RICO, N, UNITED STATES OF AKERICA, G, ENGLAMD, 900 DATA KI, MEXICO, DK, PEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, YV, VENEZUELA. ITALY. I 910 DATA KZS, CANAL ZONE, COLUMBIA, MK, PY, BRAZIL, SPAIN, EA 920 DATA CE, CHILE, FINLAND, CH, KLY, ALASKAN, NETHERLANDS ANTILLIES, PJ 940 DATA CE, CHILE, FINLAND, CH, KLY, ALASKAN, NETHERLANDS ANTILLIES, PJ 940 DATA CE, COULDANIA, LIZCHTENSTEIN, HBO, ZDB, ASCENSION, POMOSA, BYZ 940 DATA CE, COULDANIA, LIZCHTENSTEIN, HBO, ZDB, ASCENSION, POMOSA, BYZ 940 DATA YO, RUMANIA, LIECHTENSTEIN, HBO, ZDB, ASCENSION, POMOSA, BYZ 940 DATA YO, RUMANIA, LIECHTENSTEIN, HBO, ZDB, ASCENSION, POMOSA, BYZ 940 DATA YO, RUMANIA, LIECHTENSTEIN, HBO, ZDB, ASCENSION, POMOSA, BYZ 940 DATA YO, ANDAN, GREECE, SV, VP1, BELIZE, ANDORNA, C31 940 DOR J, TING, IVORY COAST, TU, KP6, FALMYRA, TURKEY, TA 1040 DOR J, AND NOW FOR YOUR CERTIFICATE SUITABLE FOR FRAMINC....... 1030 PAGE 1040 FOR I = 1 TO 66 1050 PRINT 'AND NOW FOR YOUR CERTIFICATE SUITABLE FOR FRAMINC...... 1030 PAGE 1140 PRINT TAB(11); 'GARY TONCRE WA4FYZ AND CHRIS WEINER NZCR' 1040 PART I 1140 PRINT 1150 PRINT TAB(10); 'DDDDDDDDD XX XX CC CCC CCCCCC' 1152 FEINT TAB(10); 'DDDDDDDDDD XX XX CC CCC CCCCC' 1153 FRINT TAB(10); 'DDDDDDDDDD XX XX CC CCC CCCCC' 1153 FRINT TAB(10); 'DDDDDDDDDD XX XX CC CC CC' 1154 FRINT TAB(10); 'DD DD XX XX CC CCC' 1155 FRINT TAB(10); 'DD DD XX XX CC CCC' 1155 FRINT TAB(10); 'DD DD XX XX CC CCC' 1155 FRINT TAB(10); 'DD DD XX XX CC CCC' 1155 FRINT TAB(10); 'DD DD XX XX CC CCC' 1155 FRINT TAB(10); 'DD DD XX XX CC CCC' 1155 FRINT TAB(10); 'DD DD XX XX CC CCCC' 1155 FRINT TAB(10); 'DD DD XX XX CC CCCC' 1155 FRINT TAB(10); 'DD DD XX XX CC CCCCC' 1156 FRINT TAB(10); 'DD DD XX XX CC CCCCC' 1157 FRINT TAB(10); 'DD DD XX XX CC CCCCC' 1156 FRINT TAB(10); 'DD DD XX XX CC CCCCC' 1157 FRINT TAB(10); 'DD DD XX XX CC CCCCCC' 1156 FRINT TAB(10); 'DD DD XX XX CC CCCCCC' 1157 FRINT TAB(10); 'DD DD XX XX CCC CCCCC' 1156 FRINT TAB(10); 'DD DD XX XX CCC CCCCCC' 1 RUN DXCC 11:49:37 3 APR 78 DXCC PROGRAM - WRITTEN BY GARY TONCRE WA4FYZ REVISED BY CHRIS WEINER N2CR EX - WA2AYY. QRZ? →WA2GMO

Fig. 1. Program listing.

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easy, but the award is commensurate with the effort put forth. So jump in with both feet and try your luck with Computer DXCC. If you don't want to use this program as is, read on. It is adaptable to many other uses.

The original program was adapted from a quiz program in *Basic Programming* by Kemeny and Kurtz. Over a period of some six months, we have updated the program again and again. Somehow, every time we work a new country, it ends up being in the program!

The Program

The program as listed gives complete instructions in the opening lines. Line 30 asks for your name or call, and it is stored as

H\$.

The program allows you to select a "class" of DXCC, which is determined by the number of countries that you play. The maximum is 50 countries for the Extra Class DXCC. The countries are arranged in the data statements in an increasing order of difficulty.

You automatically win if you answer 90% correct. Thus, if you answer correctly the first 45 out of the 50 Extra Class countries, the program will go directly to the certificate awarded to the winners.

If a country name is given, you must supply the prefix. If the prefix is given, then you must supply the name of the country as it

OK, WA2GMO. THIS IS A GAME DESIGNED TO TEST YOUR ABILITY TO IDENTIFY PREFIXES AND COUNTRIES THAT MAY BE WORKED ALONG THE WAY TOWARD RECEIVING THE AMERICAN RADIO RELAY LEAGUE'S DX CENTURY CLUB AWARD. YOU MAY SELECT THE CLASS OF DXCC THAT YOU WANT TO TRY FOR ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS OF COUNTRIES:

NOVICE DXCC 15 COUNTRIES GENERAL DXCC 25 COUNTRIES ADVANCED DXCC 35 COUNTRIES EXTRA CLASS DXCC 50 COUNTRIES

THE NUMBER CONFIRMED IS THE NUMBER RIGHT. DXCC WILL BE AWARDED FOR 90% CORRECT. YOU WILL GET TWC CHANCES TO ANSWER CORRECTLY.

WHICH CLASS OF DXCC DO YOU WANT TO TRY FOR? ENTER THE CLASS EXACTLY AS LISTED ABOVE? NOVICE DXCC

IF THE COUNTRY IS AN ISLAND, THEN THE WORD 'ISLAND' IS NOT IN THE NAME. ALL COUNTRY NAMES ARE TAKEN FROM THE ARRL'S DXCC LIST.

GUANTANAMO BAY? KG4 CORRECT, NICE GUESS. YOU NOW HAVE 1 / 1 WORKED / CONFIRMED.

CANADA? >VE CORRECT, NICE GUESS. YOU NOW HAVE 2 / 2 WORKED / CONFIRMED.

TI? >COSTA RICA CORRECT, NICE GUESS. YOU NOW HAVE 3 / 3 WORKED / CONFIRMED.

FRANCE? >F CORRECT, NICE GUESS. YOU NOW HAVE 4 / 4 WORKED / CONFIRMED.

KP47 →PUERTO RICO CORRECT, NICE GUESS. YOU NOW HAVE 5 / 5 WORKED / CONFIRMED.

W? >UNITED STATES OF AMERICA CORRECT, NICE GUESS. YOU NOW HAVE 6 / 6 WORKED / CONFIRMED.

G? >ENGLAND CORRECT, NICE GUESS. YOU NOW HAVE 7 / 7 WORKED / CONFIRMED.

BELGIUM? >ON CORRECT, NICE GUESS. YOU NOW HAVE 8 / 8 WORKED / CONFIRMED.

XE? >MEXICO CORRECT, NICE GUESS. YOU NOW HAVE 9 / 9 WORKED / CONFIRMED. appears on the ARRL DXCC Country List. You are given two chances to answer each question without penalty. The number that you answered correctly is considered worked and confirmed. Wrong answers are considered as worked only. The program keeps track of your worked/confirmed record, as well as a percentage computed from them. A certificate is awarded to those who make the grade.

Program Breakdown

Lines 10 to 150 supply information on how to play the game. Lines 160 to 440 set up the computer for the number of countries that you want to work (variable N in lines 380 to 440). Lines 500 and 510 set variables W (for your worked countries tally) and X (for those confirmed) equal to zero.

The main body of the program starts at line 520. The loop is completed at line 720 and is executed N times. Line 530 reads the first two pieces of data from line 880— in this case, "Guantanamo Bay" and "KG4." Notice that the data is set up to alternate the country's prefix and the country's name as the question.

Line 540 sets up variable T to keep track of whether your answer is the first or second try. Line 550 prints the country or prefix, and your answer is recorded in 560 as G\$. If your answer is right, the program jumps to 650 and your worked and confirmed tallies are incremented by one each. The current record is

DK? >CERMANY WRONG, LID. THERE IS A BAND OPENING. TRY AGAIN. DK? FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY CORRECT. NICE GUESS. YOU NOW HAVE 10 / 1C WORKED / CONFIRMED.

YV? >VENEZUELA CORRECT, NICE GUSSS. YOU NOW HAVE 11 / 11 WORKED / CONFIRMED.

ITALY? >I CORRECT, NICE GUESS. YOU NOW HAVE 12 / 12 WORKED / CONFIRMED.

KZ5? > PUERTO RICO WRONG, LLD. THERE IS A BAND OPENING. TRY AGAIN. KZ5? > NAVASSA SURE YOU WOULDN'T RATHER TRY FOR WAS? THE CORRECT ANSWER: CANAL ZONE YOU NOW HAVE 13 / 12 WORKED / CONFIRMED.

COLUMBIA? >HK CORRECT, NICE GUESS. YOU NOW HAVE 14 / 13 WORKED / CONFIRMED.

APTER CAREFUL SCRUTINIAZTION OF YOUR APPLICATION, THE WRITERS OF THIS PROGRAM TAKE GREAT (NOT ALL THAT GREAT) PLEASURE IN AWARDING YOU NOVICE DXCC. YOU HAVE ACHIEVED A 92.85714 % WORKED / CONFIRMED RECORD. FBI YOU RETIRE WITH 14 / 13 WORKED / CONFIRMED. SINCE YOU DID SO WELL, WHY HAVEN'T YOU MADE DXCC FOR REAL? NO, YOU CAN'T DO IT ON 2 METERS. AND NOW FOR YOUR CERTIFICATE SUITABLE FOR FRAMING......



73, WA2GMO UNIVAC 1100 IS CLEAR AND QRT.

Fig. 2. Sample program run.

printed and the confirmed figure is compared to the 90% figure of the countries worked of your class. If they are equal, or if the confirmed figure is greater, a jump is made out of the loop at line 710 to line 760. Otherwise, the loop repeats.

Assuming that you answered wrong just once, line 580 sends you to line 480, which is printed. T is incremented by one and you go back to line 550. If you goof again, line 590 sends you to line 490, which is printed; L = 2, so line 610 is skipped and the answer is printed via line 620. Line 630 increments only your worked tally. A jump is made to the print of-your record in line 680, and the rest proceeds as noted above.

If you haven't jumped out of the loop by the time you have gone through it N times, you haven't made 90% correct. In that case, the program goes to line 850 by way of 750 and ends at 9999. If you did win, the program goes through lines 800 to 840 and into the certificate subroutine. The program then returns to line 850 and ends at 9999.

Modifications

This program was written on a Univac 1100 at the University of Miami. It should run as is on most large college and high school computers. If you want to run it on your micro, some changes might have to be made in the interests of conserving memory. You can eliminate lines 10 to 260, but, if you eliminate H\$ in line 40. it won't be there to print your name or call on the certificate in the subroutine. You could also decide on just one class and eliminate everything up to line 450, except for

giving N some value equal to the number of countries in your list. You could also eliminate the subroutine. but the certificate is nice. especially if you can get a hard copy of it. Of course, you can change the data to any countries or prefixes that you want, except those beginning with a number such as 5Z4variables like those won't be accepted by the computer. If you don't want to alternate country-prefixcountry, you can set up the data to print either the country or the prefix alone as the question. You can also make the game easier to win by changing the winning percentage on line 700 and also the print statement on line 230

One of the nicest features of the program is that, by changing the data statements, you can adapt DXCC into a quiz, such as naming the capitals of the states. Just rewrite the data lines to read state-capitalstate-capital and so on. The number of different quizzes that can be derived from this format is endless.

Note that our Univac accepts line 1030, the command "page." This allows our printer to print the certificate on a separate page. You might have to make a loop of print statements if you want this feature but lack the page command.

Conclusions

We have spent many happy hours writing and playing DXCC. If you really want to get into it, try randomizing each class and making a large data list. We hope you enjoy DXCC, and, if you come up with any more modifications, send us a list of your version. We would like to see what you're doing.



Reader Service—see page 195

A Low-Cost Circuit Board Holder

- price tag: 45¢

The stingy solution.

Russell W. Steele 838 Gayle St. Papillion NE 68046

f you are still chasing PC cards across your workbench, you may be interested in a cheap card holder for PC boards. I was bitten by the computer bug this last winter and decided to build a system from scratch, using MSI and LSI chips and standard 44-pin prototyping boards. After evaluating a number of CPU chips and "oneboard" systems, I decided to build a system based on the Popular Electronics ELF.

My goals were: to learn as much as possible, to keep the project within my limited budget, and to end up with an expandable system. The ELF was less than \$100, and I felt it would be easy to expand with other hand-wired boards. I didn't feel competent to make my own PC boards, so I chose the prototype board and wiringpencil method.

After collecting the necessary parts and designing a layout, my first problem was holding the PC board so that I could use a wiring pencil in one hand and a soldering iron in the other. My first thought was to locate a professional card holder and vise (such as the PANA-VISE), but it came down to a choice between using my limited cash for expensive equipment or buying computer hardware. I chose the latter, electing to solve the card-holding problem with my junk box and some leftover ingenuity.

After making sketches of my idea (Fig. 1), the next task was to collect parts. Rummaging among my bits of this and that stored in the garage, I spotted a hardwood stave from a shipping crate (2" x 3/4" x 18") and a short length of threaded rod (1/4" x 12"). In one coffee can I found five 11/2" screws left over from a curtain-hanging project (I used molybolts after the curtain fell down), and in another coffee can were five washers and two wing nuts from a TV antenna that blew down long ago. It pays never to throw anything away!

That left me with some T-nuts to pick up at the local hardware (a package of five for 45). With this collection of bits and pieces, I hoped to make a PC card holder for a standard prototype board (4" x 6" or 4" x 9"). The size of the holder can be selected to suit your own needs. The small Radio Shack boards will fit if they are slipped in sideways.

To build the holder, I cut two pieces of hardwood



A \$.45 card holder.

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2 Meters (Synthesized to 5 kHz)	\$	449.00
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But wait-even at those higher competitive prices you'd still be missing these features included in the UV-3:

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- 3. Priority scan feature on each band
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(1/2" x 3/4" x 8") and then put a 1/16" kerf down the length of each piece. This kerf was to hold the card once the wooden fingers were securely fastened to the buttblock with the four 11/2" screws. I cut the 11/2" x 3/4" x 4-3/8" buttblock from the remaining hardwood and beveled one end. The bevel allows adjustable tension for one finger, permitting a snug fit on a variety of similarsized cards. (I find small variations in different manufacturers' cards.)

Before fastening the fingers, I drilled a 5/16" hole in the center of the block and two pilot holes for the screws at each end. Next, I turned the buttblock up so the narrow side faced me and drove a T-nut into the 5/16" hole.

I then selected a $2'' \times \frac{3}{4}''$ x 2" section of the remaining hardwood, drilled a 5/16'' hole through the center, and drove a T-nut into the hole. I now had two blocks with T-nuts.

Next, I fastened the fingers on the 2" x 4-3/8" block, one to each end. I found it advisable to predrill the screw holes in both the butblock and the fingers. I drilled the finger holes so they would just fit over the screws. This made the buttblock holes snug enough to keep a good grip on the screws.

I assembled the holder by threading a wing nut about three inches onto one end of the rod, with the wings toward the center. Then I put a washer on the rod and then threaded on the card holder. I then threaded the remaining block on the rod with the T-nut facing the wing nut. Twisting it until the end protruded below the end of the block, I slipped on a washer and a wing nut.

At this point I put the



Fig. 1.

bottom block in the vise and bent the rod approximately 70°. In this position I can swing the holder in an arc or set it in position by tightening the wing nut at the bottom of the 2" x 2" block. I can position the holder at any 360° position on the end of the rod by tightening the wing nut behind the buttblock.

A coat of varnish finished the job. A PC card holder for less than 45¢! That is not counting the threaded rod (about \$1.00) and the vise—which every hobbyist should have on hand.

In using the "cheap card holder," I find it useful to place a small mirror on the workbench under the PC card so that it is easy to see if wires pushed through from the other side are positioned correctly. It is not difficult, however, to flip the holder over to check wire position and flip it back again. I hope you find this as useful a tool as I do.



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User Report: the IC-245

- good things come in small packages

Only two reservations.

R. Stanley Dicks W8YA Box 331, RD2 Triadelphia WV 26059

A s many amateurs now are doing, I recently decided to upgrade from a crystal-controlled twometer rig to a synthesized transceiver. I wanted an all-mode rig, but one which also was compact enough to use on FM from my small foreign car. After surveying the current market, I decided to try the Icom IC-245 with sideband adapter, and I definitely have not been disappointed! The compactness of the rig is truly amazing: It contains a fully-synthesized two-meter FM transceiver, a digital display, and a sideband/CW adapter, all in a box not much bigger than most two-meter FM rigs alone. Crammed into this box are 47 transistors, 8 FETs, 24 ICs, and 61 diodes, and one heckuva two-meter rig!

The 245 is fully synthesized from 144 to 148 MHz. From 146 to 148 MHz, it tunes in 5-kHz steps, and from 144 to 146 MHz in 100-Hz steps. There is, however, a button which allows one to tune in 5-kHz steps below 146 MHz, making sweeps of the band more rapid. Tuning is accomplished with a single large knob, eliminating the two or three switches and knobs which often must be turned on other synthesized rigs. The knob has a solid feel and has a click-stop mechanism so that it clicks and holds firm at each increment. This prevents possible drift due to jostling in the mobile,

and also allows for tuning in heavy traffic without having to look at the rig. If one is on .76, for example, one can go to .79 simply by counting six clicks on the dial (at 5 kHz each).

The rig comes with a quick-tuning adapter knob which easily can be slid onto the main knob, allowing rapid tuning across the band-especially on SSB. The digital display is large and easily readable, with four digits (146.52 reads out as 6.520), and an automatic dimmer so that the digits are dimmed in a dark environment (in the car at night) and bright in high ambient light. They shine brightly enough to read in all but very strong, direct sunlight. The meter indicates relative power on transmit and signal strength in receive.

The unit has an ingenious dual vfo system, also in use in Icom's 701 and 711, which allows almost total versatility in setting up offset frequencies. Under normal circumstances, one lines up the vfos 600 kHz apart, and they then track together for the routine repeater split. However, it is possible to program any split desired from 5 kHz to 955 kHz. The in-

This is the Icom IC-245.

Flukemeter II.



Like the classic "Flukemeter" differential voltmeter of the fifties (inset), the new 8020A DMM offers a superb combination of performance and value for the seventies. Only \$169.*

You know Fluke for innovation in precision test and measurement instrumentation. For almost 30 years we've anticipated the measurement problems that come with fast-changing technology.

And we've done it again. Introducing the new 8020A digital multimeter.

The 8020A is built to the same high standards we've designed into its predecessors. The only difference is that the 8020A is smaller. And, of course, it costs a lot less.

You'll find the 8020A is the only DMM around with such impressive features for only \$169,* now and for some time to come. Features that mean value and versatility, like 26 ranges and *seven* functions, including conductance (which measures leakage to $10^{10}\Omega$). And three-way overload protection. Hi-lo power ohms. And more.

In fact, the 8020A is 13 ozs. of pocketable benchtop instrument performance, in the Fluke tradition. Performance you can count on for up to 200 hours of use with its inexpensive 9V battery, single custom CMOS LSI chip and low-power, razor-sharp 3¹/₂-digit LCD display. Great performance, low cost: *That's* Fluke tradition. Where else can you get a field reliable tool built to precision lab standards? Or, factory calibration that's NBS traceable, with 0.25% dc accuracy? And, of course, the Fluke 8020A has a full year warranty including all specifications, with worldwide service backup.

The quickest way to get one is to call (800) 223-0474, toll free. Give us your chargecard number and we'll ship one immediately. Or come into our Midtown Manhattan showroom, 54 West 45th Street, New York, NY 10036.



struction manual says that the unit has an automatic reverse circuit so that when tuning from 146 to 147 MHz, the 600-kHz split will automatically reverse. making it unnecessary to throw a switch to reverse transmit/receive frequencies above 147 MHz. A note accompanying the manual, however, states that, "due to customer requests," this automatic reversal system has been defeated by the addition of a single shorting wire. The note says that the wire must not be removed while the rig is in warranty. As soon as my warranty expires, I intend to remove the wire and see what happens; if the reversal system functions, it would make repeater access possible anywhere from 146 to 148 MHz without the necessity of throwing a single switch. Nifty?

The 245 runs 10 Watts on FM (true FM) and CW and 10 Watts PEP on upper sideband. Local stations report that the audio is crisp and clean on both FM and SSB, and that the CW note is excellent, with no chirping or clicking. They also report that carrier suppression is excellent; even when I am over S9, no one can hear any carrier at all.

The receiver section of the rig has the quality for which Icom has become renowned. Even in the presence of strong local signals, I have never heard any cross modulation or front-end overload. The audio sounds sharp for a two-meter rig, and a rear panel jack allows plug-in of an external speaker. The receiver seems to be quite sensitive on both SSB and FM. An FM signal of S1 will be full-quieting, and sideband signals are regularly copied which are out of range of the rig's 10-Watt transmitter. In fact, the receiver's sensitivity causes some frustration; |



A bottom view of the IC-245 shows the five connected cans containing the helical resonators which are responsible for the rig's excellent selectivity. The final transistor is in back.

hear many stations I can't reach with only 10 Watts!

On FM, the 245 has a conventional double-conversion system with i-f stages at 10.7 MHz and 455 kHz, and on SSB/CW it has a single-conversion i-f at 10.7 MHz. Sensitivity is rated at 0.5 uV for a 10-dB (S+N)/N ratio on SSB/CW, and 0.6 uV for 20 dB of quieting on FM. If anything, the rig appears to be more sensitive than its ratings. The noise blanker for SSB/CW reception is quite effective at cancelling the occasional hash-type noises I have tried it on, and the rig is considerably more impervious to auto ignition noise than was my previous rig. No matter what I did to try to suppress ignition noise with the old rig, I had about S4 QRN; with the 245, the ignition noise is barely discernible. The receiver has a switch to select a slow agc rate for SSB reception, and the result is SSB which sounds as smooth as low-band SSB on my Drake receiver.

One can cite features and specifications all day, but the proof, as they say, is in the punch. The 245 is a delightful rig to own and operate. It is compact and therefore easily transferred from auto to house and back. Recently, I stuck it in my suitcase along with a small 12-volt supply and a whip antenna and took it on a business trip. Try that with other multi-mode rigs! Two-meter SSB operation from the 14th floor of a hotel is fun!

At home, with an 11-element, vertically-polarized beam at 70 feet, I can hear literally hundreds of repeaters on the synthesized rig and can regularly call into machines as far out as 150 miles. This is one of the real joys in store for the crystal-controlled operator who changes to synthesization; the number of accessible repeaters is staggering. The vertically-polarized beam doesn't do well on SSB and CW where most other stations are using horizontal antennas, but even with cross-polarization, the lcom's 10 Watts and sensitive receiver provide regular contacts out to about 100 miles. The 245 gives one full flexibility on two meters: FM work on any repeater or simplex frequency, satellite work, weak signal CW and SSB DXing, mobile and portable work, and so on.

I can cite only two reservations about the 245. First, it operates only USB, and thus cannot be used for mode J OSCAR work on SSB; maybe Icom will come out with an LSB filter. Second, the photosensitive cell which controls the automatic LED readout dimmer is located right beside the tuning knob. This means that when the operator reaches up to tune the knob, often he blocks light from the cell, causing the readout to dim. It is only a minor nuisance, and one soon learns to move the hand slightly when tuning so that this doesn't happen.

These reservations are negligible when compared to the flexibility and performance which such a small package provides. I can hardly wait to get a horizontal beam up and a small linear amp to tack on to the rig, and I am working on OSCAR antennas now. See you on 144.200!

NEW FT-7B 100 W MOBILE/BASE HF TRANSCEIVER

Enough power to drive those linears! The FT-7B is the high powered version of the popular 20 watt FT-7 that so many hams are running mobile in cars, boats, and planes around the world. Use the FT-7B as a top quality base station. New improvements include an audio peak filter (like our FT-901DM) to give you super CW selectivity, drive control, four 10M positions, full 80-10M coverage, 28.5-29.0 MHz crystal supplied (other crystals available as options), optional YC-7B Plug-in Remote Digital Readout, optional FP-12 Speaker/Power Supply Console.



RECEIVER

Sensitivity: 0.5uV for S/N 20 dB Image rejection: Better than 50 dB IF rejection: Better than 50 dB Selectivity: -6 dB: 2.4 KHz, -60 dB; 4.0 KHz Cross-modulation: Better than 60 dB immunity at 20 KHz off a 20 dB input signal typical

Audio output: 3 watts @ 10% THD

TRANSMITTER

Emission: LSB, USB (A3j), CW (A1), AM (A3) Input power: A1, A3j; 100 watts DC Carrier suppression: Better than 50 dB below rated output Unwanted sideband suppression: Better than 50 dB @ 1000 Hz Spurious emission: Better than -40 dB Distortion products: Better than -31 dB



Price And Specifications Subject To Change Without Notice Or Obligation

579X

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Yaesu e pa

The History of Ham Radio

-part VIII

The early '20s.

Reprinted from QCC News, a publication of the Chicago Area Chapter of the QCWA.

The evolution of radio before, and to a great extent during, the 1918 war year was for the most part in the hands of radio amateurs and the experimenters. The development of the vacuum tube and its utilization required much time for laboratory research. The quenched-gap and crystal detector were



still very much in use. Considerable effort was being put forth by commercial companies together with government engineers, notably the Navy, to develop reliable means of generating undamped waves along semi-mechanical electrical lines. The culmination of these efforts was the Alexanderson alternator, providing high frequency energy with power up to 200 kilowatts to satisfy navigational and overseas communication demands.

Following the evolution of radio art, two major patent-issuing corporations emerged in America, undertaking research toward larger and better vacuum tubes to replace the quenched-gap and the alternator. They were Radio Corporation of America, a group consisting of General Electric Company, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, and American Telephone and Telegraph Company, which

pooled patent licenses, and then Hazeltine Corporation, an independent licensing holder. This was a time when many patent applications were flooding the patent office covering circuit designs, and many component parts were entering into the assembly of radio receivers and transmitters. The two companies acted initially as holders of patent rights and issued licenses. Many individuals and small organizations, doing private research, were filing patent applications on hundreds of ideas pertaining to radio, thus leaving the budding industry wide open to massive confusion. The license holders tried to meet this avalanche of new developments by issuing warnings to developers, inventors, and all those who were active in the field, including those who purchased radio parts from dealers and jobbers. The warnings read, "the assembly of a receiver is only for your own private, experimental use, which includes broadcast reception of music and entertainment, not for broadcast transmission and NOT FOR SALE." In other words, licenses had to be obtained first by dealers or jobbers, manufacturers, or assemblers to go into business. With such regulations, back-door trading became commonplace, and many instruments found outlets designed to circumvent the restrictions.

It was to be expected that to satisfy the demand of the listening public, there would be concerns engaged in building and assembling receivers. During this period, it was not possible to standardize any specific design because of the extremely high rate of turnovers and obsolescence. The radio amateur was busily building and assembling sets for his friends and neighbors, who reaped the benefits of his expertise in wireless.

The market mushroomed with the proliferation of broadcast transmitters throughout the United States and the rapidly increasing availability of radio receivers. Improvements in quality and reliability also contributed to lowered costs. Vacuum tubes were produced by the thousands, gradually improving their function but remaining far from being a uniform product. The UV-200 detector and the UV-201 amplifier were the mainstays. All others were either experimental or leftovers from previous designs.

The year 1921 saw a rapid growth of broadcast radio service. Electric manufacturing companies, universities, newspapers, and many individuals obtained permission from the Department of Commerce to become broadcasters. Radio amateurs had permission to transmit news, music, and items of interest over their stations. Broadcasting received the attention and guidance of various government departments. Interest in radio was universal.

This rapid expansion also had its reverse effects. Interest waned when disturbances occurred. The reason-general news and entertaining music was relegated to one wavelength, i.e., 360 meters. Official government stations broadcasting information. weather, and market news were on a wavelength of 485 meters. Not all stations held to these wave assignments accurately. Deviations gave some stations advantages over others. There was not enough room for all to communicate without excessive crossovers. The 1921-1922 receivers were not built to be selective or to avoid overlapping signals. Unless stations

RADIO HOOK-UPS



A BOOK OF THE MOST ADVANCED CIRCUITS OF RECEIVERS AMPLIFIERS AND TRANSMITTERS FOR DAMPED AND UNDAMPED WAVE WORK:

By M.B.SLEEPER 5 EVERYDAY ENGINEERING SERIES NORMAN W. HENLEY PUBLISHING CO. 2 WEST 45 TH. STREET, NEW YORK 1922 EDITION

geographically close together decided by agreement to broadcast at different times of the day or were located some distances apart, the listener was denied satisfactory reception.

This troublesome problem of interference became so acute that in February, 1922, the Department of Commerce drew up plans which rearranged wavelengths to the broadcaster and to other services as follows:

Public Broadcasting, signifying broadcasting from universities, public institutions, and stations licensed for the purpose of dissemination of information and for educational services, was assigned 485 to 495 meters.

Private Broadcasting,

signifying broadcasting by a newspaper, private or public organization, or person licensed for that purpose, including amateurs, was assigned 100 to 150 meters and 285 to 485 meters.

Other wavelengths were intended for commercial ship to shore and overseas communication.

General broadcasting stations were on wavelengths sufficiently different so as not to be heard when a receiving set was tuned to another station. This was to be determined by the broadcaster himself, using his own equipment. Amateurs were supposed to operate mostly late at night, using wavelengths below 275 meters. The early receivers had practically no selectivity. They were



very broad tuning, unstable, and consumed a great deal of energy, operating from dry cells and storage batteries. Radio receivers which could be operated from the standard 115-volt circuit had not yet arrived.

In 1914, Major Edwin H. Armstrong invented a radio receiver circuit known as the regenerative circuit. He obtained a patent from the government on October 6, 1914. This circuit described the use of the vacuum tube in a detectoroscillator combination. Vacuum tubes were at that time only in the experimental stage, crudely constructed, unreliable, and not readily available. Consequently, very little development took place before 1917 to test the unique application of the Armstrong circuit wireless signal reception.

The regenerative principle in the circuit is most simply described by stating that when energy is applied at the input terminals of a circuit connected to a vacuum tube in oscillation, the circuit presents either a more negative or a more positive reaction. The objectionable feature of a regenerative circuit was selfoscillation, which was uncontrollable in the hands of the average user. The whistles and howls coming from the loudspeaker or headphones were shocking and became unbearable.

Under such unstable conditions, the radio amateur came up with novel innovations, especially when tuning to continuous wave signals. When using his audiotron tube or his Marconi, De Forest, Donle, or Connecticut "vacuum bottle" for that critical adjustment to bring the reception under control, the presence of a magnet in the proper vicinity of the tube, held at certain angles to the bulb, would increase the intensity of the signal. Close adjusment of the magnet gave excellent results.

Early in August, 1919, the De Forest Company announced one of the first

receivers for the monitoring of phone and/or continuous wave signals. It covered 160 to 450 meters and was designated the three-coil ultra-audion. It was designed as a shortwave regenerative instrument composed of a series of individually-wired sections and was hooked up as a composite assembly. Hardly a receiver for use by the general public.

Receivers could be assembled following the circuits illustrated in handbooks like the one issued by M. B. Sleeper entitled Radio Hook-Ups. The illustrations basically used a coil or two, a tuning condenser, and either a crystal or vacuum tube detector plus a pair of headphones. The tubes available were leftovers, designed during the war by French, German, English, and American laboratories.

They were not very reliable and rarely gave uniform results. It was not uncommon to find a backroom laboratory coming up with some exotic tube design. The intent was to try to improve such undesirable characteristics as excessive filament current drain, objectionable interelectrode capacitances, and short-lived filament emission.

The radio literature of the 1920s carried instructions on how to assemble receivers utilizing various types of coils (these included universal, honeycomb, unilateral, duolateral, bi- and multilattice), tuning condensers (of the straight line wavelength, straight line frequency, book-type design), variometers, and variocouplers tied to a vacuum tube or two in cascade.

In 1920, the radio amateur and the avid listener had available receivers manufactured under license. They were known as Grebe CR instruments. These receivers were not the type to place into the hands of the uninitiated. They were meant for the radio amateur and experimenter.

For shortwave reception, which included broadcast, the internal capacity of the tube proved a bar to any straightforward solution. Realizing that the vacuum tube was at the heart of the problem, Major Armstrong came up with a solution in the circuit principle named the heterodyne and superheterodyne. It is based on the mixing together of two frequencies in order to produce two frequencies which are equal to the sum and difference of the other two. In so doing, an intermediate frequency was produced which could be more effective and responsive to the characteristics of the available tube. The resultant amplification was a comparison of the voltage applied to a second detector in the circuit to that of the incoming terminal voltage.

A receiver built along these lines required a series of 6 to 8 tubes and gave excellent amplification. It required skilled manipulation of the controls, since adjustments had to be made at numerous positions to track the frequencies of the incoming signal. Sensitiveness of the superheterodyne receiver was proven by Paul Godley while at Androsen, Scotland, in December, 1920, when he logged numerous American stations during the transatlantic initial DX contest, related in part V of "The History of Ham Radio."

In analyzing the various circuit combinations of the heterodyne, it was found that the operation of the system proved a little too critical, especially since, to avoid interaction, individual tubes were required for detection and for rectification. As a result, tuning became more complicated. Engineers remarked that if some way could be found for tuning adjustments to be set and sealed in the laboratory by skilled engineers leaving relatively simple adjustments to the operator, the receiver would be the ideal.

The main difficulty which had to be overcome was the instability from the combination of high amplifications desired. The solution hinged on overcoming the generated oscillations when the number of tubes of the 1921-1922 vintage were hooked to one another in cascade. Much effort was expended in designing intertube transformers of air-core, special iron-core, special couplings, and windings, to balance the impedances from stage to stage. Instability was the problem, again depending on the tubes available.

Well known, in 1922, was a receiver called the neutrodyne. It was designed around a nonregenerative and non-oscillating configuration. When properly constructed and assembled, the one thing this circuit did not do was emit objectionable whistles. The neutrodyne relied on straightforward cascade amplification of the incoming signal. It started with one or two stages of radio frequency amplification, then detection and reinforcement with one, two, or even three stages of audio frequency amplification. It was a popular receiver in its day. The set suffered from an undue amount of internal noise, generated and amplified due to mismatched component parts. internal tube disturbances, and lack of sufficient tuning controls to balance out











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12 8 8 9 9.Ft Lbs. APH	tuning required full compres- sion clamps omnidirectional coverage reinforced base mast or ground mounting pre-marked sections easy assembly supe- rior quality 3 BAND 20-15 meters/Model ATV-3
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21' 6" / 4 "	connector. Attractive bronze finished en- closure. Only \$29.95 SST T-2 ULTRA TUNER Tunes out SWR on any coax fed antenna as well as random wires. Works great on all bands (160-10 meters) with any transceiver running up to 200 waits power output. Increases usable bandwidth of any antenna. Tunes out SWR on mobile whips from inside your car.
e active 5 wave- n gives \$159.95	Uses toroid inductor and specially made capacitors for small size: 5 ¹ / ₄ " x 2 ¹ / ₄ " x 2 ¹ / ₄ " Rugged, yet compact. Attractive bronze finished enclosure. SO-239 coax connectors are used for transmitter input and coax fed antennas. Convenient binding posts are pro- vided for random wire and ground con- nections. Only \$49.95 SST T-3 IMPEDANCE TRANSFORMER
20' 6" 3/4"	Matches 52 ohm coax to the lower imped- ance of a mobile whip or vertical. 12 position switch with taps spread between 3 and 52 ohms. Broadband from 1-30 MHz. Will work with virtually any transceiver – 300 watt output power capability. SO-239 connectors. Toroid inductor for small size:

10 METERS

SPECIFICATIONS

....

3 ELEMENT BEAM: You can have an outstanding signa this compact three element beam. It is easily mount lightweight rotator and takes only a limited amount of sp Model No. A28-3—\$79.95 4 ELEMENT BEAM: A real DX'ers beam for the activ

who wants a top signal on 10 meters. Mount on a good h tator. Model No. A28-4-\$89.95

SPECIFICATIONS	A28-3	A28-4
BOOM	1 1/2" x 10'	1 5/8" x 18"
LONGEST ELEMENT	17' 6"	18'
ELEMENT DIAMETER	7/6" - 1/2"	7/8" - 3/4"
TURNING RADIUS	10'	142 3"
FORWARD GAIN	8 db	10 db
FRONT TO BACK	22 db	25 db
SWR & FREQUENCY	4 to 1	i to 1
UFICHT	11. Ib.e	0.1 lb.

15 METERS

handle it. Model No. A21-3---599.95 4 ELEMENT BEAM: For the 15 meter enthusiast this bea give real DX performance. When mounted on a good h tator it will withstand the most adverse weather condition

Model No. A21-4\$129.9	5	
SPECIFICATIONS	A21-3	A21-4
BOUM	1 5/8" x 12'	1 3/4" x 21' 6'
LONGEST ELEMENT	22' 10"	22' 10"
ELEMENT DIAMETER	7/8" - 3/4"	7/8" - 3/4"
TURNING RADIUS	13" - 3"	15' - 6"
FORWARD GAIN	8 db .	10 db
FRONT TO BACK	22 db	25 db
SWR & FREQUENCY	P to 1	1 to 1
VEIGRT	16 ibs.	32 lbs.

20 METERS

2 ELEMENT BEAM: Full size beam performance for th 20 meter ham with limited space and budget. Model No. A14-2--\$119.95 3 ELEMENT BEAM: A real DX-er's beam with full .15

length element spacing. The heavy outy construction years of trouble-free service. Model No. A14-3

SPECIFICATIONS	A14-2	A14-3
BOOM	1 5/8" x 10'	1 5/8" x 20' 6"
LONGEST ELEMENT	35' 10"	35*'10"
ELEMENT DIAMETER	1 1/8" - 3/4"	1 1/8" - 3/4"
TURNING HADIUS	18'	21'
FORWARD GAIN	5 db	t dh
F/B RATIO	13 db	22 db
SWR & FREQUENCY	l to 1	l to l
WEIGHT	20 lbs.	35 lbs.

2-3/4" x 2" x 2-1/4," Attractive bronze finish. Only \$19.95





3 - 5 - 6 - 10 ELEMENTS

Proven performance from rugged, full size, 6 meter beams. Element spacings and lengths have been carefully engineered to give best pattern, high forward gain, good front to back ratio and broad frequency response.

Booms are .058 wall and elements are 3/4" - 5/8" .049 wall booms are .058 will and elements are $3/4^{\circ} - 5/8^{\circ}$.049 will seemless chrome finish aluminum tubing. The 3 and 5 clement beams have 1 $3/8^{\circ} - 1 1/4^{\circ}$ booms. The 6 and 10 element beams have 1 $5/8^{\circ} - 1 1/2^{\circ}$ booms. All brackets are heavy gauge formed aluminum. Bright finish cad plated uboits are adjustable for up to 1 5/8'' mast on 3 and 5 element and 2'' on 6 and 10 element beams. All models may be mounted for horizontal or vertical polarization.

New features include adjustable length elements, kilowatt Reddi Match and built-in coax fitting for direct 52 ohm feed. These beams are factory marked and supplied with instructions for quick assembly.



The new Ringo Ranger is developed from the basic AR-2 with three half waves in phase and a one eighth wave matching stub. Ringo Ranger gives an extremely low angle of radiation for better signal coverage. It is tunable over a broad frequency range and perfectly matched to 52 ohm coax.

ARX-2, 137-160 MHz, 4 lbs., 112" ARX-220, 220-225 MHz, 3 lbs., 75" ARX-450, 435-450 MHz, 3 lbs., 39"

Reference ½ wave dipole.
 Reference ½ wave whip used as gain standard by many

Work full quieting into more repeaters and extend the radius of your direct contacts with the new Ringo Ranger.

You can up date your present AR-2 Ringo with the simple addition of this extende, kit. The kit includes the phasing network and necessary element extensions. The only modifications required are easy to make saw slits in the top section of your antenna.

ARX-2K CONVERSION KIT



A-FM RINGO 373 dB Gain (reference & wave whip). Half wave length an-tennas with direct dc ground, 52 ohm feed takes PL-259, low angle of radia-tion with 1-1 8WR. Factory preassembled and ready to install, 6 meter partly preassembled, all but 450 MHz take 14," mast. There are more Ringos in use than all other FM antennas combined.

Model Number	AR-2	AR-25	AR-6	AR-220	AR-45
Frequency MHz	135-175	135-175	50-54	220-225	440-460
Power-Hdig Watta	100	500	100	100	250
Wind area sq ft.	.21'	.21'	37	20'	.10

8-4 POLE Up to 9 dB Gain over a ½ wave dipole. Overall antenna length 147 MBz — 23' 220 MMz — 15', 435 MHz — 8', pattern 360' = 6 dB gain. 52 ohn feed lakes PL 259 connector. Package includes 4 complete dipole assembles on mounting booms, harness and all hardware. Vertical support mask not supplied.

AFM-4D 144-150 MHz 1000 watts, wind area 2.58 sq fL AFM-4D 220-225 MHz 1000 watts, wind area 1.85 sq fL AFM-44D 435-450 MHz 1000 watts, wind area 1.13 sq ft,

0-POWER PACK The big signal 122 element arrays for 2 meter FM, uses two A187-13 yacis with a horizontal mounting boom, coastal harmess and all hardware. Forward gain 16 dB. F/B ratio 24 dB, ip power beamwidth 42°, dimensions 144° z 80° x 40°, turn radius 60°, weight 15 lbs. 52 ohm feed takes FL259 Rting.

A147-72 146 - 148 MHz, 1000 Watts, wind area 2 42 so 11

0-YAGI STACKING KITS VPK includes horizontal mounting boom, harness, hardware and instructions for two vertically polarized yagis gives 3 dB gain over the single antenna

AIT-VPK,	complete 4 element stacking kit	
Ali-SK,	4 element coax harness only	
A147-VPK.	complete 11 element stacking kit	
A147-SK.	11 element coax harness only	
A419-SK.	6 + 11 element coax harness onl	3

E-4.4-11 ELEMENT YAGIS. The standard of comparison in VHF-UHF com-munications, now cut for FM and vertical polarization. The four and six ele-ment models can be tower side mounted. All are rated at 1000 waits with direct 32 ohm feed and PI-239 connectors.

A147-11	A-147-4	A149-11	A449-6	A2:0-11
144"/40"	44"/40	60 ^m //13"	35"/26"	102" /26"
6 Jbs . 72"	3 Iba. 44**	4 lbs., 60"	3 lbs., 18"	5 Ibe. 51
13.2/28	9/20	13.2/28	11/25	13.2/28
48*	66*	48-	60*	48*
1.21	.43	39	30	50
146-148	146-148	440-450	440-150	220-225
	A147-11 144"/40" 6 Jbs. 72" 13.2/28 48" 1.21 148-148	A147-11 A-147-6 144"/40" 44"/40" 6.Jba, 72" 3.Iba, 44" 13.2/28 9720 48" 66" 1.21 ,43 146-148 146-148	A147-11 A-147-4 A449-11 144"/40" §4"/40" 60"/13" 6.1bn. 72" 3 lba. 44" 13.2/28 9720 13.2/28 68" 66" 48" 1.21 .43 39 1.46-148 460-450 460-450	A147-11 A-147-4 A449-11 A-449.6 144*-20" 34*'740" 60"/13" 35*/26" 6 Jba, 72" 3 Ibå, 44" 4 Iba, 60" 31 båa, 18" 13 2/28 9'20 13.2/28 11/25 48" 66" 48" 60" 1.21 .43 39 30 146-148 460-450 440-450 440-450

F-FM TWISY 12.4 dB Gain: Ten elements horizontal polarization for low end coverage and len elements vertical polarization for FM coverage. Po-word gain 12.4 dB, F/B ratio 27 dB, boom length 10.7 w, septi 10 lbs, longest element 10°, 32 ohm Rvidi Match driven elements taks PL-239 connectors, use two separate Feed lines.

A147-20T 145 - 147 MHz, 1000 watts, wind area 1.42 sq ft.



The standard of comparison in amateur VHF/UHF communicans Cush Craft yagis combine all out performance and reliability with optimum size for ease of assembly and mounting at

vour site

Lightweight yet rugged, the antennas have $3/16^{\prime\prime\prime}$ O. D. solid aluminum elements with $5/16^{\prime\prime}$ center sections mounted on heavy duty formed brackets. Booms are 1" and $7/8^{\prime\prime\prime}$ O. D. aluminum but of the order to the set of 1.8" formed aluminum the 0.12, aluminum tubing. Mask months of 1.8" formed aluminum have adjustable u-bolts for up to 1-1/2" O.D. masts. They can be mounted for horizontial or vertical polarization. Complete instructions include data on 2 meter FM repeater operation.

New features include a kilowatt Reddi Match for direct 52 ohm coaxial feed with a standard PL-259 fitting. All elements are spaced at .2 wavelength and tapered for improved bandwidth.

Model No.	A1447	A144 11	A220 11	A430 11
Description	2m	2m	1%m .	Im
Elements	7	11	11	11
Boom Logth.	98"	144"	102"	.57"
Weight	4	6	4	3
Fwd Gain	11 dB	13 dB	13 08	. 13 dB
F/8 Ratio	26 dB	28 dB	28 dB	28 dB
Fwd, Lobe @				
% pwr. pt.	46	42	42	42
SWR @ Freq.	1 to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1	1 to 1







PRICE LIST







Highest quality, American-made "brand" transistors are fully protected for VSWR, short and overload, reverse polarity. Highly effective heat sinking assures long lite, reliable performance. Black anodized containers...exclusive KLM extrusions, have seven, full length fins on both sides!

KLM RF Power Amplifiers

Manual, remote-position switching is optional.

- Models for 6.2.1¼ meters, 70CM amateur bands plus MARS coverage
- Two types: Class C for FM/CW. Linear for SSB/AM/FM/CW.
- Negfigible insertion loss on receive.
- · American made by KLM.

	PA 4-70BC	189.95
	PA 15,60BC	164.95
	PA 45-120BC	209.95
	PA 4-40C	169.95
	PA 15-35CL	154.95
	PA 15-110CL	279.95
_		







ARMED FORCES FACIL COMPLETE KIT (Nothing else needed) • 2 ea. W2VS REYCO KW-40 TRAPS W2AU 'BIG SIGNAL' 1 ea. W2AU 'BIG SIGNAL' BALUN 1:1
 120 Ft. RUGGED #14-7 Strand Copper Wire 2 ea. W2AU SHATTERPROOF END-sulators INSTRUCTIONS •\$48,25 FC OMPANY, INC.

Frequency Cou Channel Speci-Power Require Current Drain, Batteries Antenne Imper Dimension RF Output; Sensitivity

DELUXE RECEIVER PREAMPLIFIERS

Ideal for Receivers - Converters High Gain - Low Noise

FEATURES:

FM TH

- Small size
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Over the years, we have had many requests for Vibroplex parts to be used for construction of a keying mechanism for an electronic transmitting unit. This beautiful and most efficient "Vibro Keyer"

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KEYER" Beautiful beige colored base, slze 31/2" x 41/2", weight 21/4

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Pieces. Has the same smooth and easy

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. SSK-1 \$23.95 . SSK-1CP-Chrome - \$29.95

Extra-long, finger-fitting molded paddles with adjustable spring tension, adjustable contact spacing. Knife-edge bearings and extra large. gold plated silver contacts! Nickel plated brass hardware and heavy, die cast base with non-skid feet. Base and dust cover black crackle finished. SSK-1 - \$23.45. SSK-1CP has heavily chrome-plated base and dust cover. Price - \$32.95

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310-001 transmitting key, linear circuit oscillator and amplifier, with a built-in 2" speaker, all mounted on a heavy duty aluminum base with non-skid feet. Operates on standard 9V transistor type battery (not PHONE PATCH Model No. 250-46-1 measures 6-1/2" wide, 2-1/4"

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high-low power option switch (1

or 12 watts, when used mobile or

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711 NYE VIKING SPEED-X KEYS NYE VIKING Standard Speed-X keys feature smooth, adjustable

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14025M: 146.52/.52 45025M. 446-00/.00 14055M: 146.52/.52 22025M. 223 50/ 90 NEW 2 METER MARK II AND

MARK IV As the smallest size hand-helds ever marketed, the radios feature excellent adjacent channel selectivity, and innermod/image rejec-tion. The attractive bluegray Lexan® outer case is rugged and durable. Mark II (2.5 watt) \$229.98. Mark IV (4 watt) \$259,98

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GENERAL SPELIFICATIONS

· Anti

E44 GBD 148 995 MHz 799 m 5 6872 ve 399 m 10 686 Deckt Fragenis, modulation o Simplek or transmitter utget 1 Simple 6 or transmitter offset *600 13.6 VDL register ground (10.5+15 VDL range) Transmit _200 mft m1 watt output 13 to 2 10 to 15 Van Esponse 200 million 2 amps th U2 matter sustput Receive 45 mA signal has beed 2 500 mA as that AT signa here many normal Market 10 fb and here many 200 min at 160 min 160 min 50 mm nummal 8 1/4 6-5/4 a 1-3/8 min (309 h a 171 5 s 47.6 mm) 1 m 15 m (4 13 ha), 13h 11 m (8 16 ha) were + Wright • Frequency de tion method E-MUS phase locked to Euro-optional offset EX processity also scalable + Offest Ont-og

EATHER CARRYING CASE LC-1 for 1402 SM - \$18.95 LC-3 for Mark II, IV - \$16.95 LC-2 - all others - \$18.95 110V-AC DESK BATTERY CHARGER For new units Mark II, IV = use the Model BC-2; for Models 1402, 1405, 1407, 2202 and 4502, use Model BC-1. \$40.95



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Model TA-33, 3 elements, 10.1 dB forward gain (over isotropic source) - \$264.00
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Model MPK-3, 7500 Watts AM/ CW and 2000 Watts P.E.P. SSB -\$67.75
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\$392.75				
AK-60	mast	plate	a dap ter	-
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Model	CL-33.	3	elements	_
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\$392 75				

Model CL-203, 3 elements -

\$290.00 • Model TA-40 KR - 40 meter conversion kit - \$119.50



WATT BATTERY CHARGER 110 V-AC Charger ... use WC-12 (\$19.95) for 1402, 1405, 1407, 2202, 4502; use WC-14 (\$15.95) for Mark II, IV ACCESSORIES BC-12 - \$14.95 CIGARETTE LIGHTER MOBILE POWER PLUG SPEAKER MIC

SM1 - for Models 1402, 1405, 1407, 2202, 4502.

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Use the following Ni-Cad Packs for the unit you select: BP-1 - 10 loose cells - 500 mA

BP-1 - 10 loose cells - 500 mA (1402, 1405) - \$18.95 BP-2 - strapped cells - 600 mA (1405, 2202, 4502) - \$24.95 BP.4 - Mark II, Mark IV pack -\$20.95

BP.7 . 1407 SM high power pack \$24.95

Other options include: Touch Tone® Pad (installed only), TE-1 Tone Encoder, TE-2 Encoder/ Decoder, BNC Rubber Duck Antenna, TNC Rubber Duck Antenna,



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 WIDE RANGE OF TENSION ADJUSTMENT – Tension on fin-

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Justments adjust spring tension to match your "fist." • SELF ADJUSTING NEEDLE

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solid silver for a lifetime of flaw-

PRECISION-MACHINED COM

PONENTS - Main frame, contact

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are all machined from solid brass polished and chrome plated

for durability and rich appear-

and backlash.

keying

ADJUSTING NEEDLE

1

TEXAS RF

MICROWAVE MODULES HIGH PERFORMANCE UNITS FOR 144, 432 and 1296 MHz

144 MHZ MOSFET CON VERTER - MMC144/28 VERTER – MAC1442/8 With dual protected gate Motter RF Ampiller and Miser tages Input frequency: 146.146 MM Input frequency: 146.146 MM Development of the State State Typical pain: 30.48 Guaranted maximum noise floure: 2.5 dB Typical image rejection: 65 dB Typical image rejection con trolled

144 MHZ MDSFET CON-VERTER – MMC 144/28 LD Similar to the MMC 144/28, this unit features an eciditional 116 MHZ buffer amplifier to provide a local occiliator signal suitable for transverter use.

transverter use. 144 MHZ DOUBLE CONVER-SION MOSFET CONVERTER – MMC144/2 – MMC144/4 This unit has been developed to meet the requirement for a con-verter suitable for use with re-al lower requirements. Input frequencies, waitable 24, 4-6 MHz or island frequencies, waitable 24, 4-6 MHz Typical pain: 30.68 Governed maximum noler floure, 2,5.68 Power requirements, 122 voits 0C 25% at 30 mA

In Mark 4. This involves reparate breampli-filer has two separate bioland out out, for leading two receivers, for exempted. Input frequency 146.146 MHz Typish gain 0.85 Typish gain 0.85 MHz at -10.8 MHz at -30.8 MHz at -10.8 Bandwarth: 5. MHz at -30.8 MHz at -10.8 Power requirements: 12 volts OC \$25% at 25 mA

14-19, to 22 MHz) WHz) Guaranteed maximum olse figure; 3.8.68 Crystal oscillator trequency; 101 MHz (28.30 MHz IF) (anen controlled): 96 MHz (144.146 MHz IF) Maximum frauency and a 1432 MHz; 5 KHz Power requirements: 12 volts 0C 529% at 45 mA

rower requirements: 12 volts DC 228% at 45 mA 1296 MH2 CONVERTER – MMC 1296/28 – MMC1296/144 A tybrid ring mixer with a mitched pair of hotset LF, amplified, and the set of the set Input frequency 1296-1298 MHz LF, amplified, and the set of the set Typical gain: 25 dB Guaranteed maximum noise lights: 85 dB Guaranteed maximum noise lights: 85 dB Guaranteed maximum noise lights: 85 dB Tank controlled; 95 MHz (144-146 MHz) F) Tank controlled; 95 MHz (144-146 MHz) F) Maximum frequèncy error at 1298 MHz; 20 kHz Forver requirements; 12 volta DC 235% at 50 mA Connectors: 50 ohm BHC

TRANSVERTERS:

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quick disconnect applifications. Shells, coupling rings and male contacts are securately machined from brass. Springs are made of beryllium copper, All parts in turn are ASTRO-plated® to give you connectors that can take constant handling, high temperatures and remit abrason.

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ACT 2 FEMALE COMPACT 32.72 JACK ADPATER \$1.95 57.5-10.2-38.5 Adapts auto antenna Jack or pin Jack. PANEL RECEPTACLE S3-1R-38.5 SO239 Mounts S75-102-38.5 S75-102-3



-

UG-1094 - 220

UG-255

BNC(F) TO UHF (M) ADAP-TER 31-028-385 UG-273 Adapts any BNC plug to any UHF jack, 52.39 PUSH-ON B3-55P-385 Features an un-threaded, springy shell to push fit on female connectors \$2.27 UG-273



UG-88

UG-914

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UG-290

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cables. For RG 55/U 4 RG 58/U cables \$1.59 BNC STRAIGHT ADAPTER 31/219-385 UG-914 1 9/32" iong, allows length of cables to be joined. Mates with BNC plugs \$2.12 BNC FANEL RECEPTACLE 31-003-385 UG-290 Mounts with A futement in 29/64" with 4 fasteners in 29/64 diameter hole, \$1.74

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creases talt power with splatter free operation copping assures low distortion. Simply install tween microphone and transmitter, between microarchone and transmitter. Taik Power, Belein Frank of Ba Rogong Triestroid Less than 2 mW at 1 KHz Bandwardt 2020 k z4 6 68 down Frequency Response 300-3000 Hz at 12 d8 down Delotion Less than 3% at 11 KHz 20 d8 clicing Output Level. More than 30 mK at 11 KHz New Requerter to 113 More 5 mK at 11 KHz Demensions 150 z 70 at 50 mm, 5 a 25 x 5 list.

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Boom-mounted electret-capacitor micro-

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· Headset can be hung on standard micro-

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Reader Service—see page 195

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from page 4

Initials of that club) mounted their second annual auction in Manchester Just before Lincoln's birthday. Chancy time of year for something like this, as they found out last year when Mother Nature dumped a bunch of snow on New England the day before the auction, effectively keeping most everyone home.

The crowd was excellent this year, and the Roving Camera was there to catch all the action. The auction brought out tons of vintage ham gear for a yearly change of ownership. haven't seen so many Gonset Communicators all in one place in years... I wonder what the new owners do with them?

Manchester is only 35 miles from Peterborough, but then, New Hampshire is a very small state and most towns are not very far apart. Sherry and I often drive up to Manchester for a business lunch or dinner. The shopping is good there, too, particularly since there is no sales tax in New Hampshire. After visiting other states, it feels funny to buy things and pay only the price marked.

There is a particularly good



The auction is held in an armory in downtown Manchester, a cavernous place.



Jeff DeTray, the assistant editor and publisher of 73 and Kilobaud MICROCOMPUTING, managed to contain himself through some of the more frantic bidding, returning with naught but pleasant memories of underbidding on equipment for which he would have no earthly use.



An excited mass of bidders, vying for every piece of gear, no matter how useless, is here letting its enthusiasm run away with itself over a particularly exotic rig.



Much of the crowd wandered off to visit the tables of ham gear brought in by dealers such as Tufts Electronics, a carpetbagger from Massachusetts—a state known to most New Hampshire people for the tons of beer cans brought up by thousands of worldfamous Massachusetts drivers and dumped alongside New Hampshire roads on weekends. Here Is aging, paunchy Wayne in the center, listening to John Seeney of Cushcraft tell why his new magnetic-mount two meter antenna is selling so well. John had a display set up in one corner of the Tufts booth and kept a lot of hams enthralled with his hyperbole.



Here's Chuck Martin WA1KPS trying to beat off the frantic buyers of ham gear. Actually, I'm not kidding about the auction doing well for some of the commercial exhibits. Tufts did their best day of the entire month in sales as a result of the sales made this day... lots of 520s found happy homes. Chuck, who would much rather be skiing, gave in to commercial pressures and brought a truckload of stuff to New Hampshire, thus ensuring more healthy signals from this relatively rare state.

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Over visiting, looking for microwave gear bargains, was Judson Snyder K2CBA, whom I've known for over 30 years. As a matter of fact, he used to bootleg with my ham rig before he got his own call. Jud is a big gun on UHF from the Troy area of New York.

supermarket in Manchester, too-Ferretti's-so I stopped by and found they had some fresh Chinese noodles! Now, how often do you see those in a supermarket? A few days later I got busy and made up a batch of spareribs with black bean sauce on soft noodles. This is a dish which I always get when I visit Hong Fat restaurant in Chinatown in New York (63 Mott Street). It's so good, you can become addicted to it. Imagine my surprise when I found that I could make it even better than Hong Fat! It's easy, once you figure out how to do it.

Not to turn 73 into a cookbook, but there are a few dishes which I've learned to make which are first rate, if you are adventurous in your eating. Oh, you're not? Okay ... forget it.

SOFTWARE SURPRISE

One of the more pleasant surprises in the new software publishing business has been the sales of Instant Software's Ham Package I. This is a group of elght different programs for the Radio Shack TRS-80 microcomputer. These programs permit you to make most of the ordinary ham slide rule calcula-



This is Steve Murray K1KEC, who apparently lost his razor and scissors a few years ago. Steve is another skier, though he missed the yearly pilgrimage to Aspen this January. Steve has been deeply involved with repeater frequency coordination for about ten years.

tions quickly and easily calculations such as Ohm's Law, frequency vs. reactance, series capacitances, parallel resistances, voltage dividers, etc. There are also programs which give you the dimensions for dipole and yagi antennas.

One of the more useful aspects of computerized calculations is the ability of the TRS-80 to draw the schematics of the circuits and antennas, complete with the dimensions.

With approximately 30% of the computer hobbyists also being radio amateurs, the sales of the Ham Package I programs were not expected to be low, but sales reports from Instant Software marketing show that this package of programs has consistently been one of the very best sellers. Only the Space Trek II and the Air Flight Simulator program packages have consistently been outselling the Ham Package! Space Trek II has been running about 40% ahead of the Ham Package, and Air Flight Simulator has been running about 15% ahead.

At \$7.95 for the eight programs, the Ham Package has to be one of the better program values—and perhaps a harbin-



A computer store from Boston had a display at the auction, attracting computerist Hal Chamberlin ... one of the earliest publishers in the field. Hal put out The Computer Hobbyist from North Carolina before wising up and moving to New Hampshire. His work with cassette systems lives on in many of the commercial systems today. Hal, by the way, was one of the first people I contacted when I thought up the idea for starting Byte magazine. He dldn't seem to think that a magazine would do well for microcomputers, so I next tried Hal Singer, another editor of an excellent hobbyist newsletter. He didn't think much of the idea either, so I tried Bob Albrecht, etc., finally getting down to the chap I eventually picked, Helmers. I understand that Helmers has been sort of "retired" by Byte, so perhaps those who turned down the job made a better decision for the long run.

ger of things to come as far as the publishing of programs in bulk is concerned. These are available from many of the computer stores, a few Radio Shack stores, and from Instant Software, Inc. A few ham stores are starting to set up computer program sales centers. Tufts Electronics is carrying the full line of Instant Software program packages.

JANUARY WINNER

John Murray W1BNN was the overwhelming winner in our January Most Popular Article contest. He will be receiving a \$100 bonus check for his article, "SOS! Ship in Trouble!"

WE COOK, TOO!



On the left is Lynn Panciera-Fraser, the production manager for both 73 and MICROCOMPUTING magazines. She's working with Sherry Smythe, our Executive Vice President, in making some Chinese steamed dumplings. I was not too busy making my spareribs with black bean sauce on soft Chinese noodles to snap this picture.



I need a schematic and/or manual for a Sideband Englneers model SBE33. I will pay for photocopying and shipping. Jeff Taylor W@NLU R #1, Box 40A St. James MO 65559

I need help with the digital

multimeter article authored by WA4AIH in the April, 1978, issue of 73. I need the source for the General Instruments AY-3-3550 IC and the Intersil ICL 8052 ACPD.

Ed McKenzie WA3PHL Millersville State College Millersville PA 17551

Social Events

Listings in this column are provided free of charge on a space-available basis. The following information should be included in every announcement: sponsor, event, date, time, place, clty, state, admission charge (if any), features, talk-in frequencies, and the name of whom to contact for further information. Announcements must be received two months prior to the month in which the event takes place.

SHREVEPORT LA MAY 4-5

The Shreveport Amateur Radio Association will hold its annual hamfest on May 4-5, 1979, at the Louisiana State Fairgrounds. Pre-registration is \$3.00; \$4.00 at the door. This Is an ARRL sanctioned hamfest.

MAY 5

The 3-F Amateur Radio Club will hold its annual swapfest on Saturday, May 5, 1979, from 8:00 am to 3:00 pm, at the Neenah Labor Temple, 157 S. Green Bay Road, Neenah, Wisconsin, just off Highway 41 at the Highway 114 or 150 exit. Facilities include a large parking area and a large indoor swap area with a free auction at the end of the day. Food and beverage will be available. Advance admission for tickets and tables is \$1.50; \$2.00 at the door. Talk-in on 52/52. For reservations, write to Mark Michel W9OP, 339 Naymut Street, Menasha WI 54952.

BINGHAMTON NY MAY 5

The Southern Tier NY Amateur Radio Clubs will hold their 20th annual hamfest and dinner on May 5, 1979, at the Lutheran Fellowship Recreation Center, 3.7 miles north of NY Rte. 17, Exit 71 N., on Stella Ireland Road, Binghamton, New York. There will be technical talks, prizes, displays, exhibits, refreshments, and free flea-market parking. Tickets are \$2.00 for general admission and \$7.00 for the banquet (including general admission). Inside tables are \$5.00 each, by reservation only. For tickets and information, write to STARC, PO Box 11, Endlcott NY 13760.

DULUTH MN MAY 5

The Arrowhead Radio Amateur Club will hold its annual swapfest on May 5, 1979, from 11:00 am to 3:00 pm at the First United Methodist Church, 230 E. Skyllne Parkway, Duluth, Minnesota. Admlssion is \$1.50 and tables are \$1.50. Refreshments are available on the grounds. An auction will be held at 2:00 pm. Talk-in on .34/.94. For more information, write Harold Simmerman N9AMA, Swapfest Chairman, Route 1, Box 7, Lake Nebagamon WI 54849, or call (715)-374-3231.

DEKALB IL MAY 6

The Kishwaukee Radio Club and the DeKalb County Amateur Repeater Club will hold their 21st annual indoor/outdoor hamfest on Sunday, May 6, 1979, from 8:00 am to 3:00 pm at the Notre Dame School, 3 miles south of DeKalb between Highway 23 and South 1st St. on Gurler Rd., DeKalb, Illinois. Tickets are \$1.50 in advance; \$2.00 at the door. Indoor tables are available or you may bring your own. The outdoor setup is free. Talk-in on 146.13/.73 and 94. For tickets and directions, send an SASE to Howard Newquist WA9TXW, PO Box 349, Sycamore IL 60178.

LOGANSPORT IN MAY 6

The Cass County Amateur Radio Club will hold its second annual hamfest on Sunday, May 6, 1979, from 7:00 am to 4:00 pm at the 4-H fairgrounds, Logansport, Indiana. Go north of Logansport on Highway 25, turn right at Road 100, and follow the QSY signs. Admission is \$1.50 in advance and \$2.00 at the gate. Outside setup is free and undercover setup is \$1.00. Bring your own tables. There will be overnight camping, refreshments, ladies' bingo, and door prizes. Talk-in on 146.52 and Logansport repeater 147.78/.18. For information, write Dave Rothermel K9DVL, RFD 4, Box 146G, Logansport IN 46947.

WARMINSTER PA MAY 6

The Warminster Amateur Radio Club will hold Its flfth annual "Ham-Mart" flea market and auction on Sunday, May 6, 1979, from 9:00 am until 4:00 pm, at the William Tennent Intermediate High School, Street Road (Route 132), two miles east of York Road (Route 263), Warminster, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. A registration fee of \$1.00 per car includes one ticket for door prizes. Tailgating is \$2.00 additional. Indoor tables are available for \$3.00 each. Talk-in on 146.16/76 and 146.52. For further information, please write Horace Carter K3KT, 38 Hickory Lane, Doylestown PA 18901, or phone (215)-345-6816.

SACRAMENTO CA MAY 6

The North Hills Radio Club, Inc., of the greater Sacramento area, is having their 7th annual Ham Swap on Sunday, May 6, 1979, from 9:00 am until 3:00 pm at the Machinists Hall, 3081 Sunrise Blvd., Rancho Cordova, California. Take Hwy. 50 to Sunrise, turn left, and go to the signs. For information, write Cecllia Pringle WB6PBS, Publicity Chairman, North HIIIs Radio Club, PO Box 701, Fair Oaks CA 95628.

ELLICOTT CITY MD MAY 6

The Potomac Area VHF Society will hold its eighth annual hamfest on Sunday, May 6, 1979, from 8:00 am to 5:00 pm at the Howard County Fairgrounds, approximately 15 miles west of Baltimore, at the intersection of I-70 and Rte. 32. Ellicott City, Maryland. A registration fee of \$3.00 includes flea market or tallgate sales. Professional food and beverage catering and unlimited parking will be available. Talk-in on .52. For further information, contact Paul H. Rose WA3NZL, 25116 Oak Dr., Damascus MD 20750.

IRVINGTON NJ MAY 6

The Irvington Radio Amateur Club will hold its annual hamfest on May 6, 1979, from 9:00 am to 4:00 pm at the PAL Building, 285 Union Ave., Irvington, New Jersey. Take the Garden State Parkway to Exit 143 north or 143A south. There will be refreshments and prizes. Tables are \$3.00. Talk-in on .34/.94 and .52. For Information, contact Ed Surmaitis WA2MYZ at (201)-687-3240 evenings, or write to Irvington Radio Amateur Club, 285 Union Ave., Irvington NJ 07111.

FRESNO CA MAY 11-13

The 37th annual Fresno Hamfest will be held on May 11-13, 1979, at the Sheraton Inn. Clinton and Highway 99, Fresno, California. The program Includes technical talks, swap tables and flea market, transmitter hunt on 2 meters (146.52), QLF contest, ARRL CD appointees meeting, ARRL-FCC forum, commercial exhibits, prizes, eyeball QSOs, prime rib banquet, and more. For full registration and eligibility for pre-registration prize, send in \$17 before April 27, 1979; it's \$19 and no pre-registration prize after that date. Talk-in on 146.34 /146.94. For more information, contact the Fresno Amateur

Radio Club, Inc., PO Box 783, Dept. HF, Fresno CA 93712.

DEERFIELD NH MAY 12

The Hosstraders Net will hold its 6th annual tailgate swapfest on Saturday, May 12, 1979, at the Deerfield Fairgrounds, Deerfield, New Hampshire. There will be covered buildings, in case of rain. Admission is \$1.00, with no commission or percentage. Commercial dealers are welcome at the same rate. Excess revenues will benefit the Boston Burns Unit of the Shriners' Hospital for Crippled Children. Last year we donated over \$1100.00. Talk-in on .52 and 146.40-147.00. For more information, send an SASE to Joe DeMaso K1RQG, Star Route, Box 56, Bucksport ME 04416, or Norm Blake WA1IVB, PO Box 32, Cornish ME 04020, or check the Hosstraders Net on Sundays at 4:00 pm on 3940 kHz.

VANCOUVER WA MAY 12-13

The Fort Vancouver Hamfair will be held on Saturday and Sunday, May 12-13, 1979, at Clark County Fairgrounds, Vancouver, Washington. Registration Is \$4.00 per person, which Includes a drawing ticket. Tickets are also available at the door. Activitles will include contests, seminars, commercial and amateur displays, family events and a large ham radio flea market. Many prizes will be awarded, with the grand prize being an Icom IC-701 HF transceiver and power supply. The fairground facilities include trailer parking and ample car parking. A catered buffet dinner is scheduled for Saturday night, with musical entertainment included. Price of the dinner tlcket is \$5.00 for adults. For registration, contact Ken Westby W7DYX, Registration Chairman. 606 Miami Court, Vancouver WA 98664

DAYTONA BEACH FL MAY 12-13

The Daytona Beach Amateur Radio Association, Inc., will hold Its first hamfest on May 12-13, 1979, at the Holiday Inn Surfside, Daytona Beach, Florida. For Mom and the kids, there is the "drive-on" ocean beach, and shopping in the oceanside plaza. Advance registration is \$3.00 per family and \$3.50 at the door. For more details, contact Funfest chairman David Rusler WA4ZTT, 1725 Hope Drive, Ormond Beach FL 32074.

SALINE MI MAY 13

The ARROW Repeater Assoclation will hold its annual Swap and Shop on Sunday, May 13, 1979, at the Sallne, Michigan, fairgrounds. Admlssion, including parking on the fairgrounds, is \$1.50 in advance and \$2.00 at the door. There will be food, prizes, and a covered area for trunk sales, as well as indoor tables. Because of Mother's Day, wives will be given free admission. Talk-in on 146.37/97, 223.18/224.78, and 448.5/443.5 MHz. For additional details, write ARROW, PO Box 1572, Ann Arbor MI 48106, or call George Raub AD8X at (313)-485-3562.

WAUKESHA WI MAY 13

The Milwaukee UHF Society. Inc., will hold its second annual Spring Swapfest on Sunday, May 13, 1979, starting at 7:00 am on the grounds of the Waukesha County Exposition Center, Waukesha, Wisconsin. There will be prizes and refreshments. Admission is \$1.50 in advance and \$2.00 at the gate. Some indoor space is available. Dealers and exhibitors are welcome. For information, write Swapfest, Box 49, North Prairie WI 53153. Please include an SASE.

CADILLAC MI MAY 19

The Wexaukee ARA will hold its 19th annual swap and shop on Saturday, May 19, 1979, from 9:00 am until 4:00 pm at the National Guard Armory, 415 Haynes Street, Cadillac, Michigan. Tickets are \$2.00. There will be free parking and lunches available. Talk-in on 146.37/.97. For more information, contact Robert Bednarick WD8RZL, Publicity Director, Wexaukee ARA, Cadillac MI 49601.

BENSENVILLE IL MAY 19

The Radio Amateur Megacycle Society will hold its third Antenna Measuring Contest on Saturday, May 19, 1979, starting at 10:00 am on the grounds of the Flick-Reedy Corporation, corner of Thorndale and York Roads, Bensenville, Illinois. Equipment will be available to measure the gain and swr of 2 meter, 11/4 meter, and 70 cm antennas. Equipment for higher frequencies will be brought if advance request is made. Prizes will be awarded for the highestgain antenna in each category. Refreshments will also be sold. For further details, including directions, write Joe LeKostaj WB9GOJ, 2558 N. McVicker Ave., Chicago IL 60639. Please enclose an SASE.

BIRMINGHAM AL MAY 19-20

The Birmingham Amateur Radio Club, Inc., will hold Its Birminghamfest '79 and Alabama State Convention on May

19-20, 1979, at the Blrmingham-Jefferson Civic Center Exhibition Hall, Interstate 20/59 at 22nd Street north (downtown Birmingham, 3 minutes from the airport). There will be air-conditioned exhibit space and an indoor air-conditioned flea market. Tentative forums are planned on a wide range of topics, from ARRL to microprocessors. Meetings will include MARS, ARRL, Alabama section nets/ARPSC, and others. On-site FCC exams will be administered on Saturday morning. Prizes include a Drake TR/DR-7 solid-state transceiver, a Kenwood TS-820, and a Drake UV-3 (complete). There will be a banquet on Saturday night at the Exhibition Hall, with special quest entertainer Jerry Clower. Family activities include games, movies, and bus tours of area sights. For information, contact Birminghamfest '79, PO Box 603, Birmingham AL 35201.

DURHAM NC MAY 19-20

The Durham F.M. Association will hold its annual Durhamfest on Saturday and Sunday, May 19-20, 1979, at the South Square Mall, Durham, North Carolina. Plenty of prizes, exhibits, and programs will be offered, and the XYLs can enjoy shopping. Ladies' bingo will be held on Sunday. Free tailgating spaces, under a covered, drive-In-andsell flea market, come with a one-time \$3.00 general registration ticket, with vendors and dealers included. Electrical power will be available. Harmonics and unlicensed XYLs are admitted free. Talk-in on 147.825-.225, 146.34-.94, 222.34-3.94. For more information, write DFMA, Box 8651, Durham NC 27707.

BURLINGTON KY MAY 20

The Kentucky Ham-O-Rama will be held on May 20, 1979, at the Boone County Fairgrounds, Burlington, Kentucky, For easy access, take the Burlington exit off I-75 south. There will be a chance for prizes included with the \$3.00 gate ticket. There will also be hourly drawings, exhibits, a flea market, and refreshments. Talk-In on 146.19/ 79 and 52/52. For more information, contact NKARC, Box 31, Ft. Mitchell KY 41017.

WEBSTER MA MAY 20

The Eastern Connecticut Amateur Radlo Club will sponsor an electronics flea market from 9:00 am until 6:00 pm, with an auction at 1:00 pm, on May 20, 1979, at Point Breeze Restaurant, Webster, Massachusetts. It will be held rain or shine. For more information and flyers, contact Richard

Spahl K1SYI at (617)-943-4420 after 8:00 pm.

EASTON MD MAY 20

The fifth annual Easton Amateur Radio Society Hamfest will be held on May 20, 1979, from 10:00 am to 4:00 pm, at the Easton Senior High School cafetorium on Rt. 50, just south of Easton at mile marker 66. From the Baltimore or DC areas, go across the Chesapeake Bay bridge; the mile marker is about 27 miles from the bridge. There will be hamfest signs on Rt. 50, north and south. Refreshments will be available. There will be a donation of \$2.00 with an additional \$2.00 for tables or tailgaters. Talk-In on 52 and 146.445 /147.045. For more information, write Charles C. Walgren WA3ZWX, Box 7, Trappe MD 21673, or the Easton Amateur Radio Society, Inc., Box 781, Easton MD 21601.

TRENTON TN MAY 20

The Humboldt ARC will hold its annual hamfest on Sunday, May 20, 1979, at Shady Acres Clty Park, Trenton, Tennessee. There will be a flea market, prizes, ladies' activities, and food. For further Information, contact Ed Holmes W4IGW, 501 N. 18th Ave., Humboldt TN 38343.

EVANSVILLE IN MAY 20

The Tri-State Amateur Radio Society will hold its annual hamfest on May 20, 1979, at the Vanderbugh 4-H Rural Center, Evansville, Indiana. Grounds for the hamfest will be open at 8:00 am CST Sunday morning. There will be no admission charge. Tickets will be on sale for door prizes, which are a Kenwood 520S and a Yaesu 227R. In addition, there will be many other lesser prizes awarded for hamfest attendance. Exhibit tables inside the hall will be \$2.50 each, and a 4-by-8-foot space in a covered area adjacent to the hamfest will be available for \$1.00 per space. Food and beverage will be available. Saturday overnight camping space is available for those so equipped. Talk-in on .75/.15 through the Evansville repeater.

STIRLING NJ MAY 20

The Tri-County Radio Assoclation will hold its annual indoor hamfest/flea market on May 20, 1979, at the Passaic Township Youth Center, Valley Road, Stirling, New Jersey, from 10:00 am to 5:00 pm. Admisslon is \$2.00 and tables are \$5.00. Among the many door prizes will be a Tempo S1 and a fully-synthesized 2 meter trans-

ceiver. Talk-in on 147.855/.255 or 146.52. For information, write TrI-County Radlo Association, Box 412, Scotch Plains NJ 07076, or call Herb Klawunn at (201)-647-3461.

CROWNSVILLE MD MAY 20

The Maryland Mobileers Amateur Radio Club, Inc., will hold its annual hamfest on May 20, 1979, at Camp Barrett, Crownsville, Maryland, Just west of Annapolls. The gates will open at 10:30 am. Tickets are \$3.00. Prizes will be awarded. Talk-in on 146.52 and 146.10/.70. For information, contact MMARC, Inc., PO Box 784, Severna Park MD 21146.

ROCHESTER NY MAY 25-27

The 46th annual Rochester Hamfest and the New York State ARRL Convention will be held on May 25-27, 1979, at the Monroe County Fairgrounds, Route 15A, Rochester, New York. Advance registration is \$3.75; registration at the gate is \$4.00. The Saturday evening annual awards banquet tickets are \$9.50 each. Unlimited outdoor flea market space is available at \$1.00 per parking space. It will open at noon on Friday and operate until closing on Sunday. The indoor flea market space is \$5.00 per table per day and is open Saturday and Sunday only. A limited number of camper hookups are available free on a first-come, first-served basis. Commercial exhibits and most programming is located at the Dome Center and will open at 8:30 am Saturday. FCC tests for Technician and higher classes will also begin at 8:30 am on Saturday at the fairgrounds. The ladies' shopping tour and program are free, but all must have a registration ticket. Children under 12 are also admitted free. For information, write Rochester Hamfest, PO Box 1388, Rochester NY 14603, or phone (716)-424-1100. For tickets, write Rochester Hamfest -Tickets, 737 Latta Rd., Rochester NY 14612.

PORTLAND ME MAY 26

The Portland Amateur Wireless Association and the University of Southern Maine Radio Club will hold a tailgate flea market on May 26, 1979, from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm on the campus of the University of Southern Maine, Portland, Maine. Admission is one dollar. Food will be available. Talk-in on 146.73 and 146.52. For further detalls, contact John Taylor N1SD, 44 Mitton St., Portland ME 04102, or phone (207)-773-2651.

HAMBURG PA MAY 27 The Reading Radio Club will hold its annual hamfest on Sunday, May 27, 1979, beginning at 9:00 am, at the Hamburg Field House in Hamburg, Pennsylvania. There will be door prizes, food, tailgate sales, and dealer space available. The hamfest will be held rain or shine. Talkin on .31/.91 and 146.52. For more Information, write The Reading Radio Club, Hamfest Committee, PO Box 124, Reading PA 19603.

SALEM VA MAY 27

The Roanoke Valley Amateur Radio Club will hold its annual hamfest on Sunday, May 27, 1979, at the American Legion Building, Apperson Drive, 1/2 mile west of the intersection of South 11 and 419, Salem, Virginla. There will be fine prizes, including a first prize of a Ten-Tec 540 transceiver. Inside flea market tables are \$3.00 and tailgaters are \$2.00. Tickets are \$2.00 each or 3 for \$5.00 in advance. All tickets are \$2.50 at the door. Talk-in on 146.88, 146.985, and 146.52. For advance tickets, send an SASE to George Moore WA4GFX, 701 Apperson Drive, Salem VA 24153.

LOUISVILLE KY JUN 29-JUL 1

The Louisville Area Computer Club will hold its 4th annual ComputerfestTM 1979 from June 29 through July 1, 1979, at the Bluegrass Convention Center, Louisville, Kentucky. Activities include a flea market. seminars, and exposition, as well as activities for the entire family. Seminar and exposition admission is \$4.00. Pre-registered Ramada Inn guests (\$29.00, single; \$34.00, double) receive free admission. For advance mail information, write Computerfest '79, Louisville Area Computer Club, PO Box 70355, Louisville KY 40270, or phone Tom Eubank, Chairman, at (502)-895-1230.

UPPER HUTT NZ JUN 1-4

The 1979 Annual Conference of the New Zealand Association of Radio Transmitters will be held on June 1-4, 1979, at Upper Hutt, New Zealand. Visitors are welcome to attend this conference. For registration forms, contact the Secretary, 1979 Conference Committee, PO Box 40-212, Upper Hutt NZ.

ST. PAUL MN JUN 2

The North Area Repeater Association, Inc., will hold its Amateur Fair '79 on Saturday, June 2, 1979, at the Minnesota State Falrgrounds, St. Paul, Minnesota. This is a swapfest and exposition for amateur

radio operators and computer hobbylsts. There will be free overnight parking for selfcontained campers on June 1st only. You may sell from your car in the giant flea market or from the available inside space. There will be AMSAT and microprocessor exhibits, FCC, ARRL, Minnesota Repeater Council booths, and many prizes. Admission is \$2.00. For information or reservations for commercial space, write Amateur Fair, PO Box 30054, St. Paul MN 55175.

WENATCHEE WA JUN 2-3

The Apple City Amateur Radio club will hold its Ham Fest on June 2-3, 1979, at Rocky Reach Dam, 7 miles north of the city on Highway 97, Wenatchee, Washington. Registration fee for amateurs is \$3.00 (which includes one ticket for the prize drawing), \$1.00 for non-amateurs, and children under 12 are free. A banquet dinner will be held on Saturday night at \$5.00 per person. Free camp/trailer space will be provided at the park. Featured will be equipment displays, a VHF tune-up clinic, an arts and crafts show/sale, a swap shop. a photography display, exhibits, a tour of the Power House, a film on the Life of Thomas Edison, and a potluck dinner on Sunday at 1:00 pm. For information and reservations, contact the Apple City Amateur Radio Club, 713 Grandview Avenue, Wenatchee WA 98801

MANASSAS VA JUN 3

The Ole Virginia Hams Amateur Radio Club, Inc., will hold its annual hamfest on June 3, 1979, at the Prince William County Fairgrounds, located 1/2 mile south of Manassas, Virginla, on Rte. 234. Gates will open at 8:00 am but tailgaters may enter at 7:00 am. General admission is \$3.00 per person, with children under 12 admitted free. Tailgating Is \$2.00 per vehicle, with over 300 spaces available. Prizes include a 5-band SSB transceiver, a synthesized 2 meter transceiver, and a Bird 43 wattmeter, plus many more. Breakfast and lunch are available on the premises. Featured will be an FM clinic, a YL program, a children's program, CW proficiency, and QSL bureau programs. Indoor exhibit space for dealers and manufacturers is available. For information. write to Sam Lebowich WB4HAV, OVHARC, PO Box 1255, Manassas VA 22110.

WEST HUNTINGTON WV JUN 3

The Tri-State ARA will hold its 17th annual hamfest and family

picnic on June 3, 1979, starting at 10:00 am, at the Camden Amusement Park, West Huntington, West VIrginia. There will be a planned program for the XYL and kids, or you can enjoy the amusement park if you prefer. There is a possibility the FCC will administer amateur exams. There will be major prizes. a large flea market, exhibitors, and displays. Dealers are always welcome to space in the covered pavilion. Talk-in on 34/94 or 16/76. For more informatlon, write TARA, PO Box 1295, Huntington WV 25715.

ISLIP LI NY JUN 3

The Long Island Mobile Amateur Radio Club, Inc., will hold its Long Island Hamfair '79 on June 3, 1979, from 9:00 am to 4:00 pm at the Islip Speedway, on Islip Avenue (Rte. 111), just one block south of the Southern State Parkway, Exit 43, or south on 111 from Exit 56 of the Long Island Expressway, Islip, Long Island, New York. There will be over 250 exhibitors. General admission is \$1,50 and exhibitors' admission is \$3.00 per space. Wives, sweethearts, and children under 12 are admitted free. There will be many door prizes available for all ticket holders. Talk-in on 146.25/.85 and .52. The rain date will be June 10, 1979. For information, contact Henry Wener WB2ALW, 53 Sherrard St., East Hills NY 11577, or phone (516)-829-5880 days or (516)-484-4323 nights.

STEVENS POINT WI JUN 3

The Central Wisconsin Radio Amateurs, Ltd., will hold Its swapfest picnic on Sunday, June 3, 1979, starting at 10:00 am at Bukolt Park, Stevens Point, Wisconsin. There will be a picnic area, refreshments, equipment sales, and prizes. For information, write to Frank L. Guth W9BCC, Secretary-Treasurer, Central Wisconsin Radio Amateurs, Ltd., 1632 Ellis Street, Stevens Point WI 54481.

PRINCETON IL JUN 3

The Starved Rock Radio Club will hold its annual hamfest on Sunday, June 3, 1979, at the Bureau County Fairgrounds, Princeton, Illinois. The fairgrounds are centrally located and easily reached via routes 80-6-34-89-26. Watch for the large yellow "Hamfest" signs. There will be lots of room for the free swappers' area and parking. New equipment dealers, manufacturers, and their representatives are invited to request details on reserving space in our inside display area. There will be food and refreshments

available during the day. Camper, van, and trailer spaces are available for a nominal fee and should be reserved in advance. Please include an SASE for map, motel information, and advance reservations at \$1.50, if postmarked before May 20 (\$2.00 at the gate). For more Information, write W9MKS/ WR9AFG, Starved Rock Radio Club, RFD #1, Box 171, Oglesby IL 61348, or phone (815)-667-4614.

CHELSEA MI JUN 3

The Chelsea Swap 'n Shop will be held on Sunday, June 3, 1979, at the Chelsea Fairgrounds, Chelsea, Michigan. Gates will open for sellers at 5:00 am and for the public from 8:00 am until 3:00 pm. Admission is \$1.50 in advance or \$2.00 at the gate. Children under twelve and non-ham spouses are admitted free. Talk-In on 146.52 and 146.37/.97. Proceeds will benefit the Dexter High School Radio Club and the Chelsea Communications Club.

ALLENWOOD PA JUN 3

The 8th annual Milton Amateur Radio Club Hamfest will be held on June 3, 1979, rain or shine, at the Allenwood Firemen's Fairgrounds, located on US Rte. 15, 4 miles north of Interstate 80, Allenwood, Pennsylvania. Hours are from 8:00 am to 5:00 pm. Registration for sellers is \$2.50 advance or \$3.00 at the gate, XYLs and children are free. Featured will be a flea market, an auction, a contest, cash door prizes, a free portable and mobile FM clinic, and supervised children's activities. There will be an indoor area available, plus food and beverages. Talk-in on .37/.97, .34/.94, and .52. For further details, call or write Kenneth Hering WA3IJU, RD #1, Box 381, Allenwood PA 17810, or phone (717)-538-9168.

BEMIDJI MN JUN 9

A hamfest will be held on June 9-10, 1979, at Bemldji Fairgrounds, on the west side of town on Highway 2, Bemidji, Minnesota. There will be a complete program for hams, honhams, and kids. Camplng will be available on Saturday night. Tables are available at no charge. Tickets are \$1.50. Talkin on 146.34/.94 and 3935. For more Information, write Jerry Pottratz WB@MSH, Rte. 2, Box 239B, Bemldji MN 56601.

MEADVILLE PA JUN 9

The Crawford Amateur Radio Soclety will hold its fifth annual hamfest on Saturday, June 9, 1979, at Crawford County Fairgrounds, Meadville, Pennsylvania. Admission is \$2.00. Gates will open at 8:00 am. Brlng your own tables. The cost to display is \$2.00 for an inside area and \$1.00 for an outside area. There will be door prizes, refreshments, and commercial displays. Talk-in on .04/.64, .81/.21, .63/.03. For details, write CARS, Hamfest Committee, PO Box 653, Meadville PA 16335.

GUELPH ONT CAN JUN 9

The Central Ontario Amateur Radio Flea Market will be held on Saturday, June 9, 1979, from 8:00 am until 4:00 pm at Centennial Arena, College Ave, W., Guelph, Ontario, Canada. Commercial displays will open at 10:00 am. Admission is 75¢ per person with children 12 years and under admitted free. Admission for vendors is an additional \$2.00. There will be a large indoor and outdoor flea market, commercial exhibits, free balloons, free handouts, and operating ham stations. Talk-in on .521.52, .371.97 VE3KSR, and .96/.36 VE3ZMG.

SENATOBIA MS JUN 9-10

The fourth annual Tri-State Hamfest will be held on June 9-10, 1979, in the coliseum of Northwest Junior College, Senatobia, Mississippi. Indoor air-conditioned space will be available for manufacturers, dealers, and distributors. For Information, contact Joel P. Walker, 1979 Hamfest Chair man, PO Box 276, Hernando MS 38632; (601)-368-5277.

AKRON OH JUN 10

The Goodyear Amateur Radio Club will hold its 12th annual hamfest picnic and flea market on Sunday, June 10, 1979, from 10:00 am to 5:00 pm at Goodyear Wingfoot Lake Park, near Rtes. 224 and 43, east of Akron, Ohio. There will be five main prizes, including a Yaesu FT-101ZD, a Midland 13-510, a Wilson Mark II, a Drake MN-4C, and a Bird wattmeter. Featured will be a large flea market, auction, and picnic area. Tickets are \$3.00 each or two for \$5.00. Talk-in on 146.04/.64. For more information, contact D. W. Rogers WA8SXJ, 161 South Hawkins Ave., Akron OH 44313.

MONROE MI JUN 10

The Monroe County Radio Communication Association will hold its annual hamfest Swap and Shop on June 10, 1979, from 8:00 am to 4:00 pm at the Monroe County Community

College on Raisinville Rd. off M-50, Monroe, Michigan. Donation is \$1.00 at the gate. There will be plenty of free parking, free trunk sales and indoor table space. Features will include a contest, an auction, commercial displays, and UHF, VHF, and HF technical sesslons and demonstrations. Talk-in on 146.13/.73 or .52. For reservations and information, contact Fred Lux WD8ITZ, PO Box 982, Monroe MI 48161.

OAK RIDGE TN JUN 14-15

The Oak Ridge Amateur Radio Club will hold the Oak Ridge Amateur Radio Convention and Hamfest '79 on July 14-15, 1979, at the Oak Ridge Civic Center, Oak Ridge, Tennessee. Admission is \$1.00. There will be commercial and flea market exhibitors. FCC exams will be given on Saturday at 8:00 am. Features for the ladies and kids include movies, a tour of the Museum of Science and Energy, or the pool, picnic, and playgrounds at the Civic Center. Camping facilities, motels, and restaurants are conveniently located. The week of July 9-16 will be proclaimed Amateur Radio Week in Oak Ridge by the Mayor. Talk-in on 146.88, 147.72. and 146.82. Local talk-in on 146.52. Anyone interested should contact Charles Byrge WB4OBE, PO Box 291, Oak Ridge TN 37830.

DUNELLEN NJ JUN 16

The Raritan Valley Radio Club will hold its eighth annual hamfest on Saturday, June 16, 1979, from 8:00 am to 4:30 pm at Columbia Park, Dunellen, New Jersey. For details, write Raritan Valley Radio Club, RD 3, Box 317, Somerset NJ 08873, or phone WB2MNE at (201)-356-8435.

MIDLAND MI JUN 16

The Central Michigan Amateur Repeater Association will hold its fifth annual Swap & Shop on June 16, 1979, at the Midland County Fairgrounds, Midland, Michigan. There will be computer demonstrations and door prizes. Donation is \$2.50 at the door. Talk-in on 146.73 WR8ARB and 146.52. For tickets and information, send an SASE to R. L. Wert W8QOI, 309 E. Gordonville Road, R #12, Midland MI 48640.

CROWN POINT IN JUN 17

The Lake County Amateur Radio Club will hold its 16th annual Dad's Day Hamfest on June 17, 1979, from 8:00 am until 5:00 pm at the Lake County Fairgrounds, Crown Polnt, In-

diana. The event is all indoors. Donation is \$1.50 in advance and \$2.00 at the door. Table space is available on a firstcome, first-served basis. There will be refreshments, a picnic area, ample parking, and a zoo and playground area for the children. Talk-in on 147.84/.24. For information and advanced tickets, write LCARC, PO Box 1909, Gary IN 46409.

BARNESVILLE PA JUN 17

The Schuylkill Amateur Repeater Association will hold its 2nd annual hamfest on Sunday, June 17, 1979, at Lakewood Park, Barnesville, Pennsylvania, along Rte. 54, 3 miles east of Exit 37E on Interstate 81. Gates open at 9:00 am, rain or shine. Registration is \$2.00, with XYL and children free and tailgaters \$1.00 additional. Indoor tables are available at \$2.00 per table. There will be large indoor and outdoor display areas, prizes, plenty of parking space, amusement rides, picnic tables, and refreshments. Talk-in on 147.78/ .18 and 146.52. For more information, write SARA Hamfest, PO Box 901, Pottsville PA 17901.

TORRINGTON CT JUN 17

The CQ Radio Club will hold its first flea market, rain or shine, on June 17, 1979, at the Torrington Fish and Game, Torrington, Connecticut. Undershelter tables, tailgate space, light lunches, a raffle, and a YL bake sale will be featured. Talkin on 147.84/.24 and 146.52. For information, contact Bob W1FHP at (203)-266-7232, Ed W1JSU at (203)-482-1837, Everett K1AQE at (203)-482-0523, or write Dave Johnstone WB1COB, 19 Margerie St., Torrington CT 06790, or phone (203)-482-7348.

BELLEFONTAINE OH JUL 1

The Champaign Logan Amateur Radio Club, Inc., will hold its annual hamfest on Sunday, July 1, 1979, at the Logan County Fairgrounds, South Main Street and Lake Avenue, Bellefontaine, Ohio. There will be free admission and door prizes. Trunk and table sales are \$1.00, and there will also be a bid table. Talk-in on 146.52. For more information, contact John L. Wentz W8HFK, Box 102, West Liberty OH 43357, or Frank Knull W8JS, 402 Lafayette Ave., Urbana OH 43078.

DUNKIRK NY JUL 1

The Northwestern New York Repeater Association and the Northern Chautauqua Amateur Radio Club will hold their Lake Erie International Hamfest on

Sunday, July 1, 1979, at the fairgrounds in Dunkirk, New York. A large flea market area and plenty of free parking will be provided. Tickets are \$4.00 at the gate or \$3.00 in advance. RV hookups are available. For information on advance sales or for a map showing easy directions from I-90, write to Dick Brinkerhoff WB2HEF, 123 5th St., Dunkirk NY 14048.

INDIANAPOLIS IN JUL &

The Indianapolis Amateur Radio Association will sponsor the Indianapolls Hamfest on Sunday, July 8, 1979, at the Marion County Falrgrounds, on the southeast corner of Indianapolis at the intersection of Interstates 74 and 465, Indianapolis, Indiana. There will be commercial exhibitors and dealer displays for a fee of \$30.00 per booth. The commercial building will be open from 12:00 noon until 9:00 pm on Saturday and will reopen at 7:00 am on Sunday. Camper hookup facilities are available on the fairgrounds for overnight parking if you arrive on Saturday. A food and drink vendor will have a setup outside, while a professlonal caterer will have facilities inside. For more information, write to the Indianapolis Hamfest, PO Box 1002, Indianapolis IN 46206.

CANTON OH JUL 15

The fifth annual Hall of Fame Hamfest will be held on Sunday, July 15, 1979, at Stark County Fairgrounds, Canton, Ohio. Tickets are \$2.50 in advance and \$3.00 at the gate. Mobile check-in on. 19/.79 or.52/.52. For information, contact Max Lebold WA8SHP, 10877 Hazelview Ave., Alliance OH 44601.

PITTSFIELD MA JUL 21-22

The NoBARC Hamfest will be held on July 21-22, 1979, at Cummington Fairgrounds, Pittsfield, Massachusetts. There will be tech talks, demonstrations, and dealers. Flea market admission is \$1.00. Advance registration is \$3.00 single and \$5.00 with spouse, and \$4.00/\$6.00 at the gate. Gates open at 5:00 pm on Friday for free camping. Talk-in on 146.31/.91. For reservations, contact Tom Hamilton WA1VPX, 206 California Ave., Pittsfield MA 01201.

ESSEX MT JUL 21-22

The International Glacier-Waterton Hamfest will be held on July 21-22, 1979, at the Three Forks Campground, ten miles east of Essex, Montana, on US Highway 2. Registration is at 9:00 am. Talk-In on .52 and .34/.94. For more information, write Glacier-Waterton Hamfest, PO Box 2225, Missoula MT 59806.

EUGENE OR JUL 21-22

The 4th annual Lane County Ham Fair will be held on July 21-22, 1979, at the Oregon National Guard Armory, 2515 Centennial Blvd., Eugene, Oregon. Registration is \$3.00, and an extra drawing ticket is given with advance registration. There will be displays, lectures, contests, swapshop, transmitter hunt, and entertainment. The facilities provide plenty of free parklng for motor homes and trailers.

For information and advance reservations, phone or write Wanda or Earl Hemenway, 2366 Madison, Eugene OR 97405 at (503)-485-5575.

MARSHALL MO JUL 22

The Indian Foothills Amateur Radio Club will hold its 4th annual hamfest on July 22, 1979, at the Saline County Fairgrounds, Marshall, Missouri. Tickets are \$2.00 each or 3 for \$5.00 in advance; \$2.50 at the door. Registration is at 8:00 am, with lunch at 11:30 pm (all you can eat) and the drawing at 2:30 pm. Prizes include a Tempo S1, a Dentron Jr. MonitorTM tuner, and many more. There will be flea markets for the OM and XYL. There is no charge for flea market tables this year, but reservations are requested. There will also be old and new equipment displays, a 10-X booth, and other activities for the XYLs. Talk-in on .52, .28/.88, and 147.841.24. For information and tickets, write Norman Gibbins WB0SZI, 692 North Ted, Marshall MO 65340.

MOOSE JAW SASKATCHEWAN CAN JUL 27-29

The Moose Jaw Amateur Radlo Club will hold its 1979 Hamfest (Particifest 79) on July 27-29, 1979, at the Saskatchewan Technical Institute, 600 Saskatchewan St. W., Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, Canada. Registration will be held on Friday evening with a full day of activities on Saturday culminating in a banquet and dance. Most of the meetings and workshops will be held on Sunday. There will also be a busy schedule for the XYLs.

OLIVER BC CAN JUL 28-29

The Okanagan International Hamfest will be held on July 28-29, 1979, at Gallagher Lake KOA Kampsite, 8 miles north of Oliver, B.C., Canada. Registra-

tion starts at 9:00 am Saturday. Activities start at 1:00 pm Saturday and continue until 2:00 pm Sunday. Ladies may bring their hobbies and items for a white-elephant sale. Featured will be prizes, a flea market, bunny hunts, entertainment, a home-brew contest. and more. A potluck lunch will be served Sunday at noon. Callin on 3800, .34/.94, and .76 simplex. For information, write John Juul-Andersen VE7DTX, 8802 Lakeview Dr., Vernon, B.C., Canada V1B 1W3, or Lota Harvey VE7DKL, 584 Heather Rd., Penticton, B.C., Canada V2A 1W8.

BOWLING GREEN OH JUL 29

The Wood County Amateur Radio Club will hold its 15th annual Wood County Ham-a-Rama on July 29, 1979, at the Bowling Green Fairgrounds, Bowling Green, Ohio. Gates will open at 10:00 am, with free admission and parking. Dealer tables and space are available. Trunk sale space and food will also be available. Tickets are \$1,50 in advance and \$2.00 at the door. Prizes will be awarded. Talk-in on .52 K8TIH. For information, write Wood County ARC, c/o Eric Willman, 14118 Bishop Road, Bowling Green OH 43402.

JACKSONVILLE FL AUG 4-5

The Jacksonville Hamfest Association is pleased to announce the 1979 Jacksonville Hamfest and ARRL North Florida Section Convention to be held on August 4-5, 1979, at the Jacksonville Beach Municipal Auditorium, Jacksonville, Florida. The location is just one block from the beach, where U.S. 90 meets the sea.

Advanced registrations are available at \$3.00 per person from R. J. Cutting W2KGI/4, 303 10th St., Atlantic Beach, Florida

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ACV	0 - 10V - 50V - 250V - 1000V 30Hz to 30kHz	± 4% fs
DCA	0 - 50µA - 2.5ma - 25ma 25A	± 3% fs
Ω	.2 to 20mΩ Range x 1 x 10 x 1k x 10k	± 3% arc
dB	+ 10db~+22db for 10VAC	± 4% fs
ICEO	0 - 150µA x 1k 0 - 15ma x10 0 - 150m x 1	± 3% arc
HFE	0 - 1000 @ x 10 <u>lc</u>	± 3% arc

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3600A	50Hz - 600MHz	Oven .5 PPM 17° - 37°C	10MV	10MV	50MV	8	.5 Inch	115VAC or 8.2 - 14.5VDC	2%"H x 8"W x 5"D
3550W	50Hz - 550MHz	1 PPM 65° - 85° F	25MV	25MV	75MV	8	.5 Inch	115VAC or 8.2 - 14.5VDC	2%"H x 8"W x 5"D

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Shortly after the ad for the Sabtronics Model 2000 digital multimeter appeared in 73 Magazine, I sent in my check for one. I suspect that quite a large number of other people did the same, since my order was delayed several weeks. When the DMM finally arrived, I assembled the kit and, to my surprise, it worked the first time I turned it on. After calibration, using the supplied resistors as references, the meter's performance compared quite favorably to that of a more expensive DMM

I was pleased with the meter for its performance, and pleased with myself for taking advantage of a good deal, until 1 noticed the meter would not zero on the ac scales. With the input leads shorted, the display would eventually settle down at about 0.5 volts on the 10.0-volt scale. A quick check showed that all of the ac voltage and current scales were affected.

At first 1 assumed that 1 had made some mistake in construction, but checking with two other owners of the Model 2000, I found that they noticed the same problem.

Fortunately, the design error is easy to correct. I will describe the necessary modification, plus a relocation of the fuse holder and installation of nicad batteries and a charger for convenience.

After I studied the board layout and schematic for the DMM, I tried a few things that looked as if they might correct the trouble. I found that if I unhooked the +6 volts that powered the decimal points, the meter would zero properly. Apparently, the high level dc line that feeds the decimal points is located too near the low level ac lines on the main PC board. You can see there is quite a mess of traces carrying the various signals to the range and function switches if you check the layout diagrams in the manual.

Before I describe the modifications I made to the circuitry, I want to say that I have had no contact with Sabtronics on this matter. I hope they corrected the problem in later model runs, but I do not know. Obviously, you can check to see if your meter has the problem by simply



Photo 1. This is the display board of the Model 2000 DMM, showing the added transistors that drive the decimal points.



Fig. 1(a). Block diagram of decimal point driver circuitry of the Model 2000 DMM before modification.

shorting the input leads and punching up the 10.0-volt ac range.

If you refer to Fig. 1(a) and compare the simplified diagram with the schematic in your manual, you will see that the range and function switches drive the decimal points directly off the +6.0-volt line through R49 (150 Ohms). Fig. 1(b) shows a block diagram of the circuit after modification. The modification requires only three garden-variety PNP transistors and three 1/2- or 1/4-Watt resistors. You do not have to cut or

modify any of the traces on the PC boards.

Fig. 2 shows the actual schematic of the added circuitry. The transistors drive the decimal points; the switching arrangement on the DMM main PC board is now near ground potential and carries only the small base current needed to drive the transistors. Although a small PC board would have allowed a neat installation, I did not think it was necessary for so few parts. In the following steps, refer to the diagrams of the PC boards in your Sabtronics manual as well



Photo 2. This pictures the rear of the DMM, showing the added fuse holder on the right and the charging jack and components on the left.

as to the diagrams and photographs I have supplied.

Photo 1 shows how the transistors are mounted on the display board. First, unsolder the end of R49 that is nearest the edge of the main PC board. Bend this resistor straight up so that it is perpendicular to the board. Solder a short length of hookup wire from the hole where you just removed R49 to the ground lug on the input terminals of the front panel. Now remove the three wires on the display board marked DP1, DP2, and DP3. You can do this without removing the board if you are

careful. Prepare the three driver transistors by bending the base lead of each one back over the case so that it is parallel to the other leads but pointing in the opposite direction. Solder one of the resistors to each base lead. I used 10k-Ohm resistors with the junk box transistors I had, but you may need to use smaller values (on the order of 2k) with some transistors.

Working on the back (side of the board with traces) of the display board, solder the collector lead of one of the prepared transistors in the hole marked DP1 where you re-



Fig. 1(b). Block diagram of the decimal point driver circuitry of the Model 2000 DMM after modification.



Fig. 2. Schematic of decimal point driver circuitry. R49 is part of the original DMM circuit. The transistors are added to the back of the display PC board. R1, R2, R3: 2.2-10k Ω (see text), ¹/₄ to ¹/₂ Watt. Q1, Q2, Q3: any silicon PNP general purpose transistor, such as Radio Shack 276-1604. moved the wire previously. Install the other two transistors in the holes marked DP2 and DP3. Solder the emitter leads of all three transistors together and attach a wire from the emitter leads to the free end of R49 on the main PC board. Finally, solder the free ends of the wires you removed from the display board to the corresponding resistor on the driver transistors you installed. This completes the decimal point modification and the meter should zero properly on all the ac scales after a few seconds. After you are sure everything is working properly, you may want to insulate the transistors with some silicone rubber or tape.

The second modification to the Model 2000 was simply the moving of the fuse holder. I manage to blow the fuse in my DMM about once a month by punching the current button with the leads connected to a battery. Since the fuse is mounted inside the Sabtronics meter. changing it requires that the case be disassembled. Unfortunately, I could not train myself not to blow the fuse, so I did the next best thing-1 mounted a



Fig. 3. Charging circuit for nicad batteries installed in the Model 2000 DMM. Adjust R4 for 100-mA charging current. panel-type fuse holder on the right rear of the meter (Photo 2). I chose a Radio Shack (270-365) fuse holder since it extends only 0.5 cm on the back of the panel. If you install a fuse holder, short out the old one on the PC board. A short piece of a potentiometer shaft works very nicely for this You must use shielded cable running to the fuse holder since the power supply of the meter generates considerable noise and the longer input lead will pick this up.

The last thing I did to the DMM was install rechargeable batteries. If you use your meter very much, you will find that replacing batteries is not only a nuisance but also expensive. I used some surplus nicad C cells that I ordered for \$1.50 each. In order to charge the batteries without opening the case, I installed a miniature phone jack in the other panel on the rear of the meter (see Photo 2). For charging, I used one of the little transformers with which the phone company powers the dial lamps in some phones. The simple charging circuit is shown in Fig. 3. If you have one of these transformers (who doesn't?), a 12-Ohm, 1/2-Watt resistor for R4 will give the proper charge current for 1-Ah cells. If you don't have a transformer, a Radio Shack 12.6-volt transformer (273-1385) will give the proper 100-mA current with a 33-Ohm, 1/2-Watt resistor. Do not try to measure the charge current with the batteries installed in the meter unless you use another meter.

If you make these modifications to your DMM, you will have improved performance on the ac scales and the unit will be easier to maintain. I will be glad to answer any questions accompanied by an SASE.



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Turn Signal Timeout

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Howard R. Worthington KIOTW 17 Fremont St. Oxford MA 01540

s there a motorcyclist who has not felt dumb

and hazardous after discovering that he has had his turn signals on for five minutes after making a turn? Here's a simple circuit to time them out in thirty seconds, if you forget. A few new bikes have a similar device; some riders install an audible indicator—but this is not dignified, honking away.

The 555 is used as a standard monostable timer from the Motorola Linear I.C. Data Book. Refer to the schematic. When the turn signal switch is turned on,



Photo of the turn signal timeout.

pins 2 and 4 go high, which starts the timer and begins to charge C2. Pin 3 is high, keeping the relay off. When C2 is charged to 2/3 Vcc-thirty seconds in this case-pin 3 goes low and sinks the relay coil which opens the turn signal circuit. When the turn signal switch is turned off, pins 2 and 4 go low, which resets the 555; at this time Q1 turns off and prevents C2 from being charged, so you will have a full 30 seconds of flashing time at the next intersection.

C3 is needed to prevent false resetting while flashing. My theory is that C1's delay keeps pins 2 and 4 high enough to prevent resetting during the time when the flasher opens the circuit. Somehow, C1 has to be electrolytic; a tantalum-type does not do the job. Too large a C1 causes a long reset delay.

Due to variations in forward voltage drop among silicon and germanium diodes, and due to variations in flasher rates, I suggest that the Q1 base resistor be a 250k trimpot. I found that it should be set at 80k us-

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New-tronics corporation 15800 Commerce Park Dr. • Brookpark, Ohio 44142 ing 1N914s, and 180k using 1N34s, in order to keep Q1 on, and thus charge C2. The exact resistance required is quite critical, but provides reliable operation, once determined.

Time-out is determined by the formula: T(sec.) =1.1 x R1 x C2. R1 is in megohms, C2 is in farads, and tolerances of components require experimentation, which explains my six-second discrepancy from the formula.

Any DPDT relay with 5-Amp, or so, contacts, and 12-volt coil should do, keeping in mind the 200-mA sinking capability of a 555. I used a Potter & Brumfield R10-E1-X2-V185.

I epoxied the relay to vectorboard, on which all components were mounted: this was stuck into a 1-5/8" x 2-1/8" x 2-3/4" minibox from the junk box. The six leads were brought out to a barrier terminal strip on the box. The box was installed under the left side cover of a Kawasaki 900 where, conveniently, there were two unused welded nuts on the battery box. After installation, my hindsight saw that there was space for the entire kludge under the tank. The circuit could be made much smaller for other machines. if called for.

Wiring to this bike required cutting the left and right turn signal wires after the switch; these were found in a harness under the fuel tank. These four points are then connected to the NC relay contacts. keeping in mind which is "in" and "out" for sensing purposes.

For fully solid state, I don't see why 2N3055-type transistors could not be used instead of a relay, if you want to tolerate their voltage drop. Knowing 555s, possibly the timer should be set longer for cold weather riders.



Schematic for the turn signal timeout.

It works! It's imperfect, and requires resetting in traffic jams. It even seems to make itself unnecessary by making one more conscious of its purpose! Credit is due to K1ICU

for his idea, and for the use of his Kaw as a guinea pig. 🛄

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Looking West

from page 6

along these lines is a far better alternative than brute-force vigilantism, which lowers those involved to the level of the offender himself.

Finally, to those who still feel Scott Lookholder got off easy, let's look at the overall picture. Lawyers I have spoken with tell me that a vlable estimate of his legal costs would be between 4 and 6 thousand dollars. Add to this another thousand to satisfy the fine, and financially it may have cost him close to \$7,000. Only he and his attorney know for sure. Then, too, he has lost the use of something many of us hold dear: the ability to communicate via his amateur station. Remember, the court made it a provision of his probation that he not utilize his amateur privileges for at least a year. There is also the possibility that the FCC will begin proceedings to revoke his license, thereby making his QRT period permanent. Nobody knows if this will happen, but it is a distinct possibility. No, Scott Lookholder did not get off easy by a long shot. It cost him dearly, and hopefully it will be a lesson to others who have thoughts of engaging in similar illegal activities.

While we are on the subject of malicious interference, I would like to discuss another new type with you for a moment. One might almost call it "legal interference," but it is morally wrong nevertheless. It usually shows up when a group of two or three who want to see just how much they can get away with take over and monopolize a given repeater. They carefully

structure their remarks so as to not violate any rules and regulations as set forth by the Commission, but nonetheless their statements are constructed in such a way as to "get the goat" of all others who may be listening. Usually, they will not recognize breakers, and those who do make it in find themselves harassed in one way or another. These bothersome people play it strictly by the rulebook, including proper station identification at the prescribed intervals. They always "stand on their constitutional right of freedom of speech" and in doing so take away yours and mine. If this sounds all too familiar, then you have such a faction in your home town.

What can be done about them? First, all of us have to remember that our amateur licenses are not a guarantee of freedom of speech. Rather, it is a privilege to communicate granted by our government, and it can be revoked any time the government sees fit. There are no rights stated or implied. Herein lies at least part of the solution. Since a repeater is not a public utility, the licensee is under no obligation to provide this service to those he deems are abusing it. The repeater owner-operator has one very effective weapon at hand: the ability to take away the toy from those who do not appreciate it. Many owners hesitate to take such action, fearing that a time will come when some user will want to make an emergency call and the system will be off. True, this can happen, but if the same amateur wants to make this call and the repeater is being abused by those who do not respect it, he will have no better chance then anyway. It is up to the technical minds who produced the myriad of FM relay devices which now stretch the length and breadth of this nation to fulfill their obligation to the amateur community by initiating a cleanup of the bad onthe-air operation. If they do not, and if abuses continue to grow, they will only have themselves to blame when the ax fallswhen the FCC and other government agencies start to do it for them. Repeater owner-operators have more than just a technical responsibility to erect and maintain a system. There is also a moral obligation to ensure the proper utilization of a given system. If they fail in this, they should not be permitted the privilege of continued system ownership. The day in which a repeater owner-operator can isolate himself from the rest of the amateur community is long gone. His responsibilities are clear-cut and he must discharge them for the good of the community.

THE SOME-PEOPLE-NEVER-LEARN DEPARTMENT

Maybe it would be better to call this "Once Involved, Always Involved." This might be the motto of Bob Thornburg WB6JPI. After two years of political hiatus, Bob was elected earlier this month to the chairmanship of TASMA, the organization which replaced the old SCRA In the middle of 1978. Bob sees his job as one of uniting the various special interests which abound on two meters. Frankly, it looks as if he has his work cut out for him. While Association membership by those involved in other aspects of two meter operation has been steadily on the rise, repeater owners seem to be stay-Ing away as if to protect the organizational structure change.

Late last year, just around the time of the change, a rather vile letter was circulated to many or all area repeater owners calling for the destruction of the SCRA and its new open-door policy and "a return of political power to those competent to administer it." The letter went on to give steps which should be taken by repeater owner-operators to ensure that the above would indeed happen. However-and this is very important-the letter was basically unsigned, a condition which thus destroyed Its overall credibility. Whether this letter has had anything to do with the lack of organizational interest on the part of repeater owner-operators cannot be determined. One thing is clear: They are staying away, and Bob will have quite a job during the next twelve months trying to bring them back into the fold. It won't be the first time that Bob has pulled off a miracle. He is very adept in that regard. Can he do it? If he can't, nobody can.

Already, Bob has support from virtually every other segment of southern California's two meter society, including the weak-signal people and repeater-user groups. Indeed, he is a very popular and well-respected individual in this area who honestly cares about his fellow man. He has taken on a very big responsibility, and we wish him well.

It's hard to find a reason for this lack of initiative on the part of this area's two meter repeater owners. No one reason seems to predominate. Some speculate that many of the oldliners who helped start voluntary coordination are just tired of the political arena and want out. As with any organization, attrition along these lines is to be expected. No one group of In-



In attendance at the TASMA meeting were Jim Rieger WA6EZL and ED Tippler WA6KYZ. Jim is probably the nation's best authority on linear translators.



Marlene Thornburg WD6F BI sips soda as Herb Gordon W6KBD explains her new dutles as TASMA treasurer.

dividuals can be expected to stand in front of the firing line forever. In other cases, It's obviously apathy. They have their systems operational and nothing else concerns them. Why should they get involved? They need involvement like they need a headache. More predominant, however, is an unspoken sentiment which seems to say that the organization no longer represents those whom it was established to protect-the southern California repeater owneroperator-and that opening voting membership to all interested amateurs has weakened the political position of the repeater owner. Therefore, why should an owner-operator bother to keep membership in an organization in which he is no longer in the majority position. This was the view stated in the letter discussed earlier.

It's Interesting to note that the 220-SMA, which was formed at the same meeting, suffers none of these ills. The 220 people of this area, system owner and spectrum user alike, seem very together in their goals and vlewpoints. Structurally, the two organizations are almost Identical, yet 220 keeps its repeater owners as members while two meters can't. Why the unity on 220 not found on two meters? Is it because all 220 spectrum users see the US WARC proposal as a common enemy? Is it that they have watched the development of two meters and have sworn that the same pitfalls will never occur on 220? No one can rightly say. However, at this time, the 220 people of this area are far more together than any other group. Perhaps It's time for everyone to step back and take a good look at what has put them in such a position. The 220-SMA is going strong, and we can all learn from them.

All the above might lead you to believe that two meters in this area is In a disastrous state. Far from it. TASMA's 2 meter band plan has been accepted without complaint, and while repeater owner support is dwindling, support from all other sectors of the two meter soclety is strong and growing. However, making overall spectrum management work takes the ongoing cooperation of all users. Those who own and operate repeaters are a key part of two meters, and it's to soliciting their active support that Bob and his staff will be dedicated.

DX-ON-A-REPEATER DEPARTMENT

Southern California is known as an area of "repeaters with a purpose." Over the past few years, we have seen systems developed for just about every reason under the sun, including one for the exclusive use of school children. Now, thanks to the Southern California DX Club, even HF DXers have a meeting ground of their own. According to club president Dave Bell W6AQ, while not the first system of its type In the nation, the AD6P/R system will serve as more than just a local gab channel for DXers. The club has great plans for the newly established system, and the future seems bright with promise. Already, it is used to alert members as to where the rare ones can be found. In the future, one might even hear actual on-theair seminars on the art of DXchasing.

While its prime usershlp is made up of DXers, AD6P (144.88 in/145.48 out) is an open repeater which Invites all area amateurs as well as visitors to Los Angeles to utilize its facIlities. If you happen through LA and want to meet some of its top DX enthusiasts, then drop in on the system or, if time permits, attend one of their club meetings. You will find either one a rewarding experience.

ON-THE-MOVE DEPARTMENT

Jim Hendershot WA6VQP. network director for Westlink. asks that I pass along the news that the new Westlink studio facilities are fully operational at their new location in Canoga Park, California. The new studio features such amenities as cartridge tape units used to gather and pre-edit items for the newscast and additional post-production duplicating equipment to cut down the reproduction time of finished cassettes. He still hopes to expand the reproduction facilities further when funds permit the acquisition of more cassette recorders.

What started a year and a half ago as a small undertaking to produce a weekly amateur radio news program has grown to an enterprise which serves the news needs of thousands of amateurs nationwide. Now in its seventy-second week of consecutive operation, the Westlink Amateur Radio News Service has become a vital link in keeping us all informed of events which affect our day-today operation. It is still free to any group or individual who supplies blank cassette tapes in SASE mailers. For more Information about this service, contact Jim at Westlink's new ad-dress: 8331 Joan Lane, Canoga Park CA 91304.

HF INTERNATIONAL: AN OUTSIDER LOOKS IN

It was not until after I arranged the interview with Norm and Jeanne Meuller that I first bothered to listen to the spectrum HFI calls its home, CB channels 32 through 40. I ex-

pected to hear the same type of "10-4 Good Buddy" operation as is found on what CBers call the "lower 23." but was quite taken aback by what I actually heard. Frankly, it sounded a lot closer to 20 or 40 than to what I expected. Operation seemed very structured and in no way haphazard. Other than the strange-sounding dual callsign bit (HFI members utilize both their assigned FCC callsign and their HFI call or "HF number"), the operation seemed as if it could be taking place on any of the amateur bands. I was shocked, perplexed, and maybe a bit mad. After all, here I proudly sat with an amateur license displayed on the wall. Who were these people to play ham without bothering to be hams!

The following Sunday I met with Norm and Jeanne. Upon entering Norm's office. I noted two things immediately: an absolutely marvelous amateur station in one corner, and a large poster of Jerry Lewis touting HFI in relation to the annual MDA campaign. Inquir-Ing, I learned two things right off the bat. It was indeed an amateur station, and Norm was licensed to use it. "My god." I thought to myself. "An amateur runs HFI?" The MDA poster was also explained. HFI and its close to 50,000 active members would be participating in the 1978 Labor Day Jerry Lewis telethon. I thought again to myself: "These are the bad guys who are out to destroy ham radio? The bad guys everyone had told me about? Something doesn't jive. Bad guys don't do nice things like this!

The questions I asked ranged from simply what was HFI and its goals to what their official stand was on specific matters. Basically, here is what I learned: HFI is an organization of hobbytype SSB users operating In the upper portion of the 27 MHz personal radio band. It was founded to promote the use of SSB communication in that particular spectrum and to give the SSB CB hobbyist an organizational structure of his own. At its peak, HFI boasted more than 90,000 members, but this was prior to the reorganization. Though It is still guite largeprobably still better than 50,000 at the latest estimate-no exact figure was available at the time of the interview.

Norm asked that I make it clear that HFI does not condone the use of excessive and Illegal power levels or out-of-band operation. In his remarks, he made it clear that an HF number does not always mean that the holder is a current HFI member. Therefore, those operating illegally between the 11 and 10 meter bands are not necessarily HFI members, though some may still use their HFI numbers Issued many years ago. All of the foregoing has been reiterated to the members of HFI in recent membership mailings, in which Norm stressed the need for legality in day-to-day on-theair operation. Another point I was asked to emphasize was that HFI, under the current direction of Norm and Jeanne Mueller, never backed or condoned in any way the actions of Mr. Richard B. Cooper or his Communications Attorney Service. Norm's basic commentary was that Cooper/CAS was detrimental to both the amateur and CB services and would eventually cause both harm. Contrary to popular bellef in amateur circles, HFI was not one of Cooper's ardent supporters.

Norm sees today's HFI as an intermediate ground between AM CB radio and the amateur service. He would like to see HFI take an active role in helping the CBer make the change, with as minimal an environmental impact on the amateur service as possible. He believes that the education of the transitioning CBer is the key. However, such education can only come about if the FCC acts to create "SSB only" channels wherein the AM CBer can get away from the "10-4 Good Bud-dy" attitudes of AM and learn proper operation from his SSBminded peers. HFI feels that if such were the case, actual onthe-air amateur-oriented training could be accomplished (especially if CW were permitted).

As an amateur himself, Norm sees one of amateur radio's greatest problems today to be the uninitiated AM CBer who has the technical expertise to obtain an amateur license but has never been educated in the moral and operational values which amateurs associate with their hobby. He specifically cites many of the problems prevalent on FM repeaters as an example of this lack of proper Indoctrination. Again, in relation to the amateur service, he sees this as an avenue for active HFI involvement.

While HFI would like more SSB-only spectrum for its members, Norm does not feel that it should come from the amateur bands. Rather, HFI endorses proposals which would place such spectrum directly next to the current 40-channel Class D allocation and above it in an area below 10 meters (with a buffer zone between the two). HFI feels, however, that such can only come to pass if all HF members obey the current regulations as written-especially those regarding proper station identification at prescribed intervals and respect for bandedge and power limitations. The

organization knows that only a mass show of good faith to the FCC will have any meaning. To that end, HFI's literature constantly reminds its members of these precepts.

Above all, HFI wants to become a respected member of the hobby radio community. They want amateurs especially to know that they are not the enemy. They want to be considered as friends and working partners. It has taken me a year to sit down to write this, a year of waiting to see if I was being handed something substantial or just hot air. I have followed HFI's progress these past 12 months, and what I was told a year ago is substantially true today. Norm and Jeanne Mueller are two people who are sincerely devoted to their beliefs and who are very positive-thinking people. Under their leadership, HFI has taken many giant leaps toward its prime goal.

Whether you like or dislike organizations such as HFI is unimportant. What does count is that today's non-amateur hobby radio enthusiasts are responsible for a good percent of all personal radio operation and cannot be ignored. There are many myths these days in amateur circles about how anyone who owns a CB radio is a bad guy. Myths they are, and as such they should be dispelled. There are good guys and bad guys in every walk of life. We have both in amateur radio, and I'm sure that Norm has both in HFI. What is important is learning that we are all human beings with a common Interest, even though we may express this interest in dlfferent ways. HFI has said to us, "We want to be your friend and work with you." What will our answer be? You can let me know, or you can write directly to Norm c/o HF International, PO Box 7576, Riverside CA 92513.

THE WHATEVER-HAPPENED-TO-??? DEPARTMENT, REVISITED

Without warning recently, the FM and Repeater column seems to have disappeared from QST! It's well known that its editor, Lou McCoy W1ICP,

has retired from active League duties and now lives in one of my favorite places, New Mexico. I sincerely wish Lou many prosperous years of retirement, as well as many more happy years of hamming.

However, Lou's departure seems to have left a rather big gap in Newington, one that should be filled quickly. In this day and age, when FM is on the lips of virtually every amateur, *QST* cannot afford to be without such a service to the ARRL membership. The column is necessary, and I, speaking as one ARRL member, would like to see it reinstated. Perhaps one of you reading this is willing to offer your services to the ARRL. Lou did a fine job with It, and his act will be hard to follow.

Microcomputer Interfacing

from page 28

This means that one subroutine may call another. In this way, a control subroutine may, in turn, call a timer subroutine. When the timer subroutine has completed its task, It causes a return to the control subroutine. This situation requires two levels on the stack, or four R/W memory locations, since two full 16-blt return addresses must be maintained on the stack while the timer subroutine is in operation: (1) the return address for the timer-tocontrol link, and (2) the return address for the control-to-maintask link. The stack operations take place automatically whenever a call or a return is executed. The call and return Instructions may be either conditional or unconditional, but each subroutine must contain at least one return instruction.

Recall that the 8080 chip contains seven 8-bit general purpose registers, the accumulator (A), B, C, D, E, H, and L. In programs where subroutines are used, there may be register conflicts since the subroutine and the main task may both require the use of a specific register. Sometimes this problem may be solved by choosing another register, but this is not always possible, particularly when the A register and the flags are involved. To avoid register conflicts, it is possible to use the stack for temporary data storage. All of the internal 8080 registers may be pushed onto the stack and popped back into the 8080 as needed. Data is stored and retrieved as register pairs, with register A and the flags forming a twobyte word which is treated as a register pair.

The subroutine in Table 1 is a time delay routine in which registers D, E, A, and the flags are stored on the stack. At the completion of the subroutine, the data stored on the stack is retrieved and placed back in the internal registers. The complementary operations of stack

("Building an Economy Receiver").

I have enclosed a copy of a revised i-f circuit which does use currently-available components.

Tom McLaughlin WB4NEX St. Petersburg FL

There are two errors in my artlcle, "A Single IC Time Machine," which appears on page 148 of the February Issue. storage and retrieval are called *push* and *pop*, respectively. Notice that the stack pointer is initialized at the start of the program, before any other instructions are executed.

The use of subroutines in a program allows many complex tasks to be subdivided into small segments which are easy to link together and which relieve the problem of continuously rewriting frequently used program steps and routines. You will find that a personal library of frequently used subroutines is indispensible when you are programming.



Both errors are in Fig. 15. In Fig. 15(a), the error is caused by a possible "smear." At the top of the figure, near the mlddle, there is a pad for the -5-V regulator. This pad is shown connected to the adjacent circuitry by a fine line. This fine line is possibly a "smear" from the original silk screen and should be removed.

The second error will raise a lot of eyebrows. Basically, It is an inversion. The grey area of



Corrections

I have recently been advised that J. W. Miller Company no longer has the 8901-B and 8902-B i-f units which I used in my circuit on pp. 48-49 of the January, 1979, issue of 73

Fig. 1. Revised i-f circuitry, "Building an Economy Receiver." Resistors are $\frac{1}{2}$ -W, 10%. Miller 455-kHz transformer: $\frac{42041}{1000}$ mpedance; $\frac{42042}{1000}$ output 25k, 1-k Ω impedance. Transformers are available from J. W. Miller Company, PO Box 5825, Compton CA 90224. the PCB of Fig. 15(a) should be rotated 180° on the darker overlay.

> H. M. Knickerbocker K6SK La Mesa CA

In response to a letter from one of our readers, Lee Reed W5VRC (ex-W4RBL), author of "Build An Economy Zener Checker" (February, 1979, page 137), would like to comment on his zener checking circuit.

The problem is the inherent danger of a transformerless

line-operated power supply. Should the "hot" side of the ac line be inadvertently connected to the "common" side of the unit, as it would if the ac

Review

When the 1979 Radio

Amateur's Handbook made its

appearance last November, I

was probably the first on the

block to pay \$9.75 and take a

paperback copy home. The

ARRL has put a lot of effort into

promoting the 1979 Handbook

as being new and different. My

1974 edition is worn from heavy

use and I moved it aside, mak-

ing room for the newcomer, with

The most obvious change in

the new Handbook is the size.

Like QST, the License Manual,

and other League publications,

the Handbook has gone to the bigger 81/2" x 11" format. The

new size makes older Hand-

books look small and unimpor-

tant, but a guick weighing re-

vealed that it was a scant 31/2

ounces heavier than the 2-

Old-timers will be glad to

know that Ohm's Law is still

V = IR in the elementary theory

section. The basic principles

haven't changed, but the theory

a bit of reluctance.

pound 1974 edition.

plug were inserted backwards into a receptacle or if the ac socket is miswired, it is possible to get line voltage between the common side (which the user may be holding) and an external ground

As a remedy for this, the use of a small isolation transformer is recommended or, at the very least, a 1k 2-Watt resistor should be added in series with the fuse.

A few dollars spent on a transformer is certainly worth the safety which it affords.

> Gene Smarte WB6TOV/1 **News Editor**

In my article in the

chapters have been either com-

pletely or partially rewritten.

Both beginning and experi-

enced hams will find the "Radio

Design Technique and Lanquage" chapter useful. In addi-

tion to a comprehensive discus-

sion on tuned circuits, a glos-

sary of radio terms is included.

principles will not be found in

the 1979 Handbook; in its place

there is a greatly expanded

chapter on solid-state funda-

mentals. The Handbook editors

have limited the coverage of

this vast topic to those devices

and applications that are most

applicable to general amateur

The chapter on HF transmit-

ting contains a number of

charts and graphs that elimi-

nate some of the drudgery of de-

sign calculations. The Hand-

book's new size seems to lend

itself well to this kind of pre-

sentation. Throughout the edi-

tion, graphs and charts are in-

cluded. One conspicuous area

use.

A chapter on vacuum-tube

September, 1978, issue ("Nuclear Attack!"), I left out a very important "=" at step 193. Here is a procedure to fix the program:

1) Load the bad program into memory;

2) Press:
GTO 193
LRN
2nd Ins
=

I RN

This will insert the "=" between the "B" and the "X". I apologize to all.

I have been receiving requests for a version of the game to run on the TI 58/59. I will be glad to send anyone a program listing for this machine, provid-

is missing, however. Gone is the index of tube specifications and base diagrams. The token coverage of solid-state device specs has also been deleted.

One of the most repeatedly mentioned attributes of the 1979 Handbook Is the "Narrow Band Voice Modulation" chapter. The Handbook's coverage of NBVM is largely a rehash of the QST articles and, in some cases, is a word-for-word reproduction. Experimenters looking for parts suppliers and discrete filter design information will be very disappointed.

In the enthusiasm for NBVM. such modes as RTTY, slow scan, and facsimile seem to have been forgotten. It is ironical that a book devoted to state of the art neglects even a short reference to these "speclalized communications techniques" that many ham/experimenters are involved in. ARRL publications are sorely lacking in this area.

In keeping with the state-ofthe-art theme, the FM and repeater chapter includes Information on tone-decoding circuitry as well as a "practical synthesizer." However, there is ed the request is accompanied by an SASE.

> Dan Everhart WA7WKA 293 Lander Hall University of Washington Seattle WA 98105

In "Impedance and Other Ogres" (February, 1979, page 47, column 1), the fourth and fifth lines from the bottom read, in part: "... PAV = ERMS × Cos θ ." Since we do indeed believe in Ohm's Law, the formula should read: PAV = ERMS × IRMS × Cos 0. To our readers and Georg Simon Ohm, we apologize.

> Gene Smarte WB6TOV News Editor

no complete schematic for an FM transmitter or receiver. In this chapter as well as in most of the others, the editors have chosen to include many subcircuits dealing with a specific part of a rig.

The chapters on propagation. transmission lines, and antennas have been partially rewritten. Theory sections tend to be more mathematically oriented than earlier editions, while specific construction details are fewer.

If you are an "appliance operator" who doesn't care how your station works, then you may find the Handbook to be a waste of money. Highly knowledgeable hams looking for the latest in microprocessor control will probably be disappointed with the 1979 Handbook. Beginners searching for a wire-bywire description on building their first rig may be frustrated with the Handbook's contents. Like its predecessors, the 1979 Radio Amateur's Handbook is not a rigorous text on electronic theory; instead, It is a reference and idea book for hams willing to think.

Tim Daniel N8RK Oxford OH

Reprinted from the Federal Register.

AMATEUR EXTRA CLASS LICENSE

Eliminating Granting of Credit Toward the Te-legraphy Portion of Examination to Former Holders of the Amoteur Extra First Class Li--

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission,

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: The Commission is pro-posing to delete § 97.25(d) from its Rules. This provides credit toward the telegraphy portion of the Amateur Extra Class license examination to holders of the former Amateur Extra First Class license and its successor licenses.

DATES: Comments shall be filed by April 30, 1979, and Reply comments

shall be filed by May 30, 1979.

ADDRESSES: Comments shall be filed with: Secretary, FCC, 1919 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20554. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Mr. Philip W. Savitz, Personal Radio Division, (202) 632-7175.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Adopted: February 14, 1979.

Released: February 27, 1979

By the Commission: Commissioner

Quello absent. 1. In accordance with the Adminis-trative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. 553, and § 1.412 of the Commission's Rules, the Commission hereby gives Notice of Proposed Rule Making in the above captioned matter.

2. During the period from June 1923 to June 1933 the Federal Radio Commission issued Amateur Extra First Class operator licenses. Subsequently, the equivalent license issued by the Federal Communications Commission was designated "Class A," and then "Advanced."

"Advanced." 3. In 1952 the Commission created the Amateur Extra Class license. Ob-taining this license requires successful completion of written examinations in here of here of commission examinations in These written examinations in alle areas of basic, general, intermedi-ate and advanced amateur practice. These written examination require-ments are much more stringent than those associated with the Amateur Extra First Class license. However, the telegraphy proficiency requirement for the Extra First license was 20 words per minute, which is the same as the current requirement for the Amateur Extra Class license.

4. Recognizing this identical telegra-phy requirement, the Commission, in its Report and Order in Docket No. 19163, released on September 13, 1972, amended § 97.25(d) of its Rules to provide that credit for the telegraphy portion of the Amateur Extra Class

examination be granted to applicants who present proof of having continu-ously held the Amateur Extra First Class license and its successor licenses. 5. Section 97.25(d) has now been in

effect for more than six years. Recent-ly, the number of persons seeking ex-amination credit pursuant to this provision has declined to the point where such an application is now a rarity. As it appears that § 97.25(d) has become obsolete, the Commission is proposing its deletion from the Rules, effective six months from the adoption of such an order. This delay will give any former holder of the Amateur Extra First Class license who may remain a final opportunity to receive telegraphy credit toward the Amateur Extra Class examination.

6. The specific rule amendments we are proposing are set forth below. Au-thority for these proposals is contained in Sections 4(i), 5(e), and 303 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended. We invite interested parties to submit comments concerning our proposals on or before April 30, 1979, and reply comments on or before May 30, 1979. An original and five copies of

all comments and reply comments shall be furnished the Commission, pursuant to §1.419 of the Rules. Re-spondents wishing each Commissioner to have a personal copy of the com-ments may submit an additional six copies. Members of the public wishing to express interest in our proposals but unable to provide the required copies may participate informally by submitting one copy of their com-ments, without regard to form, pro-vided the correct Docket number is specified in the heading of the comments. All comments and reply com-ments filed in this proceeding should be sent to the Secretary, Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D.C. 20554.

D.C. 20554. 7. Individuals wishing to inspect the comments and reply comments filed in this proceeding may do so during regu-lar business hours. 8:00 A.M. to 5:30 P.M., Monday through Friday, in the Commission's Public Reference Room, 1919 "M" Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20554 D.C. 20554.

8. For further information contact Mr. Philip W. Savitz, Personal Radio Division, FCC, 1919 "M" Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20554, (202) 632-7175

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION. WILLIAM J. TRICARICO, Secretary.

The Federal Communications Com-mission proposes to amend Part 97 of Chapter 1 of Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations as follows:

8 97.25 [Amended]

1. In § 97.25 paragraph (d) is deleted and paragraph (e) is redesignated as paragraph (d).

PART 2-FREQUENCY ALLOCATIONS AND RADIO TREATY MATTERS: GENERAL RULES AND REGULA-TIONS

PART 97-AMATEUR RADIO SERVICE

Amendments of Rules Concerning the Northern Mariana Islands

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Order (Rulemaking).

SUMMARY: The Northern Mariana Islands has recently been added to the Commission's jurisdiction. Certain charts and tables in the amateur rules are being amended to reflect this change in the Commission's jurisdiction.

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 13, 1979.

ADDRESSES: Federal Communica-tions Commission, 1919 "M" St. NW., Washington, D.C. 20554.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Mr. Robert Cassler, Private Radio Bureau (202-634-6620).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In the matter of amendments of Parts 2 and 97 of the Commission's

concerning the Northern Marirules ana Islands. Adopted: February 22, 1979. Released: March 2, 1979.

By the Commission:

1. On January 9, 1978, as a step toward eventual political union with the United States as a Common-wealth, the Northern Mariana Islands came under the jurisdiction of those laws of the United States which have general applicability to the several States. Previously, these islands were administered by the United States for the United Nations as part of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and those persons seeking authoriza-tion to operate a radio station were re-quired to apply to the High Commis-sioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. As of January 9, 1978, the Communications Act of 1934, being a law of general applicability to the several States, became applicable to the Northern Mariana Islands, and 1. On January 9, 1978, as a step

jurisdiction over radio stations on the Northern Mariana Islands passed from the High Commissioner to the Federal Communications Commission.

Communications Commission. 2. Certain amendments to the rules governing the Amateur Radio Service in Parts 2 and 97 of the Commission's Rules are necessary to reflect the change of status of the Northern Mar-iana Islands. Two minor amendments to Parts 2 and 97 concern the frequen-cy bands available to amateur radio operations on the Northern Mariana Isoperators on the Northern Mariana Is-lands. The Northern Mariana Islands lands, the Northern Martana Islands lie in Region 3. Most of the rest of the United States lies in Region 2. Inter-national allocations for the Amateur Radio Service are different for Region 3 than for Region 2. Footnote NG&2 to § 2.106 and § 97.61(bX4) are being amended to reflect this.

3. The other two amendments con-cern the use of the 1800-2000 kHz amateur band. Because this band is shared with the radionavigation (LORAN-A) service, input power is limited according to geographic area. The charts in footnote NG15 to $\S 2.106$ and $\S 97.61(b)(2)$ are being amended to add the Northern Mariana Islands to the list.

4. Authority for these rule changes is contained in Sections 4(i) and 303 of the Communications Act of 1934. Because these amendments are basically minor changes in the rules to reflect Islands to the Northern Mariana Islands to the Commission's jurisdic-tion, the Commission finds that, for good cause, the notice and public pro-

APPENDIX

Part 2 of Chapter I of Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows: 1. In Section 2.106, footnote NG15, and footnote NG 62 are amended to read as follows:

§ 2.106 Table of frequency allocations.

NG15 · · ·

(a) • • • • • • • • • • •

MAXIMUM DC PLATE INPUT POWER IN WATTS

Area	1800-1825 kHz Day/Night	1825-1850 kHz Day/Night	1850-1875 kHz Day/Night	1875-1900 kHz Day/Night	1900-1925 kHz Day/Night	1925-1950 kHz Day/Night	1950-1975 kHz Day/Night	1975-2000 kHz Day/Night
	•	•	1111	•	•	•	•	
Baker, Canton, Enderbury, Howland	100/25	0	0	100/25	100/25	0	0	100/25
Mariana	0	. 0	0	0	100/25	0	0	100/25
American Samoa	200/50	0	0	200/50	200/50	0	0	200/50

NG62 Consistent with Resolution 10, Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959, interregional amateur contacts in this band should be limited to that portion between 7000 and 7100 kHz. In the band 7100 to 7300 kHz, the provisions of No. 117 of the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959, are applicable. In addition, 7100 to 7300 kHz is not available in the following U.S. possessions: Baker, Canton, Enderbury, Guam. Howland, Jarvis, Northern Mariana Islands, Palmyra, American Samoa and Wate Islands. and Wake Islands.

Part 97 of Chapter I of Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows: 2. In Section 97.61, paragraphs (b)(2) and (b)(4) are amended to read as follows

§ 97.61 Authorized frequencies and emissions.

MAXIMUM DC PLATE INPUT POWER IN WATTS

Area	1800–1825 kHz Day/Night	1825-1850 kHz Day/Night	1850-1875 kHz Day/Night	1875-1900 kHz Day/Night	1900–1925 kHz Day/Night	1925–1950 kHz Day/Night	1950-1975 kHz Day/Night	1975-2000 kHz Day/Night
					•			100
Baker. Canton, Enderbury, Howland	100/25	0	0	100/25	100/25	0	0	100/25
Mariana	0	0	0	0	100/25	0	0	100/25
American Samoa	200/50	0	0	200/50	200/50	0	0	200/50

(4) 3900-4000 kHz and 7100-7300 kHz are not available in the following U.S. possessions: Baker, Canton, Enderbury, Guam, Howland, Jarvis, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palmyra, American Samoa and Wake Islands.

Ham Help

An obviously demented 73 author is looking for 455-kHz i-f components. These may be anything from standard i-f transformers to moderately-priced crystal and ceramic filters.

They must be easily applied and usable with a wide range of solid-state devices, from junkbox transistors to IC devicesalso, with tubes if possible. They must give good results in an i-f strip used for CW and/or SSB receiver use.

Manufacturers, distributors, or surplus dealers foolish enough to provide me with technical info, application notes, and an easy way for 73 readers to get their hands on the goodies may find themselves pestered unmercifully by 73 readers wanting to purchase parts to see if the circuit really works.

Alexander MacLean WA2SUT/NNN0ZVB **18 Indian Spring Trail** Denville NJ 07834

I need help in converting a Drake TR-3 to semi-break-in CW. I feel that there must be some circuits for this obvious improvement of the TR-3 which possibly appeared in ham magazines in the 60s.

At present, my 15-year-old TR-3 must be manually switched between transmit and receive. The successor to the TR-3, the TR-4, injects a tone into the grid of the VOX amplifier circuit. Possibly, the same may be accomplished with the TR-3. **Ron Yokubaitis WB5TKQ** PO Box 3554

cedures provisions of the Administra-

cedures provisions of the Administra-tive Procedure Act are unnecessary (5 U.S.C. 553(b)). For more information about these rule changes, contact Mr. Robert Cassler, Personal Radio Divi-sion, FCC, 1919 "M" Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20554 (202-634-6220)

5. Accordingly, it is ordered that, effective March 13, 1979, Part 2 and Part 97 of the Commission's Rules are

amended as set out in the Appendix.

(Secs. 4, 303, 48 Stat., as amended, 1066, 1082; 47 U.S.C. 154, 303.)

COMMISSION. WILLIAM J. TRICARICO.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS

Secretary.

6620).

Austin TX 78764

I need the RCA manual sections for the high-band CMC-60 FM 60-Watt "boat anchor" rig (transmitter and dynamotor power supply only). I will duplicate and return within one week.

Jack Myers W3RU 5740 Auberger Dr. Fairfield OH 45014 (513)-829-0511

I need help with an SR-C802 -the schematic diagram or owner's manual, preferably. Walt Persans WA2ZBE 135 Roe St.

Staten Island NY 10310

152

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The new **ALPHA 374A** adds NO-TUNE-UP operation to all the other traditional ALPHA qualities and capabilities. You can hop instantly from one HF band to another, with full maximum legal power and with little or no amplifier tune-up at all! (If new amateur bands are added, you can manually adjust your **ALPHA** to work them, too.) In 1974 the original **ALPHA 374** set a standard of high power convenience that has remained urmatched since. Despite its small size, not even one '374 owner ever burned out a power transformer. Impressive? The new '374A has an even huskier power supp y. And it has ETO's ducted air system with acoustically isolated centrifugal blower to insure cool, whisper-quiet operation.

Before you get serious about any other brand of linear. compare its convenience and quality, its transformer heft. its cooling system efficiency and noise level - and its warranty - with the **ALPHA's.** Be sure to ask around about its reputation.

Call or write for detailed literature and thoroughly check out all the great new **ALPHA's** ... so you don't make a mistake.

EHRHORN TECHNOLOGICAL OPERATIONS, INC. BOX 708, CAÑON CITY, CO 81212 (303) 275-1613

Contests

from page 21

AWARDS:

The ITU Trophy will be awarded to the country which earns the highest number of points computed as described above. The country which wins for 3 consecutive years or 5 interlaced years will remain in possession of the trophy. The trophy will be awarded to the representative national association of radio amateurs of the winning country. Gold, silver, and bronze medals will be awarded to the 3 highestscoring radio amateurs in the world on each mode. Certificates will be awarded to the highest-scoring radio stations in each country on each mode. Depending on the number of contestants in each country, the contest committee will consider more certificates. ENTRIES:

Logs will be filled out separately for each mode. Logs will follow the standard form and must be mailed before 30 June 1979. Address entries to: LABRE, UIT Contest Coordination, PO Box 07-0004, 70.000-Brasilia, DF, Brazll. Logs re-ceived after August 30 will not be computed for awards. Include a QSL, a self-addressed label, and IRCs for personal contest results. Note: Look for special ITU calls worldwide!

ARMED FORCES DAY May 19, 1979

This year's observance of Armed Forces Day marks three decades of communications tests between the amateur

	Military		Appropriate
Station NAV	Frequency (kHz) 7385	Emission RTTY	Amateur Band (N 7.00-7.050
Headquarters, Navy- Marine Corps MARS	14455	RTTY	14.25-14.35
Washington, D.o.	13975.5 (13973)	SSTV	14.225-14.250
NNNØNCG	4005	CW	3.5-3.65
MARS Radio Station	6970 (6971.5)	LSB	7.050-7.100
	14385 20988.5 (20987)	CW USB	14.0-14.1 21.25-21.45
	7380 (7381.5)	LSB	7.2-7.3
Radio Station Norfolk VA	14440 (14398.5)	USB	14.1-14.25
WAR	4001.5	CW	3.5-3.75
Army MARS	4020 (4021.5)	LSB	3.775-4.0
washington, D.C.	4030	BTTY	3 65-3 775
	6997.5	CW	7.0-7.15
	14405	CW	14.0.14.2
	20994 (20992.5)	USB	21.25-21.45
AIR	4025 (4026.5)	LSB	3.9-4.0
SITFA Radio Station	7305 (7306.5)	LSB	7.25-7.30
traeinigton, b.o.	7315	CW	7 025-7 20
	13977.5	CW	14 025-14 20
	14397 (14398.5)	USB	14.275-14.350
NPG	4001.5 (4003)	LSB	3.775-4.0
Station Stockton CA	4005	CW	3.5-3.65
	4010	CW	3 65-3 75
	6989	CW	7.00-7.025
	7301.5 (7303)	LSB	7 025-7 050
	7365	CW	7 050-7 075
	14375	CW	14 00-14 025
	20983	CW	21 0-21 2
	20998.5 (20997)	USB	21.27-21.40
NNNØMET USMC Air Station MARS	7347.5	RTTY	7.075-7.1
Radio Station El Toro CA	13922.5	RTTY	14.075-14.1
NPL Navy Communication	14390.5 (14389)	SSTV	14.225-14.250

San Diego CA

*SSTV from NAV will run from 1300-2100 UCT 19 May 1979 **SSTV from NPL will run from 1600-2400 UCT 19 May 1979

Transmitting Station NAM U.S. Navy Communications Area Master Station, Norfolk VA	Frequencies (kHz) 4005, 7380, 14400
GXH U.S. Navy Communication Station THURSO, Scotland, United Kingdom	7394, 14520
NPG U.S. Navy Communication Station Stockton CA	4010, 7347.5, 13922.5
NDT U.S. Navy Communication Station Yokosuka, JA	7430, 15500
WAR Headquarters, U.S. Army Washington, D.C.	4030, 6997.5, 14405
AIR 2045th Communications Group	4025, 7315, 13997.5

Table 2

radio fraternity and military communications systems. Since 1950, this event has been scheduled during the month of May and has emphasized a con-

Andrews Air Force Base

Washington, D.C.

AHz)

tinuing climate of mutual assistance and warm esteem. Saturday, May 19, 1979, has been designated as the 30th Annual Armed Forces Day

A featured highlight of the nationwide celebration will be the traditional military-to-amateur crossband communications tests. These tests give amateur operators an opportunity to demonstrate their Individual technical skills and to receive recognition from the Secretary of Defense or the appropriate mllitary radio station for their proven expertise.

The proceedings will include operations in continuous wave (CW), single sldeband volce (SSB), radioteletype (RTTY), and slow-scan television (SSTV).

Special commemorative QSL cards will be awarded to amateurs achieving a verifled two-way radio contact with any of the participating military radio stations. Those who receive and accurately copy the Armed Forces Day CW and/or RTTY message from the Secretary of Defense will receive a special commemorative certiflcate from the Secretary. Interception by shortwave listeners (SWLs) is not acknowledged by QSL cards; however, anyone can qualify for a certificate by copying the Secretary's message.

Crossband Radio Contacts

The military-to-amateur crossband operations will be conducted from 19/1300 UCT (Universal Coordinated Time) to 20/0245 UCT May 1979. Military stations will transmit on selected military frequencies and listen for amateur stations on those portions of the amateur bands indicated in Table 1. The military operator will specify the particular frequency in the amateur band to which he/she is listening. Duration of the contact should be limited to three minutes

CW Receiving Test

The CW Receiving Test will be conducted at 25 words per minute. The broadcast will be a special Armed Forces Day message from the Secretary of Defense to any amateur operator deslring to participate. A ten-minute CQ call for tuning purposes will begin at 20/0300 UCT. The Secretary of Defense message will be transmitted at 20/0310 UCT from the stations on the llsted frequencies In Table 2.

RTTY Receiving Test

The Radioteletype (RTTY) Receiving Test will be transmitted at 60 words per minute. Radio station "AIR" will transmit using 850 Hertz (wide) shift. All other stations will transmit using 170 Hertz (narrow) shift. A ten-minute CQ call for tuning purposes will begin at 20/0335 UCT. The special Armed Forces Day message from the Secretary of Defense will be trans-mitted at 20/0345 UCT. This test is to exercise the technical skill of the amateur operator in aligning and adjusting equipment. Transmission will be from the same stations and on the same frequencies as listed for the CW Receiving Test.

Submission of Test Entries

Transcriptions should be submitted "as received." No attempt should be made to correct possible transmission errors.

Time, frequency, and callsign of the station copied as well as the name, callsign, and address (including zlp code) of the individual submitting the entry must be indicated on the page containing the message text. Each year, a large number of acceptable copies are received with insufficient Identification information, or the necessary information was attached to the transcript and became separated, thereby precluding the issuance of a certificate.

Entries should be submitted to the appropriate military command and postmarked no later than 25 May 1979.

Stations copying NAM, GXH, NPG, or NDT submit entries to: Armed Forces Day Test, Chief, Navy-Marine Corps MARS, Bldg 13, NAVCOMMU WASH-INGTON, Washington, D.C. 20390.

Statlons copying WAR submit entries to: Armed Forces Day Test, Commander, United States Army Communication Command, ATTN: CC-OPS-MARS, Fort Huachuca AZ 85613.

Stations copying AIR submit entries to: Armed Forces Day Test, 2045th COMM GP/DONV, Andrews Air Force Base, Washington, D.C. 20331.

MASSACHUSETTS QSO PARTY Starts: 1200 GMT May 19

Ends: 2200 GMT May 20 This year's contest is sponsored by the Greater New Bedford Contesters. A statlon may be worked once per band, with phone and CW being separate bands for the purposes of this contest. No crossband or repeater contacts are permitted. Mobiles and portables may be counted as new contacts each time a county change takes place. DX stations count for QSO points only when worked by MA stations.

EXCHANGE:

RS(T) and MA county or state/ VE province.

SCORING: All stations

All stations count 2 points for each completed SSB exchange, 4 points for each CW exchange. MA stations multiply QSO points by total MA counties worked plus states and provinces worked. Out-of-state stations multiply QSO points by total number of MA counties worked. As an added bonus, add 5 points to your total score for each sponsor station worked (W1FJI, N1AS, K1KJT); sponsors can only be worked once for bonus points. *AWARDS*:

Certificates wIII be awarded to 1st, 2nd, and 3rd place winners In each MA county as well as each state. Two special awards will be given—one to the ARC with the highest aggregate score in MA (min. of 3 logs), and a second award to the station in MA who submits the alltime highest number of QSOs (now held by N1YY at 664 QSOs in 1978). In addition, a certiflcate will be given to stations working all 3 sponsors. SUGGESTED FREQUENCIES:

CW only—1810, 3560, 3720, 7060, 7120, 14060, 21060, 21120, 28060, 28120.

Phone only—1820, 3960, 7260, 14290, 21390, 28590, 50.110.

Use of FM simplex is encouraged; CW must be in CW bands only!

LOGS & ENTRIES:

Logging must conform to FCC rules—date, time, band, mode, callsign, state and province worked, exchange RST. Submit separate summary sheet along with logs. Summary sheet information: name, call, mailing address, club affiliation for aggregate score, total QSO points, multipliers, and total score. Deadline for malling is June 30. For awards and results, send an SASE to Arthur Marshall W1FJI, 60 Meadow Rd., Westport MA 02790.

MICHIGAN QSO PARTY Contest Periods

1800 GMT Saturday, May 19 to 0300 GMT Sunday, May 20 1100 GMT Sunday, May 20 to 0200 GMT Monday, May 21 Sponsored by the Oak Park ARC with phone and CW combined Into one contest. Michigan stations can work MI counties for multipllers. A station may be worked once on each band/mode. Portable/mobiles may be counted as new contacts each time county changes.

EXCHANGE:

RS(T), QSO number, QTH = MI county or state/country. SCORING:

Multipliers are counted only once. MI stations score 1 point per QSO times sum of states, countries, and MI countles on phone. Each CW contact is 2 points per QSO. KL7 and KH6 count as states. VE counts as a country. Max. multiplier is 85. Non-MI stations score QSO points times number of MI counties. QSO points are as follows: 1 pt. for each MI phone QSO, 2 points each CW QSO, 5 points each club station con-tact W8MB. Max. multiplier is 83. VHF-only entries same as above except multipliers per VHF band are added together for total multipliers. No repeater contacts allowed, but 5 points for each OSCAR QSO. FREQUENCIES:

CW—1810, 3540, 3725, 7035, 7125, 14035, 21035, 21125, 28035, 28125.

Phone—1815, 3905, 7280, 14280, 21380, 28580.

VHF-50.125, 145.025.

AWARDS:

Only single-operator stations qualify. MI trophles to high MI score, high MI (upper peninsula) score, high aggregate club score. Plaque to high VHF-only entry and high mobile. CertIficates to high score in each county with minimum of 30 QSOS. Out of state—high outof-state trophy and certificates for high score in each state and country.

ENTRIES:

A summary sheet is requested showing the scoring and other pertinent information, name and address in block letters, and a signed declaration that all rules and regulations have been observed. MI stations include club name for combined club score. Party contacts do not count toward the MI Achievement Award unless one fact about MI is communicated. Members of the MI Week QSO Party Committee are not eligible for individual awards. Decisions of the contest committee are final. Results will be final on July 31 and will be malled to all entries. Mailing deadline is June 30, 1979, to: Mark Shaw K8ED, 3810 Woodman, Troy MI 48084.

ACHIEVEMENT CERTIFICATES

1979 will be the 21st year that hams have had their own program to publicize Michigan and its products. Just as for the past 20 years, the Governor will award Achievement Certificates to hams who take an active part in telling the world of Michigan's unlimited resources, opportunities, and advantages.

Certificates are awarded on the following basis:

1) A MI ham submits log information and names and addresses (if possible) of 15 or more contacts made to out-of-state or DX hams with information regarding MI.

2) An out-of-state ham, including Canada, submits log information and names and addresses (if possible) of at least 5 MI hams who relate facts to him about MI.

3) A foreign ham, excluding any resident of Canada, submits the call letters and name/ address plus log information for at least 1 MI ham who has told him about MI.

4) Only QSOs made during MI Week, May 19-26, will be considered valid!

All applications for certificates must be postmarked by July 1 and mailed to Governor William Milliken, Lansing MI 48902.

For your information, the state bird = robin, fish = trout, flower = apple blossom, state tree = white pine, stone = Petoskey Stone.

PERSONAL COMMUNICATIONS ESSAY COMPETITION

The Personal Communications Foundation is pleased to announce its 1979 law student essay competition.

Any person who is a student in good standing at an ABAaccredited law school on February 15, 1979, is eligible to participate. Prizes of \$500, \$250, and \$100 are being offered. In addition, the Foundation will endeavor to have the winning essays published in a national bar journal.

The general subject matter of the essay must deal with one or more of the legal aspects of personal communications by use of amateur radio, Citizens Band radio, monitors, and/or radar detectors. Within this area, suggested topics include, but are not limited to, constitutional issues, federal v. state and local regulation, effects upon property use and values, zoning and land-use considerations, and civil and/or criminal liabilities in connection with equipment operation (exclusive of FCC proceedings).

Essays may be of any length. They must be typed, doublespaced. Footnotes must appear at the end of the essay and conform to the current edition of A Uniform System of Citation published by Harvard Law Review Association.

All essays must be received

at the offices of the Personal Communications Foundation on or before October 1, 1979. Contestants must include, in addition to their name, mailing address, and telephone number, the name and address of their law school. Essays will be returned only if they are accompanied by a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

All entries will be judged by a committee of the Board of Trustees of the Foundation. The decision of the judges is final, and all entries will become the property of the Foundation. Winners will be announced no later than November 30, 1979.

The Personal Communications Foundation is a nonprofit California corporation dedicated to the collection and dissemination of legal research and information concerning personal communications. Its Board of Trustees is composed of lawyers, judges, and law-school professors who are licensed amateur radio and/or Citizens Band operators. Inquiries and essays should be addressed to Kenneth S. Widelitz, President, Personal Communications Foundation, 10960 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 1504, Los Angeles, California 90024. Telephone (213)-478-1749.

THE SASQUATCH AWARD

Sponsored by the Chilliwack Amateur Radio Club, the requirements are as follows: Eyeball contact with one Sasquatch, radio contact with two Sasquatch. Canadian and Continental US work six amateurs in the Chilliwack District, of whom three shall be club members. DX stations work five contacts, of which two shall be club members. Use all bands and all modes with all contacts made after March 1, 1979. The cost is \$1.00 for VE/W, 3 IRCs for DX. Send log data only, QSLs not required. Apply to: Chilliwack Amateur Radio Club, c/o 317 Marshall Avenue, Chilliwack, BC, Canada V2P 3J5.

Chilliwack ARC Members: VE7s—AFA, AHN, AIO, AKD, AND, BEN, BHG, BYU, BZY, EWO, EX, FK, NHF, PU, QN, RS, TL, ZI. Local Area Calls (VE7s)— AGZ, AYZ, BBV, BDH, BIF, BLB, BPW, CBQ, CIO, CIW, CIX, CQO, GM.

JEFFERSON DAVIS MONUMENT AWARD

The Pennyroyal Amateur Radlo Society of Hopkinsville KY will be operating portable from the Jefferson Davis Memorial Park on June 3, 1979, from 0001 to 2359 GMT. This certified sequential award will be issued to any station presenting written confirmation of contact with a PARS member during the QSO period, or any ten Kentucky amateurs during the year. Awards may be obtained by sending \$2.00 and the QSL cards to: PARS, PO Box 1077, Hopkinsville KY 42240. The QSL cards will be returned with the award. Frequencies to be monitored are as follows: Novice-3740, 21140, 28140; General-3970, 7270, 14310, 21370, 28610.

NORTHERN LIGHTS AWARD

The Northern Lights Award is offered by the Northern Lights Chapter of the QCWA and is available only to members who are located outside the state of Alaska. Make contacts with three (3) members of the Northern Lights Chapter on any mode, any band, and any time after November 11, 1975. This is



a one-time free award! Send a list of the three confirmed contacts, glving the date and time of the contacts to the secretary: J. W. "Mac" McQueen KL7AVX, 1928 East Dimond Blvd., Anchorage AK 99507.

NOVICE WAS NET FORMING!

For anyone interested, a Novice WAS net is forming at 1400 GMT on Saturday mornings on 21.125 MHz. Net control stations are KA8AKL and WD8RUH. Check in with QTH and state(s) needed. Listen for QST WASN or NWASN to locate the net. For more information, contact Rick Todd KA8AKL, 14470 Basslake Rd., Newbury OH 44065.

FAR SCHOLARSHIPS

The Foundation for Amateur Radio, Inc., a nonprofit organization with its headquarters in Washington DC, announces its intent to award six scholarships

handle approximately five hundred separate search and rescue cases each year under the direct control of the San Juan RCC. I do, however, remember the case of the HP3422, because of the part amateur radio played in saving these people's lives, and because I was on duty at the time of the incident and recall some of the procedures used.

The initial call for assistance was copied by an amateur radio operator in the States, who in turn notified the Coast Guard. Because time is usually a very important factor in rescue cases, the Coast Guard attempts to talk directly to the unit for locating, assisting, and other instructions, rather than using the longer and not-soefficient relay method. Although we do have a number of club and personal amateur radio stations, in an emergency situation the FCC has allowed us to use any frequency with the distress unit providing it for the academic year 1979-80. All amateurs holding a license of at least the FCC General Class or equivalent can compete for one or more of the awards if they plan to pursue a full-time course of studies beyond high school and are enrolled in or have been accepted for enrollment in an accredited university, college, or technical school. The scholarship awards range from \$250 to \$800, with preference given in some of them to residents of various areas.

Additional information and an application form can be requested by letter or postcard, postmarked prior to June 1, 1979, from: FAR Scholarships, 8101 Hampden Lane, Bethesda MD 20014.

The Foundation is devoted exclusively to promoting the interest of amateur radio and scientific, literary, and educational pursuits which advance the purposes of amateur radio.

does not cause a problem with the defense of our country. In this particular case, the Coast Guard Communications Station, Portsmouth VA, was our inItlal radio unit in contact with the vessel. The Coast Guard has several teletype and telephone networks set up between the Navy, Air Force, other Coast Guard units, and civilian organizations in order to help perform our missions.

During this case, many different military organizations were used in the attempt to get assistance to this vessel. The Navy assisted with the direction-finding work, which they supplied to the rescue aircraft (to get it within 1 mile of vessel), the Air Force helped with aircraft, and the Coast Guard provided the major coordination and communications effort. So you see, even though it seemed that only one or two people were trying to get assistance and rescue these people, several different groups, in-



if 50 others would follow suit ... for what? People who subscribe to QST get their money's worth in the magazine. If they are sending in the money to buy representation, then I think they are getting cheated. Sure, QST could be better ... but it's certainly worth the subscription price, even at the new rate of \$18 per year ... which is about time.

If there are any 73 loyalists reading this, go soak your head. If there are any ARRL loyalists, go soak your head and leave it under.—Wayne. John M. Murray W1BNN 4 Kenwood Circle Bloomfield CT 06002

Dear Mr. Murray,

I enjoyed your article in the January, 1979, edition of 73 *Magazine* concerning the ship that sank off Haiti.

I have spent the last 3 years with the United States Coast Guard in San Juan, Puerto Rico, where I worked in communications and the Rescue Coordination Center (RCC). We cluding amateur radio operators, played an important part in the case.

I will not go into any more details concerning this incident, because my memory and the facts might tend to differ with each other. However, for your information, the people were picked up by a passing merchant vessel diverted to the scene to assist.

> James C. Norton WD8EAI Cleveland OH

NOTHING PERSONAL

I like your magazine very much. It is probably the best ham publication on the market today! BUT...it's not worth \$15 a year to me. The last time I subscribed, I got a three-year subscription for that amount.

I know what you are going to say. You're going to tell me how inflation has made the price go up and all that Jazz. Well, that may be. I can't, however, keep paying what I believe to be an outrageous price. I'm sorry, OM, nothing personal.

VLF RECEPTION

Clay Welsh W1Pl Springfield MA

I very much appreciated your fine editorial on Sam Harris. I had the W8FKC call from about 1948 to 1968 and knew Sam when he was at Brush Development in Cleveland and lived in Burton, Ohio. I used to work him on 144 and 220 from my former homes in Hudson and Chagrin Falls, Ohio, when the bands were dull. I built several paramps based on his designs and used them for moontracking the very first series of Ranger moon probes with a 28' dish. In fact, the paramp designs were the basis for my being interviewed for a position at Arecibo by Dr. Drake and others up at Cornell back in about 1964-65. I didn't get the job, which is just as well, because I did not really have enough expertise at the time. However, I was also on a year's leave of absence from OU here in 1966-67 with a position as station manager of the mmwave dish supported by NRAO out at Kitt Peak AZ. I also spent a summer at Greenbank WV. All this was due in part to my interest and ability in VHF microwaves as a result of Sam Harris' work on low-noise amplifiers, etc., so I feel Sam had some influence over my career. I have graduated to the dc-to-500-kHz range now, teaching audio methods, supervising EE senior labs, and doing contract research on various NASA-, Signal Corps-, USCG-, and FAA-

supported grants and contracts.

l enjoy reading 73 very much, although sometimes the quality of the technical work is not too good. A case in point was a recent article regarding VLF signal reception. In his article about a simple VLF converter (73 Magazine, January, 1979), W3QVZ mentioned the use of a 1000-foot (300-meter) longwire for WWVB, and only obtaining an estimated 20 uV at the input terminal. In theory, the 13-kW erp from WWVB at 60 kHz will develop a field Intensity of about 100 uV/meter at W3QVZ's QTH in Woodbine, Maryland (see NBS Special Publication #432). Now, does this tell us that a 300-meter longwire strung out over the landscape only has an effective height of about 20/100 meters or only 20 cm? This, in fact, might be approximately true considering the input attenuation involved and the inherent difficulty of making accurate signalstrength estimates with a longwire antenna at VLF.

A longwire antenna system is just not the way to go at VLF. The antenna looks more like an extended groundwire, with much more capacitance to the variable noisy ground currents flowing in the earth than effective capacitance to the electric field above. Thus, the wire is plcking up orders-of-magnitude more ground noise than signal. W3QVZ's comment that the antenna leaves much to be desired, even when used with a tuned circuit, is very true.

There is a much better approach to this problem of VLF signal reception. A 3-meter-orso vertical whip antenna mounted up as high as possible and reasonably in the clear, with low capacitance to ground (but with a very good ground system at the receiver and underneath the antenna), can provide an effective height of 20 to 60 cm. In Ohio, I can receive WWVB 60 kHz with an estimated 150 uV/meter field intensity as developed on a 23/4meter standard CB-type vertical whip. In order to operate a vertical, it is usually necessary to have a unity-voltage-gain, high-input-impedance circuit at the antenna base.

In my case, a preamplifier related to that presented in 73 Magazine (May, 1978, pp. 146-153), has a measured input capacitance of 85 pF with no antenna connected. The 2¾meter vertical has a capacitance of about 100 pF. The effective height is very roughly 100/(85 + 100) meters, or about 60 cm. I actually estimate about 90 uV for WWVB at the antenna terminal. If 90 uV is developed on an antenna with an effective height of 60 cm. then 100 cm (or a 1-meter theoretically perfect antenna) would develop about 150 uV. This approximately checks out with what WWVB says their 60-kHz signal level should be at my location in Ohio. The point to make here is that 3 meters up and vertical in the clear is better than 300 meters long over the bush.

There are a multitude of other problems connected with operating vertical whip antennas, but they can be solved. In fact, these types of vertical antennas are now being used in military and marine VLF monitor systems for radio navigation throughout the world. The biggest single problem with all VLF E-field antennas is providing a really good ground system and relatively low capacitance to ground at the antenna terminal. In VLF reception, we are trying to measure the potential difference between what we think is our local ground system and an ideal probe sticking out into free space. A long horizontal wire does not solve the problem.

Another way of measuring antenna performance is to compare the actual height (or length) with the effective height. Thus the $2\frac{3}{4}$ -meter vertical has an efficiency of [60 cm/(2.75 x 100 cm)](100) = 22%, and the 300-meter longwire has an efficiency of [20 cm/(300 x 100 cm)](100) = 0.07%, assuming all our measurements are correct. Even if we are off by a factor of ten, the short vertical antenna is still better!

Still another way of looking at the problem of a 300-meter longwire is to consider the height above ground. In the W3QVZ case, it was 60 feet, or about 20 meters, off the ground. The lead-in from this longwire may be a more effective antenna than the 300 meters of longwire. The hori-

zontal wire adds so much capacitance directly to a noisy ground plane that it is degrading the performance of the height above ground. A good rule to follow in designing a "flattop" horizontal wire is to make the length about equal to the height and to place a buried counterpoise of radial wires in the ground underneath the whole antenna to provide a good earth ground. This is typically the type of antenna used for transmitting radio navigation beacons in the 150-kHz to 400-kHz range with a height and width of 15 to 20 meters. While the radiation efficiency is low for transmitting at these frequencles because of the very long wavelength, the receiving efficiency can be quite high in terms of effective height when used with a lownoise, high-input-impedance antenna coupler circuit.

An attempt at illustrating the problem of a longwire antenna with a low height-to-length ratio (as compared with a short vertical whip) is shown in Fig. 1. The downward point lines indicate the predominant coupling to the ground plane, and the dotted lines pointing upward show the coupling to the free-space electric field. In realworld antennas at low frequencles, it is often necessary to make a series of two-dimensional electrolytic tank experiments and plot the field contours by applying dc potential between an upper electrode and the bottom ground plane electrode containing the model antenna. The results are difficult to illustrate in two dimensions. Fig. 1 is a rough pictorial representation of the situation, not to any scale, to illustrate the idea of effective height (which is a purely mathematical concept). The main point we are trying to illustrate with all this is that it is important to have the probe (antenna)



Flg. 1. E-field pictorial representation of VLF antennas.

out in the electric field as high as possible to minimize parallel capacitance and coupling to the local ground plane. In amateur work with VLF antennas. we should stop thinking about the way antennas work at 80 meters and up. Virtually all VLF E-field antennas are much shorter than a quarter wavelength. We should consider the antenna as more like placing a high-impedance probe at the end of a cable connected to an oscilloscope, with the hlgh-Z circuitry at the antenna designed to minimize undesired noise pickup. (H-field loop antennas are a whole different story at VLF, suitable for some other author to present.)

Another aspect of W3QVZ's article on the VLF converter is the trouble experienced with cross-modulation. The use of an LM318 bipolar IC as a wideband input stage amplifier is prone to this problem. The input circuit, low-pass filter, and the input 10k summing resistor used with the LM318 operate as an attenuator for low-level signals. This decreases the signal even before it is amplified. It is not common practice to use operational amplifler methods at the very first input stage of a communications receiver. The signal-to-noise ratio is always decreased whenever an attenuation network is inserted between the source and the amplifier. A better input stage amplifler is a JFET MPF102 or 2N5457, each of which is much less susceptible to cross-modulation problems.

Good DX-hunting on VLF! R. W. Burhans

Athens OH



As a member of Army MARS, I am grateful to KH6JMU for his work on expanding the frequency range of the Yaesu FT-227R Memorizer to include some MARS coverage (73, March, 1979).

Following his instructions, I removed the red wire from pin 3 and the blue wire from pin 7 on Q712 (MC14028B), located on the PLL control board (PB-1773A), and soldered them to a nearby ground. I found that the display became functional from 142.000 MHz to 149.995 MHz, as he indicated it would. The unit would transmit out-ofband below 144.000 MHz, but not above 147.995 MHz—which is required to work our local Army MARS repeater (148.01 in, 143.99 out).

After studying the diagram on page 19 of the owner's manual, I noted that although Q712 controls the low-end cutoff, Q711 (MC14081B) controls the high-end cutoff which must be overridden in order to transmit above 147.995 MHz.

The "fix" Is very simple. All that is required is to cut a 1/16-inch gap in the foil leading



Fig. 2. Added circuitry for "The Italian Freq Generator."

from pin 10 on Q711 to D701, allowing Q713 to function properly above 148.000 MHz. This quick fix allows full transmit and receive functions from 142.000 to 149.995 MHz, including memory. (Would you believe 1600 channels?!)

Perhaps this 15-minute modification will make the FT-227R attractive to MARS members who were considering other alternatives.

> Mike Zoruba N8AIF North Ridgeville OH

GENERATOR IMPROVEMENT

First off, thanks to Louis Hutton K7YZZ for the translation and Sr. Mario Scarpelli I6THB for his design, "The Italian Freq Generator" (January, 1979). would like to suggest an improvement to prevent a "race" condition. Separate pin 13 of IC X5 and add an R-S flip-flop as shown in Fig. 2. This modification forces the "load" pulse to be equal to one half of the period of the generated signal. at least 50 ns at 10 MHz. Ten different 74192s were tried in the original circult, with poor results above 5 MHz. With the modified circuit, the output signal is not "off 1 or 2 Hz at audio" and "several hundred Hz at MHz range," but is exactly "thumbwheel switch settings' plus "one" times the "multi-plier switch" plus or minus the reference oscillator error.

I had to add an additional 5 pF to the 33-pF and 100-pF capacitors to tune down to 3.400 MHz and 1.000 MHz respectively. Again, thanks for a good design, as I now have a signal generator which tunes from 0.993 Hz to 10.000 MHz with ± 1 ppm accuracy.

Clancy Arnold W9AFV Lawrence IN

P.S. If you change IC X20 from a 7400 to 74S00 and use 2 unused gates of it for this modification, you add nothing to the parts count and gain an increase in drive power from 15 pF at 400 Ohms to 150 pF at 93 Ohms.

MEXICAN OPERATION

First, I thought I'd let you know how much I enjoy your magazine and how much I appreciate the fact that I can buy a subscription to it in Mexico for the same price as paid by stateside subscribers.

I thought some of your readers might be interested In knowing that there is now a *possibility* that licenses may be issued to visitors to Mexico. UntII recently, only Mexican citIzens were permitted to hold amateur licenses, and Mexico has no reciprocal agreements in force; however, due to a change in the regulations covering amateur operation in Mexico, permits may be issued up to a term of 6 months to persons visiting Mexlco.

I would suggest that anyone interested in obtaining such a permit submit a request to: Secretarla de Comunicaciones Y Transportes, Subdireccion General de Permisos Y Asuntos Internacionales, Depto. de Frequencias Radioelectricas, Oficina de Licenclas, Torre Central de Telecomunicaciones, Ave. Nino Perdido Y Cumbres de Acul2Ingo, Mexico 12, D.F., Mexico.

I suggest that a photocopy of the current license be included, as well as a copy of the Mexican tourist card (obtainable at the airline or travel agency offices) and a statement that "In accordance with Article 19, subsection b, of title 3, Regulations to Install and Operate Amateur Radio Stations as published in the Diario Oficial of July 4, 1977," you are requesting consideration of your request to be granted a temporary permit to operate. I would also suggest that a list of places to be visited. the approximate dates, and the equipment to be brought into the country be sent at the same time.

I cannot guarantee that this will get the applicant a permit, but at least such a possibility exists, for the first time.

Kenneth M. Price XE1TIS Irapuato, Mexico

PURE BODIES

In your editorial in the November, 1978, issue of 73, you express concern about the effects of radar radiation absorbed as one drives down the highways of New Hampshire.

I submit that your concern is extremely parochial. You get zapped once every twenty miles or so. Consider the plight of those of us living on the heights just across the Hudson from the Big Apple-as one looks at the Empire State Building, one sees not only the TV antennas with their tremendous erp, but also all manner of dishes, yagis, corner reflectors, and horns aimed in our direction. And that is just a start-many other buildings from the Battery to uptown are also squirting a potpourrl of rf our way. Of course, not all of this radiation is in the microwave region, but a good deal of it is-and many of those UHF TV channels are getting mighty close-and running lots of Watts.

I have no idea how much mlcrowave energy I'm being subjected to, but if, as you claim, the highway dosage is 5000 times the amount of leakage allowed from microwave ovens, I'm sure I'm being subjected to a helluva lot more than that!

When you start your Church of the Pure Body, I think I'd be ready to become a convert. I'd then be able to protest the violation of my religious principles by all those rf sources across the river. Do you think we could get them to install a copperscreen rf fence along the top of our Palisades? As you say, if enough people protest, they can raise hell with the system, I don't want to move-I've lived here longer than the system has been imposing its rf on me. And the saddest part of all is that so much of the rf is being used to carry the pure unadulterated garbage that is the rule rather than the exception on the TV channels these days.

> Allen L. Barnett WB2QPM Jersey City NJ

WRIST-COM

Our January, 1979, issue contained a brief mention of a project to develop a "wrist radio" communications system. Since then, we've received an especially informative letter on the recent history of this concept. An excerpt from the letter appears below.

The conclusion one draws from your comments is that NASA was the first to conceptualize and develop a functioning two-way wrist radio. I feel that it would be more to your advantage to provide full coverage regarding the actual facts in the development of a two-way wrist radio communication system beyond the representations provided by Chester Gould.

In late 1972 and into 1973, 1 developed a concept and then a breadboard working model of a sophisticated two-way wristworn communications system for deaf-blind persons which included digital on-board control, outputting of a number of different types of messages, and Morse code capability. It also provided for signaling back to a base station in cases of an emergency. We call it the "Wrist-Com." For one version of the Wrist-Com wireless signaling system, the "Institutional Wrist-Com," we required assistance in microminiaturization. and, because of their reputation and willingness to assist, we entered into an agreement with the Technology Utilization Office of NASA which would result in their producing for us a system which was based upon our design specifications and breadboard, and which would be usable at the Helen Keller

National Center for Deaf-Blind Youths and Adults by our staff and clients, and elsewhere. More than four years have gone by since the original commitment was made, and NASA is still working on the project. (Since the original agreement, I have served as a technical consultant to NASA.)

I am quite disappointed that reports such as those occurring in Microwave Systems News and 73 should give so much publicity to a device which is merely an artist's conceptualization, when an actual system specifically designed to make use of a sophisticated two-way wrist radio and capable of satisfying many of the survival and signaling needs of severely handicapped people is presently being prototyped. Moreover, the prototype work is based on my designs developed here at the Helen Keller National Center. In light of the above, credit for the initial development of a practical twoway wrist communication system should be given to the Helen Keller National Center for Deaf-Blind Youths and Adults.

Frederick M. Kruger, Ph.D. K2LDC Director of Research Helen Keller National Center Sands Point NY

Thanks for providing us with the proper background on the Wrist-Com idea. Best of luck with the project, Fred, and be sure to keep us up to date on your progress.—Jeff DeTray WB8BTH/1, Assistant Publisher.

HAD IT

I enlisted in the Navy in 1956, and ended up as a Radioman. In 1962, while on my one and only tour of shore duty, I was stationed with several amateurs, and a friend of mine had quite a collection of back issues of CQ and QST. I spent a lot of time reading and enjoying these old magazines, especially "Never Say Die" and "Scratchi." So, I went and got a General class license.

I spent many enjoyable hours working 20 CW from the small ham shack where I had the misfortune to be stationed. I ended up with a big bunch of QSL cards (all of which were acknowledged), and then went to a ship home-ported in a country without reciprocal privileges.

About this time, the subscription to CQ I had ordered finally caught up to me. Right away I opened it to W2NSD, only to find out it wasn't there; no Scratchi, either. Then I saw an editorial by the new editor, and the part that sticks in my memory after 15 years was something he wrote to the effect that there is no place in a ham magazine for levity. And that was why Wayne Green was no longer the editor. The next ten issues were passed on to my ham shipmates without being opened. Naturally, I never renewed that subscription.

At the same time, I let my membership in the ARRL lapse, mainly because of incentive licensing. I didn't mind working harder for something more, but it really ticked me off to lose what I already had.

In 1966, I became a submarine sailor. No chance for amateur radio there, but each time my license expired, I renewed it, thinking that one day I would be on the air again. In the meantime, I had tours on four submarines, In Viet Nam, and in Taiwan. Finally, in 1976, I retired from the Navy. During my career, I had been the leading Radioman in five different radio shacks, and only a Navy Radioman can tell you what that means to a Radioman. I had also managed to acquire a First Class Radiotelegraph license, and shortly after retiring, I received my Merchant Marine Radio Officer's license and Z-card. I did not, however, attempt to upgrade my amateur license, mostly because of a lack of interest.

Shortly after I retired, I received your offer of a three-year subscription at a special price, and I went for It. The first couple of issues got me thinking again, and over the past couple of years I have been doing quite a bit of soul-searching and discussing amateur communications with some of the amateurs I know.

I have now reached the conclusion that after twenty years as a professional radio communicator, I've had it. Amateurs today are the same as they were when I started. If you manage to get in contact with one of them, either they are looking for as many contacts as possible or, if they are interested in communicating (rag chewing), which is my bag, it seems like all they can talk about is what gear they are using. The fact that I can receive them at all tells me that they have an antenna, a transmitter, and some sort of electricity hooked up to it. If I ask about the weather, they don't know because they haven't been outside of the ham shack for the past week. If I ask about the liberty where they are, such as the night spots, local attractions, etc., the contact either fades, or the other guy comes on like the caretaker at the local monasterv

Well, now I have a job as a locomotive engineer. (That's the guy who runs the train.) I have a radio on my engine but I couldn't tell you what frequency it's on. I suspect It's around 160 MHz, on FM, but if it isn't, I'm not concerned. As a matter of fact, I'm not really all that concerned about whether it works or not. And that's the limit of my two-way communications.

If, as you fear, WARC takes away the amateur frequencies, I'm not going to mourn them. If I haven't made it clear why not, I'll spell it out here: incentive licensing. Once it went in, I went out and have stayed out.

Well, Wayne, I know this is the type of letter you don't like to receive, but it is how I feel. If you want to cancel my subscription now, that's okay. If not, I'll keep reading the magazines as they come until it runs out, but I won't be renewing it.

Jack McCord KA4EXD Arlington VA

OUT OF SIGHT

I have just returned from an

ARRL convention/hamfest, where I attended an ARMA (Amateur Radio Manufacturer's Association) meeting at which most of the ARRL board of directors also sat in. Since ARMA allows manufacturers, dealers, reps, and publishers to be members, the ARRL was classified as a publisher and allowed to participate in the meeting. The meeting started with just a handful of manufacturers and dealers and the group of ARRL directors. The first words that came from the ARMA meeting moderator were, "It has been said that ARMA is anti-ARRL-this is not so." With that, you could hear a sigh of relief in the form of a wheeze from the elderly ARRL board members. The main topic of the meeting was the 220 band and what to do with it. They also talked about the 10 meter amplifier ban.

As some of you know, the ARRL has asked the FCC to allow the use of 220 for the Novice for phone, hoping to bring more users to the band. ARMA wants to start an all-new entry level exam for 220, with a code recognition test (3 to 5 wpm) and a Novice-type technical exam. The testing for the new class would be much like the Novice test, only the old term "Novice" would not be used. After all, who wants to be a novice at anything? The term "Communicator" will not be used either. They said that "communicator" sounds too much like CB and that the high emotional feeling of hams about that word would spell doom for the ARMA plan. So they have to come up with a name that all will go for.

ARMA then disclosed its plan of attack. It called for \$30,000 to go for a lobbyist to push a \$1.5 million FCC grant/funding pool for the "new class" license. ARMA said that the FCC had told them that if the money were appropriated, the new class could be on the air by midsummer of '79. With that came the big question-Will the ARRL back ARMA and their plan? Silence fell over the room. ARMA members were on the edge of their chairs, and all you could hear were the tapping of toes, the counting of fingers, and the scratching of heads coming from the ARRL leaders. Then came the blg answer: Well, maybe, but off the record-we don't want to make anyone in the "fraternity" mad at us and lose members.

It seemed to me that the ARRL directors were looking after themselves as board members, but as elected representatives they were not doing their job in any way. Even the next day, at the ARRL membership meeting, the ARMA plan was not brought to light to the membership. If a phrase could be used to express the ARRL feelings on any issue that might have an impact on membership, It's "out of sight, out of mind."

James W. Menefee, Jr. WA4KKY Jacksonville FL

FURTHER INFORMATION FOR CONTACT: Stephen J. Francis Private

Radio Bureau, (202-632-7175).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Adopted: February 28, 1979. Released: March 5, 1979.

Order. In the Matter of Amendment of Part 97 to extend grace period for renewal of an expired Amateur Radio Service operator license

1. The purpose of this Order is to amend Part 97 of the Commission's rules to lengthen the "grace" period for renewal of an expired amateur radio operator license. Section 97.13(d) of the Commission's rules now states that, "If a license is allowed to expire, application for renewal may be made during a period of grace of one year after the expiration date. During this one year period of grace, an expired li-cense is not valid."

Applicants who allow the one year period of grace to expire must normal-ly be reexamined to demonstrate again their qualifications to be amateur radio operators. The Commission, however, receives many requests for walvers of § 97.13(d) from applicants, who, for various reasons, have unk-nowingly permitted their licenses to lapse beyond the one year period of grace.

3. In considering whether or not to grant waivers of § 97.13(d), the Commission evaluates the circumstances surrounding the non-renewal of these licenses. The rule is waived in cases when (1) circumstances beyond the licensee's control, such as a physical dis-ability or a death of a close family member prevent the licensee from filing a timely application and (2) the period since expiration of the "grace period" has been of brief duration. When a waiver is granted, the Commission presumes the applicant is still fully qualified to operate an amateur station.

4. It is evident from experience gained in processing several hundred requests for waivers in recent years that the overwhelming majority of requests result in waivers. For this reason, the Commission is amending § 97.13(d) to change the period of grace from one to five years. The Com-mission concludes that the five-year period is one in which it is reasonable to presume that the licensee will remain fully qualified. While there is no clear demarcation, we believe that an extension of this period beyond the equivalent of one additional license term is unwarranted. 5. The rule amendment will reduce

Commission workload in two ways: (1) The Commission will receive fewer requests for waivers, each of which now require individual attention and handling; and (2) the Commission will ad-minister fewer second examinations to a. Licensees who failed to renew their licenses within the "grace period".
6. Authority for these amendments is contained in Sections 4(1) and 303 of

the Communications Act of 1934, as amended. The Commission finds, that for good cause the prior notice and public procedure provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 553) are unnecessary because the Commission believes that there would be no objection to the relief from previously imposed restrictions. Early adop-tion would simplify application filing requirements, accelerate the speed for processing applications, and reduce

processing applications, and reduce delay in eliminating restrictions. 7. It is ordered, That effective March 16, 1979, Part 97 of the Commission's rules and regulations is amended as set forth below.

(Secs. 4, 303, 48 Stat., as amended, 1066, 1082; (47 U.S.C. 154, 303))

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, WILLIAM TRICARICO.

Secretary.

Part 97 of Chapter I of Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

1. In § 97.13 paragraph (d) ls revised to read as follows:

§ 97.13 Renewal or modification of operator license.

(d) If a license is allowed to expire, application for renewal may be made during a period of grace of five years after the expiration date. During this five year period of grace, an expired li-cense is not valid. A license renewed during the grace period will be dated currently and will not be backdated to the date of its expiration. Application for renewal shall be submitted on FCC Form 610 and shall be accompanied by the applicant's expired license.

AMATEUR RADIO SERVICE

Terminating Proceeding Concerning Operator Classes, Privileges, and Requirements

AGENCY: Federal Communications

Reprinted from the Federal Register.

PART 97-AMATEUR RADIO SERVICE

FC

Editorial Amendment Concerning Application for Station License

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Correction of final rule SUMMARY: FCC amends rule to correct error in paragraph sequence.

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 13, 1979

ADDRESSES: Federal Communica tions Commission, Washington, D.C. 20554.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Upton Guthery, Office of General Counsel, 202-632-6444.

In the matter of editorial amend-ment of § 97.41 Rules of Practice and Procedure; Order.

Adopted: February 26, 1979.

Released: March 2, 1979.

1. To correct inconsistencies between 1. To correct inconsistencies between the amendatory language and the par-agraphing of the rule changes in two orders amending §97.41 of the Rules, we are issuing this order specifying the correct text of that section. The orders in question are FCC 78-76.43 FR 7323, Pebruary 22, 1978, and FCC 78-210.43 FR 15331, April 12, 1978. 2. Authority for this action is con-tained in Sections Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 154(1) and 303(r), and §0.261(d) of the Rules. 47 CFR 0.261(d). Because the correction is edi-

0.261(d). Because the correction is edi-torial in nature, compliance with the prior notice and effective date provi-sions of 5 U.S.C. 553 is unnecessary.

3. Accordingly, it is ordered, effec-tive March 13, 1979, That § 97.41 is corrected to read as set forth below.

(Secs. 4, 303, 48 Stat., as amended. 1066, 1082; 47 U.S.C. 154, 303.)

R. D. LICHTWARDT, Executive Director.

In part 97 of Chapter I of Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations, § 97.41 is corrected to read as follows:

§ 97.41 Application for station license.

(a) Each application for a club or military recreation station license in

the Amateur Radio Service shall be made on the FCC Form 610-B. Each application for any other amateur radio license shall be made on the FCC Form 610.

(b) One application and all papers incorporated therein and made a part thereof shall be submitted for each thereof shall be submitted for each amateur station license. If the applica-tion is only for a station license, it shall be filed directly with the Com-mission's Gettysburg. Pennsylvania office. If the application also contains an application for any class of ama-teur operator license, it shall be filed in accordance with the provisions of \$47.11 § 97.11.

(c) Each applicant in the Safety and Special Radio Services (1) for modification of a station license involving a site change or a substantial increase in tower height or (2) for a license for a new station must, before commencing new station must, before commencing construction, supply the environmen-tal information, where required, and must follow the procedure prescribed by Subpart I of Part 1 of this chapter (§§ 1.1301 through 1.1319) unless Com-mission action authorizing such con-struction would be a minor action with the merging of Subpart I of Part 1 the meaning of Subpart I of Part 1.

PART 97-AMATEUR RADIO SERVICE

Extending Grace Period for Renewal of an Expired Amateur Radio Service Operator License

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission,

ACTION: Order (Rulemaking).

SUMMARY: The Amateur Radio Services rules are being amended to extend the grace period for renewal of an expired amateur radio license from one year to five years. At present, per-sons who do not renew within one year of the expiration of their license must be released in telegraphy and radio theory. Extension of the grace period will reduce the number of re-examinations and/or requests for waiver of the re-examination requirement.

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 16, 1979. ADDRESSES: Federal Communica-tions Commission, Washington, D.C. 20554

Commission.

ACTION: Termination of rule making proceeding

SUMMARY: The Commission decides to defer action on the "Communicator Class" and "dual ladder" amateur licensing. A petition for "lifetime" issu. ance of the Amateur Extra Class li-cense is denied; and action is deferred on changing the procedure for measuring amateur transmitter power.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Not applicable

ADDRESSES: Federal Communica tions Commission, Washington, D.C. 20554.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

McNally, Jr., ivision, Private James E. Personal Radio Division, Pr Bureau, (202) 632-7175. Radio

> THIRD REPORT AND ORDER-(PROCEEDING TERMINATED)

Adopted: March 6, 1979.

Released: March 14, 1979.

In the matter of amendment of Part 97 of the Commission's rules concern-ing operator classes, privileges, and re-Ing operator classes, privileges, and re-quirements in the Amateur Radio Service, Docket No. 20282, RM-1016, 1363, 1454, 1456, 1516, 1521, 1526, 1535, 1568, 1572, 1602, 1615, 1629, 1633, 1656, 1724, 1793, 1805, 1841, 1920, 1947, 1976, 1991, 2030, 2043, 2053, 2149, 2150, 2162, 2166, 2216, 2219, 2256, 2284, 2449, 1 On December 16, 1074, the Cem

2166, 2216, 2219, 2256, 2284, 2449.
 On December 16, 1974, the Commission issued a Notice of Proposed Rule Making in the above-entitled matter which was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on December 20, 1974 (39 FR 44042). The major pro-posed rule changes contained in the Notice were the following:

 (a) Creation of a dual ladder linear.

(a) Creation of a 'dual ladder' licens-

(b) Creation of a "Communicator (b) Creation of a "Communicator Class" license having no telegraphy privileges or examination requirement; (c) Establishment of new power limits based on transmitter peak enve-

lope power output; (d) New restrictions on licenses obtained by means of volunteer-adminis-tered mail examinations;

(e) Issuance of lifetime Amateur Extra Class operator licenses; and,

(f) Modification of the frequencies and modes available to certain license clas

2. Because of severe manpower and time restrictions brought about by the huge surge in Citizens Band Radio Service applications since 1974. were unable to undertake the preparation of a comprehensive Report and Order addressing all of the issues raised in the Notice. We did, however, release a First Report and Order on June 15, 1976 (41 FR 25013) which amended the rules to reflect the following changes:

(a) Except in cases where the applicant was physically disabled (and where the Commission would select the volunteer examiner), volunteer-ad-ministered examinations could only be given to applicants for the Novice Class license;

(b) The Conditional Class license and the "conditional" (C) limitation on the Technician Class license were to be eliminated upon renewal. Licensees holding the Conditional Class li-cense were to be issued a regular General Class license, and holders of the Technician (C) Class license were to be issued regular Technician Class iicenses

(c) The 175 mile distance eligibility criteria for the General (formerly Conditional) Class license was eliminated:

(d) Applicants for any class of ama teur license must take Element Two;

(e) Holders of the Technician Class license were given all Novice privileges and (f) The maximum permissible input

power for Novices was increased to 250 watts

3. Subsequently, on April 6, 1978, we 3. Subsequently, on April 6, 1978, we released a Second Report and Order (43 FR 15324) which gave holders of the Technician Class license full oper-ating privileges above 50 MHz, and which changed the term of the Novice Class license from 2 years, non-renew-able to 5 years, renewable.

4. The purpose of this Third Report and Order is to dispose of the remaining unresolved matters. 5. First, we have deep

First, we have decided to take no action at this time on the 'dual ladder licensing structure proposed in the Notice, or on the creation of a "Com-

municator Class" license having no telegraphy privileges or requirements. We firmly believe in the principle, ar-ticulated in the Notice, that in any licensing system there should be a logical relationship between the qualificacal relationship between the qualifica-tion requirements and the operator privileges authorized at each license class level. We feel that the "Commu-nicator Class", as proposed, was in keeping with this principle; and we do not agree with the majority filing comments who asserted that the privileges to be conveyed by the "Commu-nicator Class" were "out of propor-tion" to the qualification requirements. Nevertheless, since much time has elapsed since the issuance of the Notice (4 years), and since the Amateur Radio Service has grown about 50% in that time period (with many of the new licensees coming from the Citizens Band Radio Service), it is our belief that the comments, and perhaps even our original proposal, have become somewhat outdated. Then, too, tremendous growth has taken place in the citizens Band Radio Serv-ice (1400% in 4 years); and we would like to get the views of these newer licensees on the need or desirability of a "codeless" class of amateur license. Ac-cordingly, we hope to revisit this matter later this year in a new rule making proceeding.

6. At this time, however, we will ad-dress the matter of lifetime issuance of the amateur Extra Class license (RM-2030). In the Notice, we proposed to adopt this request since our records indicated that very few amateurs drop out of amateur radio after they have attained the amateur Extra Class. We pointed out, however, that while sec-tion 303(L)(1) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, allows us to issue operator licenses for life, section 307(d) limits the term of the concomi-tantly issued station license to not more than 5 years. At best then, we would only be able to eliminate the need to retake the examination should the amateur neglect to renew his (or her) license.

7. In the years since the issuance of the Notice, however, we have become very sensitive to the adverse effects such "special case" consideration can have on our various personal (and

amateur) radio service data processing systems. While we generally retain files containing information about expired licenses for periods in excess of 5 years after the expiration date, to maintain these files indefinately would be a new and burdensome re-quirement, particularly in view of the fact that very few people would be expected to take advantage of the life-time non-examination renewal privilege. In a separate action, we have amended § 97.13 to extend the "grace period" for all classes of license from one to five years. This extension will accommodate a great variety of per-sonal circumstances which has been the basis of requests for waiver of the "grace period"; and it is, in our opinion, an equitable alternative to a life-time, non-examination renewal privilege. Accordingly, we have decided to take no additional action on this matter

8. Lastly, the comments filed in response to our suggestion of establish-ing new power limits based on transmitter peak envelope power output were, in the main, negative. There were, however, several respondents who did suggest innovative alternatives to our proposal. While we have decided to take no further action on this matter at this time, we are still of the opinion that the state of presentday amateur communications war-rants the use of better procedures to determine transmitter power than the "plate voltage times current" method. We intend to revisit this matter at a later time, and we encourage ama-teurs, in the interim, to develop and disseminate data which could be used as a basis for a workable and state-ofthe-art measurement technique.

9. Accordingly, pursuant to the au-thority contained in Sections 4(1) and 303 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended: It is ordered, this proceeding is terminated. Further information about this action by the Commission may be obtained by con-tacting Mr. James E. McNally, Person-al Radio Division, FCC, 1919 M St., NW., Washington, D.C. 20554 (202-NW., Wa. 632-7175).

> FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, WILLIAM J. TRICARICO, Secretary.

DSCAR Orbits

Courtesv of AMSAT

The listed data tells you the time and place that OSCAR 7 and OSCAR 8 cross the equator in an ascending orbit for the first time each day. To calculate successive OSCAR 7 orbits, make a list of the first orbit number and the next twelve orbits for that day. List the time of the first orbit. Each successive orbit is 115 minutes later (two hours less flve minutes). The chart gives the longitude of the day's first ascending (northbound) equatorial crossing. Add 29° for each succeeding orbit. When OSCAR is ascending on the other side of the world from you, it will descend over you. To find the equatorial descending longitude, subtract 166° from the ascending longitude. To find the time OSCAR 7 passes the North Pole, add 29 minutes to the time it passes the equator. You should be able to hear OSCAR 7 when it is within 45 degrees of you. The easiest way to determine If OSCAR is above the horizon (and thus within range) at your location is to take a globe and draw a circle with a radius of 2450 miles (4000 kilometers) from your QTH, If OSCAR passes above that circle, you should be able to hear it. If it passes right overhead, you should hear it for about 24 minutes total. OSCAR 7 will pass an imaginary line drawn from San Franclsco to Norfolk about 12 minutes after passing the equator. Add about a minute for each 200 miles that you live north of this line. If OSCAR passes 15° east or west of you, add another minute; at 30° three minutes; at 45°, ten minutes. Mode A: 145.85-.95 MHz uplink, 29.4-29.5 MHz downlink, beacon at 29.502 MHz. Mode B: 432.125-.175 MHz uplink, 145.975-.925 MHz downlink, beacon at 145.972 MHz.

OSCAR 8 calculations are similar to those for OSCAR 7, with some important exceptions. Instead of making 13 orbits each day, OSCAR 8 makes 14 orbits during each 24-hour period. The orbital period of OSCAR 8 is therefore somewhat shorter: 103 minutes.

To calculate successive OSCAR 8 orbits, make a list of the first orbit number (from the OSCAR 8 chart) and the next thirteen orbits for that day. List the time of the first orbit. Each successive orbit is then 103 minutes later. The chart gives the longitude of the day's first ascending equatorial crossing. Add 26° for each succeeding orbit. To find the time OSCAR 8 passes the North Pole, add 26 minutes to the time it crosses the equator. OSCAR 8 will cross the imaginary San Francisco-to-Norfolk line about 11 minutes after crossing the equator. Mode A: 145.85-.95 MHz uplink, 29.4-29.50 MHz downlink, beacon at 29.40 MHz. Mode J: 145.90-146.00 MHz uplink, 435.20-435.10 MHz downlink, beacon on 435.090 MHz.

0	Scar 7 Orb	ital Info	rmation	Oscar 8 Orbital Information					
Orbit	Date T (May) (G	ime iMT)	Longitude of Eq.	Orbit	Date (May)	Time (GMT)	Longitude of Eq.		
			Crossing "W				Crossing "W		
20387	1 00-	43:48	73.8	5877Abn	1	0039:21	53.8		
20400X	2 01	38:05	87.4	5891X	2	0044:32	55.1		
20412	3 00	37:25	72.2	5905Abn	3	0049:43	56.4		
20425X	4 01:	31:42	85.8	5919Abn	4	0054:54	57.7		
20437	5 003	31:02	70.6	5933Jbn	5	0100:05	59.0		
20450	6 01	25:19	84.2	5947Jbn	6	0105:16	60.3		
20462qrp	7 002	24:40	69.1	5961Abn	7	0110:27	61.7		
20475	8 01	18:57	82.7	5975Abn	8	0115:38	63.0		
20487X	9 001	18:17	67.5	5989X	9	0120:49	64.3		
20500	10 01	12:34	81.1	6003Abn	10	0126:00	65.6		
20512	11 001	11:54	66.0	6017Abn	11	0131:11	66.9		
20525	12 010	06:11	79.6	6031Jbn	12	0136:22	68.2		
20537	13 000	05:31	64.4	6045Jbn	13	0141:33	69.5		
20550grp	14 005	59:48	78.0	6058Abn	14	0003:31	45.0		
20563	15 015	54:05	91.6	6072Abn	15	0008:42	46.3		
20575X	16 005	53:26	76.4	6086X	16	0013:53	47.6		
20588	17 014	17:43	90.0	6100Abn	17	0019:04	49.0		
20600	18 004	7:03	74.9	6114Abn	18	0024:14	50.3		
20613	19 014	11:20	88.5	6128Jbn	19	0029:25	51.6		
20625	20 004	0:40	73.3	6142Jbn	20	0034:36	52.9		
20638qrp	21 013	4:57	86.9	6156Abn	21	0039:47	54.2		
20650	22 003	4:17	71.8	6170Abn	22	0044:58	55.5		
20663X	23 012	8:34	85,4	6184X	23	0050:09	56.8		
20675	24 002	7:55	70.2	6198Abn	24	0055:20	58.1		
20688	25 012	2:12	83.8	6212Abn	25	0100:31	59.4		
20700	26 002	1:32	68.6	6226Jbn	26	0105:41	60.8		
20713	27 011	5:49	82.2	6240Jbn	27	0110:52	62.1		
20725qrp	28 001	5:09	67.1	6254Abn	28	0116:03	63.4		
20738	29 010	9:26	80.7	6268Abn	29	0121:14	64.7		
20750X	30 000	8:46	65.5	6282X	30	0126:25	66.0		
20763	31 010	3:03	79.1	6296Abn	31	0131:35	67.3		

DX

from page 13.

about evenly between CW and SSB. They were active for three weeks and operated during the CQ-WW 160 Meter Contest.

Amateur radio operators in Sweden and the U.S. will attempt direct contact between Bishop Hill, Illinois, and Biskopskulla, Uppland, Sweden, during the weekend of May 26th and 27th. Bishop Hill was a communal settlement established in the 1840s by Swedish immigrants, and is now a historical site maintained by the state of Illinois. Led by W9FKC and SM0FY, the two groups will contact as many stations as possible during the time period. Special QSLs will be issued, and SASEs are requested. QSL to WA9AQN.

The Wiesbaden Amateur Radio Club will be going on a DXpedition to Lichtenstein from 26 May to 3 June. They will be using the callsign HB0XAA. The frequencies they will be using are: 3.780, 7.090, 14.280, 21.350, 28.650 SSB, and 25 Hz up from the bottom for CW. For the Novices, some of them will try to get on at other times, but nothing is scheduled so far. The QSL manager will be Hugo Jakobljevich DJ0LC, Am Weinberg 10, 6201 Auringen.

BEATA ISLAND

The following letter from Tim HI8MFP wraps up the recent HI1RCD operation from Beata Island:

"The Beata DXpeditlon was a success, with more than three thousand contacts in 52 hours of operation. Fifty-three countries were contacted. The first contact took place at 2045 GMT on the 25th, and the last was made at 1234 GMT on the 28th.

"The trip on the boat to the island was excellent. We left the island six hours before the set time, on the recommendations of Navy authorities who said they were expecting changes in the water currents which would make the trip back dangerous.

"QSL information should be sent to: Beata Operation, PO Box 2191, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, West Indies (or via bureau: PO Box 1157, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic). The cards are already being printed and we hope to start mailing them soon. We would like to remind all those who contacted us on the 27th to send an SAE and 3 IRCs in order to receive the first day cover.

"The prefix HI1 was activated for the first time, and now we are compiling all the informa-

tion to be sent to the ARRL in order to try to qualify Beata as a new country. If this goal is achieved, the group would be willing to repeat the operation next year for a week.

"Thank you for your cooperation, and we hope you appreciate our effort."

DX NOTEBOOK

Bangladesh S2

S2BTF shows regularly on Saturdays near 14275 MHz after 1700Z.

Qatar A7

A7XAH has been showing around 14225 kHz between 1300Z and 1500Z on Fridays. This is a list operation.

Senegal 6W8

6W8HL has N1ACW as MC on 14260 kHz from 2100Z daily. At 2245Z they shift to 21275 kHz.

South Georgia VP8

VP8SU has G3KTJ and QSL manager G3RCA running the list Sundays from 1900Z to 2100Z on 14280 kHz. He also hangs around this area during the week.

Minami Torishima KA1

KA1NC regularly offers this rare one to 5BDXCC hunters at 1100Z on 3798 kHz.

Christmas Island VK9XI

This is a club station and usually is activated on meeting nights. Look for it Wednesdays around 14225 kHz after 1530Z.

Aves Island YV0AA

If you receive this magazine early, you may still be able to catch this one. The operation opens April 28th and will secure on May 1st at around 0600Z. The frequencies to watch are: 3795, 7085, 14195, 21245, 21295, and 28495 on SSB, and 25 kHz up from the bottom edge on CW. They will announce listening frequencies.

Peter Island

Willy got to Peter Island just about on schedule, but after an on-site survey, any landing attempt had to be scrubbed. Willy decided to head east through the Drake Passage and into the Atlantic. He should have passed through ZD9 in April, and present plans call for stops at PY0/Trinidad in May, possibly PY0/St. Peter-St. Paul in June, and then on to the Azores by the end of July.

48,100 QSOs IN 1978

With a last-minute spurt on December 30th and 31st which netted 540 QSOs, Dick Spence-



Dick KV4AA and his SSB operating position, where many of the more than 48,000 QSOs In 1978 were made.

ley KV4AA wound up 1978 with a total of 48,100 contacts. This was an average of 131 per day, or one QSO every 11 minutes of 1978.

About 65 percent of the contacts were on CW, with the balance on SSB. A total of 199 countries were worked, with only a couple of them being "chased." Assorted equipment held up nicely, as dld Dick's 73-year-old health.

Continuous calling by European stations on CW (even during QSOs) and the cooperation of U.S.A. SSB ops, plus contest operations, made large totals easy. KV4AA took part In just about every contest that turned up. Otherwise, QSOs, though short, were not of the "contest" or "DXpedition" variety. This makes a difference of three QSOs per minute versus one every three minutes.

All this started in 1976, when Dick's AJ3AA bicentennial call resulted in 35,335 QSOs, or an average of 96 per day. A goal of 36,500 contacts was set for 1978—100 per day. When this was passed on October 19th, a new goal of 45,000 was set. This was met on December 14th, and another 3,100 were worked.

It is realized that certain factors are a "must" for such totals, such as a fairly "exotic" call and plenty of time. This will limit most. KV4AA was not on continuously, as he works daily until 1:00 pm. Until the latter part of the year, he was seldom on after 7:00 pm. Stations contacted twice or more often during the same day were only counted one time, unless the mode and band were different.

Invaluable aid was given the project by YASME (WA6AHF) and other West Coast hams who handled the KV4AA QSLing chores.

KV4AA's three-year total now stands at 115,280 contacts. Dick says, "This year, we rest-but 't ain't easy getting used to."

THE RUSSIAN WOODPECKER

The following report is from the West Coast DX Bulletin and was compiled by a W3.

"If you have not heard this one, you have not been on the air in the last year or two. Like a lot of other things, you try to live with it and wish it would go away—but it seldom does. Maybe if you know a blt more about it, it might help to tolerate the burden.

"The 'woodpecker' is a longrange radar; the range can be estimated by noticing that the repetition corresponds to 25-wpm CW dots. At this speed, the time from dot to dot is 96 milliseconds. This means that the radar range is roughly 47 million feet, or 8950 miles. This on-the-air estimate was done without instruments, so it is probably a bit in error. If the actual design range was 15,000 km, or 9320 miles, the error would be only 4%.

"Presuming a ten-million-Watt source, and 18 dBi of antenna gain, the effective radiated power, erp, Is 88 dBW. However, If you figure twenty meters at 1000 miles, this immense signal is reduced by path loss to a mere .0006 of a Watt.

"This might make some think that a one-Watt jammer would have an advantage over the woodpecker of 1000:1, but this is not correct. Not all of a jamming signal will be effective unless it is able to pass through the i-f and video filters of the radar. A constant carrier is not effective at all, because it is rejected as a dc signal by the accoupled video circuitry of the radar.

"However, CW dots will get through. Assuming a rise time of one millisecond for amateur CW, an additional 20-dB advantage is given back to the radar because of the mismatch in rise time, video bandwidth, and corner frequency. Notice that the CW dot jammer, even If only using one Watt, still has a 10:1 advantage. A 100-Watt or a 1000-Watt signal would be even better.

"There is some reason to believe that much of the above is true. For one thing, the woodpecker is only heard on the phone bands, where voice envelopes can be rejected by the radar vldeo circuitry. Also, if someone is sending CW dots at 25 wpm, the woodpecker usually shifts frequency within five minutes.

"Some have noted that continuous 25-wpm CW dots on the woodpecker's frequency have caused them to stop transmitting—one time, for a period of three weeks. The woodpecker then returned with a new gimmlck. When problems developed, the woodpecker would switch to another frequency on the amateur band."

This seems very interesting, and while we sure aren't advocating intentional Jamming, it would be interesting to experiment around with. The problem Is, we aren't sure which would be worse, the woodpecker or a bunch of endless CW dots at 25 wpm.

DX RIDDLE

Which three DXCC countries all share the same prefix, including numerical designator, yet are located within separate continental boundaries?

QSL INFORMATION 3X1IX to Box 477, Conakry 4X4CW to WB0YHG

5R8EA to OZ6MI 601FG to 10DUD 6W8HL to Box 5012, Dakar 8Q7AF/AG to WB4ZNH 9J2BO to W6ORD 9M8HG to Box 2242, Kuching, Sarawak, Borneo 9N1MM to W3KVQ/N7EB A7XAH to DJ9ZB FM7WO to JH3XCU FR7ZL/T to N4NX IY7EX to I7DPO **JD1YA to JH1RNZ** K1CO/PJ7 to K3RYA KA1IW to K8DYZ KA1NC to K4JEX KH3AA to Box 69, APO SF 96305 KP4AM/D to Box 717, Oakland CA LU3ZY to LU2CN S2BTF to I0JN ST0HF to G4GFI

T2T to W5SBO TF3CW to K1RH VO6ONT to VO1HP VP2DXA/B/C/D to W8UVZ VP2LGK/LGL-J6LGL/LGK to WB4SXX VP2MBH to W0SH VP5HX to WA1SQB VP8SU to G3RCA VQ9MR to N5GU VR1BD to W5RBO VR3AK to Box 30323, Honolulu HI 96820 VR6TC to W6HS VS5CW to Box 398, BSB, Brunel WA7JRL/SU to W8LZV WH4AAA to W5RU YV0AA to Box 2285, Caracas DF ZD9GH to ZS1Z Many thanks to the West Coast Dx Bulletin, Long Island DX Association Bulletin, and WorldRadio Magazine.

New Products_

from page 26

but also allows the internal speaker to remain unmuted.

The Communicator II has incorporated a novel mounting bracket which allows forward and backward slide adjustment to accommodate virtually any mobile mounting position. The transceiver mount mates with the mounting bracket slides and the unit is secured in place with two quick-turn knobs. Also included with the Communicator II is a desk-top bracket which snaps in place to elevate the front of the unit for indoor use.

A 24-pin accessory connector is mounted on the rear of the transceiver. Five connections are factory wired: PTT, ground, af input, af output, and 13.8 V. These will allow easy installation of TT, phone patch, or subaudible tones. The nineteen unconnected pins allow individualistic modification without case damage.

The Communicator II, priced at \$399.00, carries a dealerbacked, factory warranty of one full year. Pathcom, Inc., Amateur Radio Products Group, 24105 South Frampton Ave., Harbor Clty CA 90710.

A. G. Vaughan K5FQY Los Alamos NM

A GREAT NEW HAND-HELD FROM HEATH

The amateur market is crowded with two meter rigs, yet I had been having problems finding one that would fit the budget of a high-school student. Then one day a new Heathkit catalog appeared in my mailbox. Glancing through the catalog, I found just what I had been seeking: Heath had come out with a new handheld called the VF-2031. I was not only impressed with It, but also I could afford It.

Before I was to purchase it, however, there were two problems that had to be resolved. First of all, I had heard complaints from owners of Heath's previous hand-held, the HW-2021, which was recently discontinued. It seems that the 2021 had many design prob-lems. Was the VF-2031 going to have gremlins also? After some reflection, I rationalized that Heath most likely had received much feedback on the previous rig's problems, and planned to eliminate similar problems from the VF-2031. The second thing that had me concerned was a notice in the catalog at the bottom of the rig's description. This little blurb stated that the kit was not recommended for beginning kit-builders. Although I had previously built several Heathkits, I was certainly not in the running for the "Kit-Builder's Hall of Fame." I finally decided that if I was to become experienced in electronics, this would be a good test of my ability. Besides, in the back of mind, I knew that I could do it. Subsequently, I decided to buy the kit.

Two weeks after ordering, my kit arrived. After opening the carton, the first thing that had to be done was to make several changes in the assembly manual as directed by a correction sheet. After this was completed. I glanced through the manual to become familiar with the construction of my hand-held. Heathkit manuals are a pleasure to read; every step is laid out in a clear, precise manner. There is even a separate book of diagrams so that one need not constantly flip between pages In the manual. Heath also pro-

vides various goodies to aid in kit construction: solder, desoldering braid, nut drivers, and alignment tools. The only tool that I dld not have for construction of the kit was a pair of wire strippers. Although they are not necessary, past experience told me that these devices are very useful; I also feared that if I continued to strip wires with my teeth, I would become a Leon Spinks look-alike. A quick trip to the house of a friend (Mike WB7ECW) netted me a pair of wire strippers.

Construction

After putting aside the dropin charger that was built in almost no time at all, I was ready to start the construction of the hand-held. Glancing at the printed circuit board, I realized that I would have to be careful while installing parts; the board is very crowded and things could become a bit rough if I had to remove a component that was tightly surrounded by others.

Since the board was compact, most components were mounted vertically. There was no room for Heath to put component values or numbers on the board, but what they did do, however, was put different symbols on the board for the components. A darkened-in clrcle, for example, was the symbol for a resistor. In this way, one could tell the relative positions of the components on the board.

Be careful of component placement with this method, as it can easily lead to confusion. At the time, however, I felt that I couldn't possibly install a component incorrectly. It was because of this attitude that a replacement choke had to be ordered. I was trying to remove a choke that was installed in the wrong spot (it seemed as good a spot as any after several hours of work) and, much to my dismay, I removed a lead from the choke at the same time. This wasn't enough for me, however, as I ended up breaking the glass body of a diode while making room for a capacitor that was to be installed. Moral of the story: Take frequent breaks and do not rush through the construction of any electronic kit.

Another thing that I had to be careful about was component values. Poor lighting can raise havoc with one's eyes, so I made sure that there was enough light so as to not strain

Photos by Scott Rumbaugh



The VF-2031 as it sits in its charger.



Circuit board close-up. Note that the PC board is double-sided.

my eyes. It is very difficult to read the color code of a resistor if the only source of illumination in the room is a desk lamp in the corner of the workbench. Also, a 2.2 pF capacitor looked very much like one of the 22 pF capacitors, as the decimal point was very faint. A similar problem arises with the small glassbodied diodes; the bands are hard to see. If in doubt; one should use the magnifying glass that Heath encloses.

The printed circuit board is divided into six sections. After one section is completed, it is then time to move on to the next section. Heath provides some hints that might eliminate much misery. They suggest that one should take breaks and inspect each section after completion. These warnings make the kit sound as if it is very difficult to build, however, which it is not. I found the PC board construction to be fairly simple; it wasn't nearly as hard as I had expected. The hardest part of the kit was wiring. I had to be careful that my soldering iron didn't burn any insulation from adjacent wires while I was soldering. This was especially true with the switch wiring, which was fairly tight and constituted the hardest part of construction.

Alignment

After a week of hibernation In my workshop (i.e., bedroom), the construction of the handheld was complete. At this point, I brought out my trusty ol' VOM to make the resistance measurements. Everything checked out fine; at least my rig wasn't going to go up In smoke when power was applied. I was now ready to proceed and align the rig.

Alignment procedures have always been the worst part of kit construction for me. It is always frustrating to adjust one coll and then have to go back and readjust another coil, repeating this process over and over. I was afraid that the six pages of alignment steps were going to take longer to complete than the actual construction of the rig. As it turned out, these steps were completed in a couple hours and were not very difficult.

The only piece of test equipment needed for alignment is a VOM, an instrument that almost every ham owns or at least has access to. Rf signal generators, deviation meters, frequency counters, and wattmeters are other Instruments that are helpful, but they are not required for alignment.

Several test points on the circuit board simplify the alignment procedure. All I had to do was hook my voltmeter to these test points and use the alignment tool to adjust the circuit coils for a peak or dip reading on the meter. The only rough spot in alignment that I encountered was with the receiver front end. The voltmeter readings hardly varied at all as I tried to peak the coils. If I had had an rf generator, things would have been a lot easier. I then remembered that I had a portable VHF receiver. I tuned this receiver 10.7 MHz below the hand-held's receive frequency. The VHF receiver's circuits put out a hefty signal that could be picked up on my hand-held. Voila! I now have an rf signal generator.

I then adjusted the transmitter section, getting a little more than two Watts output power. The deviation potentiometer was set to midrange because I didn't have a deviation meter. Later, I fine-tuned this control while on the air.

The final alignment step was to get the hand-held exactly on frequency. I borrowed a frequency counter from my electronics teacher, since the alignment without a counter involved more work than with one. In other words, I'm lazy! I quickly adjusted the trimmer inductors for each installed crystal. Now that the construction of my

hand-held was complete, I was on the air.

Operation

As soon as I put the transceiver on the air, I began to get excellent signal reports. The audio was good and I was getting into the repeater fine. Needless to say, it was good for my ego to have the rig work well. A day or two later, however, I ran into a problem. WB7NML had given me a call on the local repeater; when I answered, he didn't respond. I called him again, but he again did not reply. He then cleared and I noticed that the receiver was "motorboating." I then realized the problem: Nicads don't stay charged forever. The nicads in the VF-2031 last about ten hours on a charge, and on the previous night I had forgotten to place the transceiver in its charger.

Conclusion

The VF-2031 has many features that have made it worth more than the \$190 that Heath asks for it, including: • eight channel capability

- 146.94 MHz crystal
- only one crystal per channel is used; one crystal renders one receive and three (-600
- kHz, simplex, +600 kHz) transmit frequencies
- separate microphone and speaker built in
- BNC antenna jack
- battery-saving squelch circuit
- earphone
- many available accessories (external microphone, continuous tone encoder, autopatch encoder, amplifier, and holster-type carrying case) As demonstrated by the

As demonstrated by the above features and the quality of the rig, it is obvious Heath has come out with a winner the VF-2031.

> Mark Rumbaugh WB7NMM Corvallis OR

THE MIDLAND 13-510-A USER REVIEW

For guite some time, I have been wanting and trying to get active on two meter FM. It wasn't until just recently that I found myself in a position to make the big jump and purchase that two meter rig. Wanting to get the most rig for the amount of money spent, I did a lot of studying in past issues of 73 Magazine to see if anyone had ever reviewed the various pieces of two meter mobile rigs and, if so, what they had to say about them. At first, as many articles were published on adding channels to the Icom IC-22S, I thought that this would be an easy rig to work with. Then the many various ham outlet stores started to have their year-end sales. The prices

looked better with each issue of 73. Finally, I made the big jump and called one of the leading stores. They were all out of the IC-22S, as well as most of the crystal-controlled rigs. I also noticed in their advertisement that the Midland synthesized model 13-510 was being listed at \$100.00 below suggested retail. Luck of the poor be with me, they had one. So I made the choice, and I believe that I made a very wise choice. I anxiously awaited the UPS truck; after five days, received the Midland. As I opened the box and pulled out the transceiver, I noticed how everything was carefully packed. I started reading the instruction book and found it to be very straightforward. In no time whatever, I had the rig installed and operating.

A check of the local repeater frequency showed no activity, so I switched down to the Louisville repeater frequency. The Louisville repeater is about forty miles or more from my home, but there was activity on the channel. I waited and listened for a clear period of time to make a try at keying the repeater. I pushed the mike button and gave my call to see if anything would happen. What a thrill to have a Louisville station come back to me and ask for my location. Since then, I have met many new hams on both the local and the Louisville repeaters. Believe me, this is the mode to use, as there is no noise. lots of consideration and assistance to the newcomer on the band, and many good Interference-free QSOs.

After getting used to the Midland, I decided to see what all was in the book and learn a little more about the rig. What a treasure-trove of information I found. Let's see what we have.

First off, the Midland Is an all-synthesized unlt covering the range of 146.00 to 147.995 MHz. It has a one-Watt lowpower position and a 25-Watt high-power position. The modulation Is direct F-3 and requires a 600-Ohm microphone, which is furnished. The primary power requirement Is 13.8 volts positive dc plus or minus 15%. Duplex shift for plus 600 and minus 600 kHz is furnished. Two provisions are provided for other offset frequencies.

In the receiver, the following information is furnished. It is a double superhet, with a first l-f of 16.9 MHz and a second i-f of 455 kHz. The sensitivity is claimed to be .5 microvolts with 20 dB of quieting at a signal-tonoise ratio of .3 microvolts at 12 dB or more. The audlo output is 1.5 Watts into an eight-Ohm load. Frequency control is the popular PLL covering the range of 127.1 to 131.1 MHz with no

doubling in the PLL. There are 39 transistors, 10 FETs, 14 integrated circuits, and 28 diodes In the set. The following accessories are included: mobile mount, dynamic microphone, mike hanger, a spare 7-Amp fuse, external speaker plug. and an accessory plug for the accessory socket on the rear panel. The mount is a snap-in unit, which makes it very easy to remove the rlg if you don't want to leave it in the car. The power cable has a three-pin socket that makes for easy removal and is so arranged that only the proper polarity can be

obtained when plugging the rig

The really amazing thing about the entire unit is the amount of information that is furnished in the operator's manual. Midland really had the do-it-yourself amateur in mind when they printed the manual. The manual includes, in addition to basic hookup and operating Instructions, the following: block diagram, schematic diagram, wiring diagram, voltage chart, frequency table with a frequency breakdown diagram, top and bottom chassis photos, detailed printed circuit

board diagrams, FET, transistor, and IC terminal guide, coax cable plug assembly diagram, and, the most valuable of all, complete allgnment instructions. As you can see, it is one of the most complete manuals that I have seen on amateur equipment in some time.

I do not have the facilities to run any real technical signal-tonoise tests or to check the manufacturer's specifications for what is claimed, but I can tell you that all of the on-the-air checks have been very satisfying. The audio is very clear and

Crooked Lake, Angola, Indiana. There will be prizes, picnlcstyle barbecued chlcken, inside tables for exhibitors and vendors, and overnight camping (fee charged by county park). Talk-in on 146.52 and 147.81/.21. Admission is \$2.00.

CEDARTOWN GA AUG 12

The Cedar Valley Amateur Radio Club will hold its annual Cedar Valley Hamfest on August 12, 1979, from 8:00 am to 4:00 pm at the Polk County Fairgrounds, on US 278, two miles east of Cedartown, Georgia. There will be food, drinks, and prizes. Talk-in on 147.72/.12 (WR4AZU). For more information, please contact Jim T. Schllestett W4IMQ, Secretary, Cedar Valley ARC, PO Box 93, Cedartown GA 30125, or phone (404)-748-5968.

LEXINGTON KY AUG 12

The Bluegrass Amateur Radio Club will hold Its annual Central Kentucky Hamfest on August 12, 1979, at the Fasig-Tipton Sales Paddock, Newton Pike, Lexington, Kentucky. The program will Include grand prizes, hourly door prizes, manufacturers' exhibits, an indoor/outdoor flea market, guest speakers, and forums. For information, contact the Bluegrass Amateur Radio Club, Inc., PO Box 4411, Lexington KY 40504.

PETOSKEY MI AUG 18-19

The Straits Area Radio Club will hold its Swap 'n Shop and hamfest on August 18-19, 1979, at Petoskey Middle School, State and Howard Streets, across from the Catholic church and post office, Petoskey, Michlgan. There will be a donation of \$2.00 at the door. Table space is also \$2.00. Refreshments will be available. There will be a swap and shop on Saturday from 9:00 am to 4:00 pm and on Sunday from 9:00 am to 12:00 pm. Prizes, a ladies' program, and seminars at 11:00 am and 2:00 pm on Satplenty adequate for normal use. Very little squelch control rotation is needed to have full quieting. All in all, I would rate the Midland 13-510 as one of the best units on the market for under three hundred dollars. I hope you enjoy your rig as much as I do mine, and maybe someday I will hear you on one of the repeaters across the country. See you on two FM.

Midland International, PO Box 1903, Kansas City MO 64141. Reader service number M41.

> Billy L. Nielsen WB4APC Radcliff KY

urday will be featured. A banquet at the Holiday Inn on Saturday at 7:00 pm will have MellIsh Reef DXpeditioner Bob Walsh WA8MOA as guest speaker. Banquet tickets are \$7.50 and are limited to 200, sold in advance only. For full information and lodging, send an SASE to Bill Moss WA8AXF, 715 Harvey Street, Petoskey MI 49770, or phone (616)-347-4734.

ROSEMONT IL SEP 7-9

The Quarter Century Wireless Association will hold its 1979 Chicago Convention on September 7-9, 1979, at the O'Hare/Kennedy Holiday Inn, Rosemont, Illinois. The complete package for the three days is \$35.00. Special room rates will also be available. There will be the annual banquet, special ladies' program, various tours, and prIzes. For reservations and information, write Phil Haller W9HPG, 6000 S. Tripp, Chicago IL 60629.

PECATONICA IL SEP 9

The Rockford Amateur Radio Association will hold its second annual Rockford Hamfest and Illinois State ARRL Convention on Sunday, September 9, 1979, at the exhibition hall at the Winnebago County Fairgrounds at Pecatonica, Illinois, just west of Rockford on US Rte. 20. Tickets are \$2.00 in advance or \$2.50 at the gate. Tickets are available by mall by writing RARA, PO Box 1744, Rockford, Illinois 61110. Please include an SASE for tickets by mail. Prizes include a Kenwood TS-520S transceiver and an Atlas receiver. Campsites are available on site, with electric and sanitary hookup available. There are 300 flea-market tables available at a nominal charge. Plenty of free parking is available. Featured will be speakers, forums, demonstrations, and discussions. A hamfest menu, including hot dogs, BBQ, and soft drinks will be available at reasonable prices. Talk-in on 146.01/.61 or 146.52.

Social Events

from page 123

32233. Price at the door will be \$3.50.

A large indoor swap area will be featured, with advance table reservations available for \$5.00 per table per day from Robbie Roberts KH6FMD/W4, 10557 Atlantic Blvd., #31, Jacksonville, Florida 32211. Information on exhibitors' booths and space are available from the same address.

Other features and programs include statewide organization meetings on such topics as traffic nets and MARS, a microprocessor seminar, a solar power demonstration, a DX "pileup" contest, a hidden transmitter hunt, an OSCAR forum, ARRL forums, emergency preparedness programs, DX and contest presentations, antenna and technical seminars, and much more.

More general information may be obtained from JHA, 911 Rio St. Johns Dr., Jacksonville FL 32211.

LITTLE ROCK AR AUG 4-5

The Central Arkansas Radio Emergency Net (CAREN) Amateur Radio Club will hold its second annual Ham-a-Rama on Saturday and Sunday, August 4-5, 1979, at the Arkansas State Fairgrounds, Little Rock, Arkansas. There will be two main prizes given, as well as door prizes. Featured will be forums. dealers' exhibits, a Saturday night party, and a large flea market. Talk-in on 146.34/.94. For details, send an SASE to Morris Middleton AD5M, 19 Elmherst Drive, Little Rock AR 72209

ANGOLA IN AUG 5

The Steuben County Radio Amateurs will hold their annual F.M. Picnic and Hamfest on Sunday, August 5, 1979, at



I received some comments on my article, "Build a Hybrid Capacity Meter" (March, 1979, page 40), and would like to respond.

Through my error, I dld not catch the missing value of the bypass capacitor on pin 5 of the 555 (IC1). This component is optional, but if it is desired, a value of .01 to .1 uF will do.

I also received a letter concerning Inaccuracy on ranges other than the one which Is calibrated. I double-checked mine and the accuracy Is more than adequate. For those requiring the ultimate in accuracy, the following may be performed: Select a 1%, or smaller, tolerance capacitor that will be a midrange value for the selected range (e.g., ≈ 50 pF for the 1-to-100-pF range) and adjust the calibration control for exactly 50 pF. The scale will then be as accurate as your capacitor, less any nonlinearity of the meter. Naturally, the range switch should be on the desired range.

I also received a call concerning an inability to get a full-scale reading when testing a capacitor that would normally read at, or near, full scale. This can be caused by several things: leaky rectifier diodes, leaky filter capacitor, meter resistance is too high, or the clock frequency is too low. The clock should be operating between 200 and 300 kHz.

Glen A. Deibert WA4HUU Fayetteville NC



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This is truly an astounding value! This board has been designed to allow you to decide how you want it optioned. The Super Expansion Board comes with 4K of low power RAM fully address-able anywhere in 64K with built-in memory pro-tect and a cassette interface. Provisions have been made for all other options on the same board and it fits neatly into the hardwood cabinet alongside the Super Elf. The board includes slots for up to 6K of EPROM (2708, 2758, 2716 or Ti 2716) and is fully socketed. EPROM can be used for the monitor and Tiny Basic or other purposes.

A IK Super ROM Monitor \$19.95 is available as an on board option in 2708 EPROM which has been preprogrammed with a program loader/ editor and error checking multi file cassette read/write software, (relocatible cassette file) another exclusive from Quest. It includes register save and readout, block move capability and video graphics driver with blinking cursor. Break to solve the set of th tect, monitor select and single step. Large, on board displays provide output and optional high and low address. There is a 44 pin standard connector for PC cards and a 50 pin connector for the Quest Super Expansion Board. Power supply and sockets for all IC's are included in the price plus a detailed 127 pg. Instruction manual which now includes over 40 pgs, of software info, in-cluding a series of lessons to help get you started and a music program and graphics target game. Many schools and universities are using the Super Eff as a course of study. OEM's use it for training and research and development.

Remember, other computers only offer Super Elf features at additional cost or not at all. Compare before you buy. Super Ell Kit \$106.95, High address option \$8.95, Low address option \$9.95. Custom Cabinet with drilled and labelled plexiglass front panel \$24.95. NiCad Battery Memory Saver Kit \$6.95. All kits and options also come completely assembled and tested.

Questdata, a 12 page monthly software publication for 1802 computer users is available by subscription for \$12.00 per year.

Tiny Basic for ANY 1802 System Cassette \$10.00. On ROM \$38.00. Super Elf owners, 30% off. Object code listing with man-ual \$5.00. Object list, manual and paper tape

S10.00. Original ELF Kit Board S14.95.

Improvements and revisions are easily done with the monitor. If you have the Super Expansion Board and Super Monitor the monitor is up and running at the push of a button.

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The Power Supply Kit for the Super Expansion Board is a 5 amp supply with multiple positive and negative voltages \$29.95. Add \$4.00 for shipping. Prepunched frame \$5.00. Case \$10.00. Add \$1.50 for shipping.

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			2.151	2.677	3.16975	5.544	9.9	34.0000
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Used but good	00004	2042 2042 2046	2.15375	2.681	3.181	5.559	9.999	34,4444
Some may have small	2039A	2042, 2043, 2046	2.155	2.6845	3.1825	5.5665	10.0000	34.44444
burn spots	Д	II JAN tubes	2.15525	2.68825	3.18475	5.574	10.021	35.0000
JAN-3CAP7A	Used	but guaranteed	2.157375	2.69575	3.1885	5.5815	10.20833	35.25000
\$24.95		\$9 95/each	2.1595	2.7	3.2	5.589	10.80375	35.55555
			2.16375	2.702	3.2035	5.604	11.	36.0000
			2.165875	2.704	3.20725	5.619	11.1805	36.21750
MARCONI Model	TE791C Carrie	Deviation Meter	2.170125	2.71075	3.2105	5.6115	11.228	36.6666
4.0	MHz to 270 M		2.17225	2.715	3.2165	5.6265	11.2375	36.66666
4.0	10112 10 270 MI	12	2.174375	2.716	3.2175	5.6415	11.2995	36.66667
	\$299.95		2.1765	2.123	3.2315	5.6715	11.3565	37.00000
			2.17925	2.730	3.23275	5.675	11.535	37.77777
INT	EGHATED CIRCUIT		2.18475	2.7315	3.2365	5.680	11.69626	38.00000
MC1461B	6 90 MC1460	N 5 5.40	2.100/5	2 722625	3.23/15	5.095	12.29	30.33333
MC1469G	205 MC1463	5.15 B	2 207062	2 733	3,2385	5 7105	12.39	38 77779
MC1550G	1.50 MC1560	G 10.20	2 208313	2.737	3.238875	5 733333	12.69	38 88888
MC1560R	12.40 MC1563	B 10.20	2 200513	2,73975	3.23925	6 110	12.79	38 88880
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27061	29.95 1703A	13.90	2.217938	2.751	3.248875	6.45	13.2745	49.95
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				2.75525	3.4975	6.4711	13.2945	53.45
				2.762375	3.2515	6.510		



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20% Discount 100 pc	SN74157N .65 cs combined order 25% -	SN74393N 1.95 1000 pcs combined order	DISPLAY LEDS	XR215 4.40 XR2556 3.20 XR320 1.55 JE2206KA 14.95 XR2567 2.99	
CD4000 _23 CD4001 _23	C/MOS	CD4070 .55 CD4071 23	MAN 1 Common Anode-red .270 2.95 MAN 6730 Common Anode-red ± 1 .560 .99	XR555 .39 XR1800 3.20 XR4136 1.25 YR556 .99 YR200 4.00 YR4136 1.25	
CD4002 _23 CD4006 1,19	CD4028 .89 CD4029 1.19	CD4072 .49 CD4076 1.39	MAN 3 Common Cathode-red .125 .25 MAN 6750 Common Cathode-red .1 560 99 MAN 4 Common Cathode-red .187 1.95 MAN 6750 Common Cathode-red .1 560 99	XR567CP .99 XR2207 3.85 XR4194 4.95 XR567CT 1.25 XR2208 5.20 XR4202 3.60	
CD4007 .25 CD4009 .49 CD4010 49	CD4030 .49 CD4035 .99	CD4081 .23 CD4082 .23	MAN 7G Common Anode-green .300 1.25 MAN (5780 Common Cathodil-red .560 99 MAN 7Y Common Anode-green .300 .99 DL701 Common Anode-red ± 1 .300 .99	XR1310P 1.30 XR2209 1.75 XR4212 2.05 XR1468CN 3.85 XR2211 5.25 XR4558 .75	
CD4011 .23 CD4012 .25	CD4041 1.25 CD4042 99	CD4093 99 CD4098 2.49 MC14409 14.95	MAN 72 Common Anode red	XR1488 1.39 XR2212 4.35 XR4739 1.15 XR1489 1.39 XR2240 3.45 XR4741 1.47	
CD4013 .39 CD4014 1.39	CD4043 89 CD4044 .89	MC14410 14.95 MC14411 14.95	MAN 84 Common Cathole yellow 300 .99 DL741 Common Anode red .500 1.94 MAN 84 Common Cathole yellow .300 .99 DL741 Common Anode red .500 1.23 MAN 3520 Common Anode orange .300 .99 DL745 Common Anode red . 511 1.48	DIODES TYPE VOLTS W PRIM	
CD4015 1.19 CD4016 .49 CD4017 1.19	CD4046 1.79 CD4047 2.50	MC14419 4 95 MC14433 19 95	MAN 3630 Common Anode-orange ± 1 .300 .99 DL747 Common Anode-red .600 1.49 MAN 3640 Common Cathode-orange .300 .99 DL749 Common Cathode-red ± 1 .630 1.49	11/14/03 200 PV 1 AMP 12/1 11/746 3.3 400m 4/1.00 11/4004 400 PV 1 AMP 12/1 11/751 5.1 400m 4/1.00 11/4005 600 PV 1 AMP 12/1	
CD4018 .99 CD4019 .49	CD4049 .49 CD4050 49	MC14507 99 MC14562 14.50	MAN 6610 Common Anode-orange .300 .99 0L750 Common Cathode-red 600 1.49 MAN 6640 Common Cathode-orange .400 .99 0L338 Common Cathode-red .110 .35	18752 5.6 400m 4/1.00 1N4006 800 PtV 1 AMP 10/1 1N753 6.2 400m 4/1.00 1N4007 1000 PtV 1 AMP 10/1	
CD4020 1.19 CD4021 1.39	CD4051 1,19 CD4053 1,19	MC14583 3 50 CD4508 3 95	MAN #710 Common Anode red ± 1 .400 .99 FND70 Common Cathode _ 250 .69 MAN #730 Common Anode red ± 1 .400 .99 FND358 Common Cathode ± 1 .357 .99 MAN #740 Common Cathode = 1 .257 .99	1N754 6.8 400m 4/1.00 1N3600 50 200m 6/1 1N757 9 ₈ 0 400m 4/1.00 1N4148 75 10m 15/1	
CD4022 1.19 CD4023 .23	CD4056 2 95 CD4059 9 95	CD4510 1 39 CD4511 1 29	MAN 4810 Common Anode-yellow 400 .99 FND503 Common Cathode(FND5001 .500 .99 MAN 4840 Common Cathode-yellow 400 .99 FND503 Common Cathode(FND5001 .500 .99	1N/259 12:0 400m 4/1.00 1N4154 35 10m 12/1. 1N959 8.2 400m 4/1.00 1N4305 75 25m 15/1.	
CD4024 .79 CD4025 23 CD4026 3.26	CD4060 1,49 CD4066 .79	CD4515 2 95 CD4518 1 29	MAN 6610 Common Anode-orange D D. 560 .99 5082-7730 Common Anode-red 300 1.30 MAN 6630 Common Anode orange ± 1 560 .99 HDSP-3400 Common Anode-red 800 2.10	1%505 15 400m 4/1,00 1%4/34 5,6 1w 1%5232 5,6 500m 28 1%4735 6,2 1w 1%5234 6,2 500m 28 1%4735 6,8 1w	
CD4027 69	CD4069 .45	CD4566 2 25	MAN 6640 Cammon Cathode-orange 2.0. 560 .99 HDSP-3403 Common Cathode red .800 2.10 MAN 6650 Common Cathode-orange ± 1 .560 .99 5082-7300 4 # 7 sgl Digit-RHDP .600 19,95	1N5235 6.6 500m 26 1N4738 8.2 1w 1N5236 7.5 500m 28 1N4742 12 1w	
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74C08 .49 74C10 .39	74090 1.95	740173 2.60		174950 23 40m 6/1.00 TNT184 100 PIV 35 AMP 1.7	
	74C93 1.95	740192 2.49	RCALINEAR CALCULATOR CLOCK CHIPS MOTOROLA	1N458 150 7m 6/1.00 1N1185 150 PIV 35 AMP 1 7 1N485A 180 10m 5/1.00 1N1186 200 PIV 35 AMP 1 8	
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INDIA	1.4	14A	14	78	78	7B	7B	14	14	14	14	14
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ENGLAND HAWAII INDIA JAPAN	21A 14 21A 14	21 14 21A 14A 21	14 7 21 14A 21	7A 7 21 14	7 7 14 7B	7 7 14 7B 7	14 7 7 78 7	14 14 7 7A 7	14 14A 14 14	21 14A 21 14 14	21 14 21 14 14	21A 14 23A 14 14
ENGLAND HAWAH INDIA JAPAN MEXICO	21A 14 21A 14 14 21	21 14 21A 14A 21 14	14 7 21 14A 21 14	7A 7 21 14 14 7	7 7 14 7B 14 7	7 7 14 7 7 7	14 7 7 78 7 7	14 14 7 7A 7 14	14 14A 14 14 14 14	21 14A 21 14 14 14	21 14 21 14 14 14 21	21A 14 23A 14 14 21
ENGLAND HAWAH INDIA JAPAN MEXICO PHILIPPINES	21A 14 21A 14 14A 21 14	21 14 21A 14A 21 14 21	14 7 21 14A 21 14 21	7A 7 21 14 14 7 14	7 7 14 7 8 14 7 14	7 7 14 7 8 7 7 78	14 7 7 78 7 7 79	14 14 7 7A 7 16 7A	14 14A 14 14 14 14 14 14	21 14A 21 14 14 14	21 14 21 14 14 21 14	21A 14 23A 14 14 21 14
ENGLAND HAWAH INDIA JAPAN MEXICO PHILIPPINES PUERTO RICO	21A 14 21A 14 14A 21 14 21	21 14 21A 14A 21 14 21 21	14 7 21 14A 21 14 21	7A 7 21 14 14 7 14	7 7 14 7B 14 7 14 7	7 7 14 7 8 7 7 7 8 7	14 7 78 7 7 7 7 7 8 7	14 14 7 7A 7 16 7A 14	16 14A 14 14 14 14 14 16 16	21 14A 21 14 14 14 14 21	21 14 21 14 14 21 14 21	21A 14 23A 14 14 21 14 21
ENGLANO HAWAII INDIA JAPAN MEXICO PHILIPPINES PUERTO RICO SOUTH AFRICA	21A 14 21A 14 14A 21 14 21A 14B	21 14 21A 14A 21 14 21 21 21 78	14 7 21 14A 21 14 21 14 7	7A 7 21 14 14 7 14 14 7	7 7 14 78 14 7 14 7	7 7 14 7 7 7 7 7 8 7 7 8	14 7 78 7 7 7 78 7 78 7 78 7	14 14 7 7A 7 16 7A 14 14	16 14A 14 14 14 14 14 16 16 14	21 14A 21 14 14 14 21 14A	21 14 21 14 14 21 14 21 21 21	21A 14 21A 14 14 21 14 21A 14
ENGLAND HAWAH INDIA JAPAN MEXICO PHILIPPINES PUERTO RICO SOUTH AFRICA U. S. S. R.	21A 14 21A 14 14A 21 14 21A 14B 14	21 14 21A 14A 21 14 21 21 78 14	14 7 21 14A, 21 14 21 14 7 7	7A 7 21 14 14 7 14 7 7 7	7 7 14 7B 14 7 14 7 78 78 7	7 7 14 7 8 7 7 7 8 7 8 7	14 7 78 7 7 79 7 79 7 98 7	14 14 7 7A 7 16 7A 14 14 14	14 14A 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14	21 14A 21 14 14 14 21 14A 14	21 14 21 14 14 21 14 21 21 21 14	21A 14 23A 14 14 21 14 21A 14 14

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- F = Fair
- G = GoodP = Poor
- SF = Chance of solar flares

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20	21	22	23	24	25	26
G	P/SF	F	G	G	G	P/SF
27	28	29	30	31	1000	
F	G	G	F	F		

193

73magazine peterborough, n.h. 03458 = READER SERVICE

A46	ABC Communications. 54
A1	Adirondack Radio Supply 166
A24	Adva Electronics
	Advance Electronics
A60	AED Electronics
A2	Aldelco
•	Amsat
A55	Amateur Radio Supply 46
A40	Amateur Radio Supply of Nash-
	ville, Inc
A26	Amidon Associates
A81	AP Industries 137
A6	Aptron Laboratories
	Associated Radio
	Atlanta HamFestival 103
B23	Barker-Williamson
B42	Brodie Electronics Company 46
88	Bullet Electronics 176, 177
688	C & A Electronic Enterprises52
03	Clegg 115
021	Coakit
CEO	Command Productions, 123
630	Communications Center,
CE	NE
C115	Communications Electronics, 123
0115	cialities to a section of the sectio
080	Communications Conviews 114
C6	Communications Services 114
00	ists 16 17
C105	Communications & TV United 62
C9	Continental Specialties Corp. 26
C119	Cook Communications Corp 52
D6	Peter W. Dahl Company. 77
D10	Davis Electronics. 147
D35	Daytapro Electronics, Inc 10
D20	Digital Research Corpora-
	tion
D23	Dovetron
D11	Drake Company
D25	DSI Instruments 133-136

	Eagle Electronics
•	Ehrhorn Technological Opera-
	tions Inc 153
E40	Flectra
EI	Eniz Radio Color
FI	Fair Hadio Sales
FO	Flesher Corporation 14, 65, 147
G12	Germantown Amateur Supply. 70
G26	G & G Radio Electronics Co 137
G22	G.I.S.M.O
G4	Godbout Electronics
	HAL Communications Corpora-
	tion
H24	Hal-Tronix. 71
H2	Ham Badio Center 10 14 95
	132, 137, 144
H16	Hamtronics NY 170
HR	Hamtronics DA
H26	Hartwell's Office Marid
HS	Heath
H2	Heath, Dadia
На	Huntles
1130	HUStier
120	100M
132	Instant Software
19	Integrated Circuits, Unitd 185
J1	Jameco Electronics 179
J2	Jan Crystals
•	Kenwood CIV, 5
K14	Key Electronics
•	Kilobaud
K4	KLM Electronics
L9	Long's Electronics 124-129
M48	Macrotronics, Inc
M35	Madison Electronics Sup., 70, 147
M36	Maggiore Electronic Lab 10
M52	MFJ Enterprises
M8	MHZ Electronics. 170, 171
M69	Micro Control Specialties. 144
M41	Midland International 164
M92	J.W. Miller Div. (Bell Indus.) 24.60
M76	M & M RF Distributors 36
M20	Motorola 25
	23

05	OK Machine & Tool
03	Optoelectronics, Inc. 1
012	Outdoor Outfitters 13
P15	Pace-Traps
	Palomar Engineers. 146
P31	Panasonic
P51	Pathcom
P41	P.C. Electronics
P44	Pickering Codemaster Co 147
P42	Plainsman Micro Systems. 87
P2	Poly Paks
Q3	Quest Electronics
R1	Radio Amateur Callbook, Inc. 183
	Radio World:
R8	Ramsey Electronics
R27	RF Power Labs, Inc
S27	Sabtronics
S79	The Schober Organ Corp 62
S63	Semiconductors Surplus 169
S33	S-F Amateur Radio Services 14
S4	Slep Electronics Co
S81	Spectronics, Inc
S8	Spectrum Communications 37
S10	SST Electronics 114
S50	O.C. Stafford Electronics 10
S18	Standard Communications 95
S89	Starshine Group
S43	Surplus Electronics
S44	Swan Electronics
152	Tele-Tow'r Mfg. Co. Inc 166
	Ten-Tec
T55	TET U.S.A
T34	Thomas Communications 58, 59
148	Tower Electronics Corp 57
118	Trac Electronics, Inc 24, 146
13	Tutts Radio Elec 104-113, 144
09	Unadilla/Reyco Division 132
08	United Products
W28	Weirnu
W18	Western Electronics
VV2	Wilson Electronics

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