THE MAGAZINE FOR RADIO AMATEURS



tempo does it again THE WORLD'S FIRST 440 MHz SYNTHESIZED HAND HELD RADIO

Tempo was the first with a synthesized hand held for amateur use, first with a 220 MHz synthesized hand held, first with a 5 watt output synthesized hand held...and once again first in the 440 MHz range with the S-4, a fully synthesized hand held radio. Not only does Tempo offer the broadest line of synthesized hand helds, but its standards of reliability are unsurpassed...reliability proven through millions of hours of operation. No other hand held has been so thoroughly field tested, is so simple to operate or offers so much value. The Tempo S-4 offers the opportunity to get on 440 MHz from where ever you may be. With the addition of a touch tone pad and matching power amplifier its versatility is also unsurpassed.

The S-4...\$349.00 With 12 button touch tone pad...\$399.00 With 16 button touch tone pad...\$419.00 S-40 matching 40 watt output 13.8 VDC power amplifier.. \$149.00



Tempo S-I

The first and most thoroughly field tested hand held synthesized radio available today. Many thousands are now in use and the letters of praise still pour in. The S-1 is the most simple radio to operate and is built to provide years of dependable service. Desplte its light weight and small size it is built to withstand rough handling and hard use. Its heavy duty battery pack allows more operating time between charges and its new lower price makes it even more affordable.



Tempo S-5

Offers the same field proven reliability, features and specifications as the S-1 except that the S-5 provides a big 5 watt output (or 1 watt low power operation). They both have external microphone capability and can be operated with matching solid state power amplifiers (30 watt or 80 watt output). Allows your hand held to double as a powerful mobile or base radio. S-30...\$89.00* S-80...\$149.00*

*For use with S-1 and S-5

With a 220 M offers quality

Tempo S-2

With an S-2 in your car or pocket you can use 220 MHz repeaters throughout the U.S. It offers all the advanced engineering, premium quality components and features of the S-1 and S-5. The S-2 offers 1000 channels in an extremely lightweight but rugged case.

If you're not on 220 this is the perfect way to get started. With the addition of the S-20 Tempo solid state amplifier it becomes a powerful mobile or base station. If you have a

220 MHz station, the S-2 will add tremendous versatility. Price...\$349.00 (With touch tone pad installed...\$399.00) S-20...\$89.00

Please note, as of Dec. 1, 1980 we will occupy our new world headquarters building with a new Los Angeles address and phone number.

Specifications:

Frequency Coverage: 440 to 449.995 MHz Channel Spacing: 25 KHz minimum Power Requirements: 9.8 VDC Current Drain: 17 ma-standby 400 ma-transmit (1 amp high power) Antenna Impedance: 50 ohms Sensitiv ty: Better than .5 microvolts nominal for 20 db Supplied Accessories: Rubber flex antenna 450 ma ni-cad battery pack, charger and earphone RF output Power: Nominal 3 watts high or 1 watt low power Repeater Offset: ±5 MHz

Tempo 54

Optional Accessories for all models

12 button touch tone pad (not installed): \$39 • 16 button touch tone pad (not installed): \$48 • Tone burst generator: \$29.95 • CTCSS sub-audible tone control: \$29.95 • Leather holster: \$20 • Cigarette lighter plug mobile charging unit: \$6

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30W	8 0W	80A30	\$159
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11.

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1750 Meter XMTR



NEW!

This 160-190 KHz transmitter kit is easy to build. The power supply and exciter portions are factory wired and tested, the Litz wire coils are wound and complete instructions are supplied so you can build it in one evening. The main unit with control panel (shown above) installs at your operating position. The active antenna matching network mounts at the base of your vertical antenna. A 50' antenna is permitted. Shorter antennas can be used. Transmitter operates from 115-v AC. One watt input crystal controlled (crystal supplied). No license needed. Meets all FCC requirements. Not for use in Canada.

Enter the fascinating world of low frequency radio. Order your transmitter today! Free brochure on request.

Complete your 1750 meter station with:



VLF CONVERTER \$79.95

Converts the band 10-500 KHz to 3510-4000 KHz so you can hear it on your short wave receiver. Stable crystal control. Sensitive IC mixer and RF stage. Covers the 1750 meter band, navigation radiobeacons, ship-toshore, European low frequency broadcast band. Free brochure on request.



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A low noise receiving antenna. Connects to your receiver or VLF converter. Plug-in loops cover 10 KHz to 15 MHz (VLF plug-in covers 150-550 KHz). Rotates 360°, tilts ±90° to null out interference. Manmade noise limits low frequency reception. The loop antenna helps! Free brochure on request.



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Cover: Photo by Henry Ruminski WD8JOI, Cuyahoga Falls OH.



DOING SOMETHING ABOUT IT

There is one basic reason why the ham market has been soft during the last year and it has little to do with the job market, stagflation, or the recession. The main reason why hams have not been buying very much ham gear lately is that there have been far fewer new hams...and this means fewer enthusiastic newcomers looking for fun.

If amateur radio was growing at the rate of 11% as it dld before the proposal of "Incentive Licensing," we would be welcoming about 75,000 new Novices a year. That would represent the 11% growth plus those needed to make up for the dropouts and silent keys. That represents a buying market of over \$100M. Even when you spread that amount around among about 200 ham stores, that represents another half milllon dollars in sales for each store.

Tufts Electronics has moved things around in their store and set up a classroom for teaching the Novice course. It has been so successful that they are now planning for General and Advanced courses as well. They have been charging \$35 for the course, which runs for ten weeks, one night a week. Judging from the interest shown in the courses, Tufts is now estimating that they will be able to license about 50 new hams a month.

The money for the courses goes for some of the instruction materials, some for the instructor, and the rest for advertising and overhead. Clubs running Novice courses have found that the more a student has invested in a course, the more likely he is to complete it. That makes sense, when you think about it, but the anti-profit nulsance who turns up now and then wanting the classes to be free louses it up for everyone.

Perhaps you can talk this over with your local ham supplier and get him to set up Novice courses. Remind him that each Novice historically buys about \$1,500 in ham gear and books, so it is well worth his while to see that we have as many newcomers as possible. We should also do all we can to get our clubs to have Novice classes and try to empty out the high schools for prospects. Remember that about 80% of these teenage Novices will decide to make electronics their career ...and they just might be the answer to the loss of technology to Japan.

One more reminder: The 73 series of code tapes is the world's fastest way to learn the code...and the 73 theory course is the best one on the market because it stresses learning the theory rather than memorizing questions and answers. These are ideal teaching adjuncts to any Novice class.

RADAR CRUISE CONTROL

One of the benefits of the recent interest in police radar and its detection has been a good deal of research on the use of radar for cars. RCA, in particular, has been working on the problems and has come up with a system which would enable a car to automatically follow the car ahead, keeping pace with it. This is a small radar unit which is connected to the cruise control of a car, either allowing the following of the car ahead or else maintaining speed until a car is detected ahead, at which time the radar would disable the cruise control automatically.

Speaking of radar, the car magazines all seem to be of the opinion that Reagan will be backing an end to the 55-mph speed limit, putting the responsibllity for speed control back on the states. Many of the western states are not at all enthusiastic about the limit.

There seems to be convincing proof that our government agencies have been covering up the facts about the speed limit and have been supplying us with highly distorted reports on the supposed benefits. Rather than either saving lives or oil, the speed limit may have both increased traffic fatalities and saved hardly any oil. The major benefit has been to the makers and dealers selling radar units to the police... and detectors to the public. Cozy arrangement.

The other major benefactors of the speed limit have been the CB industry and the communities which have gotten the take from the speeding tickets...billions of dollars.

Some psychologists have pointed out that one of the results of making virtually everyone a criminal is to alienate the public from the police and thus encourage crime...and reduce the cooperation needed.

Perhaps the bright spot of all this will be the developments we can see coming as a result of the radar research.

SAROC

Having been unable to locate anyone who attended, I'm going by reports from third parties: UGH.

Not only were there fewer than 1,000 in attendance, what few there were apparently were

TECH WIZARDS

We seem to be getting more and more technical questions whose answers require more and more of our time which we seem to have less and less of. We would like to revive the Technical Aid Group concept which appeared here 10 years ago.

Please, you wizards out there who want to help (without compensation), send us your qualifications (experience, degrees, area of expertise, if any, etc.) and complete address. Then when readers have questions they can talk to an expert.

Don't take this lightly—some questions are difficult and will require some digging. But if you can help, you might save someone a lot of grief.

Write to Editorial Offices, 73 Magazine, Pine Street, Peterborough NH 03458, attention: Tech Wizards.

TRAVELING HAMS

We believe that there are many Interesting stories related to ham radio across this wide world that are begging to be told. When you do travel, keep that in mind. You may be the only outsider who is a ham to visit a hidden valley somewhere. Neither 73 nor any other amateur radio publication has the staff to do this adequately; we are depending on you.

When you have a trip coming up, let us know. We may have heard about something along your route that may be of interest to us all. You might even make a few dollars to put toward your next trip. So, put a note pad and pencil in your camera case and start thinking like a roving reporter.

If you are interested, send your travel plans to Editorial Offices, *73 Magazine*, Pine Street, Peterborough NH 03458, attention: Traveling Hams.

Hand-shack.

\$KENWOOD TR-2400

BATT

10 memories scanning, DTMF TR-2400

Put a ham shack in your hand. The TR-2400 is the ideal hand-held for 2 meters FM. It features a large LCD readout that can be read in direct sunlight or in the dark, 5-kHz-step PLL synthesized opera-tion, 10-channel memory, scanning, and 16-button autopatch DTMF encoder.

- Large LCD digital readout Readable in direct sunlight (better than LEDs). Readable in the dark (with lamp switch). Virtually no current drain (much less than LEDs) and display stays on. Rugged and dependable in hot or cold tempera ture ranges. Shows receive and transmit frequencies and memory channel.
- 5-kHz-step frequency selection PLL synthesized keyboard channel selection system. No "5 up" switch needed. Selects from 144.000 to 147.995 MHz.



CONVENIENT TOP CONTROLS

- UP/DOWN manual scan Single or fast continuous 5-kHz steps from 143.900 to 148.495 MHz for Amateur and MARS or CAP simplex or repeater operation.
- 10 memories

Retained with battery backup (only 2.0 mA). "M0" memory may be used to shift the transmit frequency any desired amount to operate on repeaters with nonstandard split frequencies.

- Built-in autopatch DTMF encoder All 16 buttons of keyboard provide telephone dual-tones while transmitting.
- Automatic memory scan Checks all 10 memory channels. Programmable to lock automatically on either BUSY (signal present) or OPEN (no signal) channels.
- Repeater or simplex operation Convenient mode switch shifts transmit frequency +600 kHz or -600 kHz or to the frequency stored in "M0" memory.

- Activates subaudible tone encoder (not Kenwood-supplied).
- Inot Kenwood-supplied). **Extended operating time** With LCD and overall low-current circuit design. Only draws about 28 mA squelched receive and 500 mA transmit (at 1.5 W RF out-put), for longer operating time between charges
- Two lock switches revent accidental frequency change and accidental transmission.
 - - Charger terminal
 - Earphone Jack
- Reverse operation Push-button switch shifts receiver to transmit frequency and trans-mitter to receive frequency.
- BNC antenna connector Easy to connect external antenna.
- LCD "arrow" indicators Show "ON AIR" "MR" (memory recall). "BATT" (battery status), and "LAMP" switch on.
- · High-impact case and zinc diecast frame Extremely rugged with antenna
- counterpois • External PTT microphone and earphone connectors Easily accessible on right side of
- transceiver. • Compact and lightweight Only 2-13/16 inches wide. 7-9/16 inches high, and 1-7/8 inches deep. Weighs only 1.62 pounds (including) antenna, battery, and hand strap).
- Standard accessories included:
- · Flexible rubberized antenna with **BNC connector**
- Heavy-duty (450-mAh) NiCd battery pack • External-standby (PTT) plug
- External-microphone plug AC charger Hand strap
- Earphone

More information on the TR-2400 is available from all authorized dealers of Trio-Kenwood Communications, Inc., 1111 West Walnut Street. Compton. California 90220.



Optional accessories:

1

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5

LOCK

OFF ON

3

ME

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PTT STOP

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9

- · ST-1 base stand (shown) which provides 1.5-hour quick (90%) charge. 4-pin connector for dynamic microphone, and SO-239 antenna connector.
- BC-5 DC quick (90%) charger (1.5 to 2.0 hours)
- SMC-24 speaker/microphone
- LH-I deluxe leather case (top-grain cowhide)
- · PB-24 extra battery pack with
- charger adapter · BH-1 belt hook

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ADVERTISING 603-924-7138 Jim Gray W1XU, Mgr. Nancy Clampa, Asst. Mgr. siphoned off by a competing event put on by the local ham club, which has not been silent in its bitter feelings about the SAROC hamfest...an event put on mostly by one chap for profit...and supported almost solely by Ham Radio magazine.

The show did get a great review In *HR*'s Half Right Reports, thus preserving their record for objectIvIty. Will there be another debacle next year? It seems unlikely.

VEGAS

Though I didn't go to the SAROC mess this year, I did have to get out to Vegas for the Winter Consumer Electronics Show (CES) a couple of days later. The weather was perfect and the town was crowded with about 60,000 attending the CES. With the casinos vying with each other to provide low-cost eats, you can do very well in the town on about \$6 per day. Even the local people come to the strip to get in on the \$1.49 break-fast buffets.

Other than that, most of the things in Vegas are so tacky that I really dislike the place. The casinos are packed most of the day and night with people pulling the levers of the slots. Are they having fun? I watched several hundred of them and I saw not one smile. Even when the jackpot would eventually dump on them they accepted it stoically and went back to seeing how fast they could get the coins back into the machine.

At the airport, while I was waiting for my plane, I watched a shabbily-dressed couple get \$100 in dollars and start feeding them into a slot machine. By the time I'd finished my Ice cream, the \$100 was gone. I never saw one sign that either of them was enjoying the experience. They just stood there silently, as though hypnotized, sliding in the dollars, three at a time.

It is not really difficult to win in Vegas...at least until they get to know you...but you have to know what you are doing and spend some time learning how. I've written about this in one of my other magazines in more detail. Obviously, before you tackle the professionals, you want to have your system not only perfected, but very well practiced. This Is where the computer comes in . . . affording you practice without having to pay for it. It is far better to learn for free and take your lumps than to try to get your gambling education at \$2 a throw.

Quite a number of people have come up to me at shows and tried to argue that you can't really win at gambling in Vegas. When I pry into their knowledge of the subject, I find that they know virtually nothing about it.

Continued on page 120



"Your 1/2-Watt QRP rig is putting in a bone-crushing signal here in central India..."



ICOM presents a multifunction multimode base station transceiver for use either as part of an OSCAR satelite link on mode B or J, or for use with your favorite 440MHz FM repeater. the IC451A incorporates features customers ask for most:

- □ 3 Memories with Memory Scan.
- Programmable Band Scan.
- Squelch on SSB! Silent Receive when no signal is present.

Variable Repeater Split.

Imagine programming 2 of your favorite SSB QSO frequencies as well as the OSCAR 8 mode J down ink beacon into memory, and silently scanning these frequencies while working other bands in your shack.

The IC451A may be ordered from your authorized ICOM Dealer in either 430-439.9999MHz or 440-449.9999MHz models.



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All stated spedifications are approximate and subject to change without notice or abligation. All ICOM radios significantly exceed FCC regulations limiting spurious emissions.





A fresh idea!

Our new crop of tone equipment is the freshest thing growing in the encoder/decoder field today. All tones are instantly programmable by setting a dip switch; no counter is required. Frequency accuracy is an astonishing \pm .1 Hz over all temperature extremes. Multiple tone frequency operation is a snap since the dip switch may be remoted. Our SS-32 encode only model is programmed for all 32 CTCSS tones or all test tones,

touch-tones and burst-tones. And, of course, there's no need to mention our 1 day delivery and 1 year warranty.



TS-32

TS-32 Encoder-Decoder

- Size: 1.25" x 2.0" x .40"
- High-pass tone filter included that may be muted
- Meets all new RS-220-A specifications
 - Available in all 32 EIA standard CTCSS tones

SS-32 Encoder

- Size: .9" x 1.3" x .40"
- Available with either Group A or Group B tones

Frequencies Available:

Group A			
67.0 XZ	91.5 ZZ	118.8 2B	156.7 5A
71.9 XA	94.8 ZA	123.0 3Z	162.2 5B
74.4 WA	97.4 ZB	127.3 3A	167.9 6Z
77.0 XB	100.0 1Z	131.8 3B	173.8 6A
79.7 SP	103.5 1A	136.5 4Z	179.9 6B
82.5 YZ	107.2 1B	141.3 4A	186.2 7Z
85.4 YA	110.9 2Z	146.2 4B	192.8 7A
88.5 YB	114.8 2A	151.4 5Z	203.5 M1

• Frequency accuracy, ±.1 Hz maximum - 40°C to + 85°C

• Frequencies to 250 Hz available on special order

• Continuous tone

Group B		
TEST-TONES:	TOUCH-TONES	S: BURST-TONES:
600	697 1209	1600 1850 2150 2400
1000	770 1336	1650 1900 2200 2450
1500	852 1477	1750 2000 2250 2500
2805	941 1633	1750 2000 2500 2550 1800 2100 2350

• Frequency accuracy, ± 1 Hz maximum -40° C to $+85^{\circ}$ C

• Tone length approximately 300 ms. May be lengthened, shortened or eliminated by changing value of resistor

Wired and tested: TS-32 \$59.95, SS-32 \$29.95



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Bill Gosney WB7BFK Micro-80, Inc. 2665 North Busby Road Oak Harbor WA 98277

I wish to thank the many readers who have supported the 73 Awards Program and this Awards column over the past year and a half. I've received letters from all over the world supporting both projects.

In answer to the many letters received recently, the 73 Awards Program is quite extensive. As you read through the September and October, 1980, editions of 73, you see featured nearly twenty individual awards being made available to licensed amateurs. We would like to cater to your many ideas for adding a few more awards to the program, but we have to limit our portfolio so that it is manageable by the staff. As we all know, 73 Magazine is only one function of the Peterborough crew!

Please, don't let my comment discourage you. You people have a lot of super ideas for different awards. Personally, I would recommend that you initiate and fund your award concept locally. What a great way for a radio club, for example, to gain International recognition! Take the Whidbey Island DX Club... with the founding of the International Island DX Award, we have seen applications made from even the rarest of countries and stations. We've seen the popularity of the club and its DX Award grow significantly over the past three years to where now it is the center of attraction.

A radio club award can mean a way of strengthening the club's treasury. Those projects which previously were restricted due to finances now can become reality. The easiest part of it all, once you have your award program organized and can send your rules to me to publish in this column, is just standing by ... within a month you'll begin seeing letters of application pouring in.

The most important comment I can offer about a newly-founded award is that it has to be something different to be in demand. So, give your award idea some thought. Plan your requirements with the thought in mind that your award Is not for everyone. Make the rules somewhat difficult, yet not too restrictive. Don't make the award so simple that you practically give it away. If an operator doesn't have to work towards a goal, the certificate on the wall won't be of any value to him or those who see it on display.

Finally, I would like to see clubs getting involved with award programs on a larger scale. The majority of award sponsors seem to be major magazine publishers and national radio societies. Somewhere



along the line, most of the clubs lost their confidence and only a few have taken the initiative to design an award and offer a challenge to award seekers of the world.

Perhaps now clubs will recognize the significance award programs have to an active group. Why not form a committee and consider such an endeavor this week?

CQ AWARD

The CQ Radio Club of Torrington offers a certificate for contact with its club members. This is open to any amateur station on any band, any mode, at any time.

To qualify, amateurs within Connecticut must make 15 contacts with members; other stateside amateurs need to contact only 10 member stations; DX stations must establish 5 member contacts.

There are no charges for this award; however, donations to offset postage would be appreciated. Send your list of contacts to: Robert J. O'Neil W1FHP, Awards Manager, Hard Hill Road, Bethlehem CT 06751.

THE HEX AWARD

Paul Hilton N3BCZ recently wrote and provided me with details of an award being sponsored by the Lancaster Radio Transmitting Soclety, Inc. The award is a beautiful hand-colored certificate, authentlcated by the officers of the Lancaster organization.

To qualify, applicants must make contact with at least thirteen Lancaster County radio operators. There are no mode restrictions, but contacts via repeater are not valid.

To apply for the award, send your QSL confirmations to the club trustee. Be sure to enclose sufficient postage for the safe return of your cards. In his letter, Paul failed to mention if there was an award fee. It is assumed there is not. You may forward your application to: Robert Wenger, 402 S. State Street, Ephrata PA 17522.

If you are an active county hunter, which a heck of a lot of our readers are, you might take a hard look at four very challenging awards being offered by Ray Teeter N2RT.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA COUNTY AWARD

The USA County Award is

available to applicants who can meet the requirements of any of the 12 award categories.

There is a category for each call district, and an applicant must work the required number of counties in that district to qualify

1st call district—67 counties 2nd call district—83 counties 3rd call district—94 counties 4th call district—749 counties 5th call district—584 counties 6th call district—58 counties 7th call district—257 counties 8th call district—226 counties 9th call district—266 counties 10th call district—681 counties Alaskan call district—4 counties (judiclal districts) Hawaiian call district—5 counties

When applying, you *must* state which call district you are applying for. Claiming all call districts requires 12 applications, and the recipient also will receive a nice trophy.

For each Call Area Award, there are three award classes. Class A—all counties in the call area worked; Class B— 2 /3 of the counties worked in the call area; and Class C— 1 /3 of the counties worked in the call area.

To apply for the USA County Award, prepare a list of claimed contacts in order by county within each call area. Be sure to list the usual logbook information, including the county and state of the contact. Do not send QSL cards! Have your list verified by at least two amateurs or a local radio club secretary. While there are no mode or band restrictions for this award, you may request endorsements and receive recognition at no additional charge if a request for such is made at the time of application.

For each Call Area Award being applied for, enclose an award fee of \$1.00 and forward to: Ray Teeter N2RT, RD 2, Canaan Heights, Locke NY 13092.

CHN MOBILE ACHIEVEMENT AWARD

Also made available by Ray Teeter, the CHN Mobile Achievement Award is offered in three award categories.

To qualify, applicants must either (1) work mobiles in all the counties of any one state, (2) work the same mobile in all counties of any one state, or (3)



CONTESTS



Robert Baker WB2GFE 15 Windsor Dr. Atco NJ 08004

QRP ARCI ANNUAL QSO PARTY 2000 GMT April 18 to 0200 GMT April 20

The contest is open to all amateurs and all are eligible for the awards. Stations may be worked once per band for QSO and multiplier credits.

EXCHANGE:

Members-RST, state-province-country, and QRP number.

Non-Members-RST, stateprovince-country, power input.

SCORING:

Each member QSO counts 3 points. Non-member QSOs are 2 points, and stations other than W/VE count 4 points each. Multipliers are as follows: More than 100 Watts input, $\times 1$; 30-100

Watts, $\times 1.5$; 10-30 Watts, $\times 2$; 3-10 Watts, $\times 4$; 1-3 Watts, $\times 6$; less than 1 Watt input, $\times 10$.

Final score is total QSO points times total number of states-provinces-countries per band times the power multiplier.

FREQUENCIES:

Novice—3710, 7110, 21110, 28110.

SSB—1810, 3985, 7285, 14285, 21385, 28885, 50385.

CW—1810, 3560, 7040, 14060, 21060, 28060, 50360.

Try SSB on even hours, and don't forget Novice frequencies.

AWARDS:

Certificates to the highest scoring station in each state, province, or country with two or more entries. Other awards will be given depending on activity. One certificate to highest scoring Novice/Technican overall. One certificate for the station showing three skip contacts using the lowest power.

LOGS AND ENTRIES:

Send full log data, including full name, address, and bands used, equipment, antennas, and power used. Entrants desiring results sheet and scores, *please*

CALENDAR

Apr	4.5	ARRL Open CD Party—Phone
Apr	8-9	DX/YL to NA/YL Contest-CW
Apr	11.12	ARRL Open CD Party-CW
Apr	15.16	DX/YL to NA/YL Contest-Phone
Apr	18.19	YL ISSB QSO Party-Phone
Apr	18-20	QRP QSO Party
Apr	25.26	Helvetia Contest
May	2.3	County Hunters SSB Contest
May	9.10	Rocky Mountain Division QSO Party
May	10	DARC Corona 10-Meter RTTY
May	16-18	Michigan QSO Party
May	23.24	Europe and Africa Giant RTTY Flash
Jun	6.7	VK/ZL/Oceania RTTY DX Contest
Aug	8.9	European DX Contest—CW
Aug	15-16	SARTG Worldwide RTTY Contest
Sep	12-13	European DX Contest—Phone
Sep	12-13	G-QRP-Club CW Activity Weekend
Sep	12-14	Washington State QSO Party
Sep	26	DARC Corona 10-Meter RTTY
Nov	8	DARC Corona 10-Meter RTTY
Nov	14-15	European DX Contest—RTTY
Dec	26-31	G-QRP-Club Winter Sports

enclose a business-sized envelope with sufficient return postage. Logs must be received by May 20th to qualify. Send all logs and data to: QRP ARCI Contest Chairman, William W. Dickerson WA2JOC, 352 Crampton Drlve, Monroe MI 48161.

YL ISSB QSO PARTY—PHONE 0001 GMT April 18 to 2359 GMT April 19

Two six-hour rest periods are required. Operating categories include: single operator, DX/WK teams, and YL/OM teams. All bands will be used, and the same station may be contacted on different bands for contact points but not as country multipliers. Two meters may be used, but contacts must be direct and not through repeaters.

EXCHANGE:

Name, RS, SSBer number, country, state, and partner's call. If no partner, leave blank. If non-member, send "No Number."

FREQUENCIES:

3925, 7290, 14332, 21373, 28673. Listen for DX on 3765 and 7090. Listen for VK on 3690 on 75-meter phone, as their top frequency is 3700. It is requested that statlons spread out to relieve congestion on 14332. Use frequencies from 14280 to 14345. Remember the nets on 14313 and 14336. Also DX stations use 14160 to 14190 for contacts among themselves.

SCORING:

DEAL	TA
NFCII	119
NLJU	LIJ
980 MICHIGAN C	SO PARTY
Michigan	
WADBO	00 000
KARO	50,000
WARVN7	66 470
WAVY	60,470 52 445
KRAOM	52,445
WARMAM	50,000
WAROAE	30,130
NRADWIR	42,948
WRRAYW	41,620
WB821	90,000
OutofStat	37,520
ULIONSIAL	e
VE3DAP	17,784
K3NB	14,620
WIAQE	8,244
WA9BZW	7,440
NØBNW	6,640
W3PYZ	5,740
W7ULC	5,565
WD8SBR	5,066
K9CW/2	4,536
NJAHA	2.938

Score five points for each member contacted on any continent. Non-member contacts count one point. Only member station contacts count for multipliers. Multipliers are each state, country, and province. Also, each team contacted, but

Continued on page 117

RECII	2T I
	FI A
980 HELVETIA	CONTEST
Europe	
CT4MS	1,764
DK6ZG	16,704
EATALG	13,965
CIESE	18,972
GDAGWO	10,455
HAAKDA	17 940
HATSO	7257
INSNJB	5 924
ISPODY	1 296
LA2GN	4.089
LZ2KKZ	13.650
OE1DSA/3	22.935
OH9NV	15.147
ОНЗРВ	13,572
OK3KFF	9,207
OK1AVD	8,316
ON7YD	10,688
OZ1BLO	1,260
PA3AFF	720
SM4CGM	2,223
SPBARY	1,938
SP1KRU	1,680
UK4PNZ	29,700
UA2EC	792
UK5IBM	22,680
UK2WAF	21,504
UOSOWC	4,617
UP2BAW	35,787
BUDBOU	1,599
VOREO	7,200
VUOCRA	3,306
VIIALI	6,060
VA3ZNIA	9,520
THOLINA	9,300
DX Stations	s
EA9GT	3,612
JA1ADN	11,664
JT1AN	105
OA4ZP	396
OBTIN	

JT1AN	105
DA4ZP	396
OD5LX	924
PY4KL	741
UA9CAL	22,320
UD6CN	2,160
UJBJAS	576
UL7QF	1,660
UM8MBA	540
E2WA	2,592
E3HNO	351
E4MF	960
/E5JQ	624
O1AW	11,172
K3AEW	2,592
(A1EP	8,694
V2UN	15,675
W3ARK	10,701
W4OEL	20,532
W5EIJ	867
W6UA	9,120
W7ULC	4,860
W8DA	10,062
E9X	270
WELHS	108
B9BAI/4X	20,352
G1KI	2 304

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New Jersey

Radios Unlimited Somerset

New Mexico Pecos Valley Amateur Radio Roswell

New York

Grand Central Radio New York Ham Radio World Oriskany

North Carolina

Bino Communications Greensboro

Ohio

Ken-Mar Industries North Canton Universal Amateur Radio Reynoldsburg Amateur Electronic Supply Wickliffe

Oklahoma

Radio Incorporated

Oregon

Eugene Radio Supply Eugene

Pennsylvania Supelco Inc. Bellefonte South Hills Electronics Pittsburgh

Carr Electronics Telford Ham Buerger Inc.

Willow Grove South Carolina

G.I.S.M.O. Communications Rock Hill

South Dakota

Burgharat Amateur Center Watertown

Tennessee

ARSON Madison Germantown Amateur Supply Memphis J-Tron

Springfield Texas

Texas Tower Plano

Virginia

Tuned Circuit Harrisonburg Radio Communications Co. Roanoke

Washington

Amateur Radio Supply Seattle C-COMM

Seattle

Wisconsin Amateur Electronic Supply

Milwaukee

FCC

TYPE-ACCEPTANCE REQUIREMENTS EXTENDED FOR EXTERNAL RADIO FREQUENCY POWER AMPLIFIERS (DOCKET NO. 21117)

The Commission has decided to extend for an Indefinite period its type-acceptance requirements for external radio frequency power amplifiers of the kind used to amplify CltIzens Band radio transmissions Illegally.

The Commission instructed its staff to draft an order extending the type-acceptance and related technical requirements indefinitely. The requirements were adopted in 1978, effective for three years, to cope with the problem created by the large number of amplifiers being marketed and promoted for use in and around the CB frequencies. External amplifiers of the sort used to amplify CB signals illegally can cause serious interference to TV and radio reception.

Type acceptance, in this case, requires submission of a sample of the model amplifier to the FCC for approval, along with technical data, before it is manufactured and placed on the market. The number of prototype units that can be manufactured In preparation for submission for type acceptance is Ilmited to 10.

The requirements apply to all amplifiers and amplifier kits capable of operation below 144 MHz. They cover most amplifiers used in the Amateur Radio Service.

The Commission said numerous manufacturers and distributors of amplifiers designed for illegal operation have ceased manufacture and marketing since the requirements were adopted, though some are continuing.

The effectiveness of the typeacceptance requirements In halting promotion of amplifiers for illegal applications indicates that they should be continued, it said. Notice of the continuation was given in the order that originally implemented the type-acceptance requirement.

Action by the Commission, December 18, 1980, by Second Report and Order (FCC 80-750). Commissioners Ferris (Chairman), Lee, Washburn, Fogarty, and Brown.

CORRECTIONS

In the January, 1981, Review section, the first two TS-820 mod kits (front end and balanced mixer) were incorrectly sourced to S-F Amateur Radio Services. These mods are, in fact, produced by W6TOG, and are available through authorized distributors (S-F is not one). All mail-order inquiries should be directed to the address given below. Both the QRO kit and the Magicom board are available still from S-F at the address given at the end of the review.

Jerome H. Ginsberg W6TOG TM Limited 6108 Hazelhurst Place, Suite 9 North Hollywood CA 91606 In "A Programmer's Potpourri" (September, 1980, p. 95), Program 11(a), please insert F = 0 at line 0225.

Peter Stark K2OAW Mt. Kisco NY

In my January, 1981, article "Cheap and Simple," p. 51, an error can be found in the Parts List. Capacitors C1 and C2 should be switched. While this error exists in the Parts List, the text of the article is correct, C1 is 10 uF, 25 V, and C2 is 13,000 uF, 25 v.

> Vern A. Weiss WA9VLK Kankakee IL

LEAKY LINES



Dave Mann K2AGZ 3 Daniel Lane Kinnelon NJ 07405

Most of us thought that the world had learned its lesson about appeasement when Neville Chamberlain and Edouard Daladier engineered the Munich Pact, thus preparing the way for Adolf Hitler's rapacious appetite for territorial aggrandizement. We thought that appeasement had been thoroughly discredited as a bankrupt tactlc, unworthy strategically and unworkable from a practical sense.

It appears that we have not learned that historical lesson, and we may be compelled to relearn it.

We show overweening leniency toward parasites and criminals; we extend the hand of friendship (generally prompted by either economic or political expediency) toward foreign nations which despise us; we lower academic standards so that unqualified boobs can occupy space in our universities, and, closer to home, we grant concessions to the undeserving in amateur radio.

Two things happen when you appease. You sharpen the recipient's appetite for more, and you make it unnecessary for him to appreciate what he has, for he comes to the swift conclusion that he deserved to get it all the time. Giving something for nothing is a certain prelude to disaster.

Through the years, we have witnessed a gradual fritteringaway of quality in favor of quantity, and nowhere is this more clearly evident than in ham radio. The implementation of the "mail order" license was a costly mistake. Likewise, the reinstitution of Incentive Licensing was a kick in the teeth, not only to the Amateur Service, but to every ham holding a General class tlcket, for it arbitrarily deprived him of privileges once fairly earned and rightfully enjoyed. At the same time, it fell far short of the Intended mark, which was to encourage upgrading on a wide scale.

The sad fact is that only a small proportion pursued the golden goal of Extra class. They went as far as Advanced simply because their sole Interest in upgrading was to continue operating on accustomed frequencies. I have asked literally thousands of hams why they upgraded, and most had not done it in order to improve skills or knowledge but merely in order to be able to work DX or avoid the congestion in the crowded General portions. Certainly the piddling few kilohertz of sequestered space in the CW portions and in 15- and 75-meter phone bands did not strike anyone as all that attractive, at least not when measured against the difficulty of learning Extra class theory and increasing the CW speed up to twenty words per minute.

I cannot speak for all amateurs, of course, but as a DXer of long standing, I can state with conviction that to those who share that interest with me, there is little point in acquiring the Extra; it is meaningless in real terms.

Newington, ever-obsessed with the idea of recruiting more and more members, has sold itself a delusion: that there is an unlimited pool of potential amateurs out there, and that any and all of them should be recruited through any means, even codefree licensing. Perhaps amateur radio has gained several good people who were at first unqualified, but It is even more likely that there is a huge army of lids who could never be anything but a detriment, no matter what was done for them.

All that separates the deserving from the undeserving is the FCC examination. And for the ARRL to keep granting credence to the idea of an "entry level" code-free license (a cryptic term which means a glveaway) is an absolute abomination, a breach of faith with every League member. The major contributing

factor toward the mess on 27 MHz is that anyone can apply and get a license without lifting a finger to prove that he is qualified. The regulations may call for the CBer to possess a copy of the appropriate rules, but he is not required to read them or to be familiar with their provisions. He does not have to know anything, nor does he have to demonstrate his willingness to learn anything. All he needs to do is to buy a piece of equipment, hook it up to an antenna, plug it into the wall socket, and begin yammering into a microphone.

And now the powers that be are again proposing that the door be opened to more unqualified "space cadets," so that they can bring their ignorance into the Amateur Service. Pursuant to a request by FCC Chairman Ferris, and with the support of three "high level" officials on the Commission Staff, a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking is being drafted which is Intended to implement a waiver of the code for amateur licenses.

That this ostensibly is aimed at bringing in those who are involved in computer science is altogether beside the point. Of course there is an important future in amateur radio for all sorts of applications of the new digital techniques. An editorial in QST for June, 1980, mentioned several areas: station control, contest logging, satellite applications, repeater "bookkeeping," orbital predictions, azimuth-elevation tables, signal processing, automatic error correction, antenna design computations, direction-finding techniques, and message handling. But, as I say, all this is beside the point. The fact is that the doorway to ham radio has never been closed. Anyone with a desire to become an amateur can acquire the necessary knowledge and skill. The only thing that ever stood in the way was an applicant's laziness and inertia.

high standards are set up as a deliberate bar to the entry of the broadest possible number, that difficult criteria are evidences of some desire to exclude, and are therefore undemocratic. And, instead of opposing this with all the strength at its command, we see our ARRL expressing uncertainty with respect to amateurs' feelings in the matter, I will wager anything that with the possible exception of a few isolated bubble-headed utopian idealists, the huge majority of U.S. amateurs firmly oppose the granting of any code-free license.

Some insist that because some, even most, have no use for CW, it ought to be abolished as a prerequisite. I say, bullfeathers! It may not be in general use by the majority; I won't argue the point. But to me, its chief purpose is to test the willingness of applicants to earn the license.

There are some individuals who can't qualify for driving and flying licenses. They are incapable of sufficient coordination, or their minds can't grasp the written material. But you don't see anyone proposing an "entry license" for them. You don't see bar associations endorsing an "entry level" so that incompetents can practice law, nor do you see a State Medical Board asking for changes that would permit the non-qualified to acquire "entry level" licenses to practice obstetrics or neurosurgerv!

Yet, this is precisely what proponents of such schemes are really driving at. Do you seriously believe that they do so because they are sincerely Interested in the growth and future of amateur radio? Or is it somehow tenuously connected to a bonanza in the sales of equipment to new licensees? Not that I object to that; it is important to our free enterprise system. But, at the same time, nothing prevents anyone from buying the *License Manual* in order to qualify for a

But the FCC operates on the present-day assumption that

Continued on page 120

NO-CODE LICENSE?

Here's your chance to speak up! Send us a postcard with your Yes or No answer to this question:

Should there be any form of no-code license in the Amateur Service?

Mail your reply to Editorial Offices, 73 Magazine, Pine Street, Peterborough NH 03458.



RTTY LOOP

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

April may be the month for fools, but the biggest fool of all around here would be me if I ignored your letters and questions. So this month let's turn to the mallbag.

Some time back, I mentioned that Dave Lundquist WA2UWK was in need of information for the Lenkurt 25-A demodulator that he had acquired. Indications are that Dave got all the information that he asked for, and more. With the help of Sheldon Daitch WA4MZZ and Rich Strehlow KA0CSG, and who knows how many others, both Dave and I now have a bit more information on the Lenkurt.

This unit was (Is?) in use by various wire services to distribute signals on slow-speed teleprinter channels. It is configured to allow tone pairs from around 300 Hz to 7 kHz, center frequency, to be used. Thus, several different signals could share the same line, using different audio tone frequencies, with the differentiation made by the receive filter in the Lenkurt unit. Hopefully, Dave will be able to adapt the thing to amateur RTTY. Good luck, Dave!

There seems to be quite a bit of interest in connecting various teleprinters to low-level TTL circults. A1C Randy L. Bray, stationed at Bergstrom AFB, Texas, writes that he tried to drive a compact Model 28-KSR Teletype® from a demodulator yielding a TTL-level output. A slight lack of drive there, no? Well, being the industrious serviceman that he is, Randy went on to devlse the circuit shown In Fig. 1. ThIs uses a matched pair of 4N25 optolsolators to convert the TTL level to a plus-minus sixvolt swing, suitable for driving the polar input of his printer. To take care of occasional upsIdedown stations, he uses one section of a 7404 TTL hex inverter, which may be switched in to upside-up the upside-down renegade. Looks like a nice piece of work, Randy.

Along the lines of interfacing, Reginald Theriault, from Rimouski, Quebec, is currently using a Model 28-ASR Teletype and a HAL ST-5 demodulator on 60wpm, 5-level RTTY. He has recently come by a video terminal and wonders how to use it on RTTY. Reg, the terminal you describe Is set up, as are most terminals, to use the eight-bit ASCII code, described in RTTY Loop a few months back. As a serial RS-232 output is available, the physical connection of the terminal to a demodulator such as the ST-5 should not be too hard. However, you will be running ASCII, not Baudot/Murray code. Although this is legal in the United States, I am not sure about Canada's viewpoint. Further, most RTTYers are still using Murray/Baudot (try to keep things fair!). There are two main ways to convert to five-level code, if you want to: a standalone hardware conversion or a computer.

The hardware conversion would use a UART to input the serial data and convert it to parallel, a ROM and associated chips to look up and change code groups, and another UART to output the transformed code, perhaps at a different speed. This method is cheap, it works, and several schemes have been published in 73 through the years.



Fig.1. TTL-to-polar conversion.

A computer may be programmed to do the same conversion, from one code to another and back again, and will do it just as well as a simple board, at many times the cost. But what you gain is some intelligence in the conversion. The computer can provide features such as message buffers, automatic identifiers, and other bells and whistles which make operating a real pleasure. Now, I don't think I would run out and buy a computer just to run RTTY, but once you have one you won't believe how many new uses you can find.

This leads us to another question: which computer? Well, from the RTTY point of view, I really don't think that matters much. My biases run toward the 6800 family, but that is because I have one and have written quite a bit of software for it. The TRS-80, by Radio Shack, Is clearly one of the most popular microcomputers on the market, spawning accessory suppliers and even whole magazines (have you tried 80 Microcomputing yet?). A typical question comes from John. T. Gubernard K2LSX, of Bergenfield, New Jersey, who writes that he has a TRS-80 and is looking for ways to get on the air with it.

Guess what else the mail brought? One of our 73 advertisers, Vic Frump K8EXJ, passes along information about his Blt-Byter RTTY system for the TRS-80. This system is designed for either a Level I or Level II computer and has quite a list of features, including split-screen operation, with received information scrolled in the bottom two-thirds of the screen and the transmit buffer in the top third, automatic RTTY and CW identification, single-key CQ, RY, or QBF, and 60- or 100-wpm operation. The unit keys the loop, so Interfacing to most systems should be straightforward. Interested? Drop Vic a line at UHF Sales & Service Co., Route 1, Box 52A, Evans WV 25241. Be sure to mention RTTY Loop when you write, OK?

Pictures on RTTY is always a good topic, but, unfortunately, one which has caused quite a bit of concern In these pages in months past. As I write this (in January), there still is no word on the ongoing saga of Teleprinter Art, Ltd. There are pictures out there, however, and you don't have to pay for them! Russ Lawson K1MOU drops me a note that several active hams have reams of pictures they will gladly send to anyone, over the air. Ken WA4MNT, in St. James City, Florida, says that he has quite a few, and W. E. Symons K4IH passes along a similar list as long as your arm.

Most letters I get are questions or requests for this and that bit of information. I would like to acknowledge one this month that was just a nice note. I can remember back a few years, when I was an intern, how tight my time was and how precious every spare moment became. This schedule only gets worse the further into the system you go, through residency and Fellowship. That Is why this note, from Joseph R. Salvatore, M.D., now a Fellow at Roger Williams General Hospital in Providence, Rhode Island, means so much. Joe was one of my interns a few years ago, and I lost track of him when he left the area to further his education. I don't know what his callsign is now, but I am sure that he does not have much time to operate. Thanks for reading the magazine, Joe, and best of luck.

Our sister publication, Kilobaud Microcomputing, has been glving quite a bit of space to communicating over telephone lines. These Computer Bulletin Board Systems (CBBS) now form a viable means of getting information across the country without worrying about propagation conditions. Users of 6800 systems might be interested in an article in the February, 1981, issue which details the method I use to hook up to the CBBS locally. By the way, if you want to leave me a message, you might try the Baltimore Micro-Mail Service, at (301)-655-0393, calling only between the hours of 10 am and 10 pm, eastern time, or the Prodigy system, at (301)-337-8825, available 24 hours a day. Both of these systems are ringback, CP/M-based computers. To access, call the number, let the phone ring once, then hang up and dial again. The computer will answer when you call back in.

Going to look at another piece of equipment next month. What is it? You may not think you need it, but once you've bought one you wouldn't be without it. Curious? Don't miss next month's RTTY Loop!

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LETTERS

AMATEUR RADIO DAY

About 40 amateurs live in this northwest area of Arkansas, around Rogers. We have secured through the Official Centennial Commission, Saturday, May 9, to be set aside as Amateur Radio Day, as part of the events during the summer. Please help us celebrate that day by working one of the Official Centennial Amateur Radio Stations. The K5BP call letters will be used on about 7,283 kHz LSB or 21,363 kHz USB from 1400 UTC to 2200 UTC. Send confirming QSL card with a #10 SASE to K5BP, Dept. 1881, General Delivery, Rogers AR 72756 to receive an Official Centennial Certiflcate.

> Glenn E. Webster W5VIX Rogers AR

DE PY2AA

We, from LABRE—Liga de Amadores Brasileiros de Radio Emissao—are glad to announce that there has been set up a beacon, here in Sao Paulo—SP—on the slx-meter band, for propagation research purposes.

The beacon is on 50.055 MHz and has an output power of 25 Watts. The antenna is an omnldirectional ground plane which is about 25 feet above the ground level, on the top of the League bullding.

The format transmitted is a long dash, along with "de" and the call: — de PY2AA.

We would very much appreciate any kind of report; they can be sent directly to PY2AA— Beacon Project, PO Box 22, 01000—Sao Paulo—SP, Brazil.

We will keep you informed on all free local beacon activity.

Hugo Adelino da Silva PY2DSQ Sao Paulo—SP—Brazil

AND WAYNE SAYS

There seems to be quite a controversy over Dick Bash's publications, and the fire was recently fueled by Skip Tenney's editorial. If I remember correctly, you were quite enthusiastic about Dick's publications. We find we are being put on the spot by some of our customers after seeing Skip's editorial, and I am trying to feel out some of the more prominent members of the amateur fraternity to determine what their thoughts are on this whole issue.

Warren L. Spindler K2IXN Ham-Radio World, Inc. Oriskany NY

Yes, Warren, I have some thoughts on the Bash cheat books. I am not aware of ever having been enthusiastic about them. Indeed, I have refused from the first to allow Bash to advertise in 73, for which we are paying with the loss of about \$1,000 per month. I'd say that we are putting our money where my mouth is.

The editorial in HR about the Bash books was read with entertainment by many. If you will look back in the April, May, and June, 1980, issues of HR (and some in HRH), you'll find that their Ham Radio Bookstore advertised and sold the book they are now being righteous about. I refused to carry ads for the book or to handle it in our Radio Bookshop.

As I understand it, HR was enthusiastic about the Bash books up until they got a call from the FCC. The FCC has been very uptight over the books and I have heard that they called Tenney of HR and put it on the line: If he wanted any more FCC information for his Half Right Reports, he should stop advertising for Bash. The ads stopped and the info to HRR continued.

The Bash books are not much worse than the old ARRL Q & A manual in that they strongly encourage the memorization of answers rather than the understanding of theory. I feel that this is bad for those who suck in on this easy way to their first license. This is why my license manuals emphasize learning the theory rather than memorizing answers. Memory quickly fails . . . and any change of questions quickly confuses applicants. If the theory is understood, not only is any test simple but the foundation for going ahead to higher classes of license has been laid.

The memory route leaves the Novice with no real comprehension of radio theory, so he is then committed to ever more difficult memorization as he goes for the General and Advanced licenses. His ignorance will immedlately be perceived by anyone he talks with over the air, making the use of his license less than fun. You can't fool people into thinking you really are a ham when you aren't. They see through the sham.

The really sad part of all this is that there is nothing complicated about understanding the theory. We've had kids four years old able to comprehend it and pass the test. Yes, it takes a bit of time and thinking. You know, it is incredible how much effort people will devote to not having to think! You might get the idea that it is painful to think instead of it being one of the most exciting of human experiences.

Now, to answer your questionIf I were in your position, I would not sell the Bash books. —Wayne.

AN UNBIASED VIEW

Just finished reading Larry Kahaner's excellent article, "Who Really Invented Radio?," but found it to be a "floppy copy" of hundreds of other writings, with the exception of a few new names with numbers identifying the modern-day authority of early radio.

Like many others, I also agree that America's N. B. Stubblefield invented, manufactured, and demonstrated a wireless device that transmitted and received both music and voice before anyone on this planet, and, like L. H. Hortin, I am tired of explaining that today's radio, as we know it, is Stubblefield's "wireless telephone" transmitter/receiver, and not Signor Marconi's dot and dash performer, or even Tesla's electrostatic transmitter.

Furthermore, English scientific publications such as yours really invented the word "radio" —several years after Stubblefleld's famous broadcast demonstrations—to describe any and all sources of energy that radlated and/or created heat. The truth of the matter is that Stubblefield's scientific "wireless telephone" terminology and achievements were lost to the world by the stroke of a writer's pen, confusing knowledgeable men of both that time and even now! Luckily, Murrayites such as Hortin, Johnson, and many others, who know the real story, still exist.

It would appear that those two radio shack Jocks, Riley Ray and William Call (also known as W4LMF and KJ4W respectively), should have known that "wireless telephone" is radio, no matter how you look at it, feel it, broadcast it, or just plain hear it, before tattling Murray's local gossip to the world.

Troy Cory Stubblefield, Grandson of N. B. Stubblefield, and son of Oliver Stubblefield Universal City CA

73 METHODS WORK

I've never written a letter to any magazine before, but I feel I must this time.

I have no technical background or training whatsoever that is electronics or radiorelated. In fact, until 1979 I didn't even know how to use a soldering Iron! Using your 73 code tapes and theory courses, I have progressed from Novice to Extra class since July of 1979 (just passed Extra class exams January 7, 1981). That's a period of a little over 1½ years, and there is no way I could have done it without the help of your code tapes and study guides.

I can't thank you enough for all that your organization has to offer. Your training and teaching aids are second to none. Keep up the good work and you'll make a lot of newcomers, like myself, very pleased.

> Bob Burdick KA1DOS Ayer MA

PEKING TRAVELS

I read your article in this January's 73 and I thought I should mention that I was In China in December, 1979, and at that time I saw several allband radios in the communes.

In Shanghai, at the Children's Palace (for bright kids), there was a room where the students were assembling transistor radio kits.

I stayed at the Peking Hotel in



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REVIEW

KENWOOD TR-7800

I have operated a lot of different two-meter rlgs in my short life, and I am picky. When I first saw the Kenwood TR-7800 twometer FM transceiver at a show last year, I made several unkind remarks about the rig to my companions. "Ha!" I said. "Look at that ridiculous keyboard entry system. That won't work in the car!"

I now wipe the egg off my face and present my sincerest apologies to my friends, not to mentlon the poor tortured soul in the booth. This is one of the best two-meter rigs I have ever used! Kenwood has designed this rig to be at home In both base and mobile applications, which is no minor undertaking.

In a way, my first impression was right—the keyboard is not easy to use while driving. What I missed was that it is rarely necessary to use that keyboard at all. This rig is equipped with an extremely flexible memory system, which allows 15 frequencles and their transmitter offsets to be stored in memory and recalled with the push of a button on the mlcrophone. The memorles are maintained even when the power switch is off.

Add four AA nicads and the rig will remember your favorite frequencies when there isn't a 12-volt power supply for miles around. No more peering at a washed-out display while fighting rush-hour traffic. No more calling a friend feverishly while your rlg is on the wrong offset. Groping for the MHz switch or the 5-kHz button also have been mercifully banished from the two-meter experience. In short, this rig offers just about every-



TR-7800 (front view) with Bird Ham-Mate® Thruline® Wattmeter.

thing the dedicated FMer could ask for—either in a mobile installation or as a base station. Basic Performance

It's no use having all these sophisticated features if the basic performance isn't up to snuff. Before we go any further, let's examine the 7800's performance characteristics.

The 7800 is very compact, measuring only 6-7/8" wide, 2-1/2" high, and 8-1/16" deep. Electronic performance is excellent. Actually, the design of the receiver and transmitter sections of the 7800 is very similar to that of its older brother, the TR-7625. Many improvements have been made, but the basic design is a tried and proven one. There appears to be some additional filtering in the receiver to increase selectivity, and more reliable finals were used in the transmitter output stage.

Southern New Hampshire is not what could be considered an rf saturated area, so the fact that we never encountered any intermod problems doesn't mean too much, Still, all indications are that the 7800 should handle intermod at least as well as any other top-quality synthesized rlg. Squelch action was very sensitive and sharp, more so than other popular rigs we have tested. The squeich control can be set barely above the noise threshold, and weak signals will open the squelch, but nolse won't. Received audio is excellent, both through an external speaker and through the larger-than-usual built-in speaker. Since the built-in speaker is top firing, you won't have any problems if you mount the rig on a shelf or the transmission hump of a car.

Transmitter deviation was set perfectly, as was the output of the DTMP encoder. The 73 repeater uses a digital tone decoder, and if the tone levels on a pad are set too high, the decoder rejects them. The TR-7800 has one of the few pads we have seen that doesn't need some adjustment to work properly.

Transmitter output is rated at 25 Watts on high power. Our sample put out over 30 Watts throughout the entire 144-147-MHz range. Low-power output is internally adjustable and we set it at 2.5 Watts. The transmitter's final stage is protected against high swr by sampling reflected power. As swr climbs, transmitter drive is reduced. I left the rig key-down with no load for over a minute, and the only thing that failed was my nerve. I figure that if anyone transmits for more than a minute without any antenna connected, it won't be Kenwood's fault if the finals blow!

Squelched receive current consumption was 0.4 A and maximum current required was 6 A in the high-power transmit mode. The rig draws about 3 mA even when the power switch is off to maintain the frequency and offset memories. Four AA nicad batteries can be installed inside the case to maintain the memories when the rig is completely disconnected from a power source. The nicads will maintain the memories for several days at a time and are automatically charged at 30 mA whenever the transcelver is on.

In short, the TR-7800 functions so well that its basic performance characteristics can safely be taken for granted. There is nothing temperamental about this rig, so you are free to enjoy its sophisticated bells and whistles. With no further ado, let's take a good look at those bells and whistles.

Frequency Agility

The front panel is fairly simple and the controls are easy to understand. There are several methods of selecting an operating frequency on the 7800. The first is by entering the last four digits of the desired frequency on the keypad. 146.52 MHz would be entered as 6520. If operation other than simplex is desired, the offset also is entered via the keypad.

The second method of frequency selection is to scan through the band using the up/ down switches located on the microphone. The band can be scanned in 5- or 10-kHz steps, with an audio tone accompanying each step.

A third way to change frequencies is by depressing the SC button on the front panel. Don't ask me what SC means—I haven't a clue! What it *does* is automatically scan the band looking for signals. When it finds a signal, it pauses for about five seconds and then continues its scan. If you want the 7800 to come to a complete stop, you can press the transmit switch, the C button on the tone



Top view of TR-7800.

pad, or one of the scan buttons on the microphone.

Each time you change frequencies using one of the above methods, the 7800 reverts to the simplex mode. Let's suppose that you are operating on 146.76, with the transmitter offset set to -600 kHz. If you scan up to 146.85, the rig will revert to simplex, and you'll have to punch the negative-offset button again. This would be annoying if there weren't yet a fourth method of frequency selection. This fourth method of tuning is one of the features that makes the TR-7800 a truly outstanding two-meter rig, and it deserves close examination.

There are fifteen memories available to the 7800's operator and they hold the offset as well as the frequency. Memories 1 through 13 are programmed by entering the receive frequency and a standard offset (+,-, or simplex). Memories 0 and 14 allow the receive frequency and any transmit frequency to be entered separately, so you can operate on any repeater split. Memorles are selectable from the scan switches on the microphone, the SC switch on the keypad, or rotary knob on the front of the rig. The large LED readout always displays the frequency of operation, and the smaller two-digit display tells which memory has been selected.

The memorles really enhance my enjoyment of two-meter actlvlties. The ability to scan through 15 memories from the microphone makes this rig as safe in mobile use as a crystalcontrolled rig, yet it offers almost unlimited frequency options. Since the rig beeps every time it steps through a frequency, you can go from repeater to repeater without even looking at the rig, much less touching it. The little keyboard also works fine, even with my large fingers, but the keyboard is a little too small to be used safely by the driver of a vehicle in motion.

The 15 memories also can be automatically scanned. When you use any rig in the bandscanning mode, it is always stopping on something that you don't want to hear. The 7800's memory scan feature allows you to be very selective about what you listen to.

More Features

I already can hear the screams of protest from all you old codgers who were weaned on big Motorola microphones. Yes, the microphone is small, but it seems to have been carefully designed. Even my massive paws handle it with ease. There is a very good reason for Kenwood's little microphone—stickshift cars.

Ever try to jam 'er down into thlrd with a big clunky microphone In your hand? Hard to do. You'll have no trouble shifting while holding on to the little Kenwood mike. Clearly, small microphones have arrived!

I have one complaint about the Kenwood microphone: It isn't equipped with a standard hang-up lug. It does have some kind of hook arrangement that is apparently popular in Japan, but since no mating hang-up cllp is provided with the radio, you'll have to home-brew your own.

The instruction manual does a fairly good job of explaining how to connect and use the rig, and it contains a good schematic and block diagram. The manual would be a lot more effective if it made better use of the



Bottom view of TR-7800.

English language. I would encourage Kenwood to have their manuals proofed and edited by a native speaker of English in the future! A separate service manual is also available, but it wasn't ordered in time for review.

Compulsive input checkers will be pleased with the momentary-contact "reverse" switch, which allows one to listen on the input frequency and transmit on the output frequency of a repeater. Priority channel operation is also available. When the priority Alert switch is depressed, the 7800 scans whatever frequency is programmed in channel 0 for activity every five seconds. If there is activity, the rig beeps to let you know. You can switch over to the priority channel by pushing the priority Operate switch. Handy, eh what!

Also on the front panel is a tone switch. Activation of this switch supplies power to a usersupplied CTCSS encoder. Connections are provided inside the rig for ground, post-filter audio input, and + 8 V dc. The + 8 V dcIs supplied only during transmit. The setup is tailor-made for a Communications Specialists encoder, but something could be home-brewed to fit in the space fairly easily.

To those of you concerned that all of this flexibility may be unreliable, relax. I remember a radio (which shall remain nameless) that came out a few years ago offering most of the features of the TR-7800. This disaster was filled with acres of mechanical switches and TTL chips. Naturally, it ran extremely hot and was unreliable. The features of this rig and the TR-7800 may be similar, but the designs are worlds apart. The 7800 uses a single microprocessor rather than discrete logic chips, and its schematic positively reeks of conservative design. It's not at all unreasonable to expect the TR-7800 to stand up to the rigors of daily use and abuse better than more conventional synthesized rigs.

There are a lot of other details that quickly endear the TR-7800 to the jaded two-meter operator. Ever scratched up a rig when you stack your two-meter rig on top of other equipment in the ham shack? Kenwood thoughtfully included four rubber feet that screw into the bottom of the rig. The slide-in mounting bracket included with the rig is one of the slickest acts in town.

Many rigs have a front-panel layout that makes them difficult to operate in the dark. The knobs and switches on the TR-7800 are carefully shaped and placed for ease of use.

The microphone would need five pins to connect the ground, audio, scanning, and PTT lines to the rig, but the TR-7800 has six pins in its mike connector, leaving a spare for the Inventive ham. One possible application that immediately comes to mind is the power connection for a touchtoneTM mike or an autodialer. Just connect 12 volts to the spare terminal in the mike connector and you're in business!

Conclusion

The TR-7800 is one of the most carefully thought out rigs I have ever used. Unlike many other synthesized rigs, the fancy features don't substitute for good performance. This rig's basic characteristics are beyond reproach, and I could explain



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80-782	158 enms builte 56 ohms unbai	3 5 30 MHz
RC 783	200 phms bal to 50 phms unbal	3.5-30 MHz
RC 784	300 cinms bal to 50 chms unbal	3 5 30 MHz
RC 785	600 phms bal to 50 phms unbal	3 5 30 MHz
RC 790	56 ohms bal to 70 ohms uneal	3 5 30 MH2
RC 791	70 phms bal to 70 phms unbal	3 5 30 MHz
RC 792	150 phms bal m 70 phms unbat	3 5 30 MHZ
RC 793	200 ebros bal m 70 obros unbal	3 5 30 MHz
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HFT-5K-50U/7008 HFT-5K-50U/6008 HFT-5K-50U 3008 HFT-5K-50U 2008 HFT-5K-70U As Above	50 ohms	700 ohms 600 ohms 300 ohms 200 ohms as above	5KW Average 10KW PEP	

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Model Number	Intended Use	Power Capacity (Watts)	Impedance (Ohms)
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427	Amateur Radio	1000	50
424	Amateur Radio	100	50
425	TVI Filter	1000	50
426		1000	70
422-15	Amateur 15 Meter	100	50
431-15	Radio Harmonic	1000	50
421 20	Amateur 20 Meter	100	50
43[1 1]	Radio Harmonic	1000	50
420 40	Amateur 40 meter	100	50
429-40	Radio Harmonic	1000	50
419-80	Amateur 80 Meter	100	50
428-80	Radio Harmonic	I 1000	50
422.2	Amateur 2 Meter Bandpass Filter	350	50

1 KW-2 KW PEP grounding of all unused positions 1.2:1 up to 150 MHz Stable Pole Single Pole 3 Position with grounding of all unused positions mouthed connectors Dimensions 1.3:4' high, 5' wide, 3' deep Model 550A Single Pole 5 position switch. Radial mounted connectors Dimensions 1.3:4' high, 5' wide, 3' deep Model 550A Single Pole 5 position switch. Radial mounted connectors Dimensions 1.3:4' high, 5' wide, 3' deep Model 550A Single Pole 2 position switch. Radial mounted connectors Dimensions 1.3:4' high, 5' wide, 3' deep Model 550A-2 Single Pole 3 position switch. Radial mounted connectors Dimensions 1.3'A' high, 5' wide, 3' deep Model 550A-2 Single Pole 3 position switch. Radial mounted connectors Dimensions 2'/2' X-3'/2' X R. F. COAXIAL SWITCHES WITH BNC CONNECTORS 3 position with grounding of all unused positions Single Pole 5 position with grounding of all unused positions 10/// Y high, 5' wide, 3' deep Mount Yall or desk 6 position with grounding of all unused positions 10/// Y high, 5' wide, 3' deep Single Pole 5 position with grounding of all unused positions 10/// Y high, 5' wide, 3' deep 10/// Y high, 5' wide, 3' deep	WY 2MIL	ue9	Model 376	Single Pole	5 position with	
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every function to another ham in less than three minutes. I rarely see a piece of equipment that doesn't have some peculiar flaw that really aggravates me. The 7800 Is one of the few that doesn't. If you are about to exchange some of your hardearned dollars for a two-meter rig, the Kenwood TR-7800 deserves your serious consideration.

For more information, contact Trio-Kenwood Communications, Inc., 1111 West Walnut, Compton CA 90220.

> Paul Grupp KA1LR 73 Staff

KANTRONICS MINI-READER

The age of functional miniaturization is upon us. Kantronics, well established for their reputation in amateur license training tapes and accessories, has released an ultra-compact version of their famous Field Day RTTY/Morse reader.

The Mini-Reader still possesses all of the features of its larger predecessor, but has been reduced to the approximate size of a standard calculator. Measuring only 5-3/4" W \times 3-5/8" H \times 1-1/4"D, the Mini-Reader features 10 brilliant fluorescent characters. The display moves from right to left, Times-Square style, as the message writes across the full range of alphanumeric characters.

The primary mode is its RTTY/CW reading capability. The Mini-Reader will follow the mark signal at 60, 66, 75, and 100 wpm—any shift. A sharp audio bandpass filter rejects cochannel interference and heterodynes, assuring accurate copy. For CW reception, the Morse function will automatically track 3-80 wpm, self-adjusting to speed. Two of the characters may be used to display the Morse speed.

The Mini-Reader can be used as a code-practice display, assisting the user to develop a perfect fist. If your "v"s look like "e e e t" you have some work to do!

A built-in digital clock shows hours, minutes, and seconds, and may be used as a 24-hour timer as well. And for audio circuit design around the shack, the Mini-Reader can double as a frequency counter from dc to 79 kHz! Computer buffs will find the 100- and 300-baud ASCII a little fast to read, but isolated data sets can be stored and displayed.

We decided to give the Mini-Reader a thorough workout by coupling it to a Kenwood R-1000 general-coverage receiver and seeing how it would perform throughout the shortwave bands. One of the most pleasing observations was made right at the start: no RFI! The Mini-Reader switching circuitry was totally inaudible in the adjacent receiver, meaning that the days of RFI from RTTY demodulators have been relegated to the past, and they won't be missed!

In actual use, the Mini-Reader is simply affixed to an appropriate ac adapter (12 V dc at 240 mA) and plugged into the speaker or earphone jack of the receiver or transceiver. Frontpanel push-button selection allows the user to select the functions of his choice.

We found the brilliant fluorescent characters even easier to read than the LEDs of the larger and more expensive Field Day model. And even happier, the price of the Mini-Reader is \$150 less than the Field Day II SWL



Kantronics' Mini-Reader.

model-\$314.95!

We were told by Kantronics that the small size of the Mini-Reader was made possible by abandoning the pure digital circuitry of the earlier Field Day products and programming a microprocessor for control.

The Mini-Reader portends a new breed of microprocessor applications, and amateur radio will benefit from the wave of products.

For more information, contact Kantronics, 1202 E. 23 Street, Lawrence KS 66044. Reader Service number 479.

> Robert Grove WA4PYQ Brasstown NC

THE UNIVERSAL COMMUNICATIONS 2300-MHZ DOWNCONVERTER KITS

Coffee cans, snow scooters, and stop-sign-shaped PC boards in every direction. That was the general situation when a group of friends and I recently purchased a number of the 2100-MHz downconverter kits from Universal Communications. These MDS, or pay-TV, converter kits were advertised in 73, and they seemed like an Ideal way to try the rapidly growing frontier of microwave TV. We were not sure exactly what we were getting into, but the enticement of unique movies was definitely an incentive!

I won't elaborate on our phone-order difficulties, but it soon became apparent that we were in a pileup with the rest of the U.S. in trying to place our order. Fortunately, we got through on the third day of trying. The downconverter kits arrived COD three days later. Fast! The Universal Communications klt consists of the PC board, all associated board parts, a short length of hardline coax which is used for the antenna, and very good instructions/information on microwave techniques.

Construction began (immediately!) by winding three rf chokes on supplied resistors, then mounting all the components on the PC board. The board was then tack-soldered onto the back (bottom) of a onepound coffee can, with the hardline coax routed through a small hole into a whip antenna. This arrangement provided an approximate 11-dB gain over the basic whip, and perfectly mated the PC board to the coffee can. This one particular trademark, we later learned, is what sets Universal Communications' boards apart from its competitors'.

Finally, the local oscillator's stripline was trimmed to the desired frequency range (a cutting chart was included) and a coax output cable was connected. (This single line feeds dc voltage to the converter while also feeding converter output to the TV set. Varying the voltage remote-controls downconverter tuning.) All six of us sequentially used a borrowed 0-to-16-volt power supply for checkout, and flve converters worked the first time. The sixth unit was cleared soon thereafter, with simple soldering techniques being at fault. Each of us then modified existing 12-volt regulated power supplies using information supplied in the Universal Communications packet.

A day later, we were into studying microwave systems, components, and gain-improving techniques for fringe-area setups. Several nearby residents mysteriously lost their shiny, new garbage can llds around this time, then we found a local source of "snow scooters" and gain flourished. The "snow scooter," or "snow coaster," is an approximately three-foot, parabolicly-shaped dish which, when fitted with struts to support the coffee-can setup, provides approximately 18 dB of gain-and relatively good picture reception compared to the basic coffee-can or garbage-can-lid setup. Our personal observations revealed that previous pictures with sustantial snow were improved to almost snow-free quality, and each additional improvement of approximately one dB made further substantially noticeable Improvements.

Gain improvement at these microwave frequencies, however, is-slow in happening: A larger dish helps; a higher-gain rf amplifier also helps. (Universal Communications also sells these transistors for \$15, and they are definitely worth it, unless one can wrangle a very hlgh-gain/low-noise 50- or 75-dollar equivalent.) We also found that adding extra lengths of parallel conductors to the Universal Communications PC board capacitors and using lownoise microwave diodes provid-

A superb frequency counter is frequently not counted-just because it doesn't have a high price-tag.



The truth is, our 8000B 1 Gigahertz is an excellent counter. In fact, it's preferred by many engineers, technicians, and electronic enthusiasts. Not a single competitor on the market today can surpass our price/ performance ratio.

And we've deliberately kept our prices down. First, we've refused to join everybody else in their high mark ups. Instead of "charge what the market will bear," for us it's "charge a fair price." Second, we sell what we manufacture, directly to you. So extra costs of extra steps are automatically eliminated. Third, we have to build a lot of frequency counters to meet the demand. Because we do sell so many, we don't have to charge a high price to make a profit.

And about quality . . . Sabtronics frequency counters always have the most innovative features available. For example, our 8000B 1 Gigahertz Frequency Counter has a 10 Megahertz precision crystal timebase. But most important, the 8000B, using the most advanced LSI circuitry, has a guaranteed sensitivity of 30 millivolts up to 1 Gigahertz, with 20 millivolts typical. The three-stage differential amplifier IC makes this possible. Altogether, the 8000B uses only 6 IC's, making the chance of failure virtually nonexistent. Three selectable gate times provide the measurement speed you need — and greater resolution. The resolution is further enhanced by our counter's 9-digit display.

Like the 8000B, Sabtronics' 8610B is a high-quality precision frequency counter. It features only 4 IC's, and offers a frequency range up to 600 Megahertz.

The cases of both counters are high strength impact-resistant ABS plastic. Elegant but very rugged. Sabtronics doesn't believe in skimping on the high quality construction that brings excellent performance. But we're not about to charge a high price just because we could get it!

Send in the coupon and order your new frequency counter now. Credit card holders may call.

BRIEF SPECIFICATIONS:

Frequency Range: 10 Hz to 1 GHz (Model 8000B), 10 Hz to 600 MHz (Model 8610B); Timebase: Frequency: 10 MHz, Stability: ± 1 ppm (20 to 40C°.), Aging Rate: < 1ppm/year; Sensitivity (adjustable): Input A < 15 mV to 100 MHz, Input B < 30 mV, 100 MHz to 1 GHz (Model 8000B), < 30 mV, 100 MHz to 600 MHz (Model 8610B); Gate Times: .1 sec., 1 sec., 10 sec.; Resolution: 0.1 Hz to 10MHz, 1 Hz to 100 MHz, 10 Hz to 1 GHz; Display: 9-digit LED 0.4"; Power Requirements: 4.5 to 6.5 VDC (4 C-cells) or optional AC adapter; Dimensions: 8" wide X 6.5" deep X 3" high (203 X 165 X 76 mm), 1.3 pounds (590 g) excluding battery.

Making Performance Affordable



Sabtronics International, Inc., 5709 N. 50th S	treet, Tampa, FL 33610, (813) 623-2631.
Please send me the following:	the set of
Model 8000B 1 GHz Frequency Counter(s), Asse	mbled @ \$199.00 each \$
Model 8610B 600 MHz Frequency Counter(s), As	sembled @ \$149.00 each \$
Shipping and handling, \$6.00 per unit*	\$
10% deposit for C.O.D. orders	\$
Florida residents add 4% Sales Tax	\$
Lenclose Check Conney order. (Allow two to three	weeks for personal checks to clear.)
Charge: 🗆 Visa 🔲 Master Charge	
Account No.	Exp. Date
Name	
Address	
CityState	ZIP
U.S. only, Canada \$7.50; overseas air mail \$25.00.	

Destined to become an old friend

This is one piece of equipment you'll keep for a *long* time. We've designed *out* the obsolescence with our new plug-in application modules. These fully shielded modules, about the size of a business card, will keep your ATR-6800 as new as tomorrow with updates, and future program expansion. You'll be proud of its top "on-the-air" RTTY/CW performance, and of its versatility as your HAM COMPUTER/STA-

CROLOG ATR-68

TION CONTROL. Make a permanent place in your station for the system that won't gather dust! ATR-6800 system with 10 practical programs in module number one, and nine inch video monitor . . \$2495. Companion printer, add \$450. Module #1 separately, \$189. Get to know the *active* hams at MICROLOG Corp., 4 Professional Drive, Gaithersburg, MD. 20760. Tel.: (301) 948-5307.

ATR-6800

COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM



ATR-6800 Standard Features

COMPATIBILITY with any radio transcelver. Simple speaker audio input, no extra equipment, terminal units, etc., required. Everything is built in. Narrow band single tone phase correlation detector for CW, dual tone computer enhanced demodulator for RTTY.

EXTENSIVE SHIELDING and a heliarc welded heavy aluminum enclosure for a degree of RFI immunity that plastic or loose sheet metal cased units cannot touch. Solid quality you can feel.

SPLIT SCREEN OPERATION allows you to type and edit your transmit text (up to 1800 characters) even while receiving. Location of split line (amount of viewable receive and transmit text) is keyboard programmable anywhere on the screen.

UP TO 10 INDEPENDENT MESSAGES of up to 80 characters each can be stored for Instant recall.

WRU AND SEL-CAL MEMORIES for 'auto-response' capabilities.

BATTERY BACKUP MEMORY for all stored messages, ID and operating parameters means that when you lose power (or turn it off) the memory is retained. A full charge will hold memory for about two weeks. (Charging circuit built in.)

HARD COPY PRINTER INTERFACE actually converts any code Input to your printer's code and speed. For example, MORSE code Inputs to the ATR can be printed on any Baudot machine (Model 28, etc.). Baudot to ASCII or ASCII to Baudot conversion is easy and the line length is programmable.

AUTO-START inhibits display of non-RTTY signals.

AUTO CW ID IN RTTY shifts from RTTY to MORSE, sends your call and automatically shifts back to RTTY.

MICROLOG EXCLUSIVE NON STANDARD TTY SPEEDS plus all standard Baudot and ASCII speeds. (Ap. Mod. No. 1.)

MICROLOG EXCLUSIVE "SYNC-LOCK" ASCII @ 110 and 300 Baud is compatible with all other equipment. Sends standard ASCII codes with extended stop bit which prevents loss of sync on interference hits. This lowers the "info" rate while maintaining ASCII character rate.

ULTRA-CLEAN SYNTHESIZED SINE WAVE AUDIO outputs for AFSK, and SSTV are keyboard programmable for any tone pairs between 500 and 3000 Hz.

SOLID STATE SWITCHES as well as high speed mercury relay (n.o. and n.c.) keying outputs.

ZOOM DISPLAY MODE doubles the character size for even easier viewing. Video can be black letters on white background or reversed white on black.

TAPE RECORDER INTERFACE for pre-recording your

message on standard cassette tape for later retransmission, or for direct recording of received signals or computer programs.

CONVENIENT SCOPE OUTPUT for RTTY tuning and a unique regenerated audio tuning aid for CW, as well as an LED for both modes.

KEYBOARD CONTROLLED TRANSMIT/RECEIVE RELAY for automatic transceive switching.

QUICK BROWN FOX, RYRY in Baudot. U*U* in ASCII and VVV in Morse stored in ROM.

RANDOM CODE GROUPS of 5 characters, MORSE or RTTY, for test transmissions.

INTERNAL 24 HOUR CLOCK displayed on screen may be inserted into transmit text at any time, or used in your computer program. KEYBOARD CONTROLLED UNSHIFT on space in Baudot for auto reset to LTRS after reception of space.

VISUAL DISPLAY of all operating parameters shows system status and control commands.

REMOTE COMPUTER TERMINAL via built in RS-232 connector at rates of up to 9600 baud.

APPLICATION MODULE plugs directly into the rear panel connector.

MODULE NUMBER ONE INCLUDES:

AUTO SEND/RESPONSE — sends repetitive message, listens for reply, returns the call and alerts the operator.

SSTV — outputs standard SSTV tones for sending large screen characters and graphics.

MAIL BOX — unattended message store and retrieval.

RTTY SPEED SEEKER — determines the speed and code of an incoming signal.

LOG KEEPER - prints QSO, no., time, and log data.

NON STANDARD SPEEDS - ASCII operation at 10 to 100 baud.

SELECTIVE PRINT - keywords enable/disable printer.

SPECIAL AUTO-START - inhibits display of "non-text" data.

DUMP TAPE — allows user to "dump" selected segments of memory to standard cassette tape.

SYSTEM DIAGNOSTICS — 3 self test modes.

REAR PANEL CONNECTIONS



0	SOLID STATE SWITCHES
0	TRANSMIT/RECEIVE RELAY
3	PROGRAMMABLE TONE OUTPUT
4	STANDARD RS-232 CONNECTOR
6	RECORDER INTERFACE
6	RECEIVE AUDIO IN
0	VIDEO OUTPUT
8	NO/NC RELAY KEYING
9	PRINTER OUTPUT
1	APPLICATIONS MODULE CONNECTOR
Đ	OSCILLOSCOPE OUTPUT

FUN!



John Edwards KI2U 78-56 86th Street Glendale NY 11385

Shortwave listening? Why not! While SWLing may not be a part of amateur radio, there's no denying the very close relationship between the two hobbies. While CBing may have usurped SWLing as the main gateway to ham radio, thousands still get their first taste of hobby radio by listening to the international shortwave giants on a portable radio. In any event, it's a well-known fact that many hams are closet SWLs. As a matter of fact, more than one prominent DXer has been known to guard his top shortwave QSLs as jealously as many of his most-prized ham pasteboards.

So, whether the closest you get to shortwave listening is fighting the BBC World Service on 40, or if you regularly scan 41, 19, and 13 meters more often then 40, 20, and 15, the world of SWLing is something we should all know a little more about.

ELEMENT 1-CROSSWORD PUZZLE (Illustration 1)

1

Across

- 1 Belonging to a famous 23 Soviet station
- 24 8 Typical shortwave mode (abbr.) 27
- 9 Announced
- 10 Skyhook (abbr.)
- 12 Shortwave "boundaries" (abbr.)
- 13 Signal skipping zone (abbr.) 31
- Not me, but 14
- 15 SWL's bible (abbr.)
- Signal attenuation 17
- 20 DX signals usually travel over this
- 21 Radio interference (abbr.)

- 22 VOA's Delano transmitter's state (abbr.)
 - **Time station**
 - High antenna location
- Receiver (abbr.) 28
 - British radio organization-not BBC (abbr.)
- 29 Greek (abbr.)
- 30 23 across' state (abbr.)
 - VOA's IS-"
 - Doodle"
- Amateur roundtable (abbr.) 32

Down

U.S. propaganda station

1)

3)

4)

5)

MHz.

2 Morning (abbr.)



- Belonging to RAI **Below shortwave**
- 5 Former clandestine island
- 6 Tenth month (abbr.)
- 7 **HCJB's continent**
- 9 Sudanese prefix
- 11 Immediately

3

4

Return postage requested 16 (abbr.)

18 **Telegraphic regret**

- 19 Broadcast outlet (abbr.)
- 22 Radiotelegraphic code (abbr.)
- 23 Logging stations can be hard
- 25 Old boy (abbr.)
- 26 To desire QSL
- Morse "good night" 29

ELEMENT 2-MATCHING

While not "shortwave" In a strict technical sense, listening to distant broadcast-band stations is an activity stretching back over 60 years. Here, match the call of the station to its QTH. All stations listed run 50 kW and operate 24 hours a day. All have been licensed since the earliest days of broadcasting.

Co	Column A Column B		Column B
1)	KDKA	A)	Atlanta GA
2)	WOR	B)	Nashville TN
3)	WWL	C)	Portland OR
4)	KGO	D)	Denver CO
5)	KSL	E)	Spokane WA
6)	KNX	F)	San Francisco CA
7)	WBT	G)	Des Moines IA
8)	WJR	H)	Rochester NY
9)	WSB	1)	Los Angeles CA
10)	WGN	J)	Pittsburgh PA
11)	WLW	K)	Ann Arbor MI
12)	WSM	L)	Philadelphia PA
13)	КОВ	M)	Salt Lake City UT
14)	KOA	N)	Cincinnati OH
15)	KYW	O)	Albuquerque NM
16)	WHO	P)	New Orleans LA
17)	WBZ	Q)	Boston MA
18)	KXL	R)	Detroit MI
19)	KGA	S)	New York NY
20)	WHAM	T)	Chicago IL

U) **Charlotte NC**

ELEMENT 3-SCRAMBLED WORDS

Unscramble these words dealing with shortwave listening:

			0
titieslui	catsodrab	plisrotac	tandlicense
dabn	tisecmod	gropram	letnis
sucim	losegluri	tarlveni	gaugelan
tenrenvomg	granpopada	renegein	Servosae
breactila	nefgoir	arlye	tactis

ELEMENT 4-TRUE-FALSE

True False Israel radio has broadcast in the slow-scan television mode. 2) Radio Moscow regularly broadcasts on 40-meters a show about amateur radio. Private interests aren't allowed to operate shortwave broadcast stations in the U.S. Utility stations are owned by public utilities such as power and water companies. The planet Jupiter can be heard daily on 18, 22, and 27

N[®] PCS **BLAZING THE FRONTIER OF** MICROCOMPUT OMMUNICATIONS HI

SUPERIOR COMMERCIAL GRADE 2-METER FM TRANSCEIVER

AZDEN 110 (BA 1903070)

COMPARE THESE FEATURES WITH ANY UNIT AT ANY PRICE

- 8 MHZ FREQUENCY COVERAGE, INCLUDING CAP/MARS BUILT IN: Receive and transmit 1 42.000 to 1 49.995 MHz in selectable steps of 5 or 10 kHz
- SIZE: Unbelievable! Only 6%" by 2%" by 9%". COMPARE! MICROCOMPUTER CONTROL: All frequency control is carried out by a microcomputer
- MUSICAL TONE ACCOMPANIES KEYBOARD ENTRIES: When a key is pressed, a brief musical tone indicates positive entry into the microcomputer.
- PUSHBUTTON FREQUENCY CONTROL FROM MICROPHONE OR
- PANEL: Frequency is selected by buttons on the front panel or microphone. 8 CHANNEL MEMORY: Each memory channel is reprogrammable and stores the frequency and offset. Memory is backed up by a NICAD battery when
- INSTANT MEMORY 1 RECALL: By pressing a button on the microphone or front panel, memory channel 1 may be accessed immediately.
 MEMORY SCAN: Memory channels may be continuously scanned for quick.
- PROGRAMMABLE BAND SCAN: Any section of the band may be scanned in steps of 5 or 10 kHz. Scan limits are easily reprogrammed
 DISCRIMINATOR SCAN CONTROL (AZDEN EXCLUSIVE PATENT): The
- scanner stops by sensing the channel center, so the unit always lands on the correct frequency. COMPARE this with other units that claim to scan in 5-kHz
- THREE SCAN MODES WITH AUTO RESUME: "Sampling" mode pauses at busy channels, then resumes. "Busy mode stops at a busy channel, then resumes shortly after frequency clears. "Vacant" mode stops at a vacant channel and resumes when signal appears. If desired, auto resume may be
- Prevented by pressing one button. COMPARE! REMOTABLE HEAD: The control head may be located as much as 15 feet away from the main unit using the optional connecting cable. COMPARE! -5

· PL TONE OSCILLATOR BUILT IN: Frequency is adjustable to access PL · MICROPHONE VOLUME/FREQ. CONTROL: Both functions may be

INTRODUCTORY PRICE

REE TOUCH-TONE®

- adjusted from either the microphone or front panel. NON-STANDARD OFFSETS: Three accessory offsets can be obtained for CAP/MARS or unusual repeater splits. CAP and Air Force MARS splits are
- BUILT INI
- · 25 WATTS OUTPUT: Also 5 watts low power to conserve batteries in portable
- · GREEN FREQUENCY DISPLAY: Frequency numerals are green LEDs for
- RECEIVER OFFSET: A channel lock switch allows monitoring of the repeater input frequenc
- SUPERIOR RECEIVER: Sensitivity is better than 0.28 uV for 20-dB quieting and 0.19 uV for 12-dB SINAD. The squelch sensitivity is superb, requiring less than 0.1 uV to open. The receiver audio circuits are designed for maximum intelligibility and fidelity. COMPAREI ILLUMINATED KEYBOARD: Keyboard backlighting allows it to be seen at
- TRUE FM. NOT PHASE MODULATION: Transmitted audio quality is op-Imized by the same high standard of design and construction as is found in the receiver. The microphone amplifier and compression circuits offer intelligibility second to none.
- OTHER FEATURES: Dynamic mlcrophone, built-in speaker, mobile mounting
- bracket, external remole speaker jack (head and radio) and much, much more. All cords, plugs, fuses, microphone hanger etc. included Weight 6 lbs. ACCESSORIES: CS-ECK 15-foot remote cable ... \$35.00 CS-6R 6-amp ac power supply ... \$59.95. CS-AS remote speaker ... \$18.00, CS-TTK touch-tone^e microphone kit (wired and tested) ... \$39.95.

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61





Morse Reception: 6-55 wpm standard (simple user adjustment for higher speeds). Automatic speed tracking & word space adjustment.

RTTY/ASCII Operation: Decodes RTTY (45, 50, 57, 74, 100 Baud) and ASCII (110 & 300 Baud), Auto CR/LF, automatic threshold control, selectable unshift on space, limiter is switch selectable, solid state tuning "meter". Demodulator has 3 fixed shifts and 1 tunable shift, user selectable printer outputs in ASCII or Baudot for all modes with crystal controlled baud rate generator. RS232, TTL & isolated loop outputs. User adjustable autostart.

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NEW PRODUCTS

NEW MFJ KEYBOARD

The all-new MFJ Keyboard Keyer, model MFJ-494, is a fullfledged keyboard that sends CW, Baudot, and ASCII, with 50-character text buffer, 30-character programmable message memory, 4 automatic messages, 2 random-code practice modes, speed and buffer metering, back-space delete function, and buffer memory hold function; just plug it in your paddie and it's a full-function kever.

Simple one- or two-keystroke combinations execute all commands.

The 50-character text buffer can be filled prior to sending (preprogrammed) or it can be filled at any given speed if you type faster than the code is being sent. When the buffer approaches full, the sidetone pitch changes and a red LED comes on to warn you to slow down to

prevent buffer overflow.

The 30 characters of programmable memory provide enough memory for contester or DXer when used in conjunction with the 4 automatic messages contained in the keyboard. The 4 automatic messages let you call CQ, CQ TEST, QRZ, and ID without using all of your programmable memory.

Two code-practice modes let you work on your code proficiency. The first mode is pure random code with random-length groups. The second mode is 5-letter groups with 8 separate repeatable lists (with answers) to check your learning progress. Space between letters may be expanded to improve recognition in both modes, and in the second mode you may select alphabet only or alphanumeric plus punctuation.

A meter tells you your sending speed (speed may be set be-



The MFJ-494 Keyboard Keyer.

fore sending begins), or you may just push a button and the meter tells you how much buffer you have used and how much you have left.

The model 494 will forgive you for making errors while the buffer is in use. To correct an error, simply backspace over the error and resume typing.

A buffer memory-hold function lets you hold the buffer memory or pause without losing the buffer. You can send with

paddles while the buffer is being held; this makes possible operating full break-in.

A push-button lets you key your rig continously for tuning and testing, and a 2-keystroke combination gives you continuous dits for tuning and testing that extends the life of your finals

The keyboard is also a fullfunction keyer. Just plug in your

Continued on page 122

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KLM's 420-450-18C

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Simultaneous SWR/Forward & Reflected Power Readings

Tolerance: ±10% full scale Input/output Impedance: 50 Ohms Connectors: SO-239

Model CN-620B (New 2 Kw Scale)



Frequency Range: 1.8—150 MHz SWR Detection Sensitivity: 5 Watts min. Power: 3 Ranges (Forward, 20/200/2000 Watts) (Reflected, 4/40/400 Watts) Dimensions: 165 x 75 x 97 mm; 6.5 x 3 x 4 in.

Model CN-720B (New 2 Kw Scale)



Frequency Range: 1.8—150 MHz SWR Detection Sensitivity: 5 Watts min. Power: 3 Ranges (Forward, 20/200/2000 Watts) (Reflected, 4/40/400 Watts) Dimensions: 180 x 120 x 130 mm; 7 x 4.75 x 5 in.

Model CN-630



Frequency Range: 140—450 MHz SWR Detection Sensitivity: 5 Watts min. Power: 2 Ranges (Forward, 20/200 Watts) (Reflected, 4/40 Watts) Dimensions: 180 x 85 x 120 mm; 7.12 x 3.37 x 4.75 in.

Automatic Antenna Tuner Model CNA-1001

Frequency Range: 3.5—30 MHz (Including WARC Bands) Power Rating: 500 Watts PEP Internal Dummy Load: 50 Watts/1 Minute Impedance Matching: 15-250 Ohms to 50 Ohms Resistive Input Power Required for Automatic Tune: 1, 5 or 10 Watts (Set by rear panel switch)

Tune-up Time: 45 Seconds Max. Power Requirement: 13.8 VDC/.2 Amp



RF Speech Processor Model RF-440



Talk Power: Better than 6 dB Clipping Threshold: Less than 2 mV at 1 kHz Panel Meter Indicates clipping level Bandwidth: 2200 Hz at 6 dB down Frequency Response: 300-3000 Hz at 12 dB down Distortion Less than 3% at 1 kHz, 20 dB clipping Output Level: More than 50 mV at 1 kHz Coaxial Switches Power Rating: 2.5 kW PEP, 1 kW CW Impedance: 50 Ohms Insertion Loss: Less than .2 dB VSWR: 1:1.2 Maximum Frequency: 500 MHz

Isolation: Better than 50 dB at 300 MHz; better than 45 dB at 450 MHz; adjacent terminal Unused terminals grounded Connectors: SO-239

4 Position/Model CS-401



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2 Position/Model CS-201





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ALL BANDS INST AND OPERATING 160 thru 10 Including WARC ba	ALLED DUA ultra PTO nds	L Fa stable bru s (Q	ist RT eak-in V(JSK)	TTY J OX fo re a	ack pr separate eceive ntenna	Fully variable AGC decay	Dual 8-pole filters. 1.4:1 shape factor -6 to -100dB	True Passband Tuning with width and position indicators
Built-in VSWR meter	CW output pulse shaping — hard or sof	Sophisti Noise B	icated S Ilanker P	òpeech rocessor	Exceptiona Noise Floor 3rd order in	l Dynamics - 132dBm ntercept +15dBm	RF/IF Gain Controls	Optional CW Narrow Crystal Filter



ASTRO-103 — The Professional Ham Rig.

The Cubic ASTRO-103 expands on the highly acclaimed ASTRO-102BXA with the addition of the most asked for features — RTTY, an input connector for a separate receive antenna, and of course, ALL BAND coverage from 160 through 10 meters, including the new bands at 10, 18, and 24.5 MHz. All bands are operating now, nothing to buy later, and of course WWV is covered.

With the optional 400Hz crystal filter installed, which cascades with one of the 8-pole I.F. filters and can be moved through the passband, along with QSK provisions, the ASTRO-103 is the CW operator's dream!

Performance under high cross mod conditions found in todays' crowded bands is second to none. With dual independent high stability PTO's for split band DX and all its other features, the ASTRO-103 is the result of American Technology and American Quality combined to bring the best to the American Amateur.

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The ASTRO-102BXA provides basically all the fine performance of the ASTRO-103 at a lower cost, but less the WARC bands, which of course may be added later if desired.



Yesterday you could admire all-band digital tuning in a short wave receiver.* Today you can afford it.



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Tune in the Panasonic Command Series[®] top-of-the-line FF-4900. Everything you want in short wave all a surprisingly affordable price. Like fluorescant all-bang readout with a tive-digit

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And what you see on the

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To help you control all that sophisticated circuitry, Panaschic's RF-4900 gives you all these sophisticated controls. Like an all-gear-dr ve tuning control to prevent "backlash." Separate wide/narrow bandwidth selectors for crisp reception even in crowded conditions. Adjustable calibration for easy juning to exact frequencies. A BFD pitch

control. RF-gain control for improved reception in strong signal areas. An ANL sw tch. Even separate bass and treble controls.

And if all that short wave isr' enough. There's more. L ke SSB (single sideband) amateur racio. All 40 CB channels. Ship to shore. Even Morse communications. AC/DC operation. And with

Panasonic's 4" full-range speaker, the big sound of AM and FM will really sound big. There's also the Panasonic RF-2900. It has most of the features of the RF-4900, but it costs a lot less.

The Command Series from Panasonic. If you had short wave receivers as good. You wouldn't still be reading. You'd be listening.

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

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just slightly ahead of our time.



OSCAR ORBITS

Courtesy of AMSAT

The OSCAR satellites are subject to atmospheric drag, of course, and the present period of intense solar activity has accentuated the problem. During this period, our sun has been expelling huge numbers of charged particles, some of which find their way into the Earth's upper atmosphere, increasing the density (and thus the drag) there. It is through this region that the OSCARs must pass. OSCAR 8, in a lower orbit than OSCAR 7, is the more seriously affected of the two.

If the drag factor is not considered when OSCAR calculations are performed, long-range orbital projections will be in error. For example, by the end of 1979, OSCAR 8 was more than 20 minutes ahead of some published schedules. The nature of orbital mechanics is such that extra drag on a satellite causes it to move into a lower orbit, resulting in a shorter orbital period. Thus, the satellite arrives above a given Earthbound location earlier than predicted.

Using data supplied to us by Dr. Thomas A. Clark W3IWI of AM-SAT, the equatorial crossing tables shown here were generated with the aid of a TRS-80TM microcomputer. The tables take into account the effects of atmospheric drag and should be in error by a few seconds at most.

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 five 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 Francisco to Norfolk about 12 minutes after passing the equator. Add about a minute for each 200 mlles 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.

At press time, OSCAR 7 was scheduled to be in Mode A on odd numbered days of the year and In Mode B on even numbered days. Monday is QRP day on OSCAR 7, while Wednesdays are set aside for experiments and are not available for use.

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.

OSCAR 8 is in Mode A on Mondays and Thursdays, Mode J on Saturdays and Sundays, and both modes simultaneously on Tuesdays and Fridays. As with OSCAR 7, Wednesdays are reserved for experiments.

OSCAR 7	ORBITAL I	NFORMATION	FOR APRIL	OSCAR 8 0	RBITAL I	NFORMATION	FOR APRIL	OSCAR 7 OI	RBITAL I	NFORMATION	FOR MAY	OSCAR 8 O	RBITAL IS	NFORMATION	FOR MAY
ORBIT .	DATE	TIME (GMT)	EQ. CROSSING (DEGREES WEST)	ORBIT .	DATE	TIME (GMT)	EQ. CROSSING (DEGREES WEST)	ORBIT .	DATE	TIME (GMT)	EQ. CROSSING (DEGREES WEST)	ORBIT .	DATE	TIME (GMT)	EQ. CROSSING (DEGREES WEST)
29169	1	0032:20	85.4	15658	1	0122:17	78.8	29545	1	8858:32	98.7	16076	1	8818:55	63.5
29182	2	0126:35	99.8	15672	2	8127:03	88.8	29558	2	8144147	184.3	16090	2	8823:41	64.7
29194	3	8825:53	83.9	15686	3	0131:50	81.2	29578	3	8844185	89.1	16104	3	8828:26	65.9
29287	4	0120:08	97.5	15788		8136:36	82.4	29583	- 4	0138:19	102.7	16118	4	0033:12	67.1
29219	5	0019:26	82.3	15714	5	8141:22	83.7	29595	5	8837:38	87.5	16132	5	0037:58	68.3
29232	6	8113:41	95.9	15727	6	8882157	59.1	29688	6	0131:52	101.1	16146	6	8842:43	69.5
29244	7	0012:59	82.7	15741	7	8887143	68.3	29620	7	8031:11	86.0	16160	7	8847.29	78.7
29257	8	0107:14	94.3	15755	8	8812:29	61.5	29633	8	8125:25	99.6	16174	8	8852:15	71.9
29269	9	8886:32	79.2	15769	9	8817:15	62.7	29645	9	8824144	84.4	16188	9	0057:00	73.1
29282	18	8188:47	92.8	15783	18	8822:81	63.9	29650	10	0118:58	98.8	16202	10	0101:46	74.3
29294	11	8888:85	77.6	15797	11	8826148	65.1	29678	11	0010:17	82.8	16216	11	0106:31	75.5
29307	12	0054:20	91.2	15811	12	8831134	66.3	29683	12	0112:31	96.4	16238	12	0111:17	76.7
29328	13	0148:35	104.8	15825	13	8836:28	67.5	29695	13	0011:50	81.3	16244	13	8116:82	77.9
29332	14	8847:53	89.6	15839	14	2841:86	68.7	29788	14	8186:84	94.9	16258	14	0120:48	79.2
29345	15	0142:08	103.2	15853	15	0045:52	69.9	29720	15	8885:23	79.7	16272	15	Ø125:33	80.4
29357	16	0841:26	88.1	15867	16	8858:38	71.2	29733	16	8859:37	93.3	16286	16	0130:19	81.6
29378	17	8135141	101.6	15881	17	8855:24	72.4	29746	17	0153:52	106.9	16300	17	0135:04	82.8
29382	18	0034:59	86.5	15895	18	0100:10	73.6	29758	18	0053:10	91.7	16314	18	8139:58	84.0
29395	19	0129:14	100.1	15909	19	8184:56	74.8	29771	19	0147:25	105.3	16327	19	8881:23	59.4
29487	20	8828:32	84.9	15923	20	0189:42	76.8	29783	20	8846:43	98.2	16341	28	0006:09	69.6
29428	21	0122:47	98.5	15937	21	0114:28	77.2	29796	21	0140:50	103.7	16355	21	8018:54	61.8
29432	22	0022:05	83.4	15951	22	8119:14	78.4	29888	22	0040:16	88.6	16369	22	0015:39	63.0
29445	23	0116:20	96.9	15965	23	8124:08	79.6	29821	23	0134:31	192.2	16383	23	0020:25	64.2
29457	24	0015:38	81.8	15979	24	8128:46	60.8	29833	24	8833:49	87.8	16397	24	8825:18	65.4
29478	25	0109:53	95.4	15993	25	0133:32	82.8	29846	25	0128:04	100.6	16411	25	8029:55	66.6
29482	26	8889:11	88.2	16007	26	0138:18	83.2	29858	26	0827:22	85.4	16425	26	8834:41	67.8
29495	27	0103:26	93.8	16821	27	8143:03	84.4	29871	27	@121:36	99.0	16439	27	8839:26	69.8
29587	28	8882:44	78.7	16034	28	0004137	59.9	29883	28	0020:55	83.9	16453	28	8844:11	78.2
29520	29	8856:59	92.2	16048	29	8009123	61.1	29896	29	0115:09	97.5	16467	29	8848156	71.4
29533	30	8151:14	105.0	16862	30	8814:89	62.3	29968	30	8814:27	82.3	16481	38	0853:41	72.6
								29921	31	0128:42	95.9	16495	31	8058:27	73.8

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KT-34

14.35

21.0

1.5:

20

10

14.0

Thanks for your interest in our KT-34A. We're glad to have tickled your curiosity. The KT-34A is a very special antenna, representing the first significant step forward for tribander design in 20 or more years. It is made for the amateur and the equipment of today, and advanced enough to meet the challenges of the future.

What makes the KT-34A so different from a conventional tribander? Basically, the traps, coils, and capacitors have been discarded in favor of lossless linear-loading and Hi-Q air capacitors, all composed of aluminum tubing! These allow the KT-34A to handle 4KW PEP at an unusually high level of efficiency. The linear loading also makes full 1/4-wave elements possible on 10 and 15 meters, and brings 20 meters much closer to the desireable 1/4-wave than any conventional tribander (the sketch below shows the remarkable metamorphosis of the KT-34A design).

Two driven elements are employed to make the KT-34A unusually **broadbanded** (a concept applied to most KLM antennas). VSWR and performance remain nearly constant across each of the three bands (see the VSWR charts). A KLM balun is supplied to allow direct feed from your 50 ohm coax.

Structurally, the KT-34A is built tough. No boom support is required. All the aluminum, including the boom, is strong weather resistant 6063-T832 alloy. All the hardware is stainless steel except for the mounting U-bolts. Virtually indestructable Lexan insulators support the elements and insulate them from the boom. Rotation is possible by most any ham rotor. Wind balance and wind survival are excellent. Boom length is only 16 feet.

To meet your future needs, the KT-34A is easily expandable. The KT-34XA Upgrade Kit, which adds two new elements and doubles the boom length, produces substantial increases in performance. Your KT-34A cannot become obsolete!

A great deal of thought and care has gone into the design of this antenna. It's not just another "me too" tribander, but one developed from modern techniques, materials and engineering. We hope you will give it a try. We know you won't be disappointed



AWARDS

from page 12

be a mobile station yourself, giving out contacts in all the counties of any one state. As you can see, there are 50 state awards for each category listed above. A potential of 150 individual awards if you mastered them all! Whew! You may work any band or mode.

As with the other awards, do

	72 AWARDS BROCRAM
	WORK THE WORLD AWARD
70 80410	WORK THE WORLD AWARD
72 KZAIO	74 9V10K
13 NIANU	75 VK2VUQ
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109 K2AIO	112 VK2VUQ
110 N7AKQ	113 WD8KXT
111 9V1UK	
	SOUTH AMERICAN CONTINENT AWARD
98 K2AIO	101 WB2FFY
99 N7AKQ	102 VK2VUQ
100 9V1UK	
125 12410	EUROPEAN CONTINENT AWARD
123 KZAIO	126 VK2VUQ
120 NYANG	129 NOBCZ
127 9410K	130 WD8KAT
	OCEANIC CONTINENT AWARD
81 K2AIO	83 9V1UK
82 N7AKQ	84 VK2VUQ
	AFRICAN CONTINENT AWARD
84 K2AIO	87 9V1UK
85 NTAKO	88 VK2VUQ
88 WD4LYA	
70 10010	ASIAN CONTINENT AWARD
79 KZAIU	82 VK2VUQ
BU NYAKU	83 WB2FFY
SI SVIUK	
	73 DX COUNTRY CLUB AWARD
	2 x SSB
51 9V1UK	53 VK2VIIO
52 OFILINB	00 HR2104
	DX CAPITALS OF THE WORLD
10 OETUHB	11 WB9UIA
	10 METER DX DECADE AWARD
1 WB4WRE/	M 5 DA2AL
2 AC3Q	8 WB4TZA
3 W5TJQ	7 WD5JRG
4 WDOAVG	8 WA4ZLZ
	WORKED ALL USA AWARD
	MIYED BAND
31 W14G4	AT KTORY
32 KA2CLO	37 K/DBV
33 KAABNO	30 WD90D
34 WADDP	39 W 0000
35 44847	40 KAZUZE
38 DEATE	41 KAOTE
JU DIOLI	
	WORKED ALL USA AWARD
	75/80 METERS
1 KAUAZQ	4 KS4B
2 WD0BOS	5 WB9UKS
3 KASAOP	8 KB5FN
	DISTRICT ENDURANCE AWARD
1 AJ8L (50 r	min.) 3 WB8CDM/7 (12 min
2 WL7ACY	(55 mln.) 4 WA3PMI/7 (38 mln.
	OS AWARD OF EVCELLENCE
22 KAZOKO	AS AWARD OF EXCELLENCE
33 KASCHAL	30 KA3UDU
34 KAGEYO	39 RA/MPP
34 KAUFAC	40 WD4PLF
35 VE/UZR	41 KAIFKX
37 KABOIN	21 MM-1 42 WD9IWC
ST KABGIA (43 KABIYE

Full details of the 73 Awards Program can be found in the August and September, 1980, issues of this magazine. Why not become part of the fastest growing awards program around!

not send QSL cards! Have your contacts verified by at least two amateurs and forward this list and a \$1.00 award fee to Ray Teeter N2RT, RD 2, Canaan Heights, Locke NY 13092.

BONANZA AWARD

The Bonanza award is probably the most demanding of all the awards being offered by Ray.

To qualify, applicants must work the same mobile in the various counties of a single state. There are three categories in which to apply. Class A working the same mobile in all counties of a single state; Class B—working the same mobile in ³/₃ of the counties within a single state; and Class C working the same mobile in at least ¹/₃ of the counties of a single state.

Both the applicant and the mobile contact will get awards for their efforts. To apply, prepare your list of contact dates and times, band and mode of operation, county and state of operation, and last and most important, the mobile contacted in each case.

Have your list of contacts verified by at least two amateurs or a local radio club secretary. Send a \$1.00 award fee and your application to: Ray Teeter N2RT, RD 2, Canaan Heights, Locke NY 13092.

UNION COUNTY AWARD

Here is an historical award being offered by Ray which requires the applicant to work Union countles of the United States.

Offered in three award categories, applicants must, for Class A, work 18 Union countles of the USA; for Class B, work 12 Union countries; and for Class C, work at least 6 Union counties of the USA.

Send your list of verified contacts along with a \$1.00 award fee to Ray Teeter N2RT, RD 2, Canaan Heights, Locke NY 13092.

ARMSTRONG PIONEER AWARD

The Major Armstrong Memorial Amateur Radio Club has instituted the Armstrong Pioneer Award, an honor to be bestowed annually on the amateur who has, in the opinion of the voting members, done outstanding service for an amateur community.

Any amateur operator or

group of amateurs may nominate a ham whom they feel meets the criteria listed below. Nominations opened November, 1979, and will be accepted for as long as the award program exists. Members of the Major Armstrong Memorial ARC will review each year's nominations every spring, determining by vote the amateur who, in the spirit of Major Edwin H, Armstrong, Inventor of Frequency Modulation, has contributed the most to amateur radio through pioneering efforts.

The following criteria should be observed when considering an amateur for nomination: (1) the nominee should be a licensed amateur or group of amateurs; (2) the nominee should have made a significant contribution to ham radio by experimentation and development in new or little-used bands or modes (examples: development of equipment for SSTV, OSCAR, RTTY, EME; revival of neglected modes like facsimile; technical developments that help populate little-used bands, etc.); or (3) the nominee should have made a significant contribution to ham radio by promoting the use of such bands or modes (examples: efforts to keep 10 meters during sunspot minima via nets, clubs, beacons, etc.; efforts to increase activity on 1296 MHz and microwave bands; efforts to keep AM or other obsolete modes allve via nets, contests, etc.; efforts to promote the concept of amateur radio in countries where it is not permitted, etc.).

The examples are only that; the committee hopes the ham fraternity will respond with news of any kind of amateur radio pioneering.

Talk about this award nomination at your next club meeting. Send your statement about the nominee you select to: Major Armstrong Memorial Amateur Radio Club, Inc., PO Box 1234, Englewood Cliffs NJ 07632.

THE REVEREND JOHN FLYNN MEMORIAL AWARD

This award has been instigated by the Alice Springs Community College Radio Club of Australia. It was founded in memory of Reverend John Flynn, who pioneered the Australian Inland Mission, the Royal Flying Doc-

LOOKING WEST

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THE SIX-METER READER REACTION DEPARTMENT:

Though it's taken some time, we are now really getting input and ideas concerning amateur radio's repopulation of the sixmeter band. One of the most interesting letters received came from Lew Collins W1GXT, and It reads:

I read your September, 1980, column, Looking West, with much interest since I have been working on the development of a six-meter bandplan for a number of years. In addition, I have been a user of the band during all those years, and thus feel I am qualified to offer some insights Into the six-meter problem that are not available to a passive observer such as you. I am hopeful that the comments that I am offering, which may on the surface sound a bit negative, will be received by you in the constructive spirit in which they are intended.

In my opinion, three factors led to the demise of six meters as you remember it: 1) The growth of two-meter FM/repeater operation, 2) The ever-present TVI problem on six, and 3) The decrease in solar activity. Probably Item 1), as correctly observed in your article, was the major factor. I claim that the bulk of slx-meter activity was of the low-power, rag-chewing local nature that you remember, with a little DX sprinkled in for excitement. The six-meter station with a pair of 4-400s and sixover-six yagis was the exception, rather than the rule.

TVI has always been a serious problem for the six-meter operator, particularly in those areas with channel 2 (Boston, New York, Los Angeles, etc.). The consumer electronic equipment of the 70s not only exists in unprecedented quantity, but the interference rejection properties in general are poorer as manufacturers strive to remain competitive. Many six-meter operators who went QRT because of TVI discovered they could have as good or better local communlication without the TVI hassles by getting on the local twometer repeater. Unknown to you, the diehards with the big rigs and big antennas sat quietly by waiting for the DX openings of 1979-80. Just read a few issues of K5ZMS's newsletter if you don't believe me!

I must take exception with your statement that none of the existing input-output spacings is workable. (Otherwise, why would so many different standards flourish?) I could list numerous counter examples to your claim, but perhaps the most striking is the repeater located on the WCAU-TV tower in Philadelphia which uses 120-kHz input-output separation! This repeater has wide-area coverage and hundreds of users.

The basic parameter in designing a duplex transmission system, such as an amateur

your article. While it is true that the greater the input-output separation, the easier it is to make a repeater work, that is not necessarily true for the system consisting of one repeater plus a number of mobile users. Specifically, many of the amateurs who operate six-meter FM use high-quality transceivers which were originally manufactured for the land-mobile market by Motorola, General Electric, RCA, etc. These are not the old vacuum-tube boat anchors you remember from your early days of amateur FM, but are frequently solid-state or hybrid designs offering the state-ofthe-art in mobile transceiver performance.

In order to produce a quality transceiver, the front-end as well as the transmitter exciter stages are fairly narrowband to minimize spurious output and responses. Consequently, there is a definite upper limit imposed upon a repeater's input-output separation by the user's radio, assuming that the user desires to have the capability of simplex as well as repeater operation. (It is my observation that most sixmeter FMers desire to maintain

"... I believe you do not take the amateur radio control enthusiasts seriously enough...they will not QSY without a fight. I would like to see you propose a plan based on FCC regulations as they now exist...so that it could be put into effect sooner rather than later."

repeater, is not the number of kilohertz separation between the transmitter and receiver frequencies, but rather the percentage separation. Thus, if we are to adopt 220-MHz standards for use on six meters, the optimum input-output separation is: 1.6/223.5 = 0.0072, which works out to be 380 kHz at 53 MHz. Interesting enough, North Shore RF Technology, who pioneered the notch-type duplexer for the amateur market, produced a sixmeter duplexer for 400-kHz spacing.

The 220-kHz separation used in southern California and the 200-kHz value used in eastern New England were both derived the same way, but starting with the now universal 600-kHz separation used on two meters. 0.600/147.0 = 0.0041, which gives 216 kHz at 53 MHz.

There is another side to this input-output separation issue which you totally neglected in a simplex capability. In fact, one of the major advantages of six over two is that the simplex working range is greater. That is why I originally got on six meters.)

I must also point out that you have made an error in using and interpreting Carson's Rule. Carson's Rule does not say that the bandwidth of an FM signal is Infinite, although an exact mathematical analysis of an FM signal does lead to that conclusion. What Carson's Rule does say is that an FM signal does not have appreclable sideband energy outside of the band B = 2f + 2W. All Carson's Rule says is that an FM signal occupies more bandwidth than does AM; practically speaking, both have finite bandwldth.

The issue of whether the repeater or user transmitter should be closer to TV channel 2 is a bit more complex than you

have indicated. Although I happen to agree with your position on this matter, others have argued loud and long for the other way around.

Unfortunately, I belleve you do not take the amateur radio control enthusiasts seriously enough, and If you have not heard from them by now, it is merely because they have not read your proposal. In my experience, they view 53.1, 53.2, 53.3, 53.4, and 53.5 MHz as their private domain, and they will not QSY without a fight. Space does not permit going into this complex issue here.

There have been numerous attempts over the past ten years to move the national simplex channel from 52.525 MHz to something else, such as 52.520, with no success. There are hundreds (maybe thousands) of sixmeter FMers In the less densely populated areas who operate 52.525 MHz exclusively, and, consequently, there is a great deal of resistance to change. I believe that any realistic bandplan will have to accommodate this long-established frequency, even If it doesn't make sense logically.

Your proposed use of 50.00 to 50.25 MHz is slightly at variance with accepted practice there, and needs slight revision. SMIRK, the Central States VHF Society, and other well-known VHF DX groups should be consulted on this point.

In summary, I am in complete support of your appeal for a national six-meter bandplan. However, I belleve your proposal has some major flaws which must be corrected if it is to gain acceptance. Otherwise, we will just progress from having N different six-meter plans to having N + 1 such plans. In addition, I would like to see you propose a plan based on the FCC regulations as they now exist, so that it could be put into effect sooner rather than later.

Keep up the good work.

Best regards, Lewis D. Collins W1GXT

As you can see, Lew spent quite a bit of time in preparing his commentary. There is much with which I agree, and points on which I disagree. The important thing is that he took the time to write. Next month, I'll answer Lew's letter. In the meantime, keep your thinking caps on.

The History of Ham Radio – part XIII

Reprinted from QCC News, a publication of the Chicago Area Chapter of the QCWA.

On the lighter side of amateur radio, during the long winter nights, there evolved within the fraternity a new phase of activity. It had its inception in the many curious, humorous, and indescribable stories under the pen name of



who now, through the lapse of time, has become a hal-

8

Editor.

lowed legend. The legend is now permanently memorialized in the Wouff Hong Story.

According to research, the ever-present references to the fabulous wouff hong came about like this: In the days when amateur radio was in swaddling clothes, way back in about 1914, there emerged a personality known as the Old Man.

As reality would have it,

OST

Rotten ORM

By "The Old Man."

In fact he's so wild about some "Rotten" subject that he has fallen back to some queer

dialect and shouts about "would hong's", "rettysnitches", and some disorder known to

the trade as "ugerumf". What do all these mean? Better read the article and see.

Say, fellows, here's the old man again This time he's all excited and boiling over.

this individual was, as all amateurs were and are to this day, afflicted with the sad but ever-present problem of raucous disturbances, be they man-made, nature-made, or even fabricated right within the shack of the beholder. This perpetual problem was known in the days of yore as "Rotten QRM." But to go on with the research.

Plagued in the very early

January, 1917

days of wireless communication with such interference, driving sane but determined listeners (wishing to remain that way) to distraction, especially when the headphones were securely clamped over both ears, listening intently for what the Morse dots and dashes were meant to convey, there emerged the following effusive but clear and loud verbiage into print [the Old Man exclaiming]:

"Fellows, [all excited and boiling over] fellows, this QRM business is getting my nanny—here it is midnight —I have smoked myself into a state of funk—the floor is covered with burnt matches—I am losing a perfectly good temper—there is no sign this will not continue all night long. How long do the radio bugs sit up at night anyway?—What are we going to do about



Smoked himself into a state of funk.





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this business?—When we heard some commercial station say QRM we had to look it up on the chart to see what it meant...Later we began talking to the fellow over on the other side of town, and then was born our amateur QRM.

"But when we have a fellow who has not written to his girl for a full twenty-four hours, and who positively must get the message to her over in Illinois, it becomes a serious matter to have someone else getting gay with the ether, especially when the latter has no conception of the existence of the word 'brevity.' The trouble is, the young squirts don't stop to think. Willy with his sputtering spark coil discharge sends out this hogwash-now listen to this

" 'Yes yes jst wyd glucky wait a mt muddy wouff hong bliftsky monkey motor.' We assume from this message that Glucky is being asked to wait a minute while Bliftsky seeks a wouff hong with which to wallop a monkey the next time the latter faces towards the motor. I do not think I know just exactly what a wouff hong is. Probably some piece of apparatus used in the southern states to beat monkeys with.

"It is this form of uninteresting 'conversation' which clutters up the air with ORM. Of what moment is it to the rest of the world that this fellow Bliftsky is going to smear somebody's monkey with a wouff hong? When anybody relapses into such a mental slop as to want to operate with a thing named a wouff hong, he ought to keep his trouble to himself and not compel all of us respectable amateurs to listen to his drool. To slave and slobber a lot of foolish twaddle like this when that poor girl in Illinois has not had a letter since yesterday is plain wicked.

"Or just cast a lingering



look at this:

"'Biirgrmph bru rotary ge ge ugerumf om with my set rettysnitch spitty tone hit in potimus?' Now what do you suppose the poor gink was trying to say when he unreeled that? You have to guess a lot in wireless, and how would you guess this? Something is wrong with this fellow's biirgrmph, his rotary also has a bad case of the ugerumf and somebody around the place must have spit on his rettysnitch, because his tone was so rotten it hit him on his potimus. Sounds bad to me. Why will some people send such personal matter by wireless when the whole country can overhear? It isn't decent, and it makes the QRM more rotten than ever, and just think of the way it makes a perfectly good logbook appear.

"I spent the better part of an hour trying to make out what ailed the poor fellow's biirgrmph, but had to give it up. What we ought to do is to organize an Anti-QRM Association. Then let us elect for Chairman the worst plug-ugly we can find in these U.S.A. Then let us chip in a little money and hire a clerk with a bad disposition who will write letters threatening the life of everybody whom the members report as causing needless QRM. Let us rise, fellow bugs-down with the fellow with the scratchy spark coil - down with the fellow, the unspeakable skunk who calls somebody and sends a long relay message repeating each word three times when the station to which he is sending is sending one



THE OLD MAN

WELL! WELL! WELL! LOOK WHO'S HERE. A picture of THE OLD MAN. It came in the mail, just like all his stories.

thing at a time himself.

"There, by heck, I have that stuff off my back and chest. Now you over there in Illinois, get this call—let everybody stand back from now on—I'm tired and sleepy and cross—and I don't care who I QRM, until I get that pin cleared off"

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,,, ------

RTTY: BAUDOT, ASCII

5 level Baudot is transmitted at 60 WPM. RTTY and CW ID are provided via message A.

Carriage return, line feed, and "LTRS" are sent automatically on the first space after 63 characters on a line. After 70 characters the function is initiated without a space. This gives unbroken words at the receiving end and frees you from sending the carriage return.

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Build a Frequency Counter — That TALKS! — state-of-the-art for blind hams

The availability of lowcost speech synthesizer technology has opened many doors for the sightless

amateur. The introduction of a "talking calculator" several years ago was the first and most affordable example of synthesized speech instruments which are useful to the visuallyhandicapped amateur.



Photo A. There is little evidence that this DSI Model C-700 frequency counter has a voice of its own. The push-button in the left-hand corner of the cabinet top triggers an 8-digit readout. Volume and audio-visual controls are on rear panel.

Through the courtesy of the manufacturer. Telesensory Systems, Inc., of Palo Alto, California, the heart (or, more appropriately, the voicebox) of the Speech Plus Calculator recently has been made available at a reasonable price. Since that time, several efforts have been made to interface this module to available amateur equipment. Most have been relatively complicated, requiring from 10 to 30 or more IC packages.

Thanks to the forethought of the designers, a simple and very easy to duplicate interface is possible, eliminating a major barrier to more widespread use of synthesized speech in digital equipment. The model C-700 frequency counter, manufactured by DSI Instruments of San Diego, California, is based upon the LSI Computer Systems LS 7031 counter IC, which is ideal for this application. Other test equipment may be connected to the synthesizer module in a similar manner. The only



Fig. 1. Talking Counter schematic.

requirement is access to the display multiplexer clock circuit, as will be explained later.

The Telesensory Systems (TSI) model S2A synthesizer module was selected for the Talking Counter. This module provides all ten numerals, plus a few common math and calculatortype words in its 24-word vocabulary (see Table 1). Larger, 64-word models are available, but their higher cost and added features weren't necessary for this application.

The TSI module is easily interfaced to TTL levels using a negative bias voltage which can be easily obtained by use of a small and inexpensive dc/dc converter in systems where a source of minus voltage is not available. In a year of playing with the synthesizer module, it has proven to be quite rugged and resistant to handling and breadboard accidents. So, perish the thought of ruining a \$95 board!

TSI provides application notes which offer suggestions on appropriate filtering to eliminate excessive noise and hiss from the digitized audio signal. Since a non-standard audio amplifier was used in the prototype, some changes were made. The filter shown on the schematic is recommended by TSI for the common LM386 audio amplifier IC. Some conditioning is reguired to make the "Busy" line TTL compatible, but all inputs can be driven directly by TTL or CMOS circuitry.

To make speech, the appropriate BCD code is set up on the S2A input and the Start line is pulsed. Speech will begin on the negative edge of the strobe signal. Also, once speech has begun, the S2A will signal this by means of the Busy line. This pin will go active when the module is "talking," returning to the off state when finished. By simple gating, it is easy to make the speech board say complete words, without "stuttering" or interrupting itself.

In order to make a typical digital display "speak," it will be necessary to start at the left-hand side and step across the display from left to right, "saying" each digit along the way. Some designs choose to latch every digit or to try to get in sync while the display is operating. Neither approach is easy, and neither is necessary, because of what started out as a shortcut for the chip designer.

With a limited number of pins on an IC, it is impractical to dedicate an individual set of digit and segment pins to each digit in a multidigit display. So, nearly every display designer relies on multiplexed displays, where four common BCD data lines are shared by all digits. Then, each individual digit is turned-on or "strobed" when its data is valid. Since the digit strobes occur pretty often (usually every millisecond or so), persistence. of vision makes it appear that each display is lit up all the time. The multiplexing clock runs fast, to avoid flicker, but isn't critical.

It is so non-critical that the chip designer often relies on a simple RC time delay to make the oscillator



Photo B. The S2A speech synthesizer board from Telesensory Systems, Inc. The large IC is the CRC micro-controller. The entire 24-word vocabulary is contained in the smaller 16K ROM. All connections are by way of the double-sided card edge connector (10 pins per side).

work. But, recognizing potential need for a specific multiplex rate, the designers at LSI allowed provision for user control of the multiplex rate on the LSI 7031 counter IC. By removing the capacitor normally used for the on-board clock, it is possible to control the scan oscillator in the chip.

A Scan Reset pin is provided, which advances the scan counter in the IC to the left-hand digit. This pin could be used to reset the scan counter, but it wasn't found to be necessary. However, by applying a pulse to pin 39, the scan input, the counter IC would step across the display, left to right, just as was desired!

The actual interface is very simple, consisting of just one 40-cent CMOS gate package in addition to power supply and audio amplifier parts (see Fig. 1). The speech readout is initiated by pressing the Speak switch, which sets an R-S



The process continues until the last digit is spoken, when the positive edge from the eighth counter digit serves to reset the flipflop and terminate the speech. The only connections required to the counter are the four BCD data lines, the addition of a switch to the scan input to select visual or audible display, and a wire to the eighth digit strobe. Because of the ease of interfacing this circuit, it should be easily duplicated, and

TSI Model S2A Synthesizer Vocabulary List

Data Code	Word
(Octal)	
000	Oh
001	One
002	Two
003	Three
004	Four
005	Five
006	Six
007	Seven
010	Eight
011	Nine
012	Times-Minus
013	Equals
014	Percent
015	Not used
016	Low
017	Over
020	Root
021	Em
022	Times
023	Point
024	Overflow
025	Minus
026	Plus
027	Clear
030	Swap

Table 1. The "voice" of the S2A is that of Dr. Forrest Mozer, inventor of the speech-generation algorithm used by the LSI controller. The speech synthesizer is a static-sensitive device and normal MOS handling precautions should be observed.



Photo C. Inside the counter. The speech board is visible on the left and the power supply and amplifier-interface circuit board are on the right. Note DIP-plug connections to counter mainframe. Large module at right is dc/dc converter that generates -10 volts for synthesizer. Speaker is mounted to top cover.



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possibly adaptable to other equipment.

A glance at the databook reveals that several popular A/D chips commonly used in digital multimeters and some clock ICs provide similar access to the multiplex scan clock. In fact, just about any device with a multiplexed display would be a good candidate for an artificial voice implant!

Construction is non-critical, and inside the metal DSI case, no problems with rf have been encountered. Removal of the lead-acid battery pack provided plenty of space for the TSI module and the interface/amplifier board. Connections are merely tack-soldered to the counter PC board, with plug-in DIP cables to the added board. Power can easily be robbed from the counter, with a 7805 regulator and the dc/dc converter

used to power the synthesizer. Minus 10 volts is needed, but since a minus 12-volt converter was available, a few diodes were used to drop the voltage a bit. Some experimentation may be needed to fine tune the audio filtering for a specific amplifier-speaker configuration. Use of a goodsized speaker helps intelligibility, as does tweaking the clock pot on the S2A hoard

Further enhancements could include leading-zero suppression and automatic "point" insertion for locating the decimal. But the added complexity and circuitry required may offset any possible advantage. After a few minutes use, one becomes quite adept at reading frequencies, and frills aren't missed while enjoying the "Cylon-like" sound of the counter!

One idea worth exploring, though, is to separate the "talker" by itself, making it easier to use one synthesizer on several instruments. But in a few years, advances in speech technology will decrease costs enough that one won't mind having a dedicated voicebox in every instrument. In fact, applications for artificial-speech devices are by no means limited to aids for the handicapped.

It is quite handy to check frequency without crawling underneath a dash-mounted radio, or to be able to get a frequency report right from the repeater's mouth. At least one repeater uses the TSI modules for ID and telemetry, and more applications for this versatile and affordable module just await the experimenter's imagination!

A Talking Counter is a valuable tool for the blind ham or technician The marriage of the DSI counter and the TSI synthesizer is a natural and, hopefully, will open the door for more useful and inexpensive applications of modern artificial speech synthesis techniques.

References

1. Model S2A speech synthesizer is available from Telesensory Systems, Inc., 3408 Hillvlew Ave., PO Box 10099, Palo Alto CA 94304.

2. Information on the LS 7031 counter IC is available from LSI Computer Systems, Inc., 1235 Walt Whitman Rd., Melville NY 11746.

3. The DC-512 dc/dc converter is available for \$9.95 each from The Megavision Corporation, PO Box 122, Columbus NE 68601.

Peter Carr WB3BQO 329 Little Avenue Ridgway PA 15853

In the Stack

— R/Cers, don't be grounded by control channel congestion! Put your ship on six!



Photo A. Transmitter case open with encoder board at bottom and battery-charging jack at right. Four penlight cells of the flight pack are at left, with the decoder at center and receiver at right. Eight-cell transmitter pack at upper left is held to the rear panel of the case with silicone rubber. Switches at the top of the transmitter case are sixth- and seventh-channel controls. They are for dropping bombs or parachutes, operating retractable landing gear, or anything that does not need to be proportionally controlled.

he model airplane contest is under way. Over a hundred pilots and their planes are gathered in the open meadow. At the pilots' briefing, your radio control frequency is announced as being the most crowded. This means that instead of selecting the time to fly when conditions are best, you must wait to be called to the flight line to fly. Only one R/C rig can be in operation at one time, or the resulting interference will cause the model to crash.

With ten or more pilots on the same frequency as you, the rotation of the roster means a long wait between flights, and being hurried when your name is called. The additional pressure of being on a crowded frequency on top of the usual "first flight nerves" is unsettling and will not help your scores. There ought to be a better way!

For hams, there is a bet-

ter way. While there are only seven channels for R/C operation in the 72-MHz band for non-hams, there are five channels from 50.100 to 50.500 MHz in the six-meter band. While these are not exclusively for R/C operation, the ARRL and most ham groups throughout the world have agreed to reserve them for radiocontrol purposes. At a typical contest, there may be four or five hams flying, so the crowding on any particular frequency will be very light. Now, instead of having to wait to be called up to fly, you can pick the best time and choose the right conditions, not being bound by the frequency roster.

While there are several factory-built radios on the six-meter band, most hams prefer to put together a kit. The best known of these is from Heathkit[®], and this brand is always well represented at the flying field.

Ace R/C, Inc., of Higginsville, Missouri, and Royal Electronics of Denver, Colorado, also make radio kits for the six-meter band. While all three firms offer some flexibility in the choice of styles in components, Ace seemed to have the widest variety of gear at lower prices than the others.

Since most R/C rigs operate on the same basic principle, the choice of gear comes down to the specific use to which the rig will be put. For small three-footwingspan models flown in small spaces such as school yards, the smallest and lightest rig is best. For quarter-scale monsters weighing twenty-five pounds and spanning nine or ten feet, the size and weight of the rig don't mean a thing. It takes very powerful servos powered by large capacity batteries to move the ailerons or elevator on these biggies.

The radio in the photos is the seven-channel kit from Ace R/C, with the transmitter housed in a Roval Electronics case. In operation, the rig controls the plane like this: The pilot's thumbs rest on the two control sticks on the transmitter. Each stick moves both forward and back as well as from side to side. The right stick controls the ailerons (left/right) and the elevator (forward/back). The left stick controls the rudder (left/right) and the motor speed (forward/back). The remaining controls are operated from switches and levers on the front and top of the case-bomb-drop, landing-gear retract, and wing flaps.

Each stick moves a potentiometer which varies the width of a digital pulse that becomes part of a pulse train. The pulse train has a clock pulse and seven data pulses, one for each control. The transmit carrier is turned on and off by the pulse width (A1 emission) set by the pulse train. In the aircraft, demodulated pulses come from the receiver, which is of standard superhet design, to the decoder board. Here, the clock pulse enables the circuitry to route the first pulse after the clock to the elevator, the next pulse to the ailerons, and so on, until all seven data pulses are distributed to the proper servos.

A servo is an electronically-controlled electric motor. It moves an arm that is mechanically connected to whatever control on the plane you wish to control. When the data pulse enters the servo, it is compared to an on-board pulse-generator output which is controlled by a pot, physically positioned by the servo output arm. The on-board pulse is determined by where the arm is currently, while the data pulse from the ground indicates where the pilot wants the arm to be positioned. A difference between these two pulses produces an error, which causes the servo motor to rotate in the proper direction to move the arm/pot combination to reduce the error. At zero error, the motor stops and the servo idles, waiting for a new position indication to be sent up from the ground via the pulse train. While the transmission method is digital pulse, the net effect on the plane is smooth control, since the pulse-recurrence frequency is high enough to preclude stepping of the controls.

In actual use, all this highbrow theory is not important to the pilot and his plane. As the pilot thinks "let's do an axial right roll," his thumb moves the transmitter's right stick to the right, and as the plane halfrolls to inverted, he pushes the stick forward for down elevator, holding the nose up as the second half of the



Photo B. The system buttoned up and ready to install in the aircraft. A 6PDT switch (not shown) turns the airborne unit on and off. The receiver/decoder case is covered with thin foam rubber for protection. The servo at lower center is one of four in the basic system.



Rhoto C. The radio room of a typical powered aircraft. Receiver/decoder and battery are both wrapped in one-inch foam to dampen vibration from the engine. The three servos control rudder, elevator, and motor speed.

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roll is completed. The system allows the pilot to make the plane behave realistically, as if under the guidance of a miniature pilot. It allows the pilot to fly famous historical aircraft in the same way that the fullsize aircraft were operated, and to try new designs with no personal risk

The instructions for building the kit are laid out in the same fashion that Heathkit uses. Each step is checked off, with nothing



Photo D. The aircraft minus its wing. Power is a .40-cubicinch engine with 10-inch diameter propeller. The fuel tank (just behind the engine) carries 13 ounces of model engine fuel. The skis are required for operation in that "flakey sunshine" so common to winter in the northeast.

left to chance. The many illustrations make parts placement easy. While the whole system is complex. the sequence of assembly and attention to the smallest detail make it one of the easiest kits to build.

Unlike most amateur gear, this radio operates in a very hostile environment. In powered planes, the engine is a single-cylinder unit and not very well balanced. This 20.000-rpm massage will loosen a poor solder joint in short order. Any metal-to-metal contact produces static noise which can jam the incoming data stream to the receiver. If severe enough, the noise will effectively lengthen the pulses, making the servos all run to one extreme, which could result in a spiral dive into the ground.

Nicad batteries in the transmitter and airborne system have their own reguirements of care and feeding and dislike vibration as much as the circuitry does. By using heatshrink tubing over connector/wire junctions, taping batteries together solidly, and wrapping the receiver and battery pack in foam rubber, the effects of vibration will be greatly lessened

Ongoing maintenance is the only way to keep the radio from having trouble. To help with this, a monitoring system was built into the transmitter to check on vital voltages. At the top right corner of the transmitter case, a small LED is mounted in a grommet. The LED will not light on less than 8.9 volts and is wired across the string of eight AA cells, which are 9.6 volts at full charge. When the LED goes out, very little time remains for the pilot to land the plane, or gravity will do it for him.

The transmitter encoder uses about 6.0 volts from the battery. A bad cell would not put out the LED, but may tear up the pulse

train at the encoder board. For this reason, the meter at the lower center of the transmitter case monitors encoder current and is much easier to see than the LED in full daylight.

Tests of the airborne battery are made using a Heathkit expanded-scale voltmeter, Model GD-1188. It costs about \$17.00 and reads the battery under simulated load. Using a mating plug, the meter is connected to the battery through the charging jack at the onoff switch. This tests the cells, all the wiring, and the switch itself, so items most likely to cause trouble are tested as a unit. This is the last check made before the plane is closed up for the day's flying.

The model airplane version of Murphy's Law states that your radio will become inoperative only on the day before the big contest. With a factory-built rig, the only option is to return the radio for service and miss the fun. With kits, all the prints and schematics are on hand, and by knowing how the radio went together originally, the chances of beating Murphy and fixing the problem are very good.

No matter what type of plane your rig ends up controlling-be it a highly-detailed scale fighter or a simple glider-there is no feeling quite like the one you get from flying a plane and radio that you built yourself. And come contest day, when it's time to hand in your transmitter at the impound desk, it will feel great to be able to say to the official that your rig is the custom job on six meters.

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All the News that Fits — make your club newspaper a winner!

Wouldn't it be neat if...! It would be a great idea to have our own...! What great editorials I could write...!

Have you had these ideas in your mind lately, only to be stymied by the logistics involved? Do you have newsprint in your veins? Were you captivated, as a child, by the miniature print set you received from Santa Claus? (I never did get the knack of setting the type correctly with my super duper mini-print shop.) Have you mentioned the idea of having your own newspaper at a club meeting only to open the floodgates to who, what, where, why, and, more to the point, how?

Let's investigate the possibilities.

Why have a club newspaper? Amateur radio is communication. Most news is spread via the radio on club nets. So why have a newspaper? The same argument could be applied to television news. Most of us watch the up-to-the-minute local and international news on our favorite TV channel, but many of us also grope in the early dawn to fish out the newspaper from the bushes to read what we heard about the night before. Newpapers give substance to the news. We can learn more when we read (and reread). When the facts are clearly stated in black and white, then we learn at leisure.

We read newspapers to find out what's happening, to catch up on what we missed, and to learn more details about the events we're interested in—to be in the know.

Club newspapers do all this and more. More, because it's a local paper giving tidbits of information about people we know and things we ourselves are involved with. The club newspaper is a uniting factor, keeping everyone up to date and making members more active. Even inactive members feel more a part of the club when they read their club newspaper.

Although club activities are important to club members, most things are not national news to be printed in QST or other amateur journals. So, members have a chance to see their name in print, to be congratulated in upgrading or to be congratulated (or consoled) on their recent marriage, or birth of a new baby or grandchild, or anniversary—things that are important to us as people. (Much to the amazement of many, hams are people, too!) The club newspaper unites members on a social basis.

A ham is more likely to communicate about his latest antenna than to mention on the air that he is a newlywed or that the new baby is keeping him up nights. Getting to know one another on a social basis as well as on the air is a good way of keeping a club active and growing. We feel more like friends than just radio comrades.

Club newspapers are more than just club newspapers. That's right, club newspapers are publicity or public relations for amateur radio. The best public relations are not necessarily the biggest, flashiest commercials with catchy tunes behind them. The best public relations is everyday personal contact.

Ask a doctor or dentist what his best source of advertising is. He will probably tell you he doesn't advertise, that his patients are referred from other patients (word of mouth). Even with regard to a movie or a show or a restaurant, we tend to value our friends' opinions and recommendations. Their personal comments will sway us. If Tom said the restaurant had terrific food. Dick might try it. If he doesn't like the food, he'll think Tom has terrible taste.

But he tries it; he looks into it because his friend suggested it. With hundreds of thousands of amateurs around, amateur radio has its best publicity potential in its own people. This tells us all to be amateur radio conscious. Mention it in conversations: wear "I Am a Ham" T-shirts. T-shirt slogans are the rage. Everyone wears them. How about "Ride the Radio Waves with Amateur Radio"? Think of something creative and wear it! Wear your handheld radio on your belt. (Don't forget the ham radio belt buckle.) When people ask you if you're a policeman, say, "No. This is amateur radio." Pull out a copy of your club newsletter and hand it to them.

You see, your club newsletter makes amateur radio a more tangible thing. People can look at it, read it, and perhaps become curious about "these crazy people." (I have wondered in the past if it is a requirement that a person be crazy to become a ham.) One way or another, the whole world is crazy, so we're all susceptible to the magic of amateur radio. All amateur radio needs is exposure.

Take extra copies of your newsletter with you in your car and pass them around. Leave them in your employee cafeteria for others to see. Give beginning amateur radio books and kits for Christmas presents. Start a ham station where you work. In amateur radio publicity, it's the little things that count. If everyone does a little, amateur radio will have a lot.

In our investigation of "why" an amateur radio club newsletter, we have delved into the "what." A club newspaper can be anything from a one-page edition to a twelve-page paper (or more).

Where does the money come from? Most clubs are their own publishers and take the funds from the club treasury. Usually, the treasury is supplied from club dues, hamfests that were held, or even raffle money. It is evident that in most clubs the treasury is not an unlimited source of supply.

Cost is a relevant factor in the type of newspaper your club will have—the kind of paper, printing, number of pages, etc. One big expense is postage. Check to see if your club qualifies for nonprofit bulk mailing privileges with the post office. However, going first class does have its advantages. The main advantage is that the member receives the newspaper within a respectable amount of time. I have received bulk mail as much as two weeks after the proposed event even though the senders felt they mailed it early.

Most club newspapers that I have seen use one 15-cent stamp and sometimes have double issues with 28 cents in stamps. If standard 81/2" × 11" paper with a sub weight of 20 is used, one stamp will cover six sheets (12 pages) if no envelope is used. Just fold over the newsletter and address the bottom half of the last page and staple. Or five sheets (10 pages) can be sent in a standard size envelope with one stamp. (Warning: The post office is always changing its rates and rules, so keep abreast of the latest with your local post office.)

A club newsletter, first of all, contains club news: the date, time, and place of the next meeting and a description of the program for the meeting. Lists of activities such as foxhunting, Field Day, radio calibrating day, club picnic, a Christmas party, or anything that the club is currently involved in, can be put into the club paper.

Next, include congratulations to the members on upgrading and any personal notes that you can dig up during the month. Then, depending on the amount of space left, you can fill in with amateur-related articles such as: comments on amateur radio news at large. regulations, FCC changes, antennas, etc. Anything and everything that the editor and members can think of can be put in the club newsletter, except politics. The club newspaper is a written account of club activities and members' interests.

Who? is always the 64thousand-dollar question. Be assured, if you bring up the idea, you will be the first one considered for the job of editor. Experience is useful in any case, but not a real consideration. The real consideration is the willingness to do the job. Some clubs just make it the responsibility of one of the officers, such as a vice-president, for a one-year term. Somehow it's not so bad to know that you only have to do 11 issues. (You get one issue off for summer vacation)

No matter who is the editor or responsible person for the newsletter, he/she will need the cooperation of the whole club. There is nothing more frustrating for an editor than to be at deadline and not have the necessary information. An editor is not an investigative reporter who has to sift through all the scuttlebutt and info to find the true facts. An editor reports the news as given to him.

Where does all this news come from? The members! If someone is a little too modest to report an upgrade such as passing the Extra exam when all he was trying for was his Novice license, then one of his friends should report it. It is up to the members to keep the newsletter interesting. Too many members think, "Oh, they'll hear about it." Or, "That's not important enough." Anything concerning the members is of interest in a club newspaper.

It is the responsibility of the editor to correlate all of the various items and to lav out the material on the pages. The editor cannot manufacture news. Since this is a volunteer, non-paying, do-it-in-your-free-timewhen-you-could-be-DXing job, the editor does not have the time to search out stories. The more people who contribute to the newsletter, the more of a club newspaper it is, instead of just a one-man show.

One thing I have found: Don't just ask in general for people to contribute information or articles. An editor must impose upon his

friends. "I heard about your new antenna, Bill. Would you please write something up on it? Anything at all, Bill, that you want to tell us about your new antenna." You must ask directly on a specific topic. The more people you ask, the better your chances are of getting any copy back in return. Many members are surprised that you are even interested in their projects and are happy to comply with your request. (Maybe not happy, but they grit their teeth and do it.)

An editor's job is to plan. After relevant club news, any other articles or info of interest to amateur radio in general can be included, depending upon the amount of space available. This is why it's so important to have a specific deadline. When the deadline comes, the editor gathers all the information submitted to him during the past month and figures out how much space different articles need and what looks good where

Don't despair. It's not really hard and the more you do it, the easier it becomes. But let me repeat there is nothing more frustrating for an editor than to be at deadline and not to have the information needed. A joy of an editor's life is having too much material! Then he can plan what will go into the next issue and be that much ahead of the game.

It's just too easy to let the other guy do it. If a newspaper is to be successful, the members must cooperate. The beauty of it is that the members really don't have to do very much. Each gives a little and the news comes flowing in. Letters to the editor are always interesting. Members can send in their public service reports such as calling in traffic accidents and other related public service info. The local ARES EC can submit material to the editor about

ARES activites or even just give pep talks via the newsletter. But the vehicle of the newsletter must be used or it will die or atrophy. If the members don't care enough to send in the material, after a while the editor will feel that he is wasting his time.

The form in which the material for the newsletter is sent depends upon the individual club. The varying factors are many. Some editors (or a club typist) type up the entire newsletter and send it to the printer. Others give out specifications on, for example, margins and ask that the individuals hand in the material already typed. The editor then pastes up the various articles, using rubber cement. Many editors are just happy to receive the material and ask only that the handwriting be legible!

Keep in mind credit lines. It's wrong just to copy someone else's work word for word and pass it on as your own. If it's copyrighted, then write to the party involved to get permission to reprint. This is very simple to do and most people are glad to give a nonprofit organization cooperation. If your source is another newsletter, just be sure to give a credit line to the author of the article and the newsletter in which you found it. The Golden Rule is certainly applicable in this situation.

One great source of extra information (filler) is the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's publication, Tech Briefs. This is a collection of the various research and development projects carried on by NASA. Tech Briefs applies space technology to Earth problems. It's an impressive publication, sent out guarterly. There is usually something of interest to hams in the publication. When I wrote for permission to reprint, the reply, from Louis Mogavero, Director, Technology Utilization Office, was:

"NASA Tech Briefs, once published, are considered to be in the public domain. They may be reprinted by anyone, without permission from NASA."

If you're interested in receiving a copy, just write to: Director, Technology Utilization Office, PO Box 8757, Baltimore/Washington International Airport MD 21240.

Another good source that gives permission for reprinting is *HR Report. HR Report* is an up-to-the-minute newsletter published weekly, reporting happenings in amateur radio across the country. It makes great filler copy. All they ask is that a proper credit line be given. If you're interested in receiving it, write: *HR Report*, Greenville NH 03048.

Worldradio News is an amateur newspaper published monthly concerning radio news in the world. They say, "Worldradio is an international conversation. You are invited to take part. Our newspaper is written by its readers.

"Our goal is to be a valuable resource of ideas and experiences beneficial to the amateur radio community. We publicize and support the efforts of those who bring the flame of vitality into this avocation."

Editors of club newspapers may exchange their newsletter for a copy of Worldradio News. They also automatically grant permission to reprint. If you're interested, write: Worldradio, Inc., 2120 28th Street, Sacramento CA 95818.

Another interesting untapped source of information is your own collection of amateur radio contacts. Along with my QSL cards to foreign lands, I enclose a note with a copy of the newsletter, asking for stories about amateur radio in their countries or just information on themselves. Everything considered, I've gotten terrific response. I always send them a copy of the newsletter with their story, written in their own words, with their byline. This is a good way for amateurs to create international goodwill. Not only that, it's educational for us to learn about how others in the world operate and live. Communication between people is the only hope for world peace.

How to get your paper printed is a goodie as far as problems go. The best thing is to find a ham who is also a printer, and use your power of persuasion to have him print up the newsletter. If you have the president of a large company like Xerox[®] in your club, persuade him to volunteer, and you're in like Flynn!

Lee Knirko W9MOL is editor of QCC News, the publication of the Chicago Area Chapter of the Quarter Century Wireless Association; also, he was president of the Amateur Radio News Service. Lee suggests:

"There are generally three ways to produce a paper. Offset press, photo process (Xerox or other electrostatic copier), and duplicator. Each has its advantages and disadvantages, including the cost per page. Generally, though, clubs usually use what is available. Particularly when it is free or cheap! Finding a ham printer using offset is the best of all worlds because of the flexibility and low cost per page, particularly if a fairly large quantity is printed, say over 200-300 copies. If fewer than, say, 25 copies are distributed, offset is expensive and one of the other methods is more favorable."

Xerox is a popular process used with club newspapers. Lee says:

"Many, but not all, tricks available to offset reproduction can be done with Xerox. You can reduce $(8-1/2" \times 11$ from $11" \times 14"$ is the most favorable), print two sides, and automatically collate. The quality is not as good as offset, particularly for photos (screening helps), large black areas, or material previously Xeroxed. We now pay about \$75 an issue for 250 copies including photos and other graphics at my local ham printer."

Club finances, of course, influence the number of pages and type of printing done for the newsletter. There is only one way to find out the best method for you and your club: trial and error (which also is known as "Research and Development"). As Lee W9MOL says, "Bear in mind that reproduction quality is not the most important element in a club paper. If the content is there for your readers, they won't care how it's reproduced."

One nice thing about editing a club paper is that you get very few complaints. (I wonder why....?)

Eeks!! What do I say? You simply report the news in your own words. Everyone has his own style of writing. Keep in mind to have the five Ws-who, what, where, why, and when; you won't go too far wrong. Lee W9MOL has more advice:

"Before starting on an issue, you need to make a list of everything you might put into your paper. Then you need to type the material or get someone else to type it for you. You then pick and choose, expand or contract, to fit space needs. The first sentence is the 'grabber' designed to catch the readers' attention so they'll read on. Get some sample newsletters and study them for help in developing your own style."

Also have a standby dictionary. It's amazing how simple words don't "look" right when you know it's going to be printed hundreds of times. See if you can coerce someone to proofread for you. When you're familiar with the content and writing, it's very hard to find your own mistakes until after it's printed. Then every error sticks out like a sore thumb.

Another help for editors is the Amateur Radio News Service: a volunteer organization dedicated to helping anyone involved with PR work or newspapers. Once a month, ideas are pooled from editors and PR people from all over the country and are printed in the Bulletin. They also have a booklet that is sent to new members entitled The Club Paper, which goes into detail as to the mechanical aspects of printing. If you're interested, write to Fran Norrick WB9WPS, Secretary, ARNS, Route 6, Box 239, Kankakee IL 60901.

Be an administrative editor. This is your chance to be an executive! As Lee says, "Consider the administrative editor who persuades his or her club's officers and members to submit good material, finds someone who likes to draw cartoons, recruits some volunteer typists, locates a ham printer, organizes a circulation committee, and oversees to see that they have the finest paper for the club."

The more reporters you can assign, the more columnists you can draft, the more fun your newsletter can be for the club members.

If you know of any ham who is into computers, draft him to do the address labels. Appoint a committee to be responsible for collating (putting the pages in order), stapling, addressing, and mailing. Don't forget the stamps!

Make your next club project your club newsletter. Participation is the key to success. Cooperation is the byword.

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My Infernal Tower - tales of a flying fiasco

U p! The higher the better! My Novice antenna was barely high enough to walk under. The next one wasn't much above the roof. Higher! Tie sawmill scraps together with coathangers. Guy them to the fence and the woodshed with baling wire. Get that droopy dipole up there!

Good enough? No. Crooked as a dog's leg, and ugly besides. And with all the effort, it isn't as high as the electric wires to the east. And there is still 200 feet of rock to the west. Signals coming in all the way from Hawaii are not tough enough to penetrate much rock. Maybe there isn't such a thing as "good enough." Maybe "good enough" is just an illusion.

A man came to my store and traded a nice TV antenna and mast for some used duffel bags. Before the sun went down, that hardware was all standing on end. TV reception was better, even if the programs weren't. The FM station from fifty miles over the mountains came in perfectly. We could listen to beautiful music. And I had a taller skyhook. That was the real motive.

W7KJM lent me an inverted vee and an NCX-3. I tied a dead padlock to a length of nylon line and slung it over the TV antenna and hauled up that loaner. Aha! Forty meters is mine!

But even the top of the thing is lower than the highlines. Nothing would do but a tower. But towers seem to start at a month's wages. And they have no upper limit. Besides, it seemed sinful to spend anything on a hobby as long as I still owed on the homestead mortgage. ("Mort" is Latin for "dead." "Gage" is Latin for "pay-'til-you-are.")

The Final Solution

Anyway, one fine day we made a last back-breaking payment and the mortgage company sent us our title. And a few days after that an ad appeared:

COLOR TV \$75. Waterbed \$100. 30' aluminum twoer [sic] \$90. Trash-trailer \$250. 537-XXXX

Now, a "twoer" thirty feet long might be a boat but not for \$90. Then, again, it might be a tower. It was a long-distance call, but I dialed during daylight.

"Popopopopop. Popopop. Popopopopopo pop," etc. "B-r-r-r-r-r-r-r. B-r-r-r-r-r-r," etc.

"Raunchy Realty. Betty speaking. May I help you?" "You advertised a tower

for ninety dollars?"

"Yes, sir. Would you like to look at it?"

"Yes, ma'am. Could you tell me...?"

"Yes, sir. We'll have it all cleaned out and the lights on by tomorrow noon."

"Lights?"

"Naturally."

"On a thirty-foot tower?" "Tower?"

"Yes, ma'am. Tower. Maybe I have a wrong number. Excuse me."

I hung up and dialed again.

"Raunchy Realty. Betty speaking."

"Uh, this is me again. Is somebody in the office selling a tower?"

"Wait. I don't know. Uh, I thought you wanted to rent that garage for ninety dollars. Fred. Ff-rr-ee-dd! Somebody wants a tower."

"Tower? Oh, yeah," I heard in the background, along with a typewriter. "George has one he wants to get rid of. It's that pile of scrap iron in the alley."

It was fifty miles away. We were there very shortly. George was not there but his tower was. It looked so pitiful lying in three pieces by the garbage cans. It didn't look like it would even reach the eaves, much less the high-lines. I picked up a section in each hand. It was not aluminum, but steel. Even so, it didn't weigh much. I had really expected something much, much heavier. On the other hand, the sections seemed stiff enough, braced that way.

Well, this was what I came for. George showed up and I paid him with money I had borrowed on my credit card. We went home, and the thing laid out behind the house for an unconscionably long time.

The most obvious thing to do was to dig a big hole next to the peak of the roof, stand the bottom section in it, and fill the excavation with wet cement. I could bolt on the other sections after the concrete cured and brace it to the house.

No. That was the only direction we could ever hope to build onto our house.

By-n-by, I traded a fairly good swivel chair (that only needed a little welding and only had a small rip in the cushion) for three unequal lengths of nearly straight one-inch pipe with only a little surface rust. They would not fit into the tower legs. After two hours of hard filing, they were still a smidgen too big. I took them to the welder. He told me what it would cost to turn them down on his lathe. Too much. Inspiration struck. I took the pipes to the hardware store. For a buck, the nice man threaded the first four inches on each one. That reduced the diameter a little and they fit into the tower legs just fine. I dug a hole and calculated the amount of concrete to fill it up. Fifty bucks?! No way!

I bought ten bucks worth of instant-mix concrete and gathered about a ton of rocks. I joined the pipes to the bottom of a tower section and stood it up in the bottom of the hole and plumbed it with a carpenter's level. The carpenter was using some other tool at the time and didn't mind a bit.

By choosing the rocks carefully, there was not a lot of space between them. A layer of rocks and a pour of soupy cement poked down with a stick; another layer of chunks and more liquid stone. The pre-mix and the stones and the hole came out remarkably even. I smoothed it off immediately and again an hour later. At sundown, I carved a date in it and covered it with dirt so it wouldn't dry out before it had a chance to cure. (Contrary to common belief, concrete does not harden by drying out. It actually combines with the water and becomes a different sort of substance.)

There stood my stub of a tower for a long time. It began to look like the situation described in Luke 14:28-30. I climbed up, balancing the second section on end, and tried to fit it on top of the first. Maybe it can be done. Maybe a suicidal maniac will accomplish such a thing, someday. I won't try it again. Ever.

Success By Committee

W7KJM promised me a crew for an antenna-raising party if I would put the whole thing together. So, I got all the bolts, insulators, guy wire, and turnbuckles I thought I needed. I set the guy anchor posts deep in the ground and tamped buckets of rocks around them. I took that lonesome section off its makeshift base and put the whole tower together and attached the guys.

Exactly at the appointed hour, Ed, Ray, Paddy, Bob, Randy, and Dick drove up in a convoy.

One minute later they were all driving away again. The tower was up and guyed. They barely stopped for the sandwiches and Kool-Aid my wife brought out to the "party." They wouldn't accept pay or thanks.

"That's what ham buddies are for, Glenn."

That was quite a while back. I admire the tower every day. (What else is it good for? I don't have an antenna to put on it.) I climb it sometimes for the superb view from the top. I made a brace for the base because those three pipes go eye-high out of the ground before the tower even begins. Today I bought nine feet of 1¼-inch pipe for a mast. It was a foot too long to go into the tower from the side. No way was I going to carry it up to the top and try to stuff it into the socket from above. At the price I paid, I sure didn't want to saw off a foot of it. Finally, I dug a hole in the ground and shoved the mast into the tower from below ground.

It is night. As I write this, my tower and mast rise way above the electric wires. Maybe I will have an antenna soon. There's this guy down in Phoenix with a 20m beam for sale. If he'll just wait until the garage-man finishes putting a new motor in my pickup, I'll borrow some money on my credit card again and go buy it. It's only a five-hundred-mile round trip, and I want to take my children to visit their grandparents, anyway.



✓ Reader Service—see page 82

Apples: Five Bits or Eight

- tired of "Space Invaders"? Then turn your Apple II on to RTTY!

Carl Jensen WB6MEP 9842 Palais Road Anaheim CA 92804 f you have run out of things to do with your Apple II lately, you might



Fig. 1. Apple II interface.

like to try this project. It will get you operating on 5-bit RTTY and, with a little rewiring, 8-bit ASCII also. For 8-bit ASCII, you will have to rewrite the program. The Apple II interface in Fig. 1 is built around the COM 2502 UART. The AY5-1013 is an exact replacement and may be used. The system can be used with any SSB or FM transceiver.

How It Works

See Fig. 1. During receive, the UART accepts serial data at pin 20, RSI. When one complete character has been received. it is available in parallel form at RD1 through RD5. We know this character is ready when RDA goes high. RDA is tied to the Apple's databus bit 6 which we test in the program. The character is processed and printed on your TV monitor. Next, the Apple sends RDAR on bit 5, which resets RDA to low so that we can tell when the next character comes in.

During transmit, the UART tells us it is ready to transmit the next character by bringing TBMT high. TBMT is tied to data-bus bit 5. When the Apple detects

bit 5 high, it puts the next character to be transmitted on data-bus bits 0 through 4 and sets bit 6 high also. Bit 6 high is TDS and enters the character into the UART at TD1 through TD5. The UART then clocks the character out serially at TSO. One start bit and two stop bits are added by the UART.

Enabling RDE and SWE puts the received data and status bits on the data bus. When not enabled, these outputs are at a high impedance and will not disturb Apple operation. IC6 is the 16× clock generator. Provision is made for either 60- or 100-wpm operation.

Fig. 2 is the demodulator. Receiver audio is fed into J1 from your receiver headphone jack. The speaker is handy for listening to incoming signals. The audio bandpass filter is not necessary but can help with QRM and QRN. Also, the output of the filter can be fed to a scope for use as a tuning indicator of sorts. More on this later. I used an Autek filter. You can use any kind of filter you wish, or none at all. During FSK, when the demodulator senses a 2295-Hz tone, it puts out a high level at 12. When a 2125-Hz





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Power Range:	0 - 20, 200W
SWR Range:	1:1 - 10:1
Power Modes:	Average & PEP
Accuracy:	±10%
Power Requirements:	117 VAC 60 Hz



FLAT RESPONSE SWR & POWER METER FOR HF

Frequency Coverage: Input Impedance: Power Range: SWR Range: 1:1 - 3:1±10% Accuracy Power Requirements: None





	T			
Frequency Coverage:	5			
Input Impedance:	5			
Power Range:	0			
SWR Range:	1			
Accuracy:	+			
Power Requirements: I				

0 - 150 MHz 0 – **52 ohms** - 20, 200W :1 - 3:1 10% lone



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tone comes in, it puts out a low level. In FSK (10 meters and below), 2295 Hz is used as the mark time; 2125 Hz is used as the space. This gives a downward shift of 170 Hz. In AFSK (6 meters and above), the tones are reversed. S1 selects FSK or AFSK and will be labeled during alignment.

Fig. 3 is the modulator. The input at 11 is from the serial output of the UART. For a high input, we get a 2295-Hz tone at J2. A low input gives us 2125 Hz out. The output of the XR210 is made into a sine wave by the low-pass filter so that our transmit signal will not be too wide. The filter cutoff is about 3 kHz. S1 allows you to identify in CW. S2 is wired in at the mike iack the same way as a PTT switch. S3 selects FSK or AFSK.

Construction

The interface is built on an Apple hobby/prototype board, Apple part number A2B0001X. This board is made to plug into the I/O slots at the back of the Apple. S1 is brought out in back of the Apple so that you can get at it. No layout is included with this project because nothing is critical. You should have no trouble if good general construction practice is used. Capacitors C1, C2, and C3 must be of good quality, like mylarTM or polystyrene. It is a good idea to construct the IC6 circuit on an experimental basis first and trim C1, C2, and C3 to get the clock frequency within 1%. A frequency counter is the only good way to do this. At 60 wpm, the frequency at IC6, pin 3, should be 728 Hz plus or minus 7 Hz. At 100 wpm; it will be 1187 Hz plus or minus 10 Hz. This trimming can be done with small value mica or ceramic capacitors. After you have built the circuit on the Apple board, check the clocks



Fig. 2. Demodulator schematic diagram.

again. They may need a little more trimming.

My SSB phone-jack output is 8 Ohms, so a speaker at J1 works fine (see Fig. 2). If yours has a higher impedance, you may need a transformer to match to the speaker. The power supply for Figs. 2 and 3 is separate from the Apple. If you wish, you could use power from the Apple for these circuits also. C1 should be a good quality capacitor. S1 is brought out to the front panel.

C1 in the modulator (Fig.

3) should be of good quality. S1, S2, and S3 are brought out to the front panel. The chokes are the common 88-mH variety or equivalent. In all circuits, resistors are quarter- or half-Watt 5%. All capacitors not mentioned may be of any type.

Alignment

First do the modulator. With S1 in normal, hook the scope to J2 and make sure you have an audio sine wave. Adjust R3 for about 1 volt or enough to run your

frequency counter. Now hook the frequency counter to 12. Put S3 to FSK and short J1 to ground. Adjust R2 for 2125 Hz. If you can't get 2125 Hz, adjust both R1 and R2 for 2125 Hz. Put S3 to AFSK and adjust R1 for 2295 Hz. These controls are interacting, so go back and forth several times until you have the correct tones. The tones are very stable and will stay within 1% drift easily. Now verify the conditions listed in Table 1.

The output at J2 should be a nice-looking sine wave.



Fig. 3. Modulator. Output in FSK: mark time = 2295 Hz; space = 2125 Hz. Output in AFSK (tones are reversed): mark time = 2125 Hz; space = 2295 Hz.





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- * Supplied with Ni-Cad battery, wall charger, flex ant. & mini earphone.

		Progr	am listing	; .		Ø88Ø Ø881	D6 D7	ø 1			Ø8D2 4A R Ø8D3 45 S
Data 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 50	abl AØ C5A C5A C1Ø CD5 C2C CCC CCC CCC CCC CCC CCC CC	Blank E Blank E Line Feed A Space S U Carriage Return D Carriage Return D R J J N F C C K T Z Z L W H H Y P Q Q O B G * *	8638 9638 9639 9639 9639 9639 9639 9639	89 ? * </th <th>ll (CTRL G) ne Feed arriage Return</th> <th>8883 8884 8886 8886 8886 8888 8888 8888</th> <th>CCDDCCDCDAAAA9A39E91DA446BF2CC863</th> <th>34 56 78 9 * :* * * ?* ABC :: FGHIJKLMNOPO</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th><pre>ØD5 47 U ØD6 5E V ØD7 53 W ØD7 53 W ØD88 5D X ØD9 55 Y ØD9 55 Y ØD9 55 Y ØD8 AA * ØD7 AA</pre></th>	ll (CTRL G) ne Feed arriage Return	8883 8884 8886 8886 8886 8888 8888 8888	CCDDCCDCDAAAA9A39E91DA446BF2CC863	34 56 78 9 * :* * * ?* ABC :: FGHIJKLMNOPO			<pre>ØD5 47 U ØD6 5E V ØD7 53 W ØD7 53 W ØD88 5D X ØD9 55 Y ØD9 55 Y ØD9 55 Y ØD8 AA * ØD7 AA</pre>
\$81EF \$81 F \$8223 \$8223 \$8223 \$8224 \$8235 \$8234 \$8235 \$8235 \$8235 \$8235 \$8235 \$8235 \$8235 \$8235 \$8235 \$8235 \$8235 \$8235 \$8255 \$8555 \$8555 \$8555 \$8555 \$8555 \$8555 \$8555 \$85555 \$85555 \$85555 \$85555 \$855555 \$855555555	D6 A & Ø 3 A A Ø 7 8 8 7 0 4 4 4 7 C 1 A A Ø 5 2 9 2 3 6 Ø 1	Blank Blank JLine Feed Space Bell 8 7 Carriage Return 4 4 1	896 8897 8898 8898 8898 8890 8890 8890 8890	AAA * AAAA * AAAA * AAA * AAA * AAA * AAA * AAA * AAA	bace	Tmit Ø901 Ø902 Ø902 Ø902 Ø902 Ø912 Ø912 Ø913 Ø914 Ø915 Ø912 Ø914 Ø915 Ø912 Ø912 Ø912 Ø912 Ø912 Ø912 Ø922 Ø922 Ø922 Ø922 Ø922 Ø922 Ø922 Ø922 Ø923 Ø934 Ø935 Ø935	A90 A90 A8D A20 A8D A2C CFCD FCD FCD A2C CFCD AC CFCD AC CFCD AC CFCD AC CFCD AC CFCD AC CFCD CFCD	54001 FB00EE058002 FB00EE058002 FB002 FB000	Ø9 Ø8 Ø2 Ø2 Ø2 Ø2 Ø2 Ø2 Ø2 Ø2 Ø2 Ø2 Ø2 Ø2 Ø2	LDA JSRA STA BIPL LDA STA BIPL BCMEQP BCMPQ BCMPQ BCMPQ BCMPQ BCMPQ JSRA JSMP	Ltrs to A Send Ltrs Set flag to Ltrs Set character counter to ØØ Is key down? Loop if not Get key code Clear keyboard Is it CTRL R? Yes so go to Ø8E9 Is it CTRL C? Yes so go to Ø8E0 Is it CTRL A? Yes so go to Ø8E0 Is it CTRL A? Yes so go to Ø8E0 Is it CTRL A? Yes so go to Ø8E0 Is it a linefeed? Not a linefeed Print linefeed Do again Is it a space?

If not, the low-pass filter is not working correctly. Both tones at J2 should be the same amplitude within plus or minus 10%.

Now align the demodulator. With no input at J1, hook the frequency counter to test point A at IC1, pin 4. You should be able to adjust R1 to 2200 Hz. If not, something is wrong with R1, R2, or C1. For the next alignment, we are going to use the modulator. Also, you will need a TTL symmetrical square-wave generator at about 50 Hz. The circuit of Fig. 4 gives you some tips on how to make one. Hook the output of your TTL symmetrical square-wave generator to the modulator, J1. Modulator S3 can be in either position. Modulator S1 should be in normal. Open the circuit at demodulator TP B and connect modulator 12 to the input of IC1 at TP B. Now hook the scope to demodulator J2. You should get a square wave. The crossover points will be jittery. This is normal. Now adjust demodulator R1 for a symmetrical square wave. Exactly half the square wave should be

S3 to FSK	J1 grounded	output is 2125 Hz	space				
S3 to FSK	J1 to +5 V	output is 2295 Hz	mark				
S3 to AFSK	J1 to +5 V	output is 2125 Hz	mark				
S3 to AFSK	J1 grounded	output is 2295 Hz	space				
Table 1.							

low and the other half should be high. Make sure of the following conditions: Ground modulator J1. With modulator S3 in FSK, you should have a low level at demodulator J2. If not, flip demodulator S1 to the other position. Label this position FSK. Label the opposite position AFSK. Now, with demodulator S1 in FSK, connect +5 V to modulator J1. You should get a high level at demodulator J2.

Now let's check out your SSB transceiver. For starters, the output of modulator J2 should be about 50 mV. Set R3 for this value. If this is not enough to drive your transmitter, then increase the level as needed. Connect modulator J2 to the mike input. Put modulator S3 to FSK, S1 to normal, +5 V to J1, transceiver mode to SSB, and mike gain off. Throw modulator S2 to XMIT; advance mike gain.

Caution! Use only enough mike gain to run your transmitter at about 40% to 50% of its rated dc plate input power on CW.

Next, you must make sure your transceiver is in USB so that the frequency shift will be downward. A good way to do this is to check transmitter frequency with your counter or listen to it on another receiver tuned to USB.

Example in FSK and USB

Your vfo equals 3620000Hz + 2295 Hz = 3622295Hz. This is the mark time frequency. Now connect modulator J1 to ground. Vfo equals 3620000 Hz + 2125 Hz = 3622125 Hz. This is the space frequency. Your transmitter shifted 170 Hz lower.

Ø93F Ø94447 Ø94447 Ø944CF Ø9551 Ø9555 Ø9555 Ø9555 Ø9555 Ø9562	DØØØE 90 ØC DØØØ9	19 ED ED E1 43 E1 90 A 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	FD Ø9 Ø8 Ø9 FF Ø9 Ø8 FD	BNE JSR JSR LDA CMP BEQ JMP JSR JMP CMP BNE JSR JSR LDA	Not a space so go to Ø95A Print Send Add 1 to character counter Is character counter = to 67? Yes so go to Ø954 Counter not 67 yet so do again Ring bell Do again Is it carriage return? Not a carriage return so go to Ø96A Print carriage return Send	89DA 89DC 89DF 89E2 89E4 89E2 89E2 89E2 89E2 89F2 89F2 89F2 89F7 89F9 89F9 89F9	A9 8D 2C 1Ø AD 2C CD FØ CD FØ CD FØ AD	2000 1A00 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	Сø Сø Сø Ø8 Ø8 Ø8 Ø8	LDA STA BIT LDA BIT CMP BEQ CMP BEQ CMP BEQ CMP BEQ CMP LDA	Reset RDA Is key down? If not go to Ø9FE Get key code Clear keyboard Is it CTRL T? Yes so go to Ø9C6 Is it CTRL A? Yes so go to Ø9C9 Is it CTRL A? Yes so go to Ø9CC Is it CTRL B? Yes so go to Ø9CF Get UART status
Ø967 Ø96A Ø96B Ø96E	2Ø AA BD CD	ØA ØØ 1B	Ø9 Ø8 Ø8	JMP TAX LDA CMP	Do again A to X Get RTTY character Is it = to AA?	ØAØ1 ØAØ2 ØAØ4 ØAØ6	AA 29 FØ	4ø D9	.,	TAX AND BEQ TXA	Is RDA up? No so go to Ø9DF RDA is up so
Ø971 Ø973 Ø976 Ø979	DØ 4C 2D 3Ø	Ø3 36 E8 17	ø9 ø8	BNE JMP AND BMI	Not AA so go to Ø976 It is AA so print Is it a letter? Not a letter so go to Ø992	ØAØ7 ØAØ9 ØAØC ØAØE	29 CD DØ	1F F8 Ø8 2Ø	ø8	AND CMP BNE LDA	Get rid of control bits Is it figures? It is not figures so go to ØA16 Set flag to figures
Ø97B Ø97E Ø98Ø Ø981	2C 3Ø 8A	EØ Ø4	ø8 øo	BIT BMI TXA	Is flag = to letters? Flag not = to letters so go to \$984 Flag is = to letters so Print and send	ØA1Ø ØA13 ØA16	8D 4C CD	EØ DA F?	Ø8 Ø9 Ø8	STA JMP CMP BNF	Do again Is it letters? It is not letters so go to dalf
Ø984 Ø986 Ø989	A9 8D A9	ØØ EØ F5	ø8 ø0	LDA STA LDA	Set flag to letters Address of letters to A	ØA1B ØA1E ØA21	4C ØD AA	D5 EØ	Ø9 Ø8	JMP ORA TAX	Do again Get the address
Ø98E Ø98F Ø992	8A 4C 2C	41 EØ	ø9 ø8	TXA JMP BIT	Get character back Print and send It is a figure so is flag = to figures?	ØA25 ØA28	2Ø 4C	ED DA	FD Ø9	JSR JMP	Print Do again
Ø9997 Ø998 Ø998	8A 4C A9	41 8ø	ø9 d9	TXA JMP LDA	Flag hot = to figures so go to p57b Print and send It is a figure so Set figure so	Send ØA2C ØA2E ØA31	A2 BD C9	40 00 AA	ØA	LDX LDA CMP	Start addréss Get character from table Is it end of table?
Ø990 Ø94Ø Ø942 Ø945	A9 2Ø 4C	E 10 F6 B4 8E	100 109 109	LDA JSR JMP	Address of figures to A Send figures Send character	ØA 33 ØA 35 ØA 38 ØA 39	FØ 2Ø E8 4C	Ø7 B4 2E	ø9 ØA	BEQ JSR INX JMP	Yes so go to ØA3C Send Do again
Send	subr	outi	ne			ØA 3C	4C	D5	\$9	JMP-	TO Rev
Ø984 Ø985 Ø988	A8 AD 29	BØ 2Ø	Cø	TAY LDA AND	A to Y Get UART status Is TBMT up?	CQ cr	arac F5	ter F5	table C4	C5 A	AØ D7 C2 F6 B6
Ø9BA Ø9BC Ø9BF Ø9C2	FØ 89 80 60	F9 ØØ BØ	ø8 Cø	BEQ LDA STA RTS	No do again RTTY character to A Send Do again	ØA49 ØA52 ØA5B ØA64	F5 C3 C3 D7	CD D1 D1 C2	C5 AØ F6	DØ A C3 D C3 D B6 F	AØ AØ C3 D1 AØ D1 AØ C3 D1 AØ D1 AØ C4 C5 AØ F5 CD C5 DØ AØ
Rcv Ø9C6 Ø9C9 Ø9CC	4C 4C 3 A	ØØ 2C ddre	Ø9 ØA sses.	JMP JMP Use:	Go to Tmit Go to send CQ r define.	ØA6D ØA76 ØA7F ØA88 ØA91	AØ AØ F5 C3	C3 C4 CD D1	D1 C5 C5 AØ	AØ C AØ C 8D 8 DØ A C3 D	C3 D1 AØ C3 D1 C3 D1 AØ C3 D1 B8 D7 C2 F6 B6 AØ AØ C3 D1 AØ D1 AØ C3 D1 AØ
09CF Ø9D5 Ø9D7	3 A A9 8D	ddre ØØ EØ	ø8	User LDA STA	set flag to letters	ØA9A ØAA3 ØAAC ØAB5	C3 D? AØ	D1 C2 D7 CB	AØ F6 C2 CB	C3 D B6 F F6 B AA	D1 AØ C4 C5 AØ F5 CD C5 DØ AØ 86 F5 CD C5 DØ

Operation

For the program to work as is, you must put the Apple II interface into slot number 3. Operating in transmit is easy. The return key transmits a carriage return. The left arrow key transmits a line feed. Any characters you type on the Apple keyboard that are not compatible with RTTY will print a * and nothing will be sent. You do not have to worry about letters and figures keys. The Apple automatically sends these.

On a standard RTTY printer, 72 characters may be typed before you must type line feed and carriage return. This is hard to keep track of in your head, so the Apple keeps track of how many characters you have typed after the last carriage return, and when the total is 67, the bell rings to let you know you are near the end of a line.

If you are in transmit, you type CTRL R to get to receive. If you are in receive, you type CTRL T to get to transmit. If you want to call CQ, you type CTRL C. Provision is made for special messages or character handling. CTRL A and B are provided in the program for these. Entering the program at \$0900 starts you at transmit.

In receive, tune your receiver until you get good copy on the TV screen. The tones will sound highpitched when you get good copy; with a little practice you can tune this way, but a tuning indicator is better. If you used a low-pass filter in the demodulator, you can hook a scope to J3 and tune by maximum signal on the scope. This will get you very close. The idea is to tune your receiver until the received-signal mark frequency produces a tone of 2295 Hz from your receiver. Then the space tone will be 2125 Hz, if the other fellow is using a shift of 170 Hz — which is the case about 99% of the time.

If you are going to operate on 6 or 2 meters, put all switches in AFSK. AFSK on FM is easier because there is no tuning to do if you are using a synthesized or crystal rig.

When you are trying to tune in a signal, there may be times when you just can't get good print even if the signal is strong. If this happens, try flipping demodulator S1 to the other position. The other fellow may be transmitting upside down.





About the Program

Addresses \$0800 through \$083F are the characters which will be printed during receive. \$0880 through \$08F6 are the characters to be transmitted. You can start the program at \$0900. In the CQ program data table, starting at \$0A40 you use the address of the character you want to send. You get the addresses from the table located at \$0880 through \$08F6. For example, my call (WB6MEP) is in the program. You must change it to your call. Starting at address 0A40, the following is transmitted during CO:

0A40	F5	letters
0A41	F5	letters
0A42	C4	D
0A43	C5	E
0A44	AO	Space
0A45	D7	Ŵ
0A46	C2	В
0A47	F6	figures
0A48	B6	6

0A49	F5	letters
0A4A	CD	M
0A4B	C5	E
0A4C	DO	Р
0A4D	AO	Space
OA4E	A0	Space
Etc.		

Only address low is used. The high order (08) is left out.

Any addresses not listed are "don't care," and you may use them for expansion. If you want to use CTRL A or B for special messages or character handling, you must load the starting addresses of your program at \$08EF for CTRL A and 08F2 for CTRL B if you are in transmit. The same starting addresses will be at 09CC for CTRL A and 09CF for CTRL B when in receive. ■

References

 RTTY Handbook, Tab Books, No. 597, Edited by Wayne Green.
 Specialized Communications Techniques, ARRL.


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Rotator Rescue Mission – prevents sudden stops

t was not too long after installing the new antenna and the Ham II rotator that it happened: The tribander and two-meter beams were at top rotation speed when my finger slipped off the brake release lever. There was a loud noise that came down the tower, rippled with a chill up and down my backbone, and finally settled in my hip (wallet) pocket. Maybe omitting those torsion bars on the guy wires was a mistake. I had visions of many small broken parts scattered inside the rotator. But the Ham II is pretty well made; it all stayed together without breaking.

Since that day, special care was taken to be sure

that the antenna was at a complete stop before releasing the brake lever. Then in the heat of trying to catch that six-meter station in Utah, the wrong lever was released first, again at top rotation speed. Luckily, all stayed together again.

At this point it became obvious that some ham



Photo A. Added relay with components on perfboard cemented to case.

might come along who did not know how to operate this equipment and could cause substantial damage! Protection was needed to prevent release of the brake while the antenna was rotating. If a relay was added that released the brake when either rotate lever was depressed, this same relay could be made to delay release of the brake until the antenna had stopped turning. This approach to the problem was incorporated in a Ham II rotator and is presented here for those who would like to do the same. Note that singlelever (instead of two) operation is achieved with this arrangement.

This addition to the Ham Il is a very simple circuit. It uses easy-to-find parts and readily accepts substitutes from your junk box. Normal operation of the rotator is not affected; you can still use the brake and rotate levers as the factory intended. On gusty, windy days, it is convenient to use the manual brake release until the antenna has stopped being blown about. Wait for the direction indicator to show a lull, and then release the brake lever. The brake release time delay can be adjusted to suit your particular antenna installation. A two-color LED can be used to show when the brake is engaged or released, but can be omitted if you want a "no holes" installation. I understand that the Ham III rotator circuit is the same as the Ham II, so this addition should operate that rotator as well.

The Circuit

The circuit uses two microswitches above the rotate-control levers to supply power to the brake-release relay and to a capacitor for the time-delay function. The schematic is shown in Fig. 1. When either of the two microswitches is closed (by depressing a rotation-control lever), power is supplied through the resistor string to the base of the transistor, turning on the relay.

One set of the relay contacts is wired across the existing brake release microswitch. Thus, the brake is released any time a rotation control lever is depressed. Note that closing either one of the two new microswitches also charges the 47-uF capacitor through the 100-Ohm resistor. The resistor limits the charge rate and prevents the direction indicator from changing due to the otherwise sudden heavy current draw

When the microswitch is opened (the rotation control lever is released), the capacitor discharges through the resistor string and base of the transistor, keeping the relay energized until the capacitor discharges. This delay allows the antenna to come to a stop before the brake is reengaged. The delay time is set by adjusting the 100k pot. A diode across the relay coil suppresses high voltage spikes generated by the relay's inductive kick.

Ac voltage is applied between points A and C. The two diodes across the second set of relay contacts provide positive or negative voltage (depending on the relay position) through the 1k resistor to the two-color LED. The LED is green when the brake is engaged and is red when disengaged. Power for the circuit is taken from the Ham II direction indicator (meter) circuit. Portions of that circuit are shown in Fig. 1 for reference.

Construction

Perfboard is the easiest way to build the circuit because of its simplicity. Point-to-point wiring using component leads is recommended. Fig 2 shows a suggested parts arrangement. The diode for inductive kick suppression is mounted directly on the relay solder lugs. The two diodes and 1k resistor for the twocolor LED also are mounted on the relay lugs.

The perfboard should be wired and checked out first; then connect the relay, being sure to observe the correct polarity on the suppressor diode, and substitute a clip lead for the microswitch to test the unit. The relay should close when the clip-lead "switch" is closed and should stay closed for several seconds after the "switch" is opened. The time required for your antenna to stop should be measured and the 100k pot adjusted for that time plus about 1 or 2 seconds more. lease of the rotation control, so the 100k pot was set to give a 3-1/2- second delay. The 100k pot can be measured and replaced with a fixed resistor as was done on the unit shown in the photos. The perfboard of my unit was then glued to the plastic relay enclosure on 1/8-inch stand-off strips as shown in Photo A.

My antenna required 2-1/2 seconds to stop after re-

A standard 1-3/8" \times 1-3/8" \times 2" plastic-enclosed



Fig. 1. Delayed-brake modification schematic.



Photo B. Details of microswitch mounting.



relay will fit underneath the Ham II chassis if desired. Mine was glued to the top of the chassis just behind the meter and next to the large transformer.

The new microswitches should be mounted next. It is easiest if DPDT microswitches are used. They can be mounted above the rotation control levers, otherwise they have to be mounted below the chassis. I found small ones marked E4-111 and mounted them on small brackets as shown



Fig. 2. Typical component arrangement.

the clearance around the on-off switch and calibration controls if you mount them on top of the chassis. Check that the new microswitches are operating properly. Add shims between the microswitch and chassis or between the switch and control lever as needed to get proper operation. Check that the original rotation-control microswitches are still operating as they should. This check is easiest to do at lugs 1 and 5 and lugs 2 and 6 of the terminal board with the rotator cable disconnected. The relay contacts should be wired in parallel with the original brake release microswitch: The easiest place to do this is at the microswitch solder lugs. The two-color LED can be installed just above the Brake Release label.

in Photo B. Make sure of

The smoke test is next! With the rotator cable disconnected, apply power and check that the relay operates as it should when the control levers are depressed. Check that the time delay is OK and that the LED works correctly. Check that the manual brake release still works OK. Note that the LED does not respond to the manual brake release control. Now connect the rotator cable and you are in business!!

Substitutions

There is nothing critical about the circuit. Resistors of any value near those shown will produce good results. Capacitors in the range of 33 uF to 68 uF should work well. The transistor can be any good-quality NPN type, but it must have a voltage rating of 40 volts or better and reasonably good current gain (i.e., 50 to 100). The relay should be capable of operating on 12 to 20 V dc and its contacts must be able to handle the 110 V ac to the transformer.

My relay was a "hamfest special" marked 20 V dc with a 400-Ohm dc coil resistance. Its contacts looked as though they could handle 5 to 10 Amps; they were about 1/8 inch in diameter. Here is a place to use those relays that do not work very well on 12 V dc.

Diodes should be silicon and have a piv of at least 100 V. The two-color LED can be replaced with two individual ones or a single red one can be used to indicate that the brake is released.

Many thanks to Paul WA2VMS/3 for discussions of ideas about this addition to the Ham II rotator and for describing a similar circuit installed in his Ham III. All of Paul's good ideas were, er, — confiscated (yes, that is the right word!) and used in this article.

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The Racer's Edge

it was ham communications at Derby days in Akron

Henry Ruminski WD8JOI 2053 16th Street Cuyahoga Falls OH 44223 When Dan Purol of Fair Oak, California, crossed the finish line to win the 43rd All-American



Derby Downs lies against a natural hill on the eastern edge of Akron Municipal Airport. It has been the scene of the All-American Soap Box Derby for 40 of the event's 43 years.

Soap Box Derby, August 16, in Akron, Ohio, it was doubly appropriate that the checkered flag was waved by Jim Ott.

Given that honor as president of Novar Electronics, the chief sponsor of the All-American Derby, Jim Ott is KB8CT, and he was quick to praise fellow amateur operators who had provided communications for the week-long Derby activities.

"I don't know how we could have run the Derby without the hams. They provided the instant communications which made it possible to deal with any situation quickly," he said.

Wayne Alley, general manager for the All-American Derby, agreed that amateur radio made his job a lot easier.

"We spend 51 weeks preparing for this one week. Without the radio operators, it would be a lot harder. I can be anywhere I'm needed and still have immediate contact with my staff and other officials. That's especially important when I'm traveling between downtown activities and the track."

Alley's "shadow" throughout the week was Gail Wands WB8VNO, who had

both 2-meter and 220-MHz handhelds for both simplex and repeater operation. Gail had one of the more active roles since Alley had to handle many questions immediately during Derby week activities and the race.

Assignments for Derby communications were handled by Tim McCleod, operations officer for the Community Amateur Radio Service (CARS) and an Akron school teacher. Communications activity was centered on the CARS .04/.64 repeater which provided excellent coverage throughout the Akron area with the handhelds most operators were using. The club station, WB8DJP, served as net control for Derby activities on the repeater, with routine traffic and rag chewing moving to other repeaters in the Akron area.

Tim's real work began on Monday when the volunteers provided communications for the welcoming of the champs at the Orangerie Plaza in downtown Akron. Since the champs were to assemble at the parking deck of the University of Akron dorms following breakfasts with their families, it was impossible to schedule their arrivals in



WB8YNX assists a parade official during the downtown parade on Friday evening. A second parade was held at Derby Downs immediately preceding the race on Saturday morning.



While Gail WB8VNO was providing communications for the Derby manager, her husband, Ted Wands WD8CVH, was helping with the arrival of the champs. Another husband and wife team, the Musgraves (Scotty K8UCN, and Barb WD8DAI), were working at the pickup point with the champs.

Two other husband and wife teams assisted in the Derby communications effort. Larry Wilson WD8POL and Peggy WD8PZO assisted at "topside," the area where the cars were stored, weighed, inspected, and prepared for their run down the hill. The pair handled the post during the trial run which each contestant had on Wednesday and during the race itself. Carl Hanson WD8OCH and Audrey KA8DRT provided radio contact at the starting line on race day.

These couples were just a few of the amateurs who provided communication between the Derby Hall of Fame in the Convention Center downtown and the track throughout the week as entrants were weighed, took trial runs, and participated in the activities planned for the champs.

Alley and other officials were particularly impressed with the phone patch capability of the repeater.

"My secretary could find me whenever she needed me no matter where I was, simply by dialing the phone! It made my job easier and saved a lot of time. It helped things run more smoothly," Alley said.

Derby officials were quick to point out the service of Jim McCrory WD8RDW, who was home on vacation from the Ohio State School for the Blind in Columbus. Jim spent most of the week manning 2-meter and 220-MHz rigs in Derby headquarters, located under the grandstands at



Workers carefully align each car at the starting line. WD8OCH and his XYL, KA8DRT, provide radio support in the booth in the background.

the track in southeast Akron. Jim, who has his General license, became a ham in 1978; he said he enjoys operating the 2-meter rig he has on loan from the Goodyear Amateur Radio Club and hopes to acquire his own rig when finances permit.

Though the activities which Jim and others helped with during the week were important, they were just more preparation for Derby officals and the communications team for the big day. Saturday, August 16, when a parade down the track, a skydiving exhibition, and 91 heats would all have to take place.

Amateur radio helped to ensure that this year's race went like clockwork. That has not always been the case. Alley recalled one incident which, while it had no serious consequences,



by headquarters, located WD8POL and XYL, WD8PZO, work at the topside control under the grandstands at booth during Wednesday's trial runs.



WB8VNO provided communication for Derby general manager, Wayne Alley, seen here talking to one of the deputies at the track.



WB8CBO (left) and WD8CVH operate CARS station WB8DJP on race day from the bridge across the race track.



WB8VNO provided communication while Derby officals discussed the race with Kazumi Hotai (right) of Tokyo Television, who taped segments for a special on children of the world.

was embarrassing to the tion with Jeff Brown people involved. WD8MMN, at trackside.

Two years ago, a skydiving team was to exit the plane, free fall, and land on the Derby track at the conclusion of the parade. A smoke grenade set off at the tower was to signal the team to jump, and the track announcer was to call the crowd's attention to the team. Unfortunately, a cannon was set off to signal the start of the parade. The smoke from the cannon apparently looked like a smoke grenade from 12,000 feet, and the skydivers arrived considerably ahead of schedule.

Since this year's Derby included another skydiving exhibition, Bruce Bechtol K8VAK flew with the team and provided both 2-meter and 220-MHz communication with Jeff Brown WD8MMN, at trackside. Jeff was to keep Bruce informed about the timing of the jump.

When Bruce arrived at the airport, the jump team and the pilot expressed some concern about the cloud cover and the wind. After a discussion, they decided to see how conditions were higher up and to make the decision then.

The wind and clouds did present a problem, and Bruce was able to inform officials on the ground of the situation. The track announcer was able to point out to the crowd that the team would be jumping from about 5000 feet with no free fall because of the conditions. In addition, radio communication also allowed the announcer to re-





WD8DAI provided radio communication for the VIP booth on race day. Immediately behind her is KB8CT, president of Novar Electronics, chief sponsor of the All-American Soap Box Derby.

assure the crowd quickly that one skydiver, who had been blown into a fence while landing, was not injured. The team said there would have been confusion on the ground if they had not been able to communicate the change in plans to the announcer.

With the parade and skydiving completed, the race became the important event. There were two classes, junior, for boys and girls 10 to 12, and senior, for entrants 12 to 15. A 12-yearold could choose either division, and this year's senior winner was 12.

For each heat, two or three cars, depending on the pairings, were placed on the starting blocks, the blocks were dropped, and the cars rolled down the 953-foot racing strip to the finish line where the first car across tripped an electronic timer—and a camera shutter, to provide photos for the judges in races which were too close to call with the naked eye.

After crossing the finish line, the cars had a 1.200-foot runout area in which to slow to a stop. Since each car had a brake, most stopped near the stand, about halfway through the runout area. At that point, if a winner had already been declared over the public address system, Derby volunteers consoled the "losers." (The term loser is never heard at the Derby. Officials throughout the day call each entrant, "champ," since each got to Akron by being the champ of some local derby.)

The winner then waited

WD8POL, his XYL, WD8PZO, and N8AHJ take a break at the control booth during a lull in the heats on race day.

until two other winners were available and the three drew for lanes in the next heat. K8UCN handled the lane assignment chores since enough other volunteers were available for radio duties. After drawing lanes, the winners and the cars were returned topside, where they waited for their next run.

If the Derby were to run smoothly, action had to take place simultaneously at topside, the starting line, the finish line, and the runout area. Safety was the first concern, and an amateur radio operator was stationed at each location. They were coordinated by WB8DJP, operated by WD8CVH and WB8CBO. The control station was located on the second level of the bridge at the finish line and just behind the announcer so that information could be passed on to the crowd quickly.

In addition, a telephone line connected each station, and, leaving nothing to chance, another heat was not run until each point had given the okay. In addition to radio and telephone communications, a system of red and green lights and red and green flags was used. No car could leave the starting line until a verbal go ahead had been given and both the green light and green flag were visible.

Fortunately, this year there was no serious emergency to test communications capabilities. The few entrants who brushed the wall walked away and shed tears more from the agony of defeat than from any injury. The Akron Fire Department Emergency Medical Team and a US Army Reserve medical team careful-





K8VAK, who provided aerial communication for the skydiving exhibition, has his chute adjusted. Bruce used both 2-meter and 220 handhelds.

K8UCN coordinated lane selections as each heat winner arrived in the runout area. In the background is the Goodyear Air Dock, the largest building without interior supports.



WB8YNX and KB8CJ provided radio communication in the runout area.

ly examined the few champs who bumped the wall. The only damages were to the pride of the youngsters, some of whom had traveled many miles to represent their hometowns and countries. The race included champs from Germany, Venezuela, and Canada.

Other hams working Derby day included Clyde Lorenz WB8YNX, Jeff Ruoff N8BFU, and Tom Haynes KB8CJ (who were stationed in the runout area), Paul Banquer WD8MDG, who was at the finish line, and Bob Cronauer N8AHJ, Ken Langford WD8QWD, and WD8DAI, who provided communications for various Derby officials.

Bruce Rodenkirch WB8WFD shadowed the NBC crew which taped segments of the race for use during October on the new series "Games People Play." Bill Hessler W8DXT provided communications for Kazumi Hotai and his Tokyo television crew which was shooting footage for a special program on children of the world.

Ken Slezak N8BYS, who was stationed halfway down the track, had the most uneventful post. His only action was to check on an entrant who had applied his brake and stopped in the middle of the track after a shroud on his car loosened and blocked his vision.

It's not possible to name all the hams who helped during the week with the Derby or who might have helped give directions on Derby day on the other repeaters in the Akron area. Nor is it possible to mention all the clubs which were represented by the people participating. But it is possible to tell a little more about the ham who helped make it all possible, Jim Ott KB8CT.

In the fall of 1972, Chevrolet officials (who had first sponsored the Derby in 1936) decided to withdraw their sponsorship. The Derby was sponsored by local groups until the fall of 1975 when another national sponsor was found. Novar Electronics of Barberton, an Akron suburb, pledged \$165,000 toward the next Derby, and has supported each Derby since.

Ott, who was first licensed in 1962 as K8CAA, founded Novar when he was 17. (Novar stands for Northern Ohio Video and Radio.) Ott had gone to Ohio State University to study electrical engineering. While working with a deaf student there, he developed the Whisperlite, a device which converts sounds into light. When commercial interest in the device developed, Ott quit school and founded his company which, today, is a recognized leader in security systems including a new identification system which uses the vibrations created by the human body.

Though the Novar name is prominent during Derby week, on T-shirts and other Derby promotional materials, Ott does not make commercial use of his sponsorship during the rest of the year.

On race day, he said, "It's fun to be here seeing the kids enjoying themselves. This is a great program and I'm happy to be able to contribute."

Jim said that his work doesn't give him as much time on the air as he would like, but if you do hear KB8CT, jump in and say hello to a ham who helped make August 16 an important day to 91 champs.

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Amateur Radio Profiles



KB8CT waves home the final heat of the 1980 All-American Soap Box Derby. Dan Purol of California, in the red car, took home a \$5000 scholarship and a California Replicar kit in addition to the trophy.



KB8CT presents the senior division All-American Derby trophy to Dan Purol of Fair Oak, California.

R.L. Gruner W4UFT 3179 Boone St. Memphis TN 38127

Perfect Parabolas

— use some solar technology on your next dish antenna

became interested in building an MDS TV converter after reading an article in the August, 1979, issue of 73 Magazine entitled "You Can Watch Those Secret TV Channels."

After building the converter and coffee-can feedhorn, I was concerned over the number of trees between my location and that of the MDS transmitting station. A line-of-sight path is normally required at the frequencies used for MDS TV and trees greatly attenuate signals. I suspected that



Photo A. Front view of completed four-foot dish showing rib structure.

I would need an antenna with more gain than that of the "snow-saucer" type.

Whenever UHF or microwave frequencies are mentioned, I form a mental image of a parabolic dish. However, they are expensive and I knew nothing about designing or building them. So what do I do now?

Research

After a long and fruitless search through my limited library of radio publications, I was ready to give up when I spotted my Solar Energy Handbook. It contains information on collecting light waves with parabolic reflectors. Having read that the properties of high frequency radio waves and light waves are similar, I decided to design and build a parabolic reflector based upon the information in the book. This information is shown in Figs. 1(a), 1(b), and 1(c) and illustrates three approaches that can be used to produce a parabolic curve.

Design materials needed are:

- Several sheets of linear graph paper
- Straightedge or ruler
- Compass for drawing circles
- Pencil
- Piece of wood $-1'' \times 6'' \times 24''$
- Approximately 5' of string
 4' × 4' piece of plywood
- or heavy cardboard

Dimensions

Due to my limited knowledge, my choice of dimensions was based upon common sense and convenience. Choosing a diameter of four feet for high gain and a focal length of 26 inches so the feedhorn mounting tube could be short and rigid, I followed the instructions shown in Fig. 1(a). I let each square on the graph paper represent one inch (not shown for purposes of clarity).

After marking the graph, it is necessary to obtain a full scale graph. This is accomplished by drawing vertical and horizontal lines 1" apart for the full length and width of the $1'' \times 6'' \times 24''$ board. Having done this, observe the markings on your graph paper and mark the corresponding points on the 1" squares on the board. If you draw a line from point to point on the board, you will have a fullscale pattern on the board for forming the ribs of the dish. See Fig. 2.

Attach the 5' length of string to the center of the 4' \times 4' plywood and, holding the pencil tightly against the string, draw a four-foot diameter circle on the plywood. This is your "rim" pattern. A complete list of materials is provided in the Construction Materials box.

Construction Details

Cut eight 221/4" pieces of "Tee" metal and bend each of these so the flat surface will conform to the pattern on the wood graph. Be accurate because these 8 pieces are the ribs which establish the curvature of the dish. Refer to Fig. 3 for the following assembly steps.

Position the most curved end of the ribs in 1" from the outer edge of the pipe flange. Attach these eight ribs so the flat side will be against the bottom of the flange and will radiate outwardly with equal spacing. This should form a hub with eight spokes.

Keeping the flat side outward, carefully bend a length of the Tee metal around a large round object such as a 55-gallon oil drum and make a four-foot circle to match the circle on the plywood pattern. Using flat strap aluminum as a backing plate, attach the ends of this circle to form a 4' hoop or rim.

Attach the rim to the top of the eight ribs. Measure in



Fig. 1(a). If vertex "V" and focus "F" are given on axis "A", mark point "D" so that "DV" = "VF". Draw lines perpendicular to the axis at any points, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, etc. Bisect each with an arc drawn from "F", with a radius equal to the distance of the particular point from "D". Thus, bisect line 3 with radius "D3" drawn from "F".

12" from the rim and attach eight pieces of Tee metal braces between the ribs to form an octagon-shaped circle on the rear of the dish. Attach eight more pieces of the Tee metal from the octagon-shaped circle to the rim, centered between each of the main ribs. See Fig. 3(d).

Dish Support

The dish supporting and mounting frame is made by making an $19'' \times 19''$ square with Tee metal. See Fig. 4. Each corner is braced with a 16-gauge triangle cut from the 4'' \times 4'' sheet of aluminum. The frame is attached to the rear of the dish with 5'' lengths of Tee metal. Additional braces from the frame to the dish are formed with the four 16-gauge 1'' \times 6'' aluminum strips.

The two $\frac{1}{2}$ " \times 8" aluminum strips are formed around one leg of the tower and will bolt to the rear, flat surface of the frame when the dish is mounted on the tower.

The 7/8" o.d. tubing, 3" long, is slipped over the $\frac{3}{4}$ " \times 19" aluminum tubing and the 19" tubing is attached to the upper and lower frame members. The 7/8" U-bolt clamps the 7/8" sleeve to the $\frac{1}{2}$ " \times 23" aluminum tubing which will form the adjusting arm for



Fig. 1(b). If, as in 1(a), vertex "V" and focus "F" are given on axis "A", draw line from "V" perpendicular to axis. Mark any point on this line (1, 2, 3, etc.) and connect it to "F". Draw a line from each point at right angles to the line to "F". (Thus, from point 5, draw line at right angles to "5F".) Each of these lines will be a tangent of the parabola, which must be drawn inside these tangents, touching each section at its center.

the dish. This 23" length of tubing is inserted through a clamping bracket which is attached to another leg of the tower.

Covering the Frame

Using '4" mesh wire (hardware cloth) or aluminum window screen, cut four pie-shaped wedges and attach them with bare aluminum wire to the ribs of the dish. The "tie wires" are bent into a U shape and inserted through the mesh over the braces. They are



Fig. 1(c). If vertex "V" and axis "VA" are given as well as width "BA", draw "CB" parallel to axis and "CV" perpendicular to axis. Divide both into an equal number of equal sections (1, 2, 3, 4, etc.). Connect "V" to each point of "CB" (radial lines). Intersect each radial line with parallels drawn from corresponding points of "CV". The intersections are points of the parabola. Mark point "D" on extension of the axis so that "DV" = "VA". The line connecting "D" with "B" is a tangent at "B". Where "DB" intersects "CV", mark point "P". Draw line from "P" at right angles to "BD"; this will determine the position of focus, "F", on the axis.

spaced at 2" intervals. This causes the mesh to closely follow the curvature of the ribs when the wire is twisted. For a neater appearance, you may wish to spray the entire assembly with aluminum paint as I did.

Testing

After construction came



Photo B. Rear view of dish showing mounting details.



Fig. 2. Details for making full-size construction pattern (top half of the parabola graph).



Fig. 3. (a) Rim dimensions. (b) Spoke installation. (c) Octagonal bracing placement. (d) Installation of extra rib braces.



Fig. 4. Supporting and mounting construction details.

Construction Materials
$\frac{1}{2}$ " x $\frac{1}{2}$ " x $\frac{1}{2}$ " Tee-shaped aluminum strips
Small nuts and bolts or "pop rivets"
3-inch pipe flange
1/4" mesh wire (hardware cloth) or aluminum window screen -
enough to cover the reflector.
Aluminum tubing, ¾" o.d. × 19" long
Aluminum tubing, 7/8" o.d. (¾" i.d.) × 3" long
Aluminum sheet, 16-gauge, 4" × 4"
Aluminum strips (2), 1/2" wide x 8" long
Aluminum strips (4), 16-gauge, 1" × 6"
Aluminum strip, 16-gauge, 1" × 21/4"
Aluminum tubing, $\frac{1}{2}$ " × 36"
Aluminum tubing, $\frac{1}{2}$ " × 23"
1 U-bolt clamp (to fit 7/8" pipe)
1 U-bolt clamp (to fit tower leg)
Several feet of aluminum wire (clothesline wire), small gauge

the pleasure of testing something that worked right the first try. I was fortunate enough to have a Gunn diode oscillator operating at 10.5 GHz and the waveguide-horn from an old police radar detector. The Gunn oscillator was set up facing the waveguide detector at a distance of ten feet and the meter reading was noted. The Gunn oscillator was then pointed at the mouth of the dish, and by standing to one side and moving the detector around, I was able to locate the point of highest rf concentration. This point was 261/2" from the vertex of the dish, only a half-inch off the design and now the meter read full scale (100 microamperes). This was much greater than the direct reading without the dish, indicating a great deal of gain.

The Gunn oscillator was then moved to a point three feet from the front of the dish and the detector was used at the rear of the dish to check for rf leakage through the mesh cover. None could be detected. This would seem to indicate that spacings greater than ¼" could be used for frequencies below 10.5 GHz.

Miscellaneous

The pipe-flange center hub makes horn attachment easy. You may wish to thread a short pipe nipple into the flange and slide a piece of aluminum tubing or PVC plastic over the nipple to mount the horn. You can clamp the two together with screw-type pipe clamps or hose clamps.

Conclusion

If you should build a parabolic reflector from the solar book information given, I believe that you will be well pleased with the results. I certainly am. I have become so interested in the design of dishes that I have completely dropped the MDS project and I am presently contemplating a 12 footer for satellite reception. Good luck.



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Help for the HW-2036 — hum mods for Heath-equipped hams

A lmost immediately after I put my Heathkit[®] HW-2036 on the air, two problems cropped up. First, there was a terrible hum on the transmit audio whenever I tried to work

through a repeater, and second, the phono plug coax connector kept coming loose. Daunted but not defeated, I put the thing back on the bench and proceeded to dig into the problems with great exuberance.

If you live in an area that doesn't require a Private Line[®] (PL) for repeater access you may never have noticed the hum. But if you use PL you undoubtedly



Photo A. This shows the completed modification. The PL adjustment pot is mounted horizontally behind the deviation pot. Note the coax pigtail at the antenna jack.

have been told that you have a noticeable—if not objectionable—hum on your signal. It's not humming because it doesn't know the words, it's humming because the injection level is simply too high. Unfortunately, Heath did not see fit to include a level adjustment. Enter modification #1.

The square-wave output from the tone generator is fed through several stages of RC filtering to R134, a 470k resistor. (See Fig. 1.) Although R134 is part of the waveshaping network, its actual value does not appear to be critical. Replace it with a pot and you'll have a tone level adjustment.

In my first attempt at this mod, I used a 750k pot and promptly ran out of adjustment range! A second trip to the junk box produced a 2.5-meg linear PC board pot that worked very well. Actually, any value from 1 to 5 meg will work. The lower the value, the easier it is to adjust—but the more you risk running out of adjustment room.

To prepare the pot, first

solder one end terminal and the arm together. Then solder about 3/4-inch lengths of wire to each end terminal. Bend the leads straight back from the front of the pot and set it aside for a few moments.

Pull the bottom cover off the rig to expose the transmitter circuit board. R134 is located behind the deviation pot: (See Fig. 2.) Snip the resistor in half, crush the carbon and composition from the leads, and bend the leads straight up. Now solder the leads from the pot to the leads protruding from the circuit board. Be careful-not too much heat-you don't want the solder to flow on the foil side of the board.

To adjust the pot, set it for about 500k and get into a OSO on a PL-controlled repeater. Slightly increase the resistance on each transmission. When the other stations report that they can no longer hear the tone, note the position, but continue increasing the resistance until vou can no longer hold the machine. Then set the pot midway between those two points. If you find that you can no longer hold the machine while the tone is still audible, check the frequency of the tone.

As long as you have the rig on the bench, you may as well consider one other simple mod. My rig is in and out of the car several times a day. At that rate, it didn't take long for the phono plug coax connector to become loose and intermittent. After taking the rig apart several times to

tighten up the connector, it finally dawned on me that there must be a better way.

One way would be to replace the phono jack with a chassis-mount BNC connector. That would require some (slight) mechanical rework of the box, however. Since my mechanical ability is zero—I can't even put the cap on a peanut butter jar without getting it cross-threaded—I began considering alternative solutions. I decided that a short piece of coax and a few connectors could do the trick.

For most practical purposes, the input and output characteristics of a halfwave section of coax are the same. If you were to solder a half-wave section of coax to the output of the rig, you would effectively move the output point to the end of the coax. That is the theory.

To put theory into practice, solder a UG-89/U BNC connector to one end of a piece of solid-dielectric RG-58. On the other end, solder a phono plug. The distance from the open end of the UG-89 to the tip of the phono plug should be 24-1/2 inches.

Now, tack solder the phono plug to the antenna connector on the rig. I emphasize tack solder, because you may eventually have to take the rig apart for maintenance, and a completely soldered connection would be a bear to get apart.

Replace the phone plugs in your car or shack, or wherever else you operate, with UG-88/U connectors; you'll be back in business



Fig. 1. The tone generator, IC102, and the electrical location of R134 in the output circuit.



without intermittent coax In the meantime, you can connectors. enjoy operation without

There are several other mods which I would like to describe in future articles. In the meantime, you can enjoy operation without intermittent coax connectors and without the hum.



Fig. 2. The physical location of R134 behind the transmitter deviation pot. Most minor components have been omitted for clarity.

Andrea Favara HR1ADF Apartado Postal T-243 Tegucigalpa, Honduras Central America

The Honeymoon is Over – hints and kinks for ham husbands

Let me tell you the tale of K9CNC and how he turned a YL into an X-XYL through the marvels of amateur radio.

A bright and shining boy was he, happy in love with his bride-to-be, and an eager radio amateur, as well. He never thought to tell the love of his life much about his involvement with radio, thinking that, most likely, she wouldn't be all that interested.

Came the wedding day and the honeymoon, and our happy lad drove up in the new family car, now completely outfitted with an Atlas 210X and a Hustler whip antenna. The new Mrs. was taken aback.

"....and what's that thing sticking out of the trunk?" she asked.

He explained with boyish innocence that it is for radio contacts, and that as they drive north on their wedding trip, he should be able to pick up ham operators in parts of the world he could never contact before.

"What's the matter?" she asked somewhat subdued. "Don't you want to talk to me?"

Well, they were off.

Somewhere along the Florida turnpike he picked up Australia. As they reached Georgia, British Columbia was 20 over 9.

"Just sitting here with my XYL, driving up to New York City and watching the stars come out," he purred contentedly to a CQer from Pago Pago.

"What's an XYL?" the new bride asked from her forgotten corner of the front seat. You see, she had expected a bit more snuggling and a lot less conversation from parts unknown.

"Oh, that's you...my exyoung lady," he threw off casually in her direction as he monitored a group of rag-chewers from Maine, Massachusetts, and Guantanamo Bay.

This came as a bit of a shock to the poor girl. Only this morning she was a young lady, and now she found herself over the hill. A doubletake to the bright, gold band and the first shreds of doubt began to bloom: a bride in the morning and a ham widow by dark.

Slowly our little bride came to hate the squawking little black box and to look on with embarrassment and discomfort when the antenna worked itself loose and tangled up traffic, as it frequently did. The honeymoon was over. Quickly.

Moving in to the new QTH only added to our XYL's joys. Where was her OM? Helping to carry the packing crates upstairs, deciding where to put Aunt Mary's lamp, or adjusting the water heater? 'Course not. He was hanging by his heels out their 9th floor apartment window, making the final arrangements on his dipole.

"My heavens," she breathed. She would really be a ham widow if he wasn't more careful. He survived sufficiently, however, to commandeer her best table for his transceiver, meters, and tools, smiling as he placed Aunt Mary's lamp in the perfect position to properly light his log and happily scattering his OSL cards decoratively over her new wallpaper. He got his shack in order long before he tapped the first nail in the wall to hang the wedding pictures.

Life went on for the XYL

and her OM. He came home from the office, kissed the little woman hello, and headed for the shack. "K9CNC here on schedule," while the dinner got cold and the XYL began a slow burn. One day she had had enough. She left the ring on his QSL cards, murmured a quick 88, pulled the plug, and QSTed.

How to Keep Your XYL from Becoming an X-XYL

Poor K9CNC was a sorry case, indeed. Radio wasn't the only cause for his problems, but it was a contributing factor. It is an acknowledged fact that a radio operator can appear to be a strange breed of cat, especially to a wife who has no personal involvement with the romance of the airways. except to watch the back of her husband as he hunches over his CW key or ragchews with a DX station she can't hear herself and wonder why? You can be certain she would much prefer that he be romancing her...or at least talking to her.

There are a lot of women who have become resigned to being ham widows. They've gotten accustomed to watching the food get cold on the dinner table while they nag at their microphone-mouthed maniacs, or while they stand by the door, waiting for their Good-Samaritan husbands to finish that last, neverending phone patch, as the concert starts without them or the shopping center closes for the night.

As an XYL myself, I can vouch that tolerance and understanding did not come easy. It took until 1 became a radio amateur to come to understand the ties that bind the enthusiastic ham. You don't have to turn your wife into an Extra-class operator to make life more livable, but with a few reminders, you might just be able to turn off (instead of tuning out) her long-suffering sighs, give her a greater appreciation for your hobby, and turn her on to the magic of radio for herself. Be careful, now. Don't be too good at this or you might find yourself a ham widower.

Introduce Her To the Hobby

Don't lecture, but do make it a part of your daily conversations to fit in explanations about simple electronics, history statistics, and/or the motivations that make for a radio amateur. She will become a more understanding part of your world when you share it with her.

Explain It To Her

If you are a serious ham and enjoy spending time with the rig, explain that from the onset. Tell her it is a hobby you enjoy, have long cultivated, and from which you take great pleasure. She'll appreciate the pastime more if she understands what you went through to master the code and pass those exams and sacrificed to construct or purchase the equipment. If she is new to the game, she is going to be doing a lot of wondering, as she sits alone

watching TV or reading a book, as to why you have so much to say to strangers and nothing to say to her.

Explain the Lingo

Don't offhandedly throw out an explanation (as K9CNC did) that XYL means ex-young lady, without cushioning the blow. When you know nothing about the jargon, a young lady is one thing, while an exyoung lady is something else again. Don't rattle off abbreviations she couldn't possibly have any background knowledge about, as you spin your dials and rotate your antenna. Take the time to stop, give her your full attention, and answer her questions, no matter how simple or how complex. She'll retain information presented this way, believe me. It seems one of the great complaints from non-hams is their failure to understand what is being said. It turns them right off.

Don't Be Condescending

If you are going to try to make your hobby understandable to a wife who has difficulty plugging in the toaster or setting the clock, don't lecture as if you didn't expect her to understand. Again: Answer her questions. Explain a point as many times as it takes, if she is interested...but don't get angry at her if she still doesn't understand. After all, it is not her hobby: It's yours. She might pleasantly surprise you someday with her knowledge, as she proudly shows off your shack and finds she can speak intelligently about the operation of your Yaesu, Kenwood, or Swan.

Never Put Your Shack Before the Needs of the Household

Even the most unmathematical of wives can quickly calculate the difference between the time it takes for you to run down to Radio Shack when you



need a new connector or a piece of 75-Ohm coax and how long it takes for you to take out the trash, get around to mowing the lawn, or to bring home a new stopper for the sink.

Make the Shack a Welcome Place

lust because the little woman is not an electronic wizard, she can be trusted within 10 feet of your equipment. If she moves your dials or misarranges your meters or tools, don't jump at her. Instead, use the incident as a way to continue your introductory course in electronics. Make the shack and your equipment comfortable, interesting, and familiar to be around. Turn the shack into a place where she can come and talk to you as well as a place where you go to talk to your fellow aficionados. When she brings you that needed cup of coffee, occasionally ask her to pour one for herself and join you. Show her the same courtesies you show to your fellow hams on the air.

Don't Let the Hobby Get Out of Hand

Don't turn every available space like the backyard, garage, or spare room into a graveyard for electronic equipment. It's easy to become a collector, but keep it within reason, and keep it neat.

Encourage Her Interest in Radio

If your XYL gets bitten by the radio bug, become her teacher, or point her in the right direction toward a course of study. You'll have a partner in the shack, a worthwhile experience to share, and a little woman who can appreciate your true meanings when you tell your fellow amateurs you've got an XYL that's 40 over 9. That's some Young Lady. ■



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R_x for a Bad Day

Is it one of those dull gloomy days when even the birds are walking, and it's not a fit day to go out and put up that new sloper or inverted vee antenna you wanted to try? DX isn't coming through yet because the MUF isn't right, some jerk squirrel keeps kerchunking the repeater or plays tunes on the Touchtone® so that two meters isn't fun. Maybe the wind played havoc with your beam last night and now it looks like a limp pretzel or some modern art object, or

maybe your rig blew up in the middle of a QSO or just before that sked with a rare station in some far off land.

Any fool knows all these things aren't going to happen to you at once. But if it is 'one of those days' maybe you can just forget the whole mess and brighten your and someone else's day a little by taking some time to think of a fellow ham you admire and respect to nominate for Dayton's "Amateur of the Year Award" for 1981. No, it's not too early to think about it. It does take a little time and effort to nominate some one for "Amateur of the Year."

What is the stature of this individual that we seek for recognition each year at Dayton?

First, he or she will be a well-respected person in the community; a leader, not only in amateur radio activity, but in civic activity as well. He will probably be licensed for at least 10 years or more for it is long term overall excellence in amateur radio that we are looking for.

His contribution to amateur radio may be in any of the hobby related areas. Possibly his greatest contribution is in the engineering field of our hobby, or his expertise may be in antenna design, some new type of modulation or an improvement to existing design, etc. Maybe he has contributed greatly to improvement of amateur regulations or possibly his contribution is the legal field of our hobby, a very important one these days. Get the idea? In short, an outstanding individual and amateur.

In 1974, another award was established, the "Special Achievement Award." This award is just what it would seem to be - an award for one-time special event or specialized activity by an amateur or group of amateurs. This activity may be in the engineering field - QRP - DXpeditions -net activity - emergency work or any one-time outstanding activity related to the amateur radio hobby.

Nominees for both of these awards may be from anywhere in the world, not just the U.S.A.

So! Don't just sit back and say, "Gee!, somebody ought to nominate that guy for "Amateur of the Year." Don't wait for George to do it. Give us all the details you can gather, especially activities that are directly attributable to him or her

All nominations are carefully reviewed and are saved from one year to the next for future consideration and to allow some nominees to develop to their full potential. All nominations are considered for both awards, and the awards will be presented at the 1981 HAM-**VENTION Banquet.**

So, have you nominated some one in the past? You may want to renominate him with

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CB to 10 - part XXX: the Midland 13-866

The basic applications of this conversion will apply to most CB chassis using the 23-MHz series of crystals. The chief difficulty with this radio, which uses no crystal trimmers, is to figure the pF load for the crystals needed. The load of the circuit is about 58-60 pF, but since the crystals are third-overtone cut, the

load to request is about 22 pF cut for third overtone operation. There are two methods of approaching this chassis, but changing the 23-MHz crystals is recommended. The formula is simple: Just add 2 MHz to the existing crystals.

The crystals required are: 25.290, 25.340, 25.390,



Fig. 1. Two methods of activating position 24 on the channel selector.



Fig. 2. Adding 24 extra channels to the Midland 13-866.

25.440, 25.490, 25.540.

Changing these crystals is simpler on an initial conversion because their fundamental range is only 8 MHz, and they are far easier to work with than fundamental 16 MHz crystals. In addition, it is possible to add 24 more channels to the synthesizer circuit by use of a 4PDT switch and four more crystals. Frequencies needed are: 15.220, 15.230, 15.240, and 15.250 MHz, which are stock items at most crystal houses, and range in price from \$3.50 to \$6.00 each (so shop around).

Activating the channel 24 position can be accomplished by locating the white wire coming from the selector switch and going to TR6. Using a piece of hookup wire, as diagramed, or a spare wiper from an old rotary switch, solder it to this terminal in such a way that it makes contact with the switch when the defeat cut in the switch meets the normal wiper. (Refer to Fig. 1.)

Install the new 25-MHz crystals in place of the ones removed from the circuit board. Apply power to the set, and with a frequency counter check for oscillation at the collector of TR6. If the oscillator is not functioning, back out the slug on T6 until the circuit fires. With TR6 oscillating, you now can proceed with the tune-up procedure.

Connect a signal generator through a .01-uF capacitor to the base of TR17. Ground the generator to chassis ground, not the case. With the set on channel 13, (23 if you are installing the 15-MHz crystals as well), inject a 29.115-MHz signal with 1000 Hz, 30% modulation (29.255 MHz for channel 23). Adjust T12, T13, T14, and T15 for maximum receiver output.

Key the transmitter into a dummy load with a wattmeter connected and tune T1 through T9 for maximum rf output. The relative output function of the S-meter may be used for this initial tune-up. Then peak C24 and L5 for maximum power output. At this point, you should have about 2- to 2.5-Watts output. The value of the tank coils in these sets varies greatly, and it may be found that maximum power output occurs when the L5 slug is all the way out. If this is the case, replace C22 (150-pF capacitor) with a 100-pF ceramic disc. This will allow the coil to tune over its mid-range and increase power output to about 5 to 6 Watts. Modula-



Fig. 3. VXO operation with the Midland 13-866.

tion can be increased by removing TR8 from the circuit

Adding additional channels by using a 4PDT switch is accomplished by removing the green, orange, blue, and black leads going from the selector switch to the 14-MHz crystals on the chassis. Connect these wires as diagramed in Fig. 2. With the switch down, the 24 low channels will be obtained. With the switch in the up position, the upper range can be used.

For frequencies other than, or in addition to, the normal 73 band plan, the basic conversion has a usable range of about 800 kHz without retuning.

VXO operation with this radio can be obtained by lifting the ground bus of the 14-MHz crystals and inserting a 10-uH choke and a 5-50-pF variable capacitor in series with the crystal bus to chassis ground, as in Fig. 3. This trick will work with any fundamental crystals up to about 16 MHz. Do not attempt to use it on crystals operating in the overtone mode because severe instability will result.



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The Nicad Conditioner — help your nicads lose their memories

Mitchel Katz W2KPE 147-11 76th Avenue Flushing NY 11367

Quite a few nicad battery-charger circuits have appeared in print lately. However, as none of the circuits would fill my requirements, considerable research and planning was done before starting on this project. Most of the chargers described in articles were for the preferred constant-current method. Others used the constantpotential system. Still others used a combination of both. Each of the articles



Fig. 1. Conditioner circuit.



Fig. 2. Timer circuit.

detailed the advantages of its method, but neglected to mention the disadvantages. Let us look briefly into each of the systems mentioned.

Constant-current charging is usually done at the 10-hour or .1C rate (C is the rated capacity of the battery). This is fine, except that it takes from 14 to 16 hours for a full charge - an awful long time to be without your HT! Some of the newer chargers use constant-current charging at the .3C rate so that full charge can be obtained in as little as four hours. Remember that we must replace between 130% to 150% of the battery capacity due to inefficiencies in charging. This is a step in the right direction, but we must be careful about overheating as this can ruin the cells.

Constant-potential charging is definitely not recommended. With this method, the charge would start out at quite a high level, resulting in some heat being generated within the cells. As we approach the overcharge condition, additional heat will start to build up. As the battery heats up, the cell voltages will decrease somewhat, leading to even more overcharge current and greater heat buildup. This is called thermal runaway, which will eventually destroy the cells. Because of this problem, constant-potential charging is generally not recommended. The voltage cannot be set low enough to prevent thermal runaway and still fully charge the cells.

Combinations of constant-current and constantpotential systems have also been described. These systems charge the battery at perhaps the .3C or an even higher rate. A voltage sensor is provided so that when the battery reaches some predetermined level, the constant-potential method will take over. The voltage here can be set to hold additional charging current to a suitable value. One drawback to this system, however, is that cell voltages can vary with repetitive charges. It can also vary with ambient temperature. Then, of course, suppose the battery develops a shorted



Fig. 3. Circuit for complete conditioner/charger.

cell. All of these problems mentioned will prevent the battery from reaching the sensor cutoff, so that highrate charging can continue, eventually damaging the battery

At this point, let me digress. Some experimenters and suppliers of chargers believe that the charge should be terminated after replacing 130% to 150% of the battery capacity. This is to prevent losing electrolyte within the cells. Others prefer the battery to remain on a trickle charge which may be as low as .01C of the battery capacity. General Electric Company's Nickel Cadmium Battery Handbook recommends that nicad batteries be charged at a fairly high rate, but that at completion of the normal charging period they be kept on a .1C-rate topping charge. As all cells in the battery may not have identical characteristics, the topping charge will permit the weaker cells to get a full charge without harming the other cells. G.E. goes on to say that most nicads may be left on the .1C charge rate for extended periods of time without harm.

Another item worth men-

tioning here is the memory effect of nicads, but since we are all probably aware of this condition by now, no discussion should be necessary.

Evolution of the Conditioner/Charger

Very few chargers described in magazine articles or that are available from the HT manufacturers take into consideration the state of charge remaining in the nicad battery. If the battery is not depleted when put into the charger, this can lead toward developing the memory effect just mentioned. To prevent this from happening, the conditioner shown in Fig. 1 was developed. This can be built as a stand-alone unit or may be incorporated into a complete charger system. Before the battery is placed on charge, it is put into the conditioner. It will immediately go into discharge at the 1C rate. When the battery voltage drops to the 1-volt-per-cell cutoff point, the relay will drop out, thereby terminating any further discharge. This procedure will not harm the battery and it will erase any memory effects.

Parts List for Fig. 1

D1-Zener diode (1 V per cells in battery) D2-Silicon diode R1-1000 Ohms, 1/2 Watt R2-75 Ohms, 10 Watts RY-Coil rated at less than battery voltage

Q1-Motorola HEP S0038

Lamp is type 387 In suitable holder.

Parts List for Fig. 2

- IC-HEP C4058P programmable timer
- Q1-HEP S0038 transistor
- D-Sillcon diode
- RY-12-volt relay with dc coll resistance greater than 250 Ohms

R1-2700 Ohms, 1/4 W

- R2-6200 Ohms, 1/4 W
- R3-1 megohm, 1/4 W
- R4-10k, 1/4 W
- S1-Momentary contact push-button switch

C-2.2 uF, 35 V

Parts List for Fig. 3

T-Stancor P 6469, 25.2 V@1 A

F-1-A fuse D1-Zener dlode (1 V per cells in battery) D2, 3—Silicon diodes D4-1-A bridge rectifier R1-1000 Ohms. 1/2 W R2-75 Ohms, 10 W R3-1000 Ohms, 1/2 W R4-250 Ohms, 10 W R5-430 Ohms, 1/2 W R6-620 Ohms, 1/2 W RY1-4PDT 12-volt coll (Allied Control TF 154C-C) (P and B KHU 17D11) RY2-SPST 12-volt coil (greater than 250 Ohms) S1-DPST toggle switch S2-Momentary contact push-button-type switch L1, 2, 3-Type 387 lamps in appropriate holders C1-10 uF, 25 V C2-4.7 uF. 35 V C3-.47 uF, 35 V C4-50 uF, 50 V Q1, 2-Motorola HEP S0038 IC1-7812 regulator

Another advantage gained by this conditioning is more operating time per charge. In Fig. 1, the relay used should operate on a low current and have a coil rating somewhat lower than the battery voltage. Resistor R is chosen so that the total current drain on the battery, including the pilot light and relay, should total the Ampere-hour rating of your battery.

To describe the operation of the conditioner: When a battery which is not fully discharged and has greater than 1 volt per cell is connected, current will flow through the zener diode. This will place a positive bias on the base of the transistor, causing it to con-

duct. The relay is pulled in and the discharge cycle starts. When the battery voltage drops to the 1-voltper-cell level, the zener diode stops conducting, cutting off the transistor. This causes the relay to drop out, terminating any further discharge.

The next consideration in the design of the charger was the method to be used. I wanted a constant current to charge at a fairly high rate. As it is necessary to replace about 130% of the battery capacity for a full charge, I decided to charge at the .5C rate for approximately two hours to replace 100% of the capacity. At the end of this time the charger should switch



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automatically to the 1C rate to complete the charge, or for battery-topping.

Consideration was given to the control device. Some rapid-charge batteries have a thermistor built in. As the battery approaches full charge, the resistance of the thermistor will change, triggering the control device to reduce the charge rate. I found that the thermistor resistance would sometimes change. Then again, different manufacturers would use different thermistors. Sometimes they were different from battery to battery. This method, then, was discarded.

What was finally decided upon was a timer method of control. The Motorola 4058 Programmable Timer proved ideal, as it can be set for any time period desired. The circuit of the timer is shown in Fig. 2. Once the timer is triggered, the countdown begins. At the end of two hours, my timer operates, pulling in the relay for a low charge rate. This system has proven itself most reliable, with none of the defects listed for other charge-control methods. A copy of the 4058 application bulletin may be obtained by writing to Motorola, or I will send you a copy upon request and an SASE.

Fig. 3 shows the circuit of the complete conditioner/charger. Although the parts listed apply for use with my Motorola HT 220 Slimline using a 225-mAh rapid-charge battery, the same circuit can be applied to any other battery. Only a few resistors may have to be changed to vary the charging rates. The length of the high-rate charge time can be changed very easily by changing two or three jumper wires.

Several refinements were added, such as pilot lights to indicate the charger/conditioner status, discharge, high-rate charge, and lowrate charge. The power switch has been connected as a safety switch to prevent accidental battery discharge. A self-testing feature is also included. Before inserting the battery, turn on the power switch and press the start button. The discharge light and the high-rate charge indicator lamps should come on. Release the start button and both lamps will go out. If you press the start switch and the low-charge lamp comes on, shut off the power switch and then turn it on again.

Operation of the unit is extremely simple. Once you've checked the charger as described, connect it to the battery. The high-rate lamp should come on. Press the start button and the discharge lamp should come on. When the battery is down to 1 volt per cell, the high-rate charge lamp should come on again. This will now indicate that the battery is receiving its charge.

As soon as the battery goes into the charge mode, a pulse is sent to the timer to initiate the countdown. At the end of the scheduled period, the timer will pull in relay 2, shifting the charge to the low rate. High-rate charging was purposely limited to 100% return rather than 130% to prevent overheating of the cells.

This charger has now been in use for over a year, and it performs flawlessly. A fully automatic system at last!

References

1. Nickel Cadmium Battery Handbook GET 3148A, General Electric Co., Battery Business Dept., PO Box 861, Gainesville FL 32602

2. Motorola Semiconductor Products, Inc., HEP/MRO Operations, PO Box 20902, Phoenix AZ 85036. (Application bulletin HEP HN 102.)
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METER 19" RACK MOUNT GR-1001-A A STANDARD SIGNAL GENERATOR S KHZ TO	175.00
SU MHZ, DUAL OUTPUTS 0.1 TO 200 MV IN TO SO OHMS INTERNAL ADJUSTABLE 400 HZ MODULATION	\$375.00
ACCOUSTICAL AND ELECTRICAL NOISE PEAKS, 5 HZ TO 20	115.00
IERROLD 900 SWEEP GENERATOR RANGE .5 THRU 1200	345.00
TS-1100 TRANSISTOR TESTER, CHECKS TRANSISTORS IN	
OR OUT OF CIRCUIT IT MEASURES BETA 1-300 IN 4 RANGES AND LEAKAGE CURRENT OUT OF CIRCUIT	45.00
WAVETEX MODEL 130 FUNCTION GENERATOR	125.00
HP-3430A DC DIGITAL VOLTMETER 31/2 DIGIT 100MV TO	43.00
1000 VOLTS	85.00
HP-431C POWER METER	225.00
HP-5261A VIDEO AMP PLUG-IN FOR 5245/46 FREQ COUNTER	125.00
HP-2590A FREQUENCY CONVERTER EXPANDS 5245/46 FREQ RANGE FROM 0.5 TO 15 GHZ	375.00
WE SHIP BEST WAY FOB OTTO, N.C. 30 DAY MONEY BACK G SEND CHECK, VISA OR MASTER CHARGE. PHONE 704-524-7519	UARANTEE. BILL SLEP

OTTO, NORTH CAROLINA 28763

books or diagrams for Navy receivers R-516/URR-27 (VHF) and CNA-46188A/RBH-3, and for GE mobile (accent) 450-MHz model EG48ST8. Can anyone tell me how to extend the receiver frequency range of the KDK-2015A to cover more of the 140-to-150-MHz spectrum? I will pay reasonable prices.

> PO Box 745 Airway Heights WA 99011

model 427 oscilloscope. I will be glad to pay any copying costs.

> Steve Stout KA5CRI/9 1537 Winslowe Dr. #1-B Palatine IL 60067

Does anyone have an owner's manual for a Drake TR33-C 2m transceiver? If you do, I would like to copy it or pay you for a copy.

> John Vercellino WB9OVV 4636 Pershing **Downers Grove IL 60515**

Old-timer desperately needs service and operating manual with schematics for a Phasemaster II-B transmitter manufactured by Lakeshore Industries, Manitowoc, Wisconsin.

This old tube-type transmitter covers 160-10 meters and is capable of CW, PM, AM/DSB, or SSB emission. It has a vfo, a 1626 final amplifier, and utilizes a "tuning eye" tube as tuning indicator.

HAM HELP

Will pay copying and mailing

I need a schematic and in-

struction manual for a Halli-

crafters SR-46 6-meter trans-

ceiver. I will pay for these items

(or for copies) or I can reproduce

these documents and return

I'm looking for an Instruction

manual and schematic for a

Heathkit® IB-2 impedance bridge. I would like to copy and

return but will pay copying

I have an old military transmit-

ter (World War II era), model BC-

696A. It was part of the SCR-

274N Command Set. I would like

to get this rig working, but I'm in

need of necessary info. If you

have any manuals and schemat-

ics, I would deeply appreciate your help, and will pay any

2330 Voorhies Ave., Apt. 6H

I need a schematic and/or

Daniel H. Soares PY2TTP

Theodore J. Cohen N4XX

8603 Conover Place

Alexandria VA 22308

Gene Smarte WB6TOV

Nubanusit Road

Angelo Pepe

PO Box 12113

Brazil

Sao Paulo SP 01000

Brooklyn NY 11235

Hancock NH 03449

originals. Thank you.

costs. Thanks.

return postage.

Jeff Giesar KA7HHQ

19309 Winesap Road

Bothell WA 98011

costs or will purchase manuals

outright. Thank you.

We are happy to provide Ham Help listings free, on a spaceavailable basis. We are not happy when we have to take time away from other duties to decipher cryptic notes scrawled IIlegibly on dog-eared post cards and odd-sized scraps of paper. Please type or print (neatly!), double spaced, your request on an 81/2" × 11" sheet of paper and use upper- and lowercase letters where appropriate. Also, please make a "1" look like a "1," not an "I," which could be an "el" or an "eye," and so on. Hard as it may be to believe, we are not familiar with every piece of equipment manufactured on Earth for the last 50 years! Thanks for your cooperation.

I am looking for instruction

Joel Jones W4JQB/7

I need a schematic for an Eico

operation manual for a Trio 2200-G 2m transcelver, 1 will pay for copy or copy and return orlginal. Thanks.

I would like to contact anyone with technical information concerning the Regency Model ACT-W10 Whamo scanner receiver. This is the one with the "combs" for frequency selection. I need the theory of operation and alignment data. I will pay for postage, copy work, or information.

Wilbur T. Golson W5CD 1324 Marque Ann Dr. Baton Rouge LA 70815

Electronic

Distributors



\$72 60

92.40

66.00

99.00

29.75

44.10

129.00

42.87

60.45

144.00

233 07

181.41

167.97

174 70

228.57

208.77

968 40

. 82.77

824.18

686.81

445.20

499.50

1623.00

2372.63

624 38

487.00

487.00

95.00

377.95

49.00

60.00

113.78

. 317.89

247 25

273.70

315.00

359.00

314.10

359.10

377.10

273.70

308.20

339.00

259.95

978.46

1044.22

795 00

1323.00

2951.25

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, city, 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. They should be sent directly to Editorial Offices, 73 Magazine, Pine Street, Peterborough NH 03458, Attn: Social Events.

MUSKEGON MI APR 3-4

The Michigan Area Amateur Radio Council will sponsor the ARRL Michigan State Convention and Hamfest on April 3-4, 1981, at Muskegon Community College. On Friday evening, April 3rd, the "Ham Hospitality' room will be open to all at the Muskegon Holiday Inn. At 10:00 pm there will be a presentation and at midnight, an initiation. On Saturday, April 4th, doors and registration will open at 8:00 am at the college. An interesting ladies' program will be presented as well as many other events. Saturday tickets are \$3.00 each, with no advance or mail ticket sales. Swap and shop table space may also be purchased on Saturday. Advanced registrations are required for the Saturday dinner program. Overnight reservations should be made directly.

For additional information, write to MAARC, PO Box 691, Muskegon MI 49443, or contact Mr. Clarke Cooper K8BP, Convention Chairman, at (616)-865-6198.

ROCHESTER MN APR 4

The Rochester Amateur Radio Club and the Rochester Repeater Society will sponsor the Rochester Area Hamfest on Saturday, April 4, 1981, at a new location, John Adams Junior High, 1525 NW 31 Street, Rochester MN. Doors will open at 8:30 am. There will be a large indoor flea market for radio and electronics items, prize raffles, refreshments, and plenty of free parking. Talk-in on 146.22/.82 (WR0AFT). For further information, contact RARC, WBØYEE, 2253 Nordic Ct. NW, Rochester MN 55901.

UPPER SADDLE RIVER NJ APR 4

The Chestnut Ridge Radio Club will hold a ham radio and computer flea market on April 4, 1981, from 9:00 am to 3:00 pm at the Education Building, Saddle River Reformed Church, East Saddle River Road at Weiss Road, Upper Saddle River NJ. Tables will be available for \$10; tailgating, \$5. There is no admission fee. Food and drink will be available. For further information, contact Jack Meagher W2EHD, (201)-768-8360, or Neil Abitabilo WA2EZN, (201)-767-3575



COLUMBIA MO APR 4

The Central Missouri RA will present Columbia Hamfest '81 on April 4, 1981, at the Columbia Ramada Inn, Columbia MO, Admission will be \$3.00 at the door and advance tickets are available for \$3.00 each or 4 for \$10.00. Prizes to be awarded include an Icom IC-2AT and a Kenwood TS-130S. Many commercial exhibitors will be present and a large, hard-surfaced tailgate area is available. Forums. association meetings, and XYL activities will round out the day. A banquet on Friday, April 3rd, at 7:30 pm at the Ramada Inn will feature a talk and question and answer period conducted by Mr. James Dailey, FCC Engineer-in-Charge, Midwest Region. An Icom IC-2AT will be given away at this banquet. Banquet reservations must be made in advance and the cost will be \$14.00. Special group rates for overnighters will be made by the Ramada Inn. Talk-in on 146.76/ .16 and 223.34/224.94. For tickets, Information on reservations, available indoor fleamarket space, etc., write to Columbia Hamfest '81, PO Box 283, Columbia MO 65201.

GOTEBORG SWEDEN APR 4-5

The Goteborg Transmitting Amateurs invite all interested hams to an international ham meeting in the Swedish Trade Fair Centre, Goteborg, Sweden, on April 4-5, 1981. Featured will be a thematic stamp exhibition; lectures on VHF, UHF, and SHF; and meetings for YLs, awardhunters, and DXers. Other programs to be announced are foxhunting, a mobile-radio contest, and a CW speed contest. A hamfest will be held on Saturday night.

PADUCAH KY APR 5

The Paducah ARES Club will hold its 2nd annual ham/swapfest on Sunday, April 5, 1981, from 8:00 am to 5:00 pm, at the National Guard Armory, Paducah KY. There will be hourly as well as grand prize drawings. Dealers will be on hand. Talk-in on 147.66/.06 and 146.52. For additional information, contact Larry Reid Al4T, Chairman, 220 Longview Drive, Paducah KY 42001.

ST. CLAIR SHORES MI APR 5

The South Eastern Michigan Amateur Radio Association will hold its Swap & Shop on April 5, 1981, at South Lake High School, St. Clair Shores MI. There will be a grand prize as well as hourly prizes. Ample parking will be available. For table space, write Robert Boudreau WD8RPQ, 27117 Shelbourne, Warren MI 48093, or phone (313)-754-1793.

PARAMUS NJ APR 5

The Bergen ARA will hold a Ham Swap 'N Sell on April 5, 1981, at Bergen Community College, Paramus NJ. There are thousands of spaces available for tailgating only. Buyers are admitted free. Sellers must pay \$3.00 and bring their own tables. For more information, contact Jim Greer KB2EI, 444 Berkshire Road, Ridgewood NJ 07450, or phone (201)-445-2855.

WEYMOUTH MA APR 11

The South Shore Repeater Association will hold its fifth annual ham auction on April 11, 1981, at Central Junior High School, Broad Street, Weymouth MA. Check-in begins at 8:00 am and the auction starts at 12:00 noon. There will be a raffle with a Yaesu FT-207R HT as the grand prize, as well as many other small prizes during the auction. The winner need not be present to receive the grand prize. Minimum bids of 15% are allowed. Talk-in on 147.90/.30.

KANSAS CITY MO APR 11-12

The PHD Amateur Radio Assn., Inc., will sponsor the 12th annual Northwest Missouri Hamfest and Missouri State ARRL Convention on Saturday and Sunday, April 11-12, 1981, at the Kansas City Trade Mart, Kansas City MO, from 9:30 am to 5:30 pm. The 1981 directory of all amateurs in the 20-county metropolitan Kansas City, Missouri/Kansas area will be on sale at the hamfest. Display booth spaces are available at a minimal cost of \$40.00 for a single 10 x 12 booth, which includes 4 passes, security, electric hookups if needed, tables, chairs, and free parking. For an additional fee of \$20.00, extra space (10 x 12) is available. Displays may be set up from

8:00 pm to 10:00 pm on Friday, April 10th, and from 7:00 am on Saturday, April 11th. For further information, contact L. Charles Miller WA0KUH, 7000 NE 120th, Kansas City MO 64166, (816)-781-7313, or Thomas L. Bishop K0TLM, 4936 N. Kansas, Kansas City MO 64119, (913)-342-4939.

FRAMINGHAM MA APR 12

The Framingham Amateur Radio Association wlll hold Its annual spring flea market on Sunday, April 12, 1981, at the Framingham Police Statlon drill shed, Framingham MA. Doors will open at 9:00 am and admission is \$1.00. Sellers' tables are \$7.00 In advance and \$8.00 at the door. Talk-in on .75/.15 and .52. For more information or seller pre-registration, contact Ron Egalka K1YHM, 3 Driscoll Drive, Framingham MA 01701, or phone (617)-877-4520.

RALEIGH NC APR 12

The Raleigh Amateur Radio Society is sponsoring its ninth annual hamfest on Sunday, April 12, 1981, at the Crabtree Valley Mall, US 70 West, Raleigh NC. Activities begin at 9:00 am. General admission is \$3.50. There will be many prizes, including a first-prize choice of a Kenwood TS-130S HF transceiver and PS-30 12-volt power supply or an IC-251A multi-mode 2-meter transceiver with Mirage B-108 80-Watt amplifier. Second prize is a triband beam; third prize is a heavy-duty CDE rotor. The drawings will be held all day Sunday. A covered flea market will also be featured. There will be a hospitality room from 7:00 pm to 11:00 pm on Saturday. Talk-In on WR4ACF 146.04/ 146.64 and WR4AOE 146.28/ 146.88. For additional information or reservations, write to RARS Hamfest, PO Box 17124, Raleigh NC 27619.

WELLESLEY MA APR 18

The Wellesley Amateur Radio Society will hold its annual auction on Saturday, Aprll 18, 1981, beginning at 11:00 am, at the Wellesley High School Cafeteria, Rice Street, Wellesley MA. Doors will open at 10:00 am. Talk-in on .60/.03, .04/.64, and .52. For further information, contact Kevin P. Kelly WA1YHV, 7 Lawnwood Place, Charlestown MA 02129.

WAUKEGAN IL APR 18

The Civil Air Patrol, Waukegan Squadron, will hold its first annual Spring Hamfest on April 18, 1981, from 0700 to 1700, at the Lake County Fairgrounds, IL Rte. 20 and US Rte. 45, Waukegan IL. The donation is \$2.00 and tables are \$1.50 on a first-come basls. Features will include a large indoor flea market, refreshments, and free parking. Talk-In on 146.94. For more Information, call (312)- 244-2134, or send an SASE to W9NXR, 637 Emerald, Mundelein IL 60060.

DAYTON OH APR 24

The 12th annual B•A•S•H will be held on Friday night of the Dayton Hamvention, Aprll 24, 1981, at the convention center, Main and Flfth Streets, Dayton OH. ParkIng is available In adjacent city garage. AdmIssion is free to all. Sandwiches, snacks, and a COD bar will be available. Live entertainment will be provided. Awards include a new synthesized HT. For further information, contact the Miami Valley FM Association, PO Box 263, Dayton OH 45401.

SPOKANE WA APR 25

The Inland Empire Amateur Clubs will sponsor a swapfest at the Floral Building at the Spokane Interstate Fairgrounds, Spokane WA, on Saturday, April 25, 1981, beginning at 9:00 am.



Admission and exhibit space are free. Flea market tables are \$5.00 per 4' x 8' table. Features Include an auction, contests, raffles, old and new gear, a YL's corner, a snack bar, a Dixieland band, and commercial and noncommercial displays. Talk-in on 146.34/.94 and 146.52. For reservations for tables, exhibit space, and/or a free RV site (without electrical hookup), write Swap Fest, c/o Jan Thiemann KA7DDU, 7803 E. Mission, Spokane WA 99206.

MOUNT PLEASANT TX APR 25

The Mount Pleasant High School Amateur Radio Club will sponsor an indoor swapfest on April 25, 1981, at the Mount Pleasant High School campus, Mount Pleasant TX. Doors will be open from 7:00 am to 3:00 pm. Admission is free and table space is \$3.00. Door prizes will be awarded. Talk-in on 146.34/ .94. For further information, contact Scott Redfearn N5BQG, Box 105, Mount Pleasant TX 75455.

AMBOY IL APR 26

The Rock River Amateur Radio Club will hold its 15th annual hamfest on April 26, 1981, at the Lee County 4H Center in Amboy IL, one mile east of the junction of Rtes. 52 and 30, 10 miles south of Dixon IL. There will be free coffee and donuts starting at 8:00 am. Camping space will be available at a nominal charge. Six-foot display tables are \$5.00 each and tickets are \$1.50 In advance, \$2.00 at the gate. Talk-in on .37/.97 and .52. For full details, contact Charles (Chuck) Randail W9LDU, 1414 Ann Avenue, Dixon IL 61021, or phone (815)-284-6380.

NEWTON MA APR 26

The Middlesex Amateur Radio Club will hold its first annual indoor flea market on Sunday, April 26, 1981, at the Wayland High School Commons building, located on Rte. 126, between Rtes. 30 and 20, Wayland MA, from 10:00 am to 4:00 pm. Admission is \$1.00 at the door and ample off-street parking is available. Advance reservations for tables are \$6.00 each and at the door \$7.50 each on a first-come-first-served basis. The doors will open at 9:00 am for setups. Talk-in on 147.96/.36 and 146.52. For table reservations, contact Irving Geller WA1CDW, Apt. 8422A, 1450 Worcester Road, Framingham MA 01701.

JACKSON MS APR 26-27

The Jackson Amateur Radio Club will host the ARRL Mississippi State Convention from 12:00 noon to 5:00 pm on April 26, 1981, and from 8:00 am to



I'm looking for any information about a typewriter, a Singer Flexowriter type 2309, manufactured by the BusIness Machines Division in the mid 60s. The typewriter has tape punch and tabulate options.

I need especially information on how to interface the typewriter to a Z-80-based microprocessor system, electrical and logical diagrams of the typewrlter, or the postal address of the Singer Company. I'm ready to bear the expenses for copies and for mailing. Thank you very much for any help.

Dominikus Maisl DF6TQ Wehrstrasse 37 7320 Goeppingen Federal Republic of Germany I am in need of a schematic diagram and operating manual for an Eico model 425 oscilloscope, produced in the 1950s. I'll be glad to pay copying costs. Thank you.

Ed Danielczyk K9SXU 9 Lloyd St. Cary IL 60013

I'm looking for information on the replacement of the 7360 balanced modulator in a Yaesu FTDX-560 with solid-state unit. This is due to the current price here of \$26 (Australian) for the tube. Thank you.

> David B. Simpson VK4VHR PO Box 2311 Mount Isa 4825 Queensland, Australia

2:00 pm on April 27, 1981, at the Raymond Road National Guard Armory, off Interstate 20, Jackson MS. Activitles will include dealers, forums, a flea market, prizes, and YL prizes. Admission is free. Swap tables will be \$5.00 each day. Talk-in on 146.16/.76, 146.52, and 3987.5. Food will be available at the site on both days. A banquet will be held Saturday night at the Holiday Inn-Southwest. Please make reservations for both the swap tables and the banquet in advance. For more information, contact Nita Stone N5AGV, Rte. 1, Box 157, Brandon MS 39042, (601)-825-2060.

WOODBRIDGE NJ MAY 2

The DeVry Technical Institute Amateur Radio Club (WA2MDT) will hold its flfth annual amateur radio and computer flea market on May 2, 1981, at DeVry Technical Institute, 479 Green Street, Woodbridge NJ. The flea market will begin at 9:00 am and for those who wish to set up tables, a fee of \$3.00 will be charged. Talk-in on 146.520 beginning at 8:00 am. For further information, call Frank Koempel WB2JKU at 634-3460 or Steve Hajducek KA2IFX at 727-5962.

MEADVILLE PA MAY 2

The seventh annual Northwestern Pennsylvania Hamfest will be held on May 2, 1981, at the Crawford County Fairgrounds, Meadville PA. The gates will open at 8:00 am. Admission is \$3.00; children under 12 will be admitted free. Indoor table spaces are \$5.00 per space and outdoor car spaces are \$2.00. Bring your own tables. Refreshments will be available. Commercial displays are welcome. Talk-in on .04/.64, .81/.21, and .63/.03. For information, write CARS, PO Box 653, Meadville PA 16335, Attention: Hamfest Committee.

GRAY TN MAY 2-3

The Bristol Amateur Radio Club, the Johnson City Amateur Radio Association, and the Kingsport Amateur Radio Club will hold their first annual Tri-Cities Hamfest on May 2-3, 1981, at the Appalachian Fairgrounds, north of Johnson City (off Highway 137), Gray TN, from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm on Saturday and from 8:00 am to 4:00 pm on Sunday. The dealer space charge at the door is \$30.00 for the weekend for a 10 x 12 space. The advance reservation charge is \$25.00 and must be received by April 1, 1981. The dealer charge also includes security and admission for five employees. There are approximately 40 RV spaces with complete hookups renting for \$5.00 per night inside the fairgrounds. Motels are available nearby. Dealers can set up anytime after Friday noon or after 6:00 am Saturday and Sunday. Advance reservations or further information can be obtained by writing Mary S. Biggs KA4EXP, Secretary-Treasurer, Tri-Cities Hamfest, PO Box 3682 CRS, Johnson City TN 37601, or phoning either (615)-928-1818 or (615)-282-1711-x380.

GREENVILLE SC MAY 2-3

The Blue Ridge Amateur Radio Society will hold its annual hamfest on May 2-3, 1981, at the American Legion Fairgrounds, Highway 25 bypass, Greenville SC. On Saturday, FCC exams will be given at Greenville Tech from 10:00 am till 3:00 pm. Other features will include dealer exhibits, inside flea markets, chicken/pork plates, prizes, overnight RV parking, and motel rooms available at the Ramada Inn (1-800-228-2000).

PENNS PARK PA MAY 3

The Warminster Amateur Radio Club will hold the 7th annual Ham-Mart on Sunday, May 3, 1981, from 9:00 am to 4:00 pm (rain or shine) at a new location, Middleton Grange Fairgrounds, just minutes from 1-95 or the Pennsylvania Turnpike on Penns Park Road, Penns Park PA. Featured will be door prizes, plus a grand prize to be drawn at 3:00 pm, a flea market, a free FM Clinic, and an auction. There will be refreshments, rest rooms, and shelter available. Registration is \$3.00 per person, which includes one ticket for door prizes. YLs, XYLs, and children under 14 will be admitted free. Seller (tailgater) spaces are \$2.00 (with tables available). Talk-in on 146.52 or WARC 147.69/.09. For additional information, write WARC, PO Box 113, Warminster PA 18974, or call Mark Hinkel WA3QVU at (215)-657-7295.

CONTESTS

from page 14

only once for each team. When DX/WK partners contact each other it counts as a double multiplier. Final score is the sum of QSO points times the total multiplier.

AWARDS:

Extraordinary certificates will be Issued to the highest individual score, DX/WK teams, YL/OM teams, and score for highest single operator category. Regular certificates to the highest state, country, and Canadian province winners.

ENTRIES:

Logs must show date/time (GMT), RS, SSBer number, partner's call, mode of operation, a band, and period of rest time. Summary sheets show number of states, Canadian provInces, countries, YL/OM teams, DX/WK teams, and partner contacts. All entries must be postmarked by May 15th.

Any member desiring to enter the DX/WK team category should immediately send request to: Lyle F. Shaw KC4LF, 6329 Falrway Blvd., Apollo Beach FL 33570. For record purposes, requests should be made in writing. In the week preceding the QSO party, members wishing a partner may request one through system controls on SSBers daily systems. No team assignments will be made after the party begins.

YL/OM teams are self-evident

in their operation and need not file. Single-operator category members are eligible unless entered with teams. Non-members enter single op only! DX/WK teams consists of a DX and WK member. The team score is the sum of both partners. Score to be determined when both logs are received. When only one log is received, credit will be given as a single operator. YL/OM teams consist of one YL member and one OM member who are related: husband/wife, father/daughter, mother/son, brother/sister. Operation must be from the same QTH, using the rig with his/her own call.

HELVETIA CONTEST 1500 GMT April 25 to 1500 GMT April 26

Use all bands, 1.8 to 28 MHz, on CW or phone. Each station can be worked once per band regardless of mode.

EXCHANGE:

RS(T) plus three-figure serial number starting at 001. Swiss stations will also give their canton.

SCORING:

Each contact with an HB station counts 3 points. The multiplier is the sum of Swiss cantons worked on each band, 26 maximum per band. Final score is sum of QSO points multiplied by the sum of cantons worked on each band.

RESULTS

1980 SARTG WORLDWIDE RTTY CONTEST

Single Operator-Class A **I3FUE** 350.900 **I7FKO** 278,760 SM6ASD 215,670 W3FV 215.040 G3HJC 195,500 Multi Operator-Class B ISMYL. 324,360 **OE9ERI** 244,720 **G3UUP** 210,540 **OK3KFF** 137,550 OH2ZY 128,040 Shortwave Listeners-Class C G8IZD 227.525 H. Ballenberger 164,755 Y2-2814/M 140,400 G8CDW 96,960 K. Wustner 86,790

RESULTS

1980 CAN-AM CONTEST

Trophy Winners

Canadian Combined Champion: John Sluymer CZ6OU American Combined Champion: David Hachadorian K6LL/7 Canadian Phone Trophy: Doug Freestone XJ5UF American Phone Trophy: Jack Webb W5JW Canadian CW Trophy: Graham Williams VE2WA American CW Trophy: Trey Garlough WN4KKZ Canadian Multi-Op Champion: Prince George CC VE7ZZZ American Multi-Op Champion: Stan Griffiths W7NI Club Competition: The Other Club (Wash., B.C.)

ENTRIES AND AWARDS:

Certificates will be given to the highest scorer in each country. USA and Canadian call areas are considered as separate countries. Logs must be postmarked not later than 30 days after the contest and sent to: TM USKA K. Bindschedler HB9MX, Strahleggweg 28, 8400 Winterthur, Switzerland. BE, LU, UR, SZ, OW, NW, GL, ZG, FR, SO, BS, BL, SH, AR, AI, SG, GR, AG, TG, TI, VD, VS, NE, GE, and JU.

H26 Award—for contacts made after January 1, 1979: Send a list and QSL for each of the 26 cantons worked on CW and/or phone, RTTY, and SSTV to: Walter Blattner, Postbox 450, Locarno 6601 Switzerland.

Canton abbreviations are: ZH,

HAM HELP

Three years ago, you published a letter from us asking for hospitality on our visit to California. Thanks to you, we made many new friends and had a marvelous time.

We plan another visit to the U.S. this August and want to spend a few days in Washington DC, where we don't know anyone. If any family can offer hospitality for 3 to 4 days, we would be glad to reciprocate and offer our home for a visit.

We are an easygoing, adaptable couple in our mld-thirties who enjoy meeting people and dislike formal hotels. Michael is an electronics engineer, a ham, and a pilot. I am a children's nurse.

We live in a beautiful and historic part of England, about 2 hours from Edinburgh and the Lakes District, and about 3 hours by train from London. We love visitors and meeting people, so I am sure this vacation will be as great as our last.

Pat and Michael Stott "Wellview" 12 Castle View, Ovingham England NE42 6AT

I heard from a friend that there was a Dungeons and Dragons net on 20 or 40 meters and I would appreciate any info on this. Thanks.

> Al Fogleson KA8HFS 1654 Dyson Muskegon MI 49442

I'm searching for a CollIns 32S1 transmitter in any condition that Is not being used and is cheap. State condition and price.

H.F. Schnur 115 Intercept Ave. North Charleston SC 29405

I'm looking for a Collins KWM-2-to-KWM-2A conversion kit, Collins main tuning knob (553-5787-003), and quad antenna spreaders.

> Hoble Steele Rte. 3, Box 273 Cambridge MD 21613 (301)-228-7595

FUN!

from page 34

- Sovlet jamming stations, intent on keeping "undesirable" broadcasts from being received in their country, legally identify themselves on CW.
- 7) Radio Berlin International operates from West Berlin.
- The Voice of America is prohibited by Congress from broadcasting in any language but English.
- There is a shortwave broadcast band allocated at 11 meters.
- 10) Radio Peace and Progress Is a Soviet shortwave station.
- "Suomen Yleisradlo" broadcasts from Samoa.
- 12) SINPO is an acronym for the Special InterNational Programming Organization.
- 13) "The Graveyard" is the SWL's nickname for 40-meters.
- In many countries, you have to be an SWL before you can become a ham.
- 15) The International Frequency List is a publication listing in five volumes all of the world's radio stations.
- 16) The "Worldwide TV-FM DX Association" is an organization specializing in VHF-UHF SWLing.
- Some countries require SWLs to license their receivers.
- WCC in Chatham MA, broadcasts news reports, in CW, on 6.376 MHz.
- 19) Many ship stations have the same type of four-letter callsigns as broadcast stations, e.g., KXXX. The U.S. AM broadcast band has only 23 channels.

ELEMENT 5-HAM ACROSTIC

Guess the words defined and write them over the numbered dashes. Next, place each letter in the correct square in the puzzle. The black squares show word endings. The completed puzzle will form a statement relating to shortwave listening. (Illustration 2)

A)	Medium-wave antenna	28	50	42	51				
B)	"The East is Red"	65	9	41	2	67			
C)	A shortwave station's								
	tongue	5	13	36	8	48	16	17	46
D)	Jammers produce this	59	18	4	15	31			
E)	Old-style receiver component.	62	58	60	12				
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r)	about Soviet farming on lis-					
	teners	19	27	32	64	
G)	Element missing from Radio Moscow's news programs	_	_	_		
ы	Famous army radio station	10	14	1	33	63
,	ranous anny radio station	53	35	49		
1)	Woodpecker's alleged pur-					
	pose	55	24	25	39	38
J)	SWLs throw this when a rare					
	station is QRMed	43	66	3		
K)	Engineering society	20	54	6	45	
L)	What Germans call East Ger-	29	54	0	40	
	many	37	40	57		
M)	Spanish "!"		_			
NI	Iran amateur prefix	61	20			
,		11	26			
0)	Number of megahertz in SWL					
	90-meter Danu	21	22	23	56	47
P)	RTTY press station's test let-					
	ters	44	34			
Q)	Your author's former call suffix	7	20	52		
		(30	32		

Effect of Dadia Managur report

-



Illustration 2.

THE ANSWERS

Element 1:

See Illustration 1A.

Element 2:

1 J, 2-S, 3-P, 4-F, 5-M, 6-I, 7-U, 8-R, 9-A, 10-T, 11-N, 12-B, 13-O, 14-D, 15-L, 16-G, 17-Q, 18-C, 19-E, 20-H.

Element 3:

(Reading from left to right) utilities, broadcast, tropicals, clandestine; band, domestic, program, listen; music, religious, interval, language; government, propaganda, engineer, overseas; calibrate, foreign, relay, static.



Illustration 1A.

Element 4:

- 1) True—In a series of experimental transmissions during November, 1980. More SSTV broadcasts may take place this year.
- 2) True—Aren't they thoughtful!
- 3) False-WYFR and KGEI, among others, are privately owned.
- 4) False—They're commercial statlons transmitting business or safety traffic.
- 5) True—Radio energy from the glant planet can be detected at those frequencies with the proper receiving gear.
- 6) True-Ironic, isn't It?
- 7) False-East Berlin.
- False—Like most international broadcasters, the VOA transmits in dozens of languages.
- 9) True-25.600-26.100 MHz. Just below you-know-what.
- 10) True—Peacefully progressing toward what?
- 11) False—It's Finnish for Radio Finland.
- 12) False—It's a reception report form, similar to the amateur RST system. The letters stand for: Signal, Interference, Noise, Propagation, and Overall merit.
- 13) False—It's the term applied to the upper end of the U.S. AM broadcast band where many low-powered stations are grouped.
- 14) True—This is especially true in many eastern European countries where SWLs must obtain a certain number of amateur QSLs before they're allowed to transmit. So answer those SWL QSLs!
- 15) False—Amateur, maritime, experimental, and a few other types of stations aren't listed, but just about everyone else is. The ITU publishes it.
- 16) True-You can write them at PO Box 97, Calumet City IL 60409.
- 17) True—As a matter of fact, most countries slap a fee on radios and TVs—a way of raising revenues to subsidize government broadcasting.
- 18) True-Great code practice.
- 19) True-Confusing, isn't it?
- 20) False—One hundred and seven channels, but more are on the way as soon as the FCC can add more by pushing existing stations closer together.

Element 5:

See Illustration 2A.



Illustration 2A

SCORING

Element 1:

Twenty points for the completed puzzle, or 1/2 point for each question correctly answered.

Element 2:

One point for each station you matched to its QTH.

Element 3:

One point for each word unscrambled.

Element 4:

One point for each correct answer.

Element 5:

One point for each correct definition. Give yourself 10 extra points if you deciphered the message.

Rate your SWL skills as follows:

- 1-20 —You listen to shortwave on a radio purchased from a sldewalk vendor. Can sometimes hear Radio Moscow.
- 21-40 —You write weekly letters to "DX Mailbag" and are deeply
- thrilled when you hear your name announced on the air. 41-60 —You monitor Radio Warsaw while working Novices on 40.
- 61-80 —You log countries by the dozen and are the object of ex-
- treme envy from your peers.
- 80-100 + —A real pro. You're probably interviewed by Dan Rather for your Interpretation of foreign broadcasts during world crises.

Next month: ARRL



I am trying to locate Icom 22As, 215s, or similar radios—in working condition—that can operate just above and just below 2 meters (for MARS and similar applications).

Jim McCallum WB6INJ 10051 Perdido St. Anaheim CA 92804

I need some help learning to speak Nynorsk, the "other language" spoken in Norway. I have some books and can get along fairly well in Riksmaal, and now it's time to learn Nynorsk.

Perhaps there are amateurs living in the USA who speak this language or one of its dialects. I would Ilke to arrange a weekly sked on 75 or 40 SSB to help get this pronunciation straight not to mention the grammar. Drop me a line and we'll work up a sked.

Tusin takk og paa gjensyn! Nils R. Bull Young WB8IJN 920 Greenheart Drive

New Carlisie OH 45344

I need the manuals for and any details on converting the Heathkit HW-29A and Lafayette HE45a 6m rigs to FM. I would also like to convert a Gonset IV to FM. I will pay for all expense of copying and mailing.

Richard McCubbin 535 Church St. Portland MI 48875

My hobby is listening to shortwave radio and DXIng. I need help because I recently purchased a used Hallicrafters model SX-110 receiver, but have been unable to obtain an operator's manual. If anyone has an operator's manual, please contact me. Thank you.

Edward L. Gafford 221 Royer Court LouisvIlle KY 40206

I am interested in hearing from Field Day 2 owners about what kind of results the unit gives with less than perfect code, sloppy code, QSB, QRM, etc.

Berand Kirschner WBØYCQ 4439 Jupiter Drive Riverside CA 92505

I am looking for a crystal-controlled CB rlg which has 4 to 6 or more channels and separate crystals for transmit and receive, in LA or Orange counties.

> Al Gordon 1726 Spreckels Lane Redondo Beach CA 90278 (213)-372-8560

I need information and a service manual for the Heathkit® DX-100 transmitter, and would

also like to know of any modifications done on the rig. I'll pay for copying. Thanks.

John S. Lee KA4EPR 17401 NW 20 Ave. Miami FL 33055

I'm looking for information on a Northern Radlo Company, Inc., F.S. diversity converter, clrca 1956. It is a type 174, model 1, serial 180. I believe that this is a terminal unit for RTTY, has a variable frequency shift, and was used in the Alr Force. I would really appreciate any help on this.

Gary L. Young N3ALL Box 129 Wise's Grove Road New Brighton PA 15066

Does anyone have any information on building test and calibration equipment for the 2-4 and 3.7-4.2-GHz ranges? Also, what would be the lowest possible cost?

> Lamar Evans II Rte. 1, Box 87C Anacoco LA 71403

LEAKY LINES

AWARDS

from page 18

from page 44

proper examination. Why propose quantitative growth while running the real rlsk of a reduction in quality?

Why should the back door be opened for unqualified persons to slip through and get amateur privileges? No one stops any-

tor Service, and radio communi-

cations throughout Australia in

general. Today, thanks largely

to the efforts of John Flynn,

every cattle station and settle-

ment in the Australian outback

Flynn spent his whole work-

ing life in the outback helping

others, no matter what nation-

ality or color. Last year was the

100th year since the birth of

John Flynn, and the Alice

Springs Community College

Radio Club had 2,000 cer-

tiflcates printed in memory of

are encouraged to participate in

recognizing the achievements

of such a radio pioneer.

Amateur operators worldwide

this great man.

has radio communications.

body from becoming an amateur. Why should a special route be opened for those who are unwilling to exert enough effort to earn the privilege?

And although the ARRL appears to be viewing the matter from the position that it will act in accordance with the wishes of the membership, it is very

To qualify, all VK stations

must make three contacts with

Alice Springs club members; all

other stations of the world must

log at least two contacts with

Alice Springs club members.

The award is also available to

SWL stations who can log at

least 3 station contacts heard.

There are no band or mode re-

strictions for the award. Listen

To apply, have your contacts

with the VK8s of the Alice

Springs club verified by at least

two radio amateurs or a local

club secretary. Keep in mind

that the same station may be

worked more than once if the

contacts are separated by 24

along with a donation of \$3.00 to

Enclose your application

for VK8s.

hours.

clear that in raising uncertainty about it at all, instead of opposing it from the outset, it is placing ham radio in possible jeopardy. By expressing unqualified opposition at once, the League would have served notice that it believes the Commission grievously wrong. And it is about time that someone stood up to the FCC for a change. Many FCC proposals in recent years have shown rather clearly that the Commission is not overly impressed with the necessity of safeguarding the continued existence of amateur radio, at

the Awards Manager. All funds generated by this award will be given to charity. Send your application to: ASCCRC Awards Manager, PO Box 2953, Alice Springs, Northern Territory, Australla 5750.

VK8 OUTBACK AUSTRALIAN AWARD

My thanks goes to Laurie Day VK8LD for forwarding the latest details about the very popular VK8 Outback Australian Award.

To qualify for the award, applicants must make contacts with members of the Alice Springs Community College Radio Club. VK stations and SWLs must contact at least 6 club members; all others must make a minimum of 3 club member contacts. To be valid, all contacts must have been made after December 1, 1979. There are no band or mode restrictions.

A list of club members can be obtained by sending your reI believe that the digital licensing proposal is one of the most dangerous ever made, and I exhort all amateurs to ponder well what it can mean in terms of the survival of our hobby. It must be resoundingly opposed, and ARRL directors must be made aware that their constituents are solidly against it. Our League must take a position consistent with the wishes of its membership, for if it fails to do this, it no longer deserves to be considered the leading repre-

least not as we have known it.

quest with 3 IRCs or \$1.00. Fees for the award are: \$2.00 for VKs; \$2.50 for DX stations. Forward your list of contacts, verified by two fellow amateurs, to The Awards Manager, VK8 Outback Australlan Award, PO Box 2953, Alice Springs, Northern Terrltory, Australia 5750.

sentative body in ham radio.

HAMVENTION STATION

WD8EOL and W8ILC have informed us that special-event station W8BI will be operating from the Dayton Amateur Radio Association's communications van on Hamvention days, April 24, 25, and 26, 1981. Special **Dayton Hamvention certificates** will be sent to anyone contacting W8BI who sends a large stamped envelope. Send QSL to W8BI (special event station), P.O. Box 44, Dayton OH 45401. Frequencies: 14.295, 7.230, and 7.125 (CW). Times: Friday, April 24, 1800-2200 UTC; Saturday, April 25, 1400-2200 UTC; and Sunday, April 26, 1400-1800 UTC.



from page 8

Like anything else, if you are going to make money at gambling you should know more than the information you get in *Reader's Digest*. The fact is that there are a number of very good books on the subject of gambling...and on how to win. The further fact is that if you know how to gamble and have some experience, you can win consistently. I'm not just talking about counting the cards at 21, which is old hat by now...I'm talking about craps.

Not having done my homework...and not really having much time...I avoided the gambling this trip.

CES has nothing whatever for the ham business. It is mostly involved with things like hi-fi, car stereo, calculators, digital watches, radar detectors, television sets, VTRs, and dirty-movie video cassettes. They had one whole room devoted to porno cassettes!

There were a few microcomputer exhibits...such as the new H-P personal computer system, the new color Commodore system, T.I., Atari, Mattel, Bally, NEC, Casio, Panasonic, Quasar, APF...etc. Apple wasn't there, but I did run into Steve Jobs, who recently became a multimillionaire when the Apple stock went on the market. Every

DXPEDITION CALENDAR

To better serve our readers we are considering beginning a DXpedition Calendar. If you are interested in having your operation included in this listing, please include locations, dates, callsigns, frequencies, operating hours, QSL info, etc., along with the name of a person to contact if there are any questions about the operation.

Please send your DXpedition Info to Editorial Offices, 73 Magazine, Pine Street, Peterborough NH 03458, attention: DX Calendar.

NET OPERATIONS

We would like to accumulate a list of active nets and their purposes for a possible directory. If you are interested in having your net operation listed, type or print (neatly) its particulars (purpose, dates, frequencies, etc.) along with the name of someone to contact should there be any questions. Depending on the response, a very comprehensive special-interest directory could result.

If you would like to participate, write to Editorial Offices, 73 *Magazine*, Pine Street, Peterborough NH 03458, attention: Net Operations.

time the Apple stock drops one point he loses about \$5 milllon...how'd you like to be in that position?

A lot of the consumer electronics magazines were there. I got to see a recent issue of S-9 ...now shrunk to 72 pages, with just 12 pages of advertising ...even thinner than onComputing, with its 15 pages of ads. CB Magazine is really looking good, with its increased ham orlentation...thus encouraging CBers to move on into hamming. Gordon West, the *CB* editor, has rebounded well after his experience with the ARRL. Apparently the shafting was discussed at length at SAROC.

WEST QUESTIONS

Since a lot of amateurs get all bent out of shape at any mention of the League, let's steer clear of that organization entirely. Besides, I'm really sick of

HAM LICENSE CLASSES

If you or your club are giving or planning to give code and theory classes, please let us know. Include dates of each session, license classes taught, and the name of someone to contact for complete information. With this, we can perhaps direct an aspiring amateur to a nearby class. More than one ham has been asked about helping a beginner or a ham who wishes to upgrade and was unaware that the club across town was having classes.

If you would like to have your classes listed, please write to Editorial Offices, 73 Magazine, Pine Street, Peterborough NH 03458, attention: License Classes.

hearing the old saw that I am anti-League. I'm anti the bad guys, no matter where they are ...In Washington, Newington, or Oregon.

Now, to cases. Gordon West, the editor of *CB Magazine*, recently ran for office in a national club and was refused the right at the last moment to have his votes counted by that club's general manager. Attempts at getting a rational explanation of this weird and seemingly dictatorial move have so far been frustrated. Please then consider this a general call: If anyone in the readership of this magazine knows the real reason for this move, please write it up so it can be published. Please send this information to all ham magazines and let's see which have the guts to print the facts.



I am in need of a service manual on military transmitter T368D/URT. I will copy and return or possibly purchase outright. Thank you.

A. K. Seput KA2AYS 258 Hillslde Avenue Palisades Park NJ 07650 (201)-461-9169 after 7:00 pm

Can anyone help me locate information on a Harrison Laboratories model 510 regulated power supply (0-36 V, 10 A)? A manual or schematic would help and I will gladly pay for reproduction costs. Many Thanks.

James O. Dickinson W4LLF 1408 Monmouth Court West Richmond VA 23233

I need a manual for an Elco capacitance meter, model 955. I'll pay for photocopying or will copy and pay postage both ways. I also need a power transformer and/or schematic showing power transformer for a Hallicrafters SX-9 receiver. State cost of transformer in first letter, please. All letters or calls answered. Call collect.

Ernest C. Wankowski KB5OJ 5510B Follett Road Fort SIII OK 73503 (405)-248-6630 after 1800 CST I need a copy of the manual for the National NCX-3—an original or photocopy would be fine. I'll pay costs.

W. Dennis W1WA Box 1103 Marblehead MA 01945

All Armenian amateur radio operators interested in getting together on the ARARAT Net, please contact me for sked and information.

Stefan Karadian N8BGD 7127 Brookridge Drive West Bloomfield MI 48033

Wanted are any of the Collins speakers, models 312A-1, 312B-1, or 270G-3, along with a Collins gear-reduction knob like that used on the 75A series of receivers and KWS-1 transmitters. Also desperately wanted is a copy of the instruction and/or service manual for a Roberts 770X tape recorder. Will pay cash to have manual copled or would take a used book with all pages. Many thanks.

Clano R. E. Strachan C6ANI PO Box N4106 Nassau NP, Bahamas

I need operating manual number TM11-5820-358-10 for the R390A military receiver. I will pay for copies or pay postage both ways. Thank you very much.

Harold Sherven KA9BPS 951 Christina Court Plainfield IN 46168

I need information and a schematic for a Golden Falcon model 150 power amplifier. I need to know frequency ranges and any other information.

E. L. Sandefur N6DSZ 17711 Van Buren St., #E Huntington Beach CA 92647

Is there anyone out there who can lend or copy the clrcuit diagram and other Info for a model 830 oscilloscope-wobbulator made by Triumph Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Illinois (1950 or earlier)? Thanks.

Ladd Sajor W2KGV 767 Lomas Street Port St. Lucie FL 33452

I am looking for schematic diagrams for the following radios: E.F. Johnson VIking Ranger (maroon and grey case), Navy type CRI-43044 (TBY-6), RT-70, and AM-65 (MII.)

I am also looking for someone with at least a General class license who is willing to give the Novice test to 6 or 7 people. I and a few other club members do not have licenses and we have been waiting to take our tests for a long time. The school is located in lower Manhattan near 14th St. Thank you.

> Timothy O'Nelll, President Xavier High School ARC 1753 Ryder St. Brooklyn NY 11234

I am looking for RIT mods for the Heath HW-8 CW transceiver and the Heath HW-32 20m Single Bander. I would also be interested in other mods. Thanks.

Bill Graham N8BMK Box A223A, Rt. 5 Paris KY 40361

Any amateur who is a current or former member of the United States Army SIgnal Corps who has served with, or been attached to, Royal Signals is invited to become a member of the Royal SIgnals Amateur Radio Society. Those who wish to apply for membership should write to me for application forms and further details.

Capt. J. Cooper G3DPS Vice-President, RSARS "Beirnfels", Old Odiham Road Alton, Hants GU34 4BP, England

I need meter and maintenance Instructions with parts list for a TS-375A/U vacuum-tube voltmeter. I also need an oven (Ref. S-105) with or without 5-MHz crystal for a TS-186D/UP frequency meter.

> Elmer H. Melvin WA8DJY 5050 New Market Rd. Hillsboro OH 45133

NEW PRODUCTS

from page 38

paddles and It's ready to go with automatic and programmable memories. It has lambic operation and dot-dash memory.

Five-level Baudot Is transmitted at 60 wpm. RTTY and CW ID are provided via the ID button and message A. Carriage return, line feed, and letters are sent automatically on the first space after 63 characters on a line. All up and down shift is done automatically. A down shift occurs on every space to quickly clear any garbles in reception. The Baudot mode also includes all applicable features of the CW mode.

In the ASCII mode, transmission speed is 110 baud. Both upper and lower case are generated, and all the features of the Baudot mode are included here also.

Controls and keys on the 494 are positioned logically and labelled clearly; pots are used for speed, volume, tone, and weight because they are easler to use than keystroke sequences and they remember your settings even if power is lost or turned off.

The MFJ-494 operates on 9-12 V dc or 110 V ac with optional ac adapter. The same keying circult used in all MFJ keyers is used in the MFJ-494.

Available options for the keyboard include the MFJ-53 and the MFJ-54. The 53 is an AFSK plug-In module. The output of the module plugs into the mic or phone patch jack for FSK with SSB rigs and AFSK with FM or AM rigs.

The MFJ-54 loop-keying, plug-in module is a 300-V, 60-mA, loop-keying circuit that will drive your RTTY printer.

For more information, contact *MFJ Enterprises*, *Inc.*, *PO Box 494*, *Mississippi State MS 39762; (601)-323-5869*. Reader Service number 480.



Desco Industries' precision tweezer.

ELECTRICAL POLLUTION CONTROL

Electrical pollution drives microprocessors bananas! Power line electrical noise, hash, and spikes often cause erratic operation. In addition, severe spikes from lightning or heavy machinery may damage expensive hardware.

Electronic Specialists recently announced the Super Isolator, designed to control electrical pollution. Incorporating heavyduty spike/surge suppression, the Super Isolator features 3 Individually dual-pl-filtered ac sockets. Equipment interactions are eliminated and disruptive/damaging power-line pollution is controlled. The Super Isolator will control pollution for an 1875-Watt load. Each socket can handle a 1000-Watt load.

For more information, contact Electronic Specialists, Inc., 171 South Main Street, Natick MA 01760; (617)-655-1532. Reader Service number 486.

PRECISION TWEEZER HAS BUILT-IN LIGHT

Desco Industries has added three models of battery-powered lighted tweezers to its line of electronic assembly aids. These tweezers all have stainless steel blades and are powered by a single AAA battery.

A low-cost, plastic-case model ls available for working in poorly-lighted field situations. Two stainless-steel-case models are available, one with a straight tip and one with an angle tip.

For more information, contact Desco Industries, Inc., 351 F Oak Place, Brea CA 92621; (714)-990-3005. Reader Service number 482.

YAESU FT-902DM

Yaesu has announced an improved version of the FT-901DM, the FT-902DM. While the 902 retains most of the features of its predecessor, several important changes have been made.

The 902 covers all present and proposed HF amateur bands, including the new WARC bands. The digital frequency readout has been improved to eliminate the need for recalibration when changing modes or bands. The built-in keyer features both dot and dash memorles, and the recelver's dynamic range has been improved. Last, but not least, the vfo knob now tunes in the right direction!

For more information, contact Yaesu Electronics Corp., 6851 Walthall Way, Paramount CA 90723. Reader Service number 485.

TEMPO S-4

Tempo, a pioneering manufacturer in the field of syntheslzed hand-held radios, has announced a new 440-MHz FM hand-held. The new S-4 is nearly identical to the other Tempo hand-helds which are offered for the 2-meter and 220-MHz bands.

Available accessories include 12- or 16-button touchtoneTM pads, CTCSS tone encoder, and a leather carrying case.

For more information, contact *Henry Radio*, 2050 S. Bundy Dr., Los Angeles CA 90025. Reader Service number 481.

NEW MFJ HF WATTMETER

The new MFJ-814 HF wattmeter/swr meter has a frequency range of 1.8-30 MHz. It reads forward and reflected power on two scales (2 kW and 200 Watts) on a 2-1/2" wide × 1-1/2" high lighted meter (llght



The MFJ-814 HF swr wattmeter.

requires 12 volts).

This power meter also reads swr directly and is calibrated up to 6 to 1 swr. Three push-button switches let you switch between power and swr, high and low power, and forward and reflected power.

Eggshell white with black top and sides, the meter measures $6-1/4" \times 3-1/2" \times 3-1/2"$.

For more information, contact *MFJ Enterprises*, *Inc.*, PO Box 494, *Mississippi State MS* 39762; (601)-323-5869. Reader Service number 484.

NEW MODEL FROM ALUMA TOWER

Designed especially with the ham operator in mind, Aluma Tower's new extra-heavy-duty aluminum tower meets our special needs. All uprights and cross braces are 1" seamless drawn-aluminum tubing with stalnless steel aircraft cable connecting the telescoping sections. The mast is 2" diameter × 8' long and is supplied bolted in place.

Aluma Tower's telescoping construction and tllt-up style enable it to withstand any weather conditions.

For more information, contact Aluma Tower Company, 1639 Old Dixie HIghway, Vero Beach FL 32960. Reader Service number 479.

HY-GAIN ADDS THREE NEW PRODUCTS TO TOWER LINE

Telex Communications, Inc., has announced the addition of three new products to its Telex/Hy-Gain tower line. The HG-70HD, a new 70-foot (21.3 m), self-supporting crank-up tower, is the tallest of seven towers now offered by Telex/Hy-Gain. The tower is all steel, has four sections, and features an improved guide system providing rigid, close-tolerance structural support while leaving the tube ends open for complete surface galvanizing and unrestricted moisture drainage. This heavyduty tower was designed for antenna loads of up to 16 square feet (1.5 sq. m) in winds of up to 60 mph (96.6 kmph). The top section is pre-drilled for thrust bearing bolts, and a rotor mounting plate is included.

Hy-Gain has also developed a new electric winch system, model HG-EW, that fits the new HG-70HD as well as the existing 54-foot (16.5 m) HG-54HD and the 52-foot (15.8 m) HG-52SS. The winch control box can be locked, which allows the tower to be secure in either the extended or retracted position. It has a limit switch which prevents a possible overload at the upper stop position. A manual crank is supplied also in the event of an electrical power failure. The HG-EW is equipped with an automatic brake which is always in positive engagement when the

winch is not operating.

This winch system can be converted at any time to remotecontrol operation by adding the new Hy-Gain tower control (HG-EWRC) which has been specifically designed as a modular addition to the HG-EW winch. This remote-control unit allows the operator to raise and lower the tower from a remote location such as a ham shack. The control displays upper and lower limit positions, up or down operating direction, and also provides a fail-safe sensor and indicator which automatically shuts off the winch should extreme side loads affect tower telescoping. Both the winch and the remote control are available for 110- and 220-volt operation.

For more Information, contact Hy-Gain, 9600 Aldrich Ave. South, MInneapolis MN 55420; (612)-884-4051. Reader Service number 483.



from page 24

Peking, and the street next to it was full of shops. One large department store had a department selling only radio parts such as resistors, capacitors, tubes, translstors, etc., for people who wanted to repair their own radios.

They also had a black and white TV on sale for about \$1000 US.

I saw two fairly large telegraph keys but I could not find anyone who spoke English to find out what they were used for.

There was also a shop nearby which sold only TVs. Incidentally, mine in the hotel did not work.

Fred Barnes WA8PCT Parma OH

ITS UGLY HEAD

It was interesting to read the letter in the July 73 sent to Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski by Dave Clark K8MPF regarding his proposal to boycott stations in the USSR using the special Olympic prefixes. In the letter, Dave states, "Normal communications with the Soviet U prefixes should be encouraged since amateur radio does provide a system of direct communication to all parts of the world regardless of political relations."

I should like to point out to your readers that in the case of the Soviet Union this is not entirely true. Since June, 1967, the Soviet authorities have forbidden their hams to communicate with Israeli amateur stations us-Ing the 4X or 4Z prefix. Although to my knowledge there has never been an official press release to this effect on the part of the USSR, it is common knowledge here, and a call to a U or an R station or what have you is almost always ignored except for the occasional station who will say "sorry, can't work you," or "no contact." For the Israeli DXer or contest fanatic, this is a serious handlcap as this makes it virtually impossible to contact or confirm 19 Soviet Republics (countries) and four zones.

What is Interesting is that in the last few years, amateurs visiting Israel from other countries and operating here with their own calls with a slant 4X tacked on the end find themselves besieged in pileups of Russlan amateurs calling them. This indicates that the Russians have relaxed their boycott of amateur radio in Israel to the extent of allowing contacts only with non-Israelis operating here. The reason for this is not clear, but it could likely be to avoid bad public relations with American and European hams visiting here.

After much deliberation on the problem, the Israel Amateur Radio Club has asked amateurs operating here with foreign callsigns to avoid contacting Soviet stations until the Soviet Union rescinds its ban on contacts with Israeli stations, and to make this clear to the Soviet stations calling them.

It sure is a pity that politics ralses its ugly head in this area. It should be added, however, that we have no problems contacting the other eastern European countries, but the USSR countries are all missing in the tallies of hams here who have been DXIng since 1967. We are still hopeful that one day this condition will be reversed.

Hams visiting Israel are invited to use our 2-meter repeaters and meet the boys (and girls, hi) here. We use the European band plan here, and the repeaters are as follows: HAIFA-R0-145.000 in, 145.600 out (1800 Hz tone access); SAFED (upper Galilee)-R3-145.075 in, 145.675 out; BEERSHEBA-R5 -145.125 in, 145.725 out; TEL AVIV-R7-145.175 in, 145.775 out, and JERUSALEM-R9-145.225 in, 145.825 out. Only the Halfa machine requires a tone burst; all the rest are straight carrier access.

> Ron Gang 4Z4MK Kibbutz Urim, Israel

VHF CONTESTING

A short note to express my interest in the January article, "VHF Contesting." The appetizer was delicious; now when do you begin the meal? You provided a few details on equipment, antennas, spacings, and just enough to evoke, "yes, yes, go on." So...let's have more of the detail so that more of us can learn more and successfully give it a go.

Bob Munsey K6PIU Canoga Park CA

WORK THE WOODPECKER

The January issue of 73 has a couple of items on which I would like to comment.

First Is the Woodpecker. When it first came on the air, the DX fraternity on 15 and 20 had a lot of Ideas of what might be done to chase it off the ham bands. The "H5H" sequence was one of them, but not very practical for those of us who don't have keys as part of our ham station or who are essentially lazy. We don't have the power to compete with Radio Moscow to QRM them, but radar depends on receiving an echo for its results and that echo can't possibly be a match for a ham kW beamed in the right direction with a similar signal. All one has to do Is tape record a few minutes of the woodpecker and play it back at them!

If all the "tuner uppers" and "pileup" participants would get together on a "Woodpecker's Sunday" and send out the taped signal all over the band at the same time, perhaps they might get the message.

The other is your story, "Over the Hump" and the references to AC4YN. Of course, before the war AC4YN was the legendary contact that you had to work to get Zone 23. Your article mentions Reggie Fox as AC4YN, but I have reason to believe that it was a British Army group operations and that there were others that used the call either before or after Reggie.

I served in Italy during WWII at AFHQ Italy in a combined US Signal Corps/Royal Signals operation, which has made me ellgible for membership in the Royal Signals Amateur Radio Society. Currently, there are about ten U.S. hams who belong to RSARS. I got a life membership back when the pound was worth \$1.80. I get a lot of mileage out of that connection with QSOs with "G" stations. At the time I joined, one of the officers was Sir Evan Neppan G5YN. There was quite a story on Sir Evan In the Society publication, *Mercury*. He was a career officer in the British Army, had operated from exotic spots all over the world, and had been knighted by the Queen. It appears that one of the calls he had held was AC4YN, so you figure that out! I had a nice letter from him when I joined and have worked him on the air.

Col. Edson B. Snow, AUS Ret. Pompano Beach FL



from page 30

ed a measure of additional gain.

Our basic downconverters soon acquired an elaborate "look" which reminded us of a mini-TVRO setup, and we somehow felt we had set new DX records for solld MDS reception in this heavily wooded and mountainous area of the United States. One aspect has definitely proven true: SIgnal paths which are not line of sight are difficult to predict and use. Raising antenna height to acquire line of sight is often the only logical alternative.

Some additional members of our group decided to construct competitive and more expensive downconverters, reasoning that complexity and cost should provide better results. Unfortunately, we did not find that true and had to work like heck to get margInally acceptable results from those units. Our previously acquired knowledge of microwave construction techniques was also required to supplant marginal instructions used with these units.

Fortunately, however, we all came out winners at the end and except for me, everyone is presently enjoying watching special TV programs. My particular converter works great, but I'm 20 miles, two mountains, and one dense forest from the MDS transmitter. Plans include wrestling a 3.5-foot parabolic dish/downconverter setup to the top of an 80-foot pine tree and adding a second TV tuner between the converter and the television for additional gain. We're not giving up yet!

In conclusion, the Universal Communications downconverter kits have proven their worth and are very reliable units. If you would like to get your feet wet in microwave, MDS, or weather satellite reception, these units are a good starting point. At the present time, I'm also considering the feasibility of modifying a unit for TV satellite reception.



Realistic DX-200 communication receiver.

A number of additional items also will be required, but a working system for under \$400 looks very promising.

The original downconverter board described here Is available from Universal Communications, Box 6302, Arlington TX 76011.

Dave Ingram K4TWJ Birmingham AL

DX-200 RECEIVER

The DX-200, sold by Radio Shack, is a general-coverage receiver. It tunes five bands: 150 kHz to 400 kHz, 520 kHz to 1.6 MHz, 1.55 MHz to 4.5 MHz, 4.5 MHz to 13 MHz, and 13 MHz to 30 MHz. It is designed for the reception of the three mostused forms of amplitude-modulated signals, which are double sideband with carrier (AM, or 6A3), single sideband without carrier (SSB, or 3A3]), and makeand-break radiotelegraphy (CW, or 0.1A1). The basic design is the classic single-conversion superheterodyne with an intermediate frequency (i-f) of 455 kHz. The circuit provides one stage of preselection before the frequency conversion.

To evaluate this receiver, it was compared with two others, each of recognized performance capability but of other design and in a higher cost bracket. A coaxial switch was used to switch the reference antenna among the three receivers, thereby ensuring a comparable signal to each. In addition to offthe-air signals, a URM-25D signal generator was used to make measurements of sensitivity and of Image rejection.

One of the comparison receivers was a Yaesu Model FRG-7, which uses the Wadley Loop system. This involves triple conversion, with a first i-f of 55 MHz, to ensure almost total freedom from images. The other was the receiver section of a Kenwood TS-120S. This is a single-conversion receiver with an i-f of 8.8 MHz. Unless otherwise stated, off-the-air signals were obtained from an 80-meter trapped dipole antenna mounted 50 feet above ground.

Initially, the DX-200 was tuned to the AM broadcast band. Here it performed very well indeed. Both selectivity and sensitivity were excellent, and the stability adequate. I rated it on a par with the FRG-7 with but one exception. With the rf gain control turned fully on, the set broke into oscillation, causing severe distortion. Backing off slightly on the gain control stopped the distortion. With a short indoor antenna, the rf gain could be advanced fully without distortion.

The second check was on the longwave band. The DX-200 did quite well. It is one of the very few longwave receivers I've heard that doesn't bring in local broadcast band stations almost as loudly as LF stations! There was some slight spillover but not enough to be troublesome.

In the high-frequency range, the receiver displayed varying degrees of performance. For the reception of shortwave BC stations, it did quite well over the whole spectrum, fully equaling the FRG-7 in all respects save one: Image rejection above 5 or 6 MHz is very poor. The selectivity and sensitivity were fully adequate for SWLing and I didn't notice any frequency drift. Even the sponglness of the bandspread dial was not too objectionable.

For the reception of HF SSB stations, the level of performance dropped. In the MF 160-meter band and in the HF 80- and 40-meter bands, signals could be demodulated with acceptable intelligibility. As I went higher, the signal quality became much worse. On 11 and 10 meters the clarity approached zero! It appears that there is enough instability in either the HF oscillator or the beat frequency oscillator (I suspect the former) to introduce severe fuzziness. These signals were, of course, also checked on both the FRG-7 and the TS-120S to make sure that the difficulty originated in the DX-200 and not in the transmitter or in some propagation abnormality.

CW reception is a bit better than that of SSB in that one can read a T5 note with no difficulty. In fact, there are operators who prefer modulated notes over that of a pure sine wave! The sponginess of the bandspread dial makes tuning in a CW signal a bit of a job, but it can be done with practice and patience. It's a wee bit more tedlous than the FRG-7; the TS-120S, of course, presents no tuning difficulties.

The next job tackled was attempting to improve the image rejection for frequencles above 5 or 6 MHz. Two passive preselectors (shown in Fig. 1) were tested. One is of a type designed to match a random-length endfed antenna to a low impedance input to a receiver. The other is for low-Z to low-Z; it was used with the trapped dipole.

Both preselectors performed about the same. They helped to attenuate images in the 5- to 10-MHz range, but above 10 MHz their selectivity curves were so broad that they provided insufficlent attenuation to the image. And, of course, this Is the region that most needs additional image attenuation! Scratch the idea of a passive device.

An active preselector, a leftover from the day when I had a DX-150 receiver, was excavated from my Junk box. Its circuit is shown in Fig. 2. In addition to providing preselection, It supplies an appreciable amount of gain. Now the DX-200 had plenty of gain, but I noticed that it performed somewhat better with Its rf gain control backed off a bit from fully clockwise. From that standpoint, the additional gain from the active preselector is valuable.

Its image rejection ability was evaluated with signals from the antenna and signals from the URM-25D signal generator. For the latter, a signal was injected into the receiver at a level which caused a predetermined deflection of the receiver's S-meter. Both that deflection and the UBM-25D's microvoltmeter indication were noted. The DX-200 was carefully tuned to the signal's image and its S-meter reading noted. Next, the URM-25D's output was advanced until the referenced S-meter deflection was again reached. Reading the new value from the microvoltmeter provided an indication of the receiver's image rejection capability. Then the active preselector was introduced into the circuit. It was tuned to the URM-25D's output frequency and the whole series was repeated. The additional increase in signal generator output to return the S-meter to its referenced value gave a comparative indication of the effectiveness of the preselector. No attempt was made to tabulate absolute values: only comparisons were desired.

The results showed that neither the FRG-7 nor the TS-120S had enough image response to be recorded. Also, the active device was significantly better than either of the two passive preselectors. Above about 16 MHz, however, even the active circuit's image rejection became marginal. It added useful gain, however.

My conclusion is that it is not feasible to attempt to make significant improvement in the image rejection capability of a receiver having an i-f of 455 kHz for reception of signals above 16 MHz unless one is prepared to use at least two and probably three additional tuned circuits.

The lack of good image rejection on the higher frequency ranges does not mean that the DX-200 is not a good receiver. It Is highly sensitive and is as selective as one might want for reception of AM voice and music broadcasts. It is stable enough to require no retuning once you've centered on a station. For many decades radio Ilsteners used receivers having the same basic circuit as the DX-200 and found such receivers quite satisfactory. The average SWL will find that the DX-200 fulfills his requirements in a satisfactory manner.

I found many things to like about the DX-200. Its bandspread is very good, the quality of the internal speaker is better than average, and there's a 1/4" headphone jack on the front panel. The external speaker jack on the rear is of the miniature type. Inspection of the schematic wiring diagram reveals that there's a resistor in series with the internal speaker and also one in series with the headphone jack, but none in series with the external speaker lack. Evidently, the audio output is higher than the internal speaker can handle, yet this speaker provides room-filling volume.

The wiring diagram makes an interesting study. The receiver's designers came up with some neat tricks—too many to comment on. They have one practice I cannot admire, though. That is designing the receiver to have its power supply activated at all times when the 117-volt power plug is inserted into the wall socket.

Still on the subject of the wiring diagram, it would appear that the set's overly-optimistic S-meter might be made more nearly realistic by adjusting resistor VR202. If its 1k range is Insufficient, the addition of a series resistor might do the job. If not, you always can tame an overly-active S-meter with a shunt resistor.

The DX-200 has an owner's manual that's really outstanding. In addition to information on the receiver, it has many excellent tips on using it. I did find four items in it that irked me; all related to nomenclature. The



Fig. 1. Passive preselector circuits for the DX-200. (a) For random-length endfed antennas. (b) For low-impedance antennas.

manual calls all random-length endfed antennas "long wires," which is Incorrect, as a longwire antenna is one many wavelengths long! The other three were in the list of radio terms, which showed "73s" instead of 73, "88s" instead of 88, and XYL instead of YF. But those four glitches do not seriously detract from the overall excellence of the manual.

To sum up, the DX-200 is as good a receiver of its design as you're likely to find for the price. Its design, the classic singleconversion with an i-f of 455 kHz, has inherent limitations. Within these Ilmitations, the DX-200 rates highly, with just two exceptions: the lack of spectral purity in the oscillator and the rubbery feeling of the bandspread tuning dial. If these were corrected, Radio Shack would have a receiver that would be difficult to fault.

For further information, contact Radio Shack, a division of

+9V



Fig. 2. Active preselector and preamplifier.

Tandy Corporation, 1300 One Tandy Center, Ft. Worth TX 76102. Reader Service number 477.

> Carl Drumeller W5JJ Warr Acres OK

THE BECKMAN 3010/TECH 310: A USER REPORT

Pssst...pssst. Yeah, you. Stop leafing through these pages for a second, I want to ask you a question.

Well...OK, but don't try to sell me anything—I get enough of that from TV.

I promise—no sales pltch today. I would like to know, of all your workbench equipment, which instrument is essential to your testing needs?

That's easy: my ohmmeter.

I agree, the multimeter is the foundation for most of our diagnostic procedures. What is the reason for its wide popularity? Why do we depend on it so much? Many test instruments have proven invaluable as troubleshooting aids, yet they enjoy little of the multimeter's success. I think that a prime factor for the analog's success is its tradition of combining versatile service with a low price tag. Today's new digital multimeters continue to carry out this fine tradition, perhaps improving upon it. One of the better of these is the Beckman Superswinger.

Hold it! Are you sure you got the name right? I've been shopping for a DMM, and I have never heard of this Superswinger.

I'm positive! You see, I made up the name.

Boy, that's all I need! As If it weren't enough trouble keeping track of all the real meters, now some joker invents his own.

If you will be patient a moment, I hope to clarify the situation. I devised this designation to represent two *real* Beckman models, the Tech 310 and the 3010. A sound reason exists for merging the two: they're identical. Identical, that is, If you discount the 3010's blue case and the 310's tan-colored one. Selling the same product in different boxes is strange in itself; stranger still is asking the same price.

Strange? It sounds dumb to me. Why go to all the trouble and expense in the first place?

A very good question. The answer lies within the mystical realm known as marketing. Beckman, with logic only a



marketing analyst could love, elected to attack the formidable meter market with two entirely separate sales forces. The first, with the 3000 series, focuses its efforts on the large industrial user, while the 300 team tackles the end-user market. I am told that this dual-meter, dual-designation approach is invaluable for accurately gauging market penetration. While on the subject of dual designations, unless clarification is needed, I shall confine my comments solely to the 3010.

One fact stands out through all of marketing's dust and confusion: Beckman makes an incredibly good meter.

Ha! I've heard that one before. Prove it.

I will substantiate my clalm with some cold, hard facts: Beckman's unadulterated specifications for the 3000 series. This information applies equally to the members of the 300 group, but there is an additional meter not shown in the specs the Tech 300. It has the 3010's specifications except that the dc voltage accuracy is reduced from 0.25% to 0.50%. In addition, both the 10-A current range and the Insta-OhmsTM function are absent.

I like the specs, but how much

would it syphon from my bleaklooking bank account?

I'm glad you're pleased with the 3010's numbers. Nevertheless, as you must already know from examining today's market, most DMMs have attractivelooking figures. What earns the Beckman its \$140 price tag is its superior performance in the real world.

\$140! My wife would kill me.

I realize that the price tag seems a bit heavy, but the excellent quality of the 3010 with its easy, dependable, and versatile operation makes it a great buy. Take operator ease. Many users are momentarily dumbfounded when confronted by some DMMs and their rows of push-buttons or multiple switches. With the Beckman, you will never have this problem. There is positively no confusion or ambiguity in using the 3010's solitary, large, analog-styled selector switch.

I admit the 3010 looks easy to use, but why should I buy it, when I can get a cheaper DMM that is just as good?

Purchasing a less expensive digital multimeter is by no means a difficult task. Matching Beckman's craftsmanship is another story. To be fair, let's make a quick comparison of the two meters. I think you'll agree that ruggedness is a desirable attribute in test equipment, and essential for all portable instruments. Multimeters are no exception and must endure a multitude of sins in the form of knocks, bumps, and scrapes. Some of these can be nastier than others; a fall could be fatal. If you were to accidentally knock your bargain meter off the top of your workbench, would it survive?

Ouch! I hope so. Although I do remember dropping my VOM once; it never worked the same again.

I'm afraid your bargain-basement friend will share much the same fate: dead on arrival. If you owned a 3010 in this situation, you may suffer heart failure, but the meter will remain healthy. Meeting military shock and vibration standards, the 3010 is capable of withstanding the abuse from a six-foot fall without blinking a digit. This ruggedness stems in part from the fire-retardant, high-impact ABS plastic case, but, to a larger extent, it is due to Beckman's careful engineering. This attention to detail is evident when you examine the outside. All vulnerable areas, including the 31/2-digit liquid-crystal display, function switch, and test jacks, are recessed out of harm's way. Venturing inside, we find the explanation for the 3010's great strength-an unbelievable low number of parts. The credit for the fewer than forty active components goes to a custom-designed CMOS LSI multiprocessor. Helped by a CD4069 hex inverter, this LSI chip performs all the active DMM functions, which results in a small, compact, and extremely reliable digital multimeter.

Ruggedness is only a start; Beckman goes much further to ensure a reliable meter with a long and healthy life. Living in the "northwets," I appreclate the extra effort that has gone into sealing the 3010. It is wellsuited for this climate, offering no easy pathways for the liquid sunshine, dirt, or other contaminants. On most multimeters, the test Jacks are open gateways into the Interior. Beckman closes the gate by physically dead-ending these. While an O-ring protects the selector switch, a large gasket seals the LCD display area. I have been told that the 3010 is so well sealed that it will float. You need not take your DMM swimming to avail yourself of this added protection. A recent graphic demonstration from a skeptical friend pointed this out. He watched in helpless horror as a glass of iced tea, liberally laced with sugar, dispatched his three-month-old DMM to silicon heaven.

Beckman enhances the reliability of the 3010 further by giving each meter a 100% burn-in, followed by a complete test of each function and every range. All of this results in a digital multimeter that is trouble-free and backed by a one-year warranty under which Beckman agrees that:

If the instrument fails for any reason whatsoever, except abuse, Beckman will (at its election) repair or replace the multimeter with a new or reconditioned unit of equivalent quality.

That sounds too good. Service must take forever!

Wrong. There is only one word that can describe Beckman's service: phenomenal! You will get no excuses or interminable delays when you have an ailing meter. Instead, within one working day from the receipt of the meter at a service center, a new or reconditioned unit will be *air* shipped to you.

The 3010 certainly seems well built. Yet, that price still scares me a little.

Your reservations will fade after getting to know some of the 3010's features better. The same custom CMOS chip that helps make the 3010 so tough also contributes other useful traits. The CMOS construction in conjunction with the lowpower LCD display ensures a long battery life. A 9-volt alkaline battery supplies 2000 hours of continuous operation. Under normal operating conditions you can expect two years of service from a single battery. That's ten times longer than other hand-held 31/2-digit meters provide. Couple this longevity with a low-battery warning that signals for the last 200 hours of operation and you have erased any excuse for a dead battery. This low power drain also frees the user from external power sources, adapters, and chargers which add unnecessary weight. The 3010 weighs In at a modest 16 ounces

In the world of micro-electronics, where minute voltages and infinitesimal currents are precariously balanced, outside disturbance from low-impedance sources can be disastrous. The 3010's high input impedance of 22 megohms babies delicate circuitry with less than half the loading of the conventional DMM's 10-megohm impedance. In fact, this meter's load factor Is far lower than most VOMs.

A baby around delicate equipment, the 3010 does not play nursery games when it comes to life's crueler realities-destructive overloads. The meter will tolerate transgression as high as 1500 V dc/1000 V rms on the voltage inputs, and the resistance area is protected to 300 V dc/rms. Both can ward off evil transients up to 6000 volts in size. The 2-A current range is fused against overloads, but the 10-A range is vulnerable. Making use of an internal, 0.001-Ohm resistor, this 10-A function is totally defenseless, lacking the most paltry of fuses. A glaring omission on Beckman's part? In a way, yes, because this does open the door to operator abuse. On the other hand, by be-Ing aware of the potential danger and by observing a 30-second time limit, one can extend the upper current boundary to 20 Amps. I have successfully made measurements in excess of 17 Amperes with no ill effects. However, I cannot stress strongly enough the need to strictly adhere to the 30-second limitation!

Another feature worth mentioning is the in-circuit diode/ transistor test function. One aspect of the 3010 is that all the resistance ranges are low powered, and as such cannot forward-bias a semiconductor. This necessitates that a separate test function be added to the meter. As usual, Beckman goes first class by employing a dedicated constant-current source, which, when in operation, shows the actual voltage dropped across a semiconductor junction, eliminating all guess work. The test, if performed in-circuit with a parallel resistance greater than 200 Ohms, is completely transparent.

I like all of the 3010's fine features, but my favorite is Insta-Ohms, Beckman's fast, versatile continuity indicator. At the moment of continuity detection, an Ohm symbol is displayed in the upper left-hand corner of the LCD display. With its virtually instantaneous operation, Insta-Ohms has created a

wealth of tests never before feasible on a purely digital multimeter, including those with audible indicators. Prompt detection (less than 100 milliseconds) allows the 3010 to accomplish analog-style tests such as checking a capacitor's ability to accept and hold a charge. In this case, the analog needle is replaced by the Insta-Ohms symbol, which appears quickly as the test begins. The charging capacitor's apparent resistance falls within twice the maximum of the selected range.

A readout of the resistance follows almost immediately. The cap's steadily building charge swings the reading upward toward infinity, until a point is reached where one of two things will happen. Depending on the selected resistance range, either the readout and Insta-Ohms will overflow, or a final breakdown value for the capacitor will be found. The necessity for fast electronics in this test becomes obvious when you involve small value caps with their short time constants. The Insta-Ohms speed is such that I have had no problem checking 2.2-uF and smaller tantalums.

Insta-Ohms has several important advantages over ohmmeters and audible continuity indicators. First, with the overload protection of 300 V dc/rms, you don't have to worry about a damaged meter movement or bent and broken needles. Second, as part of the liquid-crystal display, the indicator uses little power, contributing greatly to the meter's two-year battery life. Finally, because it isn't limited to one or two resistance ranges, Insta-Ohms is useful in tracking down high-impedance "shorts." You also have the blessing of not having to use an override switch on large jobs to kill the incessant buzz that drives fellow workers up the wall.

I'm impressed. I think I'll spend the extra bucks.

In that case, you should be glad to hear that the 3010 comes ready to use, having a battery, spare fuse, safety test leads, and operator manual. Beckman's attention to detail and quality carries into their excellent accessories. The awkward-looking test probes are actually comfortable to use. So much so that I never gave them much thought. Nonetheless, they exerted an influence on me, however subtle. This influence became evident when I had the occasion to use a regular pair of test leads on a 240-volt power supply. I was distinctly apprehensive at the time, and the reason why eluded me. I now know the reason: Subconsciously, I missed the added security imparted by the knobby node end of Beckman's safety test leads.

This brings us to the 3010's operator manual. It is one of the best I've seen. Unlike the scant, inept papers some manufacturers try to pawn off as manuals, the Beckman manual is an Indepth, comprehensive guide to the understanding and use of the 3010. Although faulted as being too long, a premise I do not share, the manual is worth the reading effort.

OK, OK, I'm convinced. Well, almost. There has got to be a zinger—you haven't mentioned one bad word about the meter!

Zinger? I don't know if you could classify them as such, but there are a couple of items that I'm a little less than thrilled about. One, and the brunt of my dissatisfaction must fall upon it, is the 3010's built-in tilt-bail. Concelved as a dual-purpose hanger/bench support, the wire bail is all too flimsy for hanging the meter. Its most unforgivable sin of sins is the metal construction which makes It a great conductor and, thus, dangerous.

The only other fault with the 3010 is that you cannot zero the resistance function. This becomes a factor only when using the lowest range, and the resistance of the test probes is displayed. Less than 0.2 of an Ohm in value, my objection centers on the fact that no means of zeroing this reading is provided.

You've made a sale! I can contend with those easily.

Fine—my sentiment exactly. If you want to hunt exotic nonsinusoidal waveforms like triangles and ramps, look into Beckman's RMS 3030—currently the only hand-held DMM with true-rms measurement capability.

For more information, contact Advanced Electro-Products Division, Beckman Instruments, Inc., 2500 Harbor Blvd., Fullerton CA 82634; (714)-871-4848, ext. 3651. Reader Service number 476.

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his board provides conversion from the 3.7.4.2 band first to 900 mm2 where gain and bandpass hitching by the use of Hybrid IC amplifiers for the gain stages. Bare boards cost scillators, one fixed and the other variable, and the second mixer. Construction is greatly simplified by the use of Hybrid IC amplifiers for the gain stages. Bare boards cost scillators, one fixed and the other variable, and the second mixer.
5 and it is estimated that parts for construction will cost \$270. (Note: The two Avantek VIO's account for \$225 of this cost.) \$6.00
PF CHIP CAPACITORS
br use with dual conversion board. Consists of 6-47 ph \$25.00
MHz IF BOARD
ass filter can be tuned for bandwidths between 20 and 35 MHz with a passband ripple of less than 3 db. Hybrid los are documenting and the gamon get to be and the same document of the gamon get to be and the same document of the gamon get to be and the gamon get to be an
stimated that parts for construction will cost less than \$40.
1 pF CHIP CAPACITORS
or use with 70 MHz IF Board. Consists of 7.01 pF
EMODULATOR BOARD his circuit takes the 70 MHz center frequency satellite TV signals in the 10 to 200 millivolt range, detects them using a phase locked loop, deemphasizes and filters the sould and amplifies the result to produce standard NTSC video. Other outputs include the audio subcarrier, a DC voltage proportional to the strength of the 70 MHz signal.
d AFC voltage centered at about 2 volts DC. The bare board cost \$40 and total parts cost less than \$30.
INGLE AUDIO
his circult recovers the audio signals from the 6.8 MHz frequency. The Miller 9051 coils are funed to pass the 6.6 MHz subcarrier and the Miller 9052 both takes to the solution of the format of the solution
f the audio. \$25.00
UAL AUDIO
uplicate of the single audio but also covers the 6.2 range. \$15.00
CCONTROL

This circuit controls the VTO's. AFC and the S Meter

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-	6	electronics

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Size: 3.20 mm		3.58
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kHz min.	me min. 20 GO Dangwigth ou kinz min. 40 GB bandwi	ath 150
Ultimate 50 dB: Inser ohms.	tion loss 1.0 dB max. Ripple 1.0 dB max. Ct. $0 + l - 5$	pf 3600 \$5.95

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tatic RAM 350ns ynamic RAM ynamic RAM Static RAM Static RAM Static RAM 320ns tatic RAM 200ns tatic RAM 200ns tatic RAM 200ns tatic RAM 300ns Static RAM 300ns Static RAM 350ns Static RAM 350ns	13.80 13.99 14.99 14.99 14.99 14.99 14.99 10.99 14.99 14.99 14.99 14.99 14.99 14.99 14.99 14.99 10.99 14.99 10.99 14.99 10.99 14.99 14.99 10.99 14
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ynamic RAM Static RAM Static RAM Static RAM Static RAM 55ns tatic RAM 200ns tatic RAM 200ns tatic RAM 200ns Static RAM 300ns Static RAM 450ns Static RAM 450ns Static RAM 250ns	3.99 3.99 3.99 14.99 14.99 14.99 10.99 10.99 10.99 10.99 5.99 8.99 9.99 8.99 9.99 14.99 8.99 9.99 8.99 9.99
ynamic RAM Static RAM Static RAM Latic RAM 320ns Latic RAM 200ns Latic RAM 200ns Latic RAM 300ns Static RAM 450ns Static RAM 360ns Static RAM 350ns	3.99 3.99 4.99 14.99 14.99 10.99 10.99 10.99 10.99 10.99 10.99 8.99 8.99 9.99 8.99 9.99 14.99 8.99 9.99 8.99 9.99 9.99 9.99 9.99
static RAM Static RAM 55ns tatic RAM 200ns tatic RAM 200ns tatic RAM 200ns tatic RAM 300ns Static RAM 450ns Static RAM 360ns Static RAM 360ns	3,99 4,99 14,99 14,99 14,99 10,99 10,99 10,99 4,99 8,99 8,99 9,99 14,99 8,99 9,99 14,99 2,90
tatic RAM 55ns tatic RAM 200ns tatic RAM 200ns tatic RAM 200ns tatic RAM 300ns Static RAM 450ns Static RAM 360ns Static RAM 250ns	13.80 14.99 14.99 14.99 10.99 10.99 10.99 10.99 10.99 10.99 8.99 8.99 8.99 9.99 14.99 8.99 8.99 9.99 9.14.99 8.99 9.29,50
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tatic RAM 200ns tatic RAM 300ns Static RAM 450ns Static RAM 450ns Static RAM 360ns Static RAM 250ns	14.99 10.99 13.80 3.99 4.99 5.99 8.99 8.99 9.99 14.99 8.99 29.50
cessor Static RAM 450ns Static RAM 360ns Static RAM 250ns Troller roller	13.80 3.99 4.99 8.99 9.99 8.99 9.99 14.99 8.99 8.99 29.50
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roller roller	13.80 3.99 4.99 8.99 9.99 8.99 14.99 8.99 29.50
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An RCA 1861 video graphics chip allows you to connect to your own TV with an inexpensive video modulator to do graphics and games. There is a speaker system included for writing your own music or using many music programs already written. The speaker amplifier may also be used to drive relays for control purposes

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Remember, other computers only offer Super Elf Hemember, other computers only offer Super Eil features at additional cost or not at all. Compare before you buy. Super Elf Kit S106.95, High address option \$8.95, Low address option \$9.95, Custom Cabinet with drilled and labelled plexiglass front panel \$24.95, All metal Expan-sion Cabinet, painted and silk screened, with room for 5 S-100 boards and power supply \$57.00. NICad Battery Memory Saver Kit \$6.95 All kits and options also completely assembled and tested

Questdata, a software publication for 1802 computer users is available by subscription for \$12.00 per 12 issues. Single Issues \$1.50. Issues 1-12 bound \$16.50

Tiny Basic Cassette \$10.00, on ROM \$38.00, original Eff kit board \$14.95. 1802 software; Moews Video Graphics \$3.50. Games and Music \$3.00, Chip 8 Interpreter \$5.50.

noints can be used with the register save feature to isolate program bugs quickly, then follow with single step. If you have the Super Expansion Board and Super Monitor the monitor is up and running at the push of a button.

Other on board options include Parallel Input and Dutput Ports with full handshake. They allow easy connection of an ASCII keyboard to the input port. RS 232 and 20 ma Current Loop for teletype or other device are on board and if you need more memory there are two S-100 slots for static RAM or video boards. Also a 1K Super Monitor version 2 with video driver for full capability display with Tiny Basic and a video interface board. Parallel I/D Ports \$9.85, RS 232 \$4.50, TTY 20 ma I/F \$1.95, S-100 \$4.50, A 50 pin connector set with ribbon cable is available at \$15.25 for easy connection between the Super Elf and the Super Expansion Board.

Power Supply Kit for the complete system (see Multi-volt Power Supply).

sette I/O; save and load, basic, data and machine language programs; and over 75 state ments, functions and operations. New improved faster version including re-number and essentially unlimited variables. Also, an exclusive user expandable command libran

Serial and Parallel I/O inclu Super Basic on Cassette \$55.00.

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The CT-90 is the most versatile, feature packed counter available for less than \$300.00! Advanced design features include; three selectable gate times, nine digits, gate indicator and a unique display hold function which holds the displayed count after the input signal is removed Also, a 10mHz TCXO time base is used which enables easy zero beat calibration checks against WWV. Optionally; an internal nicad battery pack, external time base input and Micropower high stability crystal oven time base are available. The CT-90, nerformance you can count on!

WIRED
20 Hz to 600 MHz
Less than 10 MV to 150 MHz
Less than 50 MV to 500 MHz
0.1 Hz (10 MHz range)
1.0 Hz (60 MHz range)
10.0 Hz (600 MHz range)
9 digits 0.4" LED
Standard-10.000 mHz, 1.0 ppm 20-40°C.
Optional Micro-power oven-0.1 ppm 20-40°C
8-15 VAC @ 250 ma

DIGITS 525 MHz \$99⁹⁵ WIRED

SPECIFICATIONS

Range:	20 Hz to 525 MHz
Sensitivity:	Less than 50 MV to 150 MHz
	Less than 150 MV to 500 MHz
Resolution	1.0 Hz (5 MHz range)
	10.0 Hz (50 MHz range)
	100.0 Hz (500 MHz range)
Display:	7 digits 0.4" LED
Time base:	1.0 ppm TCXO 20-40°C
Power	12 VAC @ 250 ma

The CT-70 breaks the price barrier on lab quality frequency counters. Deluxe features such as, three frequency ranges - each with pre-amplification, dual selectable gate times, and gate activity indication make measurements a snap. The wide frequency range enables you to accurately measure signals from audio thru UHF with 1.0 ppm accuracy - that's .0001%! The CT-70 is the answer to all your measurement needs, in the field, lab or ham shack.

	-
PRICES:	
CT-70 wired, I year warranty	\$99.95
CT-70 Kit, 90 day parts war-	
ranty	84.95
AC-1 AC adapter	3.95
PP-1 Niced nack + AC	

-

Hz

12.95 adapter/charger

7 DIGITS 500 MHz \$79 95 WIRED

PRICES	
MINLIO0 wired 1 year	
warranty	\$79.9
MINI-100 Kit, 90 day part	
warranty	59.9
AC-Z Ac adapter for MINI-	
100	3.9
BP-Z Nicad pack and AC	
adapter/charger	12.9

Here's a handy, general purpose counter that provides most counter functions at an unbelievable price. The MINI-100 doesn't have the full frequency range or input impedance qualities found in higher price units, but for basic RF signal measurements, it can't be beat' Accurate measurements can be made from 1 MHz all the way up to 500 MHz with excellent sensitivity throughout the range, and the two gate times let you select the resolution desired. Add the nicad pack option and the MINI-100 makes an ideal addition to your tool box for "in the field" frequency checks and repairs.

SP Rat

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ECIFIC	ATIONS:
IRC.	I MHz to 500 MH
sitivity:	Less than 25 MV
olution	100 Hz (slow gate)
	1.0 KHz (fast gate)
play:	7 digits, 0.4" LED
e base:	2.0 ppm 20-40°C
ver.	5 VDC @ 200 ma

8 DIGITS 600 MHz \$15995 WIRED



SPECIFICATIONS: Range: 20 Hz to 600 MHz

Resolution 1.0 Hz (60 MHz range) 10.0 Hz (600 MHz range) Display. 8 digits 0.4" LED 2.0 ppm 20-40°C 110 VAC or 12 VDC Time base

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PRICES:

CT-50 wired, I year warranty	\$159.95
CT-50 Kit, 90 day parts	
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RA-1, receiver adapter kit	14.95
RA-1 wired and pre-program-	
ned (send copy of receiver	
chematic)	29.95

DIGITAL MULTIMETER \$99 % WIRED

PRICES: \$99.95 DM-700 wired 1 year warranty DM 700 Kit 90 day parts 79.95 varranty 3.95 AC-I, AC adaptor BP-3, Nicad pack +AC 19.95 adapter/charger 2.95 MP-1, Probe kit

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The DM-700 offers professional quality performance at a hobbyist price.
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SPECIFICATIONS: D

D

C/ AC volts:	100 uV to 1 KV, 5 ranges
C/AC	
urrent	0.1 uA to 2.0 Amps, 5 ranges
esistance	0.1 ohms to 20 Megohms, 6 ranges
nput	
npedance	10 Megohms, DC/AC volts
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10.7 MHz narrow	band list when sin		F-41X 25.2 VCT @ 2 Amps 6.99 ea
3 dB bandwidth	15 KHZ MIN.		P-8380 10 VCT @ 3 Amps 7.99 ea
20 dB bandwidth	60 KHZ min.		P-8604 20 VCT @ 1 Amp 4.99 ea
40 dB bandwidth	150 KHz min.		E-8130 12 6 VCT @ 2 Amps 4.99 ea
Ultimate 50 dB	insertion loss I dB max.		V 220 28 VCT @ 100 MA 499 PA
Ripple 1 dB max	. Ct. 0+/-5 pf 3600 0hms		
\$3.99 each	·		C30524 Duar 1/4 @ 1Amp ea. 0.35 ea
unchal	MOCHER 12 5 VDC 3-30 MHz		EIMAC FINGER STOCK #Y-302
MKF454, same as	12 de asin \$17 05 each		36 in. long x ½ in. \$4.99 each
80 Watts output	, 12 db gain \$17.35 each		
	NO ORDERS	S UNDER \$1	0

SEMICONDUCTORS SURPLUS

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MRF 203	\$P.O.R.	BFW92A	\$ 1.00	UHF/VHF RF POWER TRANSISTORS
MRF216	19.47	BFW92	.79	CD2867/2N6439
MRF 221	8.73	MMCM913	14.30	60 Watts output
MRF226	10.20	MMCM2222	15.65	Reg. Price \$45.77
MRF 227	2.13	MMCM2369	15.00	SALE PRICE \$19.99
MRF238	10.00	MMCM2484	15.25	
MRF240	14.62	MMCM3960A	24.30	1900 MHz to 2500 MHz DOWNCONVERTERS
MRF 245	28.87	MWAIIO	6.92	Intended for amateur radio use
MRF247	28.87	MWA120	7.38	Tunable from channel 2 thru 6
MRF 262	6.25	MWA 130	8.08	34 dB gain 2.5 - 3 dB noise
MRF314	12.20	MWA210	7.46	Warranty for 6 months
MRF406	11.33	MWA 220	8 08	Model HMR II with dish antenna
MRF412	20.65	MWA230	8.62	Complete Receiver and Power Supply
MRF 421	27.45	MWA310	8 08	\$225 00 (does not include coax)
MRF422A	38.25	MWA320	8 62	4 foot Vagi antenna only
MRE 422	38.25	MWA330	9.23	\$30 00
MRE 428	38 25			Pownconverter Kit - PCR and parts
MRE 428A	38 25	TURES		cho or
MRE 426	8 87	6406	\$ 5.00	Power Supply Kit - Box PCB and parts
MRE426A	8 87	61 06 /6 15 6	5 00	cho oo
MRF449	10 61	6M 16/61 06/6 1660	6.00	Pownconverter assembled
MRELLOA	10.61	61 E6 /6MH6	5.00	to oo
MRE450	11 00	120 7 7 4	5.00	Power Supply accombled
MRE450A	11.00	2526	4.00	ero oo
MREL52	15.00	2220	4.09	202.33
MREL53	13 72	HATSUA	29.99	clos of
MRELEL	21.83	4642500	45.00	STUS.99
MRELELA	21.05	4CX250R	69.00	REPLACEMENT PARTS
MRELEE	14.08	4CX 300A	109.99	MRF901 \$ 3.99
MRELSSA	14.08	4CX 350A/0521	100.00	
MPE 172	2 50	4CX 350F / 370904	200.00	
MREL74	3 00	9114	300.00	Power supply FCB 4.99
MRELIZE	2 00	6260	20.00	Downconverter PCB 19.99
MPE176	2.90	6360	4.09	
MPE 177	10.00	611/6	7.99	Bogner down converter, industrial version. 1
MDE/SE	2.00	0140	5.00	year guarantee \$225.00
MPE 102	20.40	6146A	5.09	
MPEEO2	20.40	61468/0290	1.95	96 DIN NOTODOLA DUG EDOG CONVECTODO
MRF 502	.95	6146W	12.00	OG PIN MUTURULA BUS EDGE CUNNELTURS
MRF 004	2.00	6550A	0.00	Gold plated contacts
MRF 029	26.97	8908	9.00	Dual 43/86 pin .156 spacing
MRF 040	20.07	8950	9.00	Solder tail for PCB \$3.00 each
MRF 901	3.99	4-400A	/1.00	
MRF 902	9.41	4-4000	80.00	CONTINUOUS TONE BUZZERS
MRF 904	3.00	5/28/1160L	44.00	12 VDC \$2.00 each
MRF911	4.29	/289	9.95	4.08 (230) (400 (100.0) (100.0)
MRF 51/0	11./3	3-1000Z	229.00	110 VAC MUFFIN FANS
MKF 0004	1.39	3-5002	129.99	New \$11.95 Used \$5.95
BERGU	1.00	DI SITERJU		29.00 here 00.00 Asoa
BERGI	1.25	TO-3 TRANSISTOR S	OCKETS	PL-259 TERMINATION 52 Ohm 5 Watts
BFR96	1.50	Phenolic type 6	7\$1.00	\$1.50 each

NO ORDERS UNDER \$10

Semiconductors surplus

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2N2857JAN	\$ 2.50	2N6097 \$28.00	ORDERING INSTRUCTIONS
2N2949	3.60	2N6166 38.00	Check, money order, or credit cards
2N2947	15.00	2N6368 22.99	welcome. (Mastercharge and VISA only)
2N2950	4.60	2N6439 40.00	No personal checks or certified personal
2N3375	8.00	A210/MRF517 2.00	checks for foreign countrys accepted.
2N3553	1.57	BLY38 5.00	Money order or cashiers check in U.S.
2N3818	5.00	40280/2N4427 1.10	funds only. Letters of credit are not
2N3866	1.00	40281/2N3920 7.00	acceptable.
2N3866.IAN	2.50	40282/2N3927 10.48	Minimum shipping by UPS is \$2.35 with
2N3866 IANTX	4 00		insurance. Please allow extra shipping
2N3925	10.00	NESSSV TIMERS	charges for heavy or long items.
2N3948	2.00	39¢ each or 10/\$3.00	All parts returned due to customer error
2N3950	25.00	<u></u>	will be subject to a 15% restock charge.
2N3050	3 00	NEW DUAL COLON LED	If we are out of an item ordered, we
2N3960 IANTY	10.00	694 each or	will try to replace it with an equal or
2N 39003ANTA	1 60	10/\$5.00	better part unless you specify not to
2140/2	1.10	10/39.00	or we will back order the item or
21442/	7 00	HEP170 1000 PLV	refund your money
2N4423	1.00	2 5 Amps 254 each or	PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANCE WITHOUT
2140/7	2.00	100/\$15 00	NOTICE Prices superseade all previously
214939	15.00	1007313.00	published Some items offered are
2N49/0	8.00	HICH VOLTAGE CARS	limited to small quantities and are
2N5070	15.00	han wer a hon voc or	subject to prior cale
2N50/1	15.00	420 MED @ 400 VDC 0K	Ve now have a toll free number but
2N5100	4.00	the open	we now have a corr free number but
2N5109	1.50	30.99 each	ANY If you have any questions place
ZN51/9	1.00	NEW DOTDON DISCULT FANS	UNLY. IT you have any questions please
2N5503	4.00	NEW KUTKUN BISCUTT FANS	8:00 a - F:00 a - Monday thru Saturday
2N5589	6.00	ALL OD ALL	o:00 a.m 5:00 p.m. Monday inru Saturday.
2N5590	8.00	\$12.99 each	our tori free number for orders only
2N5591	11.00	TODIN TATOO FANS NEW	15 000-520-3011.
2N5635	5.44	TUKIN TATUU FANS NEW	
2N5030	11.60	Model A30340	JUMBU LED'S MEDIUM LED'S
2N563/	20.00	230 VAL @ ./O Amps	(1 - 2 - 6) = 6 = 6 = 6 = 6 = 6 = 6 = 6 = 6 = 6
2N5641	5.00	WITT also work on TIS VAL	Valla, 6/61.00
2N5643	14.00	\$29.99 each	Yellow 0/\$1.00
2N5645	10.00		
2N5842	8.00	DOUR KNUB LAPS	Amber 0/\$1.00
2N5849	20.00	4/0 pf @ 15 KV \$3.9	
2N5942	40.00	Dual 500 pr @ 15 KV 5.9	g each NEW G.E. UPTU LUUPLERS 4N20
2N5946	14.00	680 pt @ 6 KV 3.9	9 each <u>byc each or 10/55.00</u>
2N5862	50.00	800 pt @ 15 KV 3.9	
2N6080	7.00	1000 pf @ 20 KV 5.0	Deach MILKU-MINI WAILH LKTSTALS
2N6081	10.00	2/00 pt @ 40 KV 5.2	9 each 32.700 HZ \$3.00 each
2N6082	11.00		NEW 2 Lock BOUND SDEAKERS
2N6083	13.00	NEW & USED BUD SWITCHES	NEW 2 THEN KUUND SPEAKERS
2N6084	14.00	3 switch with end plates	TUU UNM COTT 99¢ each
2N6095	11.00	New \$8.99	DIACTIC TO 2 COCKETS 4/CL 00
2N6096	20.00	Used \$6.95	PLASTIC 10-3 SUCKETS 4751.00
		NO ORDERS UNDER	\$10

INTRODUCING SONY'S NEW DIGITAL DIRECT ACCESS RECEIVER!

only

Revolutionary Instant Access Digital Shortwave Scanner

- Continuous Scanning of LW, MW, SW, & FM Bands
- Instant Fingertip Tuning-No More Knobs!
- 6 Memories for Any Mode (AM,SSB/CW, & FM)
- Dual PLL Frequency Synthesized—No Drift!

A WHOLE NEW BREED OF RADIO IS HERE NOW! No other short wave receiver combines so many advanced features for both operating convenience and high performance as does the new Sony ICF-2001. Once you have operated this exciting new radio, you'll be spoiled forever! Direct access tuning eliminates conventional tuning knobs and dials with a convenient digital keyboard and Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) for accurate frequency readout to within 1 KHz. Instant fingertip tuning, up to 8 memory presets, and continuous scanning features make the ICF-2001 the ultimate in convenience.

Compare the following features against any receiver currently available and you will have to agree that the Sony ICF 2001 is the best value in shortwave receivers today.

DUAL PLL SYNTHESIZER CIRCUITRY covers entire 150 KHz to 29.999 MHz band. PLL₁ circuit has 100 KHz step while PLL₂ handles 1 KHz step, both of which are controlled by separate quartz crystal oscillators for precise, no-drift tuning. DUAL CON-VERSION SUPERHETERODYNE circuitry assures superior AM reception and high image rejection characteristics. The 10.7 MHz IF of the FM band is utilized as the 2nd IF of the AM band. A new type of crystal filter made especially for this purpose realizes clearer reception than commonly used ceramic filters. ALL FET FRONT END for high sensitivity and interference rejection. Intermodulation, cross modulation, and spurious interference are effectively rejected. FET RF AMP contributes to superior image rejection, high sensitivity, and good signal to noise ratio. Both strong and weak stations are received with minimal distortion.

EXT	ENDE	D SPECTR	им со	ONT	INUO	US TUNING
		AM	. 88			FM 76 to 108
	150	to 29,999	KHZ 3			MHz



\$299⁹⁵ plus \$5.00

\$5.00 shippina

OPERATIONAL FEATURES

INSTANT FINGERTIP TUNING with the calculator-type key board enables the operator to have instant access to any frequency in the LW, MW, SW, and FM bands. And the LCD digital frequency display confirms the exact, drift-free signal being received. AUTOMATIC SCANNING of the above bands. Continuous scanning of any desired portion of the band is achieved by setting the "L₁" and "L₂" keys to define the range to be scanned. The scanner can stop automatically on strong signals, or it can be done manually. MANUAL SEARCH is similar to the manual scan mode and is useful for quick signal searching. The "UP" and "DOWN" keys let the tuner search for you. The "FAST" key increases the search rate for faster signal detection. MEMORY PRESETS. Six memory keys hold desired stations for instant one-key tuning in any mode (AM, SSB/CW, and FM), and also, the "L1" and "L2" keys can give you two more memory slots when not used for scanning. OTHER FEATURES: Local, normal, DX sensitivity selector for AM; SSB/CW compensator; 90 min. sleep timer; AM Ant. Adjust.

SPECIFICATIONS

CIRCUIT SYSTEM: Fm Superheterodyne; AM Dual conversion superheterodyne, SIGNAL CIRCUITRY: 4 IC's, 11 FET's, 23 Transistors, 16 Diodes. AUXILIARY CIRCUITRY: 5 IC's, 1 LSI, 5 LED's, 25 Transistors, 9 Diodes. FREQUENCY RANGE: FM 76-108 MHz; AM 150-29,999 KHz. INTERMEDIATE FREQUENCY: FM 10.7 MHz; AM 150-29,999 KHz. INTERMEDIATE FREQUENCY: FM 10.7 MHz; AM 156-35 MHz., 2nd 10.7 MHz. ANTENNAS: FM telescopic, ext. ant. terminal; AM telescopic, built-in ferrite bar, ext. ant. terminal. POWER: 4.5 VDC/120 VAC DIMENSIONS: 12¹/₄ (W) X 2¹/₄ (H) X 6³/₄ (D). WEIGHT: 3 Ib. 15 oz. (1.8 kg)





No. of Concession, Name						2575 Baird Bd
RAMSEY		PART	S	WARE	HOUSE	Penfield, NY 14526
ELECTRON	IIC'S	We no	w have a	available a bunch	of goodies too	716-586-3950
	INC.			DE NOW	Cal	I Your Phone Order in Today S: Satisfaction guaranteed or money
HERE ARI	E OLD FAVO	RITE AND NE	Second Second	ed. C.O.D. add \$2.00. Minimum order Orders under \$10.00 add \$1.50. Add 5% stage, insurance, handling. Overseas 1%, N.Y. residents add 7% tax.		
FM	Color O	rgan Converts any stable, tunab	TV to video m le over ch 4-0	Kit nonitor Super 6 Runs on 5-	CLOCK KITS	over 7.000 Sold to Date
MINI	See music alive! 3 d	come 15V, accepts the market (std videosign. Complete kit, 1	al. Bestuniton VD-1 \$7.95	Be one of the gang and order yours Try your hand at building th	today!
MIKE	lights flick music. Or each for	er with he light A great atte	nky Kit ention get-	A super sensitive ampli- fler which will pick up a	market. Its satin finish anodi anywhere, while six .4" LED	zed aluminum case looks great digits provide a highly readable
A super high performance FM less mike kit! Transmits a	Mwire- mid-range stable lows. Eac	and flashes 2 ju h indi- Use for nar	mbo LEDs ne badges.	for monitoring baby's room or as general pur- pose amolitier. Full 2 W	display. This is a complete k takes 1-2 hours to assemble	it, no extras needed, and it only . Your choice of case colors:
tional audio quality by mean built in electret mike. Kit in	is of its able and dr	ives up Runs on 31	anything o 15 volts.	rms output, runs on 6 to 15 volts, uses 8-45 ohm speaker	Clock kit, 12/24 hour, DC-5 Clock with 10 min ID timer	\$24.95 12/24 hour DC-10 \$29.95
case, mike, on-off switch, and battery and super instruction is the finest unit available.	is. This 110 VAC. Complete	e kit.	95	Complete kit. BN-9 \$5.95	Alarm clock, 12 hour only, D 12V DC car clock, DC-7	C-8 \$29.95 \$29.95
FM-3 Klt FM-3 Wired and Tested	\$14.95 \$8.95 19.95	B CPO-1 Runs on 3-1 Alarm, Audio	Vdc 1 wall Oscillator.	out, 1 KHZ good for CPO, Complete kit \$2.95	For wired and tested clo SPECIFY 12 OR	cks add \$10.00 to kit price. 24 HOUR FORMAT
EM Wireless Mike Kit		per Light Kit Tone Decoder A complete tone deco-		Car Cłock The UN-KIT, only 5 solder connections		
Transmits up to 300' to any FM broadcast ra-	picks up s them to lig	the up sounds and converts the up sounds and converts the up of the louder the range via 20 turn by lade requ			Here's a super looking, rugged and accurate auto clock, which is a snap to build and install. Clock movement is completely assembled — you only solder 3 wires and 2 switches takes about 15 minutes? Display is bright green with automatic brightness.	
mike. Runs on 3 to 9V. Typ has added sensitive mike	preamp 300 W, run	influe, controls up to uns on 110 VAC.		57 IC. Useful for touch- rst detection. FSK, etc. be used as a stable tone	control photocell — assures you of a highly readable display, day or night. Comes in a satur finish anodized aluminum case which can be attached's different ways using 2 sided tape. Choice of silver, black or gold case (specify).	
FM-1 kit \$3.95 FM-2 kit	t \$4.95	\$6.95	encoder. Complete	Runs on 5 to 12 volts e kit. TD-1 \$5.95	DC-3 kit. 12 hour format DC-3 wired and tested	\$22.95 \$29.95
Universal Timer Kil Mad Provides the basic parts and PC board required to provide a source of precision timing and pulse attention get		Blaster Kit Produces up wall charact		Siren Kit upward and downward racteristic of a police	Calendar Alarm Clock The clock that's got it all: 65" LEDs. 12/24 hour, snooze, 24 hour alarm, 4	Under Dash Car Clock 12/24 hour clock in a beautiful plastic case features 6 jumbo RED LEDS high accuracy (001%), easy 3 use bedrue divelop higher auth works with works
		UD ear shattering and tting siren like sound.	siren. 5 W on 3-15	volts, uses 3-45 ohm	year calendar, battery backup, and lots more. The super 7001 chip is used. Size: Sx4x2 inches Complete bit loce care and available).	
Includes a range of parts for timing needs.	or most obnoxious au	idio. Runs on 6-15 VDC	Complete	e kit. SM-3 \$2.95 60 Hz Time Base	DC-9 \$34.95 Video	Add \$10.00 Assy and Test Terminal
UT-5 Kit	\$5.95 MB-1 Kit	\$4.95	Huns on 5 min/month at TB-7 Assy	-15 VDC Low current (2 5ma) 1 ccuracy TB-7 Kit \$5,50 \$9,95	A completely self-contained stand alone video te set to become a complete terminal unit. Features rates (to 9600) complete computer and keyboar Accepts and generates serial ASCII plus paralled provideo video and lower case (concolt and 1)	Iminal card. Requires only an ASCII seyboard and TV are: single 5V supply. ITAL controlled sync and baud di control of cursor. Parily error control and display keyboard input. The 6416 is 54 char. by 16 lines with bask SS-232 and 20ma loon interfaces on board. Kits
P/	PAR/	ARADE		Include sockists and complete documentation \$189.95 RE 6416 terminali card kirl (add \$60.00 for wired unit) \$13.95 Lower Case option \$13.95 Power Supply \$14.95 RF Modulator kirl \$17.95		
IC SPEC	Resistor Ass'1 Assortment of Popular values - % Crystals			Audio Prescaler		
LINEAR	TTL	watt. Cut lead for PC m center, '/' leads, bag more.	ounting, %" of 300 or	3.579545 MHZ \$1.50 10.00000 MHZ \$5.00 5.248800 MHZ \$5.00	Make high resolution audio measurments, great for musical instrument tuning, PL tones, etc.	PRESCALER
301 5.35 74 324 51.50 74 380 51.50 74	4500 \$.40 447 \$.65 475 \$.50	Switches	\$1,50	AC Adapters	Multiplies audio UP In frequency, selectable x10 or x100, gives .01 HZ resolution with 1 sec. gate	Extend the range of your counter to 600 MHz. Works
555 \$.45 74 556 \$1.00 74 565 \$1.00 56	4196 \$1.35	Red Pushbuttons N.C Earphone	3/\$1.00	Good for clocks, nicad chargers, all 110 VAC plug one end 8.5 vdc @ 20 mA \$1.00	time! High sensitivity of 25 mv, 1 meg input z and built-in filtering gives great performance. Runs	150 mv sensitivity. specify -
567 \$1.25 741 10/\$2.00 1458 \$.50 2000 \$.50	SPECIAL	3" leads, 8 ohm, good fo speakers, alarm clo 5 for \$1.0	cks, etc 0	16 vac @ 160mA \$2.50 12 vac @ 250mA \$3.00	on 9V battery, all CMOS. PS-2 kit \$29.95 PS-2 wired \$39.95	Wired, tested, PS-18 \$59.95 Kit, PS-18 \$44.95
3914 \$2.95 8038 \$2.95 77	1C90 \$15.00 0116 \$ 1.25 208 \$17.50	Approx 2%" diam Round type, for radios, mike etc 3 for \$2.00	small b output o compati	uzzer 450 Hz, 86 dB, sound on 5-12 vdc at 10-30 mA, TTL ible. \$1.50	30 Watt 2 m	ntr PWR AMP
CMOS 77	216D \$21.00 107C \$12.50 314 \$ 2.95	Sing Tuned C Small 3/16" Hex Slugs 3 turns.	turned coil, 10 for \$1.00	AC Outlet Panel Mount with Leads 4/\$1.00	Simple Class C power amp fea for 8 out, 2 W in for 15 out, 4W	atures 8 times power gain. 1 W in In for 30 out. Max output of 35 W,
4013 4046 4049 \$1.85 50	375AB/G \$ 2.95 001 \$ 6.50		ITTORS OISK CERAMIC UM ALUMINUM OISK CERAMIC 06vy Electrolytic 0116V disk 20/81.00 75V 3/51.00 1000 Jr 10V Arail 350 116V to 311.00 15V 3/51.00 150 Jr 10V Arail 350 001 16V 20/81.00 15V 3/51.00 150 Jr 16V Arail 351.00 000 Jr 20/81.00 15V 3/51.00 100 Jr 15V arail 350.00 000 Jr 20/81.00 15V 3/51.00 100 Jr 5V diani 106/31.00 000 Jr 20/81.00		PA-1, 30 W pwr amp klt \$22.95 TB-1 BF sensed T-R relay kit 6.95	
4059 \$9.00 4511 \$2.00 4518 \$1.35 5639 \$1.75 61	FERRITE BEADS ith info and specs 15/51.00 Hole Balun Beads 5/51.00	1.5 uF 25V 3/\$1.00 10 1.8 uF 25V 3/\$1.00 10 .22 uF 25V 3/\$1.00 10			MRF-238 transistor as used in PA-1 8-10db gain 150 mhz \$11.95	Power Supply Kit Complete triple regulated power supply provides variable 6 to 18 volts at
READOUTS 8	Sockets Pin 10/\$2.00	DC-DC Conve	DC-DC Converter put prod -9 vdc @ 30ma Mini ceramic filters 7 D.W. 65 kHz 51 50 e		RF actuated relay senses RF (1W) and closes DPDT relay.	
FNO 359 4" C.C \$1.00 1 FNO 507/510 5"C A 1.00 1 MAN 72/HP7730 33"C A 1.00 2	6 Pin 10/\$2.00 4 Pin 4/\$2.00 8 Pin 4/\$2.00	25K 20 Turn Trim Pot \$1	00	Trimmer Caps Sprague - 3-40 pf	For RF sensed T-R relay TR-1 Kit \$6.95	ra 1 A and 24 VCT. Complete kit. PS-3LT \$6.95
HP 7651 43°C A 2.00 20 Pin 4/\$2.00 40 Pin 3/\$2.00 Diodes		Crystal Microphone Mini RG-174		Mini RG-174 Coax	OP-AN BI-FET LF 13741 - Direct pin for p Input z, super low 50 pa input c	IP Special in 741 compatible, but 500,000 MEG urrent, low power drain.
2N3904 NPN C+F 15/81.00 11 2N3906 PNP C+F 15/81.00 11	.1 V Zener 20/\$1.00 N914 Type 50/\$1.00 KV 2Amp 8/\$1.00	Coax Connector	\$,75	10 ft. for \$1.00 9 Volt Battery Clips	50 for only \$9.00 78MG \$1.25	10 for \$2.00 7812 \$1.00
2N4403 PNP C+F 15/\$1,00 11 2N4410 NPN C+F 15/\$1,00 2N4916 FET C+F 4/\$1,00 2N5401 PNP C+F 5/\$1,00	00V 1Amp 15/\$1.00	Chassis mount BNC type \$1.0	Nice qu % Rub	ality clips \$ for \$1.00 ber Grommets 10 for \$1.00 Connectors	79MG \$1.25 Heg 723 \$.50 309K \$1.15	7815 \$1.00 7905 \$1.25 7912 \$1.25
2N6028 C+F 4/81.00 2N3771 NPN Silicon 81.50 2N5179 UHF NPN 3/82.00	25 AMP 100V Bridge	Asst of chokes disc daps t transistors diodes MICA ca sm beg (100 pc) \$1,00 lg beg	ant resistors ps etc (300 pc) \$2.50	6 pin type gold contacts for mA-1003 car clock module price .75 ea.	Shrink Tubing Nubs Nice precut pces of shrink size 1" x %"	Mini TO-92 Heat Sinks Thermailoy Brand \$ for \$1.00
Power Tab NPN 40W 3/81,00 Power Tab PNP 40W 3/1,00 MPF 102/2N5484 8:50 NPN 2004 Ture T-0 46(4) 40	\$1.50 each	Leds - your choice. Mini Red, Jumbo Red, Mini Yellow, Jumbo Y	please speci High Intensit fellow, Jumb	Ify Red. Illuminator Red 8/\$1 to Green 6/\$1	Opto Isolators - 4N28 type	10 + 1 ED \$1.00
PNP 3908 Type T+R 30/32 30 2N3055. 5 60 2N2646 UJT 3/82 00	1 AMP 2 for \$1.00	Motorola MV 2209 30 P	Varactors	20-80 PF - Tunable range -	Molex Pins Molex already precirin length of 7, Perfect	CDS Photocelle Resistance varies with light, 250 ohms to over 3 men.

Save on Scanners! **NEW Rebates!**

Communications Electronics," the world's largest distributor of radio scanners, celebrates Father's Day early with big savings on Bearcat scanners. Electra Company, the manufacturers of Bearcat scanners is offering consumer rebates on their great line of scanners, when purchased between April 1 and May 15, 1981.

With a scanner, you can monitor the exciting two-way radio conversations of police and fire departments, intelligence agencies, mobile telephones, energy/oil exploration crews, and more. Some scanners can even monitor aircraft transmissions! You can actually hear the news before it's news. If you do not own a scanner yourself, now's the time to buy your scanner from Communications Electronics. Choose the scanner that's right for you, then call our toll-free number to place your order with your Visa or Master Charge.

We give you excellent service because CE distributes more scanners worldwide than anyone else. Our warehouse facilities are equipped to process thousands of scanner orders every week. We also export scanners to over 300 countries and military installations. Almost all items are in stock for quick shipment, so if you're a person who prefers fact to fantasy and who needs to know what's *really* happening around you, order your scanner today from **CE**!

NEW! Bearcat[®]350 The Ultimate Synthesized Scanner!

Allow 120-240 days for delivery after receipt of order due to the high demand for this product.

List price \$599.95/CE price \$419.00 4-Band, 50 Channel • Alpha-Numeric • No-crystal scanner • AM Aircraft and Public Service bands. • Priority Channel • AC/DC Bands: 30-50, 118-136 AM, 144-174, 421-512 MHz. The new Bearcat 350 introduces an incredible breakthrough in synthesized scanning: Alpha-Numeric Display. Push a button—and the Vacuum Fluorescent Display switches from "numeric" to word descriptions of what's being monitored. 50 channels in 5 banks. Plus, Auto & Manual Search, Search Direction, Limit & Count. Direct Channel Access. Selective Scan Delay. Dual Scan Speeds. Automatic Lockout. Automatic Squelch. Non-Volatile Memory. Reserve your Bearcat 350 today!

Bearcat[®] 300 List price \$549.95/CE price \$349.00/\$25.00 rebate Your final cost is a low \$324.00 4-Band, 50 Channel • Service Search • No-crystal scanner • AM Aircraft and Public Service bands. • Priority Channel • AC/DC Bands: 32-50, 118-136 AM, 144-174, 421-512 MHz. The Descent 200 is the most educanced outpont

The Bearcat 300 is the most advanced automatic scanning radio that has ever been offered to the public. The Bearcat 300 uses a bright green fluo-rescent digital display, so it's ideal for mobile applications. The Bearcat 300 now has these added features: Service Search, Display Intensity Control, Hold Search and Resume Search keys, Separate Band keys to permit lock-in/lock-out of any band for more efficient service search.



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Get a coupon good for a \$25 rebate when you purchase a Bearcat 300, 250, 220 or 210XL; \$20 rebate on model 160; \$10 rebate on model Four-Six Thin Scan and \$5 rebate on the Bearcat 5. To get your rebate, mail this coupon with your The Bearcat 5. To get your rebate, mail this coupon with your original dated sales receipt and the Bearcat model number from the carton to Electra. You'll receive your rebate in four to six weeks. Offer valid only on purchases made betwen April 1, 1981 and May 15, 1981. All requests must be postmarked by May 30, 1981. Limit of one rebate per household. Coupon must accompany all rebate requests and may not be reproduced. Offer good only in the U.S.A. Void where taxed or prohibited bylaw. Resellers, companies, clubs and organizations-both profit and non-profit-are not eligible for rebates. Employees of Electra Company, their advertising agencies, distributors and retailers of Bearcat Scanners are also not eligible for rebates. Please be sure to send in the correct amount for your scanner. Pay the listed CE price In this ad. Do not deduct the rebate amount since your rebate will be sent directly to you from Electra. Orders received with insufficient payments will not be processed and will be returned. and will be returned.

And will be returned. Bearcat[®] 250 List price \$429.95/CE price \$279.00/\$25.00 rebate Your final cost is a low \$254.00 50 Channels • Crystalless • Searches Stores • Recalls • Digital clock • AC/DC Priority Channel • 3-Band • Count Feature. Frequency range 32-50, 146-174, 420-512 MHz The Bearcat 250 performs any scanning function you could possibly want. With push button ease you can program up to 50 channels for automatic monitoring. Push another button and search for new frequencies. There are no crystals to limit what you want to hear. A

There are no crystals to limit what you want to hear. A special search feature of the Bearcat 250 actually stores 64 frequencies and recalls them, one at a time, at your convenience.

Bearcat[®] 220 List price \$449.95/CE price \$289.00/\$25.00 rebate Your final cost is a low \$264.00 Aircraft and public service monitor. Frequency range 32-50, 118-136 AM, 144-174, 420-512 MHz. The Bearcat 220 is one scanner which can monitor all public service bands plus the exciting AM aircraft band channels. Up to twenty frequencies may be scanned at the same time.

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Four final cost a low \$204.00 18 Channels • 3 Bands • Crystalless • AC/DC Frequency range: 32-50, 144-174, 421-512 MHz. The Bearcal 210XL scanning radio is the second gener-ation scanner that replaces the popular Bearcat 210 and 211. It has almost twice the scanning capacity of the Bearcal 210 with 18 channels plus dual scanning speeds and a bright green fluorescent display. Auto-matic search finds new frequencies. Features scan delay, single antenna, patented track tuning and more!

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The Bearcat's is a value-packed crystal scanner built for the scanning professional — at a price the first-time buyer can afford. Individual lockout switches.

Bearcat[®] Four-Six ThinScan'

DearCal FOURSIX InINSCAN List price \$189.95/CE price \$124.00/\$10.00 rebate Your final cost is a low \$114.00 Frequency range: 33-47, 152-164, 450-508 MHz. The incredible, Bearcat Four-Six Thin Scan" is like having an information center in your pocket. This three band, 6 channel crystal controlled scanner has patented Track Tuning on UHF. Scan Delay and Channel Lockout. Measures 2³/₄ x 6⁴/₄ x 1." Includes rubber ducky antenna. Order crystals for each channel. Made in Japan.

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ANGENTINA	21	14A	14	14	7	7	14	21	21A	21A	21A	21
AUSTRALIA	21A	14A	14	7	78	78	78	14	14	14	21A	21.4
CANAL ZONE	21	14	14	7	7	7	7A	14A	21	21A	21A	21.6
ENGLAND	14	7	7	7	7	7.4	14	21	21A	21	14	14
HAWAII	21A	14	14	7	7	7	7	14	14	21	214	21.6
INDIA	14	7.4	78	78	78	78	14	14	144	144	14	14
JAPAN	21	7A	78	78	78	7	7	7	14	148	14	21
MEXICO	21	14	14	7	7	7	7	14	21	214	214	21
PHILIPPINES	21	7	7	78	78	78	78	78	148	14	14	144
PUERTO RICO	21	14	7	7	7	7	14	14	21	21A	21.4	21
SOUTH AFRICA	14	7.4	7	7	78	14	14A	21	21.6	21.4	21.4	21
U. S. S. R.	78	7	7	7	7	78	14	14	21	21	14	28
WEST COAST	21	14	14	7	7	7	7	14	21	21	21A	21.4
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ALASKA	144	14	14	7	2	7	2		14			
ARGENTINA	21	14	14	7.4	7	7	16	21	214	214	21.4	21
AUSTRALIA	214	21	14A	14	78	78	78	14	14	14	214	21.0
CANAL ZONE	21	14	14	7	7	7	7.0	14.0	21	214	21.4	210
ENGLAND	14	7	7	7	7	7	7.0	14	144	21.4	14	14
HAWAII	214	21	14	7	7	7	7	14	14	21	21.4	21.4
INDIA	14	14	7.4	78	78	78	78	79	14	14	14	14
JAPAN	21	14	14	78	78	7	70	10	14	14	14	10
MEXICO	21	14	7	7	7.0	-	-	14	14	25	1.0	21
PHILIPPINES	21	14	14	78	78	78	78	78	140	14	14	214
PUERTO RICO	21	144	14	7	7	7	14	14	21	21.4	210	21
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ANGENTINA	21A	21	14	14	7	7	14	21	21	21A	21A	21A
AUSTRALIA	21A	21A	21	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	21A	21A
LANAL ZUNE	21	14A	14	7	7	7	7A	14	14	21	21A	21A
ENGLAND	14	78	7	7	7	7	7	14	14	21A	14	14
HAWAII	21A	21A	14A	14	14	7	7	-14	14A	21	21A	21A
INDIA	14	14	14	78	78	78	78	78	14	14	14	14
JAPAN	21A	21	14	14	78	7	7	7	14	14	14	21
WEXICO	21A	14	14	7	7	7	7	14	14	21	21A	21A
HILIPPINES	21A	21	14A	14	78	78	78	78	14B	14	14	21
PUERTO RICO	21	14	7A	7	7	7	7	14	21	21A	21 A	21A
SOUTH AFRICA	14	14	7	7	78	78	78	14	14	21	21A	21
J. S. S. R.	78	78	7	7	7	7	78	78	14	14	14	78
AST COAST	21	14	14	7	7	7	7	14	21	21	21A	21A

A = Next higher frequency may also be useful

B = Difficult circuit this period

F = Fair G = Good

SF = Chance of solar flares

P = Poor

april

sun	mon	tue	tue wed		tri	sat	
			1	2	3	4	
_			G	F	G	G	
5 G	6 G	7 F	8 G	9 G	10 F/SF	11 F	
12 F	13 F	14 G	15 G	16 F	17 G	18 G	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
P/SF	F	G	G	G	G	G	
26	27	28	29	30			
G	F	F/SF	F	F	-		



THE FT-207R HANDIE CHECKLIST

- TA-2 telescopic whip antenna
- YM-24 speaker microphone
- LCC-7 leather case
- FSP-1 external speaker
- MMB-10 mobile mounting bracket
- FTS-32E CTCSS/burst encoder
- FTS-32ED CTCSS encoder/decoder

- NC-1A 15-hr. desk charger
- NC-3 4-hr. quick charger
- NC-9B wall charger
- PA-2 mobile battery eliminator/charger
- FBA-1 battery sleeve
- NBP-9 battery pack
- FEP-1 earphone

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