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MARCH 1988

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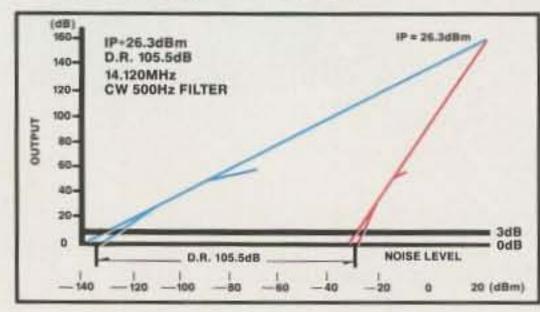
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- Magnetic mount holds to 100 mph

Model FX-2 - 2 Meter, black & chrome

Model FX-2 (Also Available in Black)

Model FX-220 - 220 MHz, black and chrome



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- 3.4 db gain | 5/8 wave
- 100 watt rating
- 15 foot coax
 PL-259 connector installed
- · Magnetic mount holds to 75 mph

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Plus you get high performance HF/VHF/ CW modems, software selectable dual radio ports, precision tuning indicator, 32K RAM, AC power supply and more.

You'll find it the most user friendly of all multi-modes. It's menu driven for ease of use and command driven for speed.

A high resolution 20 LED tuning indicator lets you tune in signals **fast** in any mode. All you have to do is to center a single LED and you're precisely tuned in to within 10 Hz -- and it shows you baud. You can copy not only amateur RTTY but also press, weather and other exciting traffic.

A high performance modem lets you copy both mark and space for greatly improved copy under adverse conditions. It even tracks slightly drifting signals.

You can transmit both narrow and wide shifts. The wide shift is a standard 850 Hz shift with mark/space tones of 2125/2975 Hz. This lets you operate MARS and standard VHF FM RTTY.

You get both the American Western Union and the international CCITT character sets, Autostart for unattended reception and selectable "Diddle".

A receive Normal/Reverse software switch eliminates retuning and Unshift-On-Space reduces errors under poor receiving conditions. fledged weather maps on your printer. Other interesting FAX pictures can also be printed -- such as some news photographs from wire services.

Any Epson graphics compatible printer will print a wealth of interesting pictures and maps.

Automatic sync and stop lets you set it and leave it for no hassle printing.

You can save FAX pictures and WEFAX maps to disk if your terminal program lets you save ASCII files to disk.

Pictures and maps can be printed to screen in real time or from disk on IBM and compatibles with the MFJ-1284 Starter Pack.

You can transmit FAX pictures right off disk and have fun exchanging and collecting them.

Slow Scan TV

The MFJ-1278 introduces you to the exciting world of slow scan TV.

You'll not only enjoy receiving pictures from thousands of SSTVers allover-the-world but you can send your own pictures to them, too.

You can print slow scan TV pictures on any Epson graphics compatible printer. If you have an IBM PC or compatible you can print to screen in near real time or from disk with the MFJ-1284 Starter Pack.

You can transmit slow scan pictures right off disk -- there's no need to set up lights and a camera for a casual contact.

You can save slow scan pictures on disk from over-the-air QSOs if your terminal program lets you save ASCII files.

The MFJ-1278 transmits and receives 8.5, 12, 24, and 36 second black and white format SSTV pictures using two levels.

Contest Memory Keyer

which way to tune!

All you need to join the fun is an MFJ-1278, your rig and any computer with a serial port and terminal program.

You can use the MFJ Starter Pack to get on the air instantly. It includes computer interfacing cable, terminal software and friendly instructions . . . everything you need to get on the air fast. Order MFJ-1282 (disk)/MFJ-1283 (tape) for the C-64/128 and VIC-20 or MFJ-1284 for the IBM or compatible, \$19.95 each.

Packet

Packet gives you the fastest and most reliable error-free communications of any amateur digital mode.

With MFJ's super clone of the industry standard -- the TAPR TNC-2 -- you get genuine TAPR software/hardware plus more -- not a "work-a-like" imitation.

Extensive tests published in *Packet Radio Magazine* (''HF Modem Performance Comparisons'') prove the TAPR designed modem used in the MFJ-1278 gives better copy with proper DCD operation under all tested conditions than the other modems tested.

Hardware DCD gives you more QSOs because you get reliable carrier detection under busy, noisy or weak conditions.

A hardware HDLC gives you full duplex operation for satellite work or for use as a full duplex digipeater. And, it makes possible speeds in excess of 56K baud with a suitable external modem.

Good news for SYSOPs! New software lets the MFJ-1278 perform flawlessly as a WORLI/WA7MBL bulletin board TNC.

Baudot RTTY

You can copy all shifts and all standard speeds including 170, 425 and 800 Hz shifts and speeds from 45 to 300

ASCII

You can transmit and receive 7 bit ASCII using the same shifts and speeds as in the RTTY mode and using the same high performance modem. You also get Autostart and selectable "Diddle".

CW

You get a Super Morse Keyboard mode that lets you send perfect CW effortlessly from 5 to 99 WPM, including all prosigns -- it's tailor-made for traffic handlers.

A huge type ahead buffer lets you send smooth CW even if you "hunt and peck".

You can store entire QSOs in the message memories, if you wanted to! You can link and repeat any messages for automatic CQs and beaconing. Memories also work in RTTY and ASCII modes.

A tone Modulated CW mode turns your VHF FM rig into a CW transceiver for a new fun mode. It's perfect for transmitting code practice over VHF FM.

An AFSK CW mode lets you ID in CW.

The CW receive mode lets you copy from 1 to 99 WPM. Even with sloppy fists you'll be surprised at the copy you'll get with its powerful built-in software.

You also get a random code generator that'll help you copy CW faster.

Weather FAX

You'll be fascinated as you watch WEFAX signals blossom into full



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You get automatic incrementing serial numbering. In a contest it can make the difference between winning and losing.

A weight control lets you penetrate QRM with a distinctive signal or lets your transmitter send perfect sounding CW.

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Welcome, Newcomers!

Why Just VHF Antennas?

VHF is not just a name for the band of TV channels from 2 to 13. It means Very High Frequency and it applies to that band of frequencies from 30 MHz to 300 MHz. Of course, the frequencies for TV channels 2–13 are contained in this range, as well as many other services. The amateur radio service has three VHF bands, as well as many bands above VHF.

73 Magazine has in the past devoted issues to antennas covering the whole radio frequency spectrum. The subject of antennas has become so broad, however, that we can't begin to do justice to its entirety in a single issue. Therefore, this issue deals with VHF-and-above antennas, and the September issue will deal with antennas for 30 MHz and below.

From Heah to Theah

Why divide the spectrum at 30 MHz? The reason is that propagation characteristics change radically at around 30 MHz. The ionosphere refracts waves below 30 MHz back to Earth, which in turn reflects the waves back to the ionosphere. Waves often travel around the Earth in this vertical zig-zag pattern. It is this kind of propagation-sky wave propagation-which allows us to hear trans-continental short wave stations and distant AM stations at night. Waves above 30 MHz usually pierce the ionosphere and zip out into the cosmos. Unsuspecting alien societies in different solar systems may hear all about a VHFer's new rig or the latest Star Trek film. Earth-bound VHFers, however, have to hear about it via the tropospheric wave, a wave useful only when there is a direct clear path between the transmitter and receiver. This is the kind of propagation used for television, or between a ham's mobile transmitter and a repeater. Normally, only line-of-sight tropospheric propagation is available to VHF and UHF enthusiasts.

allow VHF tropo waves to propagate well beyond line-of-sight-sometimes thousands of miles!

The most common DX VHF propagation mode is tropospheric bending and ducting. The Ottawa television station came into southwestern New Hampshire through a tropo duct.

Another useful mode is **sporadic E**, in which signals are bounced from ionized patches of the ionosphere's E layer. Aurora are disturbances in the Earth's ionosphere and magnetosphere, and they will also support VHF and UHF propagation. When meteors enter the Earth's atmosphere they produce ionized trails of gas that VHF and UHF signals bounce from. Meteor scatter isn't for everyone, but we show you how to do it in this issue. Moonbounce or EME (Earth-MoonEarth) is an even more exotic way to get distance on VHF. For those who choose to investigate, VHF-and-above offers a lot more than a line-of-sight link to the local repeater.

Go Forth and Propagate

Fascinated with VHF-and-above propagation and antennas? There are many fine sources of information levels on this, several here in 73. Arliss Thompson's "Aerial View" column for is an excellent monthly antenna tutorial. Pete Putman's "Above and Beyond" column discusses the latest happenings in the world of VHF and above, and is ideal for those beyond the beginner level.

Hope to see you on the higher bands!

... de KA1HY

GLOSSARY

Radio frequency spectrum—The portion of the electromagnetic wave spectrum which covers waves whose wavelengths range from 30 kilometers to 1 millimeter. The corresponding frequencies are 10,000 cycles/second (10 kHz) to 3000 billion

However...

One late spring night I was watching Channel 5 on TV, which normally receives a Boston station located about 80 miles away. All of a sudden I was hearing (though not seeing well) strictly Canadian news. After a few minutes, the TV station identified its location as Ottawa—over 300 miles away! For a brief period, its signal overrode the Boston station located a quarter of the distance away. How could this happen?

We chose this month for VHF-and-above antennas for a very good reason. The spring and summer in the Northern hemisphere, with all its active weather, creates conditions that

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cycles/second (3000 GHz).

Propagation—The transfer of energy through a medium, such as the atmosphere, or through space.

Ionosphere—An upper-atmosphere layer, ranging 75–200 miles above the Earth's surface. So called because molecules at that level are ionized (i.e., they lose electrons) by solar radiation.

Sky Wave—A radio wave that travels up to the ionosphere and is refracted back to Earth. A single skip sky wave—one that is refracted just once by the ionosphere can travel up to several thousand miles. They are mainly responsible for world-wide radio communications.

Tropospheric Wave—A wave that travels through the troposphere, the lower part of the atmosphere that extends up to six miles from the Earth's surface.

Repeater—A machine that receives a signal and simultaneously retransmits it on a different frequency. They are normally used to extend the range of line-of-sight signals. They are very popular for mobile-to-mobile VHF-and-above communications.

DX—Means "Long Distance." The distance that qualifies as DX varies from band to band. VHF-and-above DX are distances well beyond the range of line-of-sight.

Tropospheric bending and ducting—The condition where radio waves are refracted when passing between two atmospheric layers in the troposphere that have sharply contrasting temperatures and moisture contents. A duct is formed by a layers of air with different propagation characteristics. Often moist cool air sits over warm dry air, which in turn sits on the Earth. Since the wave is refracted by the moist, cool air layer, and reflected by the Earth, the warm dry air layer acts as the duct, or waveguide. Waves of up to 10,000 MHz have travelled hundreds of miles by ducting. Ducted VHF waves have been detected from several thousand miles away!

Sporadic E—This is propagation whereby sky waves are refracted by dense patches of ions in the E-layer of the ionosphere. Waves up to 430 MHz are known to have been propagated via sporadic E. Since this layer is in the lower ionosphere, wave skip distances are shorter (typically 400–1300 miles). Also known as "short skip."



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Cover design and illustration by Deborah Smith.

EVER SAY DIE

Wayne Green W2NSD/1

Running for VP? That's Crazy!

Maybe.

No, of course I don't expect to win. The chances of that are beyond calculation. Heck, if the chances were good, I wouldn't do it. Which vice president said the job was as interesting as a bucket of warm spit?

It's not that I'm tilting at windmills. I hope the platform of running for vice president in the New Hampshire primary will give me an opportunity to get across a message I think is important.

In my editorials I have been railing against the way America has sunk to second in world financial strength. I've been worrying about our loss of consumer electronic industries to Japan. Being a solution-oriented person, I believe I have some worthwhile ideas on ways to get our country back to #1. As a candidate for national office I have an opportunity to discuss my proposed solutions to America's problems and get them heard. As a result I've been interviewed by papers all around the country-have appeared on a

number of radio interview shows—and have been asked to speak to service clubs. The plan is working.

High-Tech Education

I've written in my 73 editorials about some of my ideas on how to get America back to #1. One key area is to improve our educational system, which sure could stand it. Here I have a number of proposals for ways to increase educational productivity. But the most basic concept is to start teaching every child in America the fundamentals of electronics, including communications and computers. This would be supported by a concerted effort to get kids involved with high-tech hobbies such as amateur radio, computers, electronic experimenting and science fair projects. We could use the young hams, that's for sure. If you've kept up with communications technology, you know that everything is going digital. Even TV is going digital. Business communications today involve much more than telephones. Today's office phone systems are highly complex digital communications systems, with all sorts of features. Indeed, old timers find they have to be retrained on how to use their phones every week or so.

Business communications now include the widespread use of facsimile, copy machines, telephone answering systems, pagers, cellular telephones, business car radio, satellite links, computerized bulletin boards, 800-numbers, Telex, data and communications services such as MCI, Compuserve and The Source.

Both home and businesses are trying to cope with CD, CDI, VDI, DAT, 8mm video, VHS-C, S-VHS, digital VCRs, HDTV and so on. Soon we'll be up to here in superconductivity oriented products, fibre optics and other technologies light years ahead of anything we're seeing in amateur radio. Yet even so, I believe amateur radio is a great medium for getting kids interested in technology, so I'm willing to open myself to the ridicule I know I'll get from the other ham magazines. It's a small price to pay if I can get across my message to the American public.



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Business Incentives and More

In addition to revamping our educational system—bringing it into the 20th century and cutting college costs by 70%—I'm also a big fan of changing our tax structure so small businesses will be better able to compete with foreign companies—so we won't have to turn to Asia for cheaper manufacturing in order to be competitive.

Further, I believe we can cut both military and government costs substantially by setting up a whistle-blowing commission. The people in government see the ways money is wasted and would love to blow the whistle—if it could be done without their sacrifice. I've been getting earfulls from hams working for the government. *Continued on page 69*

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MHz SUB	OFF ON LOCK	SUB BALANCE	I CON	

TM-721A Deluxe FM dual bander

The Kenwood TM-721A re-defines the original Kenwood "Dual Bander" concept. The wide range of innovative features includes a dual channel watch function, selectable full duplex operation, 30 memory channels, extended frequency coverage, large multi-color dual digital LCD displays, programmable scanning, and more with 45 watts of output on VHF and 35 watts on UHF. TM-721A—Truly the finest full-featured FM Dual Band mobile transceiver!

- Separate frequency display for "main" and "sub-band."
- 45 Watts on 2 meters, 35 watts on 70 cm. Approx. 5 watts low power.
- Call channel function. A special memory channel for each band stores frequency, offset, and sub-tone of your favorite channel. Simply press the CALL key, and your favorite channel is selected! Automatic Band Change (A.B.C.) Automatically changes between main and sub-band when a signal is present. Dual watch function allows VHF and UHF receive simultaneously. CTCSS encode/decode selectable from front panel or UP/DWN keys on microphone. (Encode built-in, optional TSU-6 needed for decode.) Balance control and separate squeich controls for each band.
- ACTUAL SIZE FRONT PANEL
 - Dual antenna ports.
 - Full duplex operation.
 - Programmable memory and band scanning, with memory channel lock-out and priority watch function.
 Each function key has a unique tone for positive feedback.
 Illuminated front panel controls and keys.

- Extended receiver range (138.000-173.995 MHz) on 2 meters; 70 cm coverage is 438.000-449.995 MHz. (Specifications guaranteed on Amateur bands only. Two meter transmit range is 144-148 MHz. Modifiable for MARS/CAP. Permits required.)
- 30 multi-function memory channels.
 14 memory channels and one call channel for each band store frequency, repeater offset, CTCSS, and reverse.
 Channels "A" and "b" establish upper and lower limits for programmable band scan. Channels "C" and "d" store transmit and receive frequencies independently for "odd splits."

Optional Accessories:

 RC-10 Multi-function handset/remote controller
 PS-430 Power supply
 TSU-6 CTCSS decode unit
 SW-100B Compact SWR/power/volt meter
 SW-200B Deluxe SWR/power meter
 SWT-1 2m antenna tuner
 SWT-2 70 cm antenna tuner
 SP-40

- Dimmer control.
- 16 key DTMF mic. included.
- Handset/remote control option (RC-10).
- · Frequency (dial) lock.
- Supplied accessories: 16-key DTMF hand mic., mounting bracket, DC cable.

Complete service manuals are available for all Kenwood transceivers and most accessories. Specifications, features, and prices are subject to change without notice or obligation.

TM-721A shown with optional RC-10.

Compact mobile speaker • SP-50B Deluxe mobile speaker • PG-2N DC cable • PG-3B DC line noise filter • MC-60A, MC-80, MC-85 Base station mics. • MA-4000 Dual band mobile antenna (mount not supplied) • MB-11 Mobile bracket • MC-43S UP/DWN hand mic. • MC-48B 16-key DTMF hand mic.

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KENWOOD U.S.A. CORPORATION 2201E. Dominguez St., Long Beach, CA 90810 P.O. Box 22745, Long Beach, CA 90801-5745

KENWOOD

... pacesetter in Amateur Radio

Matching Pair Hasse Market TS-711A/811A VHF/UHF all-mode base stations

The TS-711A 2 meter and the TS-811A 70 centimeter all mode transceivers are the perfect rigs for your VHF and UHF operations. Both rigs feature Kenwood's new Digital Code Squelch (DCS) signaling system. Together, they form the perfect "matching pair" for satellite operation.

Highly stable dual digital VFOs.

The 10 Hz step, dual digital VFOs offer excellent stability through the use of a TCXO (Temperature Compensated Crystal Oscillator).

Large fluorescent multi-function display.

Shows frequency, RIT shift, VFO A/B, SPLIT, ALERT, repeater offset, digital code, and memory channel.



 Versatile scanning functions.
 Programmable band and memory scan (with channel lock-out). "Center-stop" tuning on FM. An "alert" function lets you listen for activity on your priority channel while listening on another frequency. A Kenwood exclusive!

- Automatic mode selection.
 You may select the mode manually using the front panel mode keys.
 Manual mode selection is verified in International Morse Code.
- All-mode squeich.
- High performance noise blanker.
- Speech processor.
 For maximum efficiency on SSB and FM.
- IF shift.
- "Quick-Step" tuning. Vary the tuning characteristics from "conventional VFO feel" to a stepping action.
- Built-in AC power supply. Operation on 12 volts DC is also

40 multi-function memories.

Stores frequency, mode, repeater offset, and CTCSS tone. Memories are backed up with a built-in lithium battery.

- RF power output control. Continuously adjustable from 2 to 25 watts.
- possible.
- Semi break-in CW, with side tone.
- VS-1 voice synthesizer (optional)

More TS-711A/811A information is available from authorized Kenwood dealers.



Optional accessories.

- IF-10A computer interface
- IF-232C level translator
- CD-10 call sign display
- SP-430 external speaker
- VS-1 voice synthesizer
- TU-5 CTCSS tone unit
- MB-430 mobile mount
- MC-60A, MC-80, MC-85 deluxe desk top microphones
- MC-48B 16-key DTMF, MC-43S UP/ DOWN mobile hand microphones
- SW-200A/B SWR/power meters: SW-200A 1.8-150 MHz SW-200B 140-450 MHz
- SWT-1 2-m antenna tuner
- SWT-2 70-cm antenna tuner
- PG-2U DC power cable

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QRX...

EDITED BY BRYAN HASTINGS KA1HY

Novice Enhancement

This month marks the anniversary of Novice Enhancement. Fred Maia of W5YI News sums up below the effect of Novice Enhancement for 1987.

The increase in the total number of ham radio operators is due to expansion at the Novice and Technician level. The total amateur census—the net increase of hams increased by 9,119 in fiscal year 1987 (10/86 to 10/87). The Novice and Technician ranks swelled by a net 9,157! These figures show the General, Advanced, and Extra-class ranks suffered a net decrease.

12,708 applicants became Novices in the period from April–October 1986. 16,304 applicants became Novices in the same period in 1987. This is a 28.3% increase.

Novice Enhancement is clearly working.

33cm Band Threat

At this time, 902-928 MHz is assigned to all amateurs, except Novice Class, for CW, Voice, SSTV, and FAX. Amateur radio is in considerable danger, however, of losing this band to commercial interests. The FCC has proposed (General Docket 87-389) opening up the band to license-free consumer "broadcasting." Such broadcasting includes remote devices for home appliances, such as TVs, stereos, VCRs, and CD players. Radio Electronics, a leading electronics magazine, responded quickly to the FCC proposal. Brian Fenton, the Managing Editor, wrote in an editorial in the January 1988 issue, "The electronics industry would benefit tremendously from the new markets opened up. The license-free band could open up new horizons in home automation, eliminating cables between video cameras, stereo speakers, etc. Needless to say, however, there will be many problems to overcome before the band can come into use. Interference from amateur radio and government agencies that currently use the band is only one of them."

fective January 3, 1988. Kowalski served the past six years as the overseer of all the Commission's regulatory efforts in the amateur radio service. He left his post to accept a position on the legal staff of the prestigious law firm of Blooston and Morkofski. No successor has yet been named.

Haller Appointment

Ralph A. Haller N4RH is the new Chief of the FCC's Private Radio Bureau (PRB). Haller replaces Robert T.N. Fitch who recently became the Senior Legal Advisor to the Chairman of the FCC.

Haller has become the highest-ranking FCC official who is also an amateur. The Private Radio Bureau answers directly to the FCC Chairman and to the FCC Office of Managing Director. The Special Services Division, the office from which Ray Kowalski just resigned as Chief, answers to the PRB.

Haller worked as chief engineer and announcer for several broadcast stations in Kansas before joining the FCC's staff. He was also a partner with Broadcast Consulting Services, a Topeka engineering firm.

Haller joined the FCC in 1971 as a radio

No business functions performed; and

Not located in a public meeting place

Anyone wishing to know about the events leading up to this decision may contact Paul Gilbert KE5ZW, 210-38th St., Snyder TX 79549, (915) 573-2163. This decision sets a very important precedent for repeater classification.

Canada ARS Restructuring

Canadian Amateurs eagerly await the new regulations on the restructuring of the Amateur Radio Service. A Regulatory Impact Analysis Statement will accompany the new rules. If there is little comment, the new amateur rules will go into effect after allowing some months for amateurs and others to adjust to the changes. Canada will likely adopt an entry-level Certificate "B" all-mode "Basic Amateur" license that will not require code.

W7PHO SK

It's interesting to note that the proposed new applications are already in trouble because of possible interference from amateur radio!

The amateur radio community must take action to secure 33cm. 73 Magazine encourages—nay, exhorts—readers to respond to this issue. Let us and the FCC hear from you!

Kowalski Resigns

FCC Special Services Division Chief Raymond Kowalski tendered his resignation efinspector in the Los Angeles District Office. In 1976, he moved to Washington D.C. to accept a position with the FCC's Field Operations Enforcement Bureau. He held several other positions with the Commission until he became deputy chief of the PRB in 1986.

Ralph, an Extra-Class licensee, helped pioneer the implementation of the All-Volunteer Amateur Testing program.

New Phone Patch Rates

Repeater trustees in 4- and 5-land just received good news. Southwestern Bell recently amended their criteria for classifying the type of service charges for phone patch lines. This makes it much easier for a repeater to be classified residential instead of commercial, which cuts service charges in half. These two hindering stipulations to class a repeater residential have been dropped:

- Service cannot be co-located with business service; and
- Service must not be located in an area zoned for commercial only

The following are the only stipulations now to classify a repeater "residential:"

Amateur use only;No advertising;

Well-known DXer Bill Bennett W7PHO died at his Seattle home early on Wednesday, December 23rd. Bill was probably best known as the founder and moderator of the W7PHO Family Hour Net.

Still No Instant Novice

The FCC has denied a petition, RM 5924, filed by KJ4JE, which requested that a Novice examinee begin operating immediately by using a temporary callsign consisting of the callsign of one of the volunteer examiners plus a unique numeral. The FCC said that the application processing period is not unreasonable and that the instant licensing proposal appears to be contrary to international radio law.

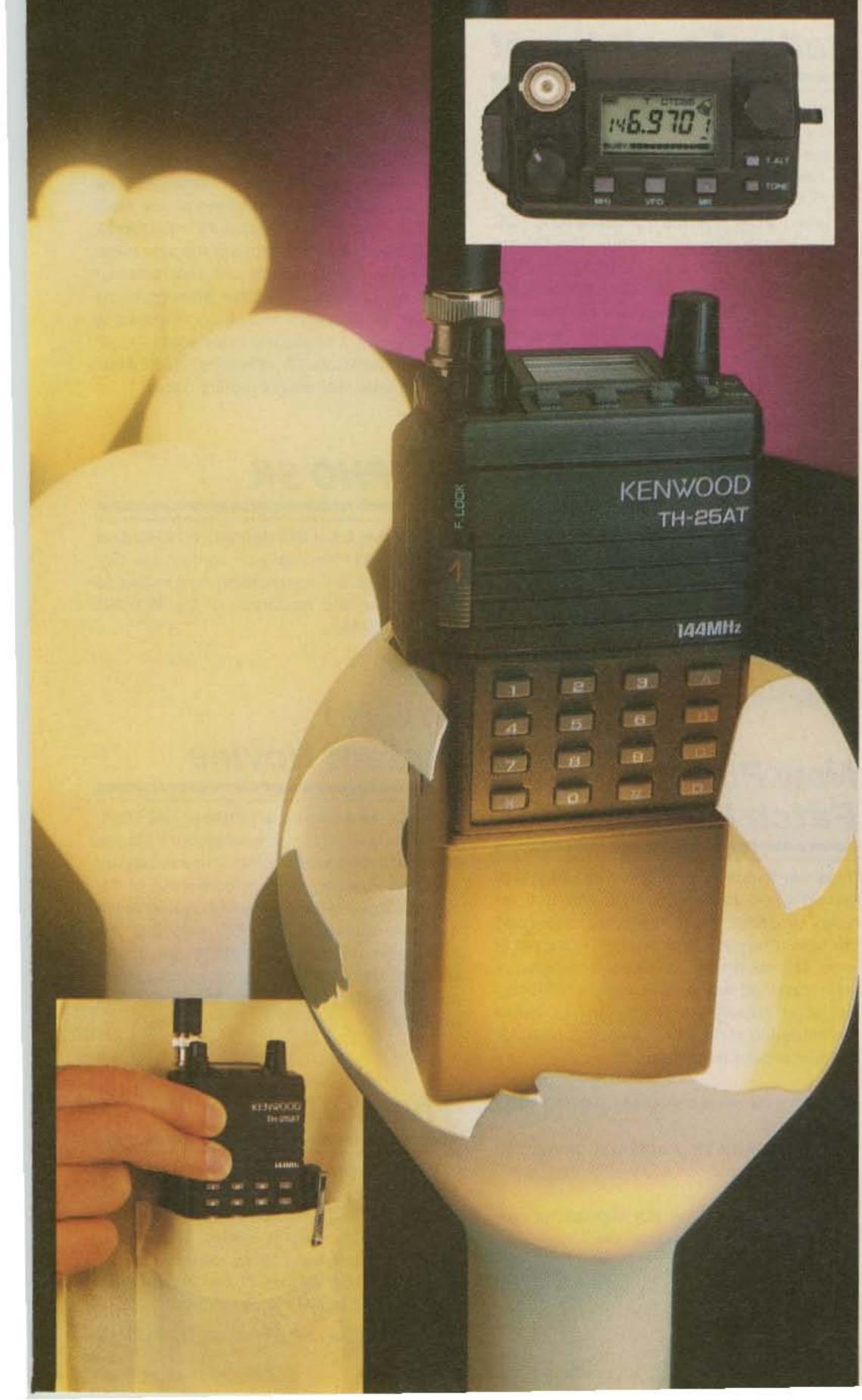
Thanks!

to the news items contributors this month. They are Westlink, W5YI Report, The ARRL Bulletin, The Chattering Relay, and Paul Gilbert KE5ZW. Keep your ham radio-related news, graphics and photos rolling in to: 73 Magazine, WGE Center, 70 Rt. 202N, Peterborough NH 03458-1194. Attn: QRX.

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... pacesetter in Amateur Radio

Compact Breakthrough!



TH-25AT/45AT

New Pocket Portable Transceivers

The all-new TH-25 Series of pocket transceivers is here! Wide-band frequency coverage, LCD display, 5 watt option, plus...

- Frequency coverage: TH-25AT: 141-163 MHz (Rx); 144-148 MHz (Tx). (Modifiable for MARS/CAP. Permits required.)
 TH-45AT: 438-450 MHz.
- Automatic Power Control (APC) circuit for reliable RF output and final protection.
- 14 memories; two for any "odd split" (5 kHz steps).
- Automatic offset selection (TH-25AT).
- 5 Watts from 12 VDC or PB-8 battery pack.
- Large multi-function LCD display.
- Rotary dial selects memory, frequency, CTCSS and scan direction.
- T-ALERT for quiet monitoring. Tone Alert beeps when squelch is opened.
 Band scan and memory scan.
 Automatic "power off" circuit.
- Water resistant.
- CTCSS encoder optional (TSU-6).
- Supplied accessories: StubbyDuk, PB-5 battery pack for 2.5 watts output, wall charger, belt hook, wrist strap, water resistant dust caps.



Optional accessories: • PB-5 7.2 V, 200 mAh NiCd pack for 2.5 W output • PB-6 7.2 V, 600 mAh NiCd pack • PB-7 7.2 V, 1100 mAh NiCd pack • PB-8 12 V, 600 mAh NiCd for 5 W output • PB-9 7.2 V, 600 mAh NiCd with built-in charger • BC-10 Compact charger • BC-11 Rapid charger • BT-6 AAA battery case • DC-1/PG-2V DC adapter • HMC-2 Headset with VOX and PTT • SC-14, 15, 16 Soft cases • SMC-30/31 Speaker mics. • TSU-6 CTCSS decode unit • WR-1 Water resistant bag

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Number 4 on your Feedback Card



Down East Microwave Box 2310, RD #1 Troy, ME 04987 Price Class: 3333-LY \$93 Assembled/\$77 Kit 1345-LY \$80 Assembled/\$67 Kit

Down East Microwave 3333-LYK 902 MHz and 1345-LYK 2304 MHz Loop Yagis

Great DXing on the higher bands and portable, too.

ooking for a high-gain, light wind-load antenna for microwave operation? Look no further. Down East Microwave, a specialty manufacturer located in Troy, Maine, makes a full line of loop yagis for the frequency range 900 - 3456 MHz. The antennas use the design pioneered by G3JVL and G8AZM. I procured two of these for permanent installation on the 33 and 13cm bands to go along with newly acquired transverters.

There is no mystery about loop yagi operation. They perform just like ordinary yagis, each with a driven element, reflector and di-

rectors. Full-wave elements, instead of conventional half wavelength

same length and they are prebent and sorted into bags containing identifying numbers. This thought really speeds up assembly. A ¼ " nut driver and fingers are the only tools required. Assembly time for each yagi is about one hour. Be careful not to over-tighten the hardware, or the loops will distort.

The flexible hardline comes pre-connected to a type N fitting, but it requires bending to connect to the driven element. The manufacturer suggests soldering the coax first, then gently bending the hardline back at 90 degrees to the element. The connector bracket will then easily attach to the boom.

Down East Microwave supplies stainless steel hardware for all fastenings except the boom-to-mast clamps, which are 1" galvanized U-clamps. The mounting bracket is a piece of aluminum plate stock bent at right angles. It fastens through the boom at the balance point, and a hole has been drilled out to clear the director it lies under. This makes a very secure and rigid support. I mounted the antennas on a homebrew aluminum "trident" frame (Photo B).

I'm Impressed

Neither antenna required adjust-

dipole elements, make these antennas stand out. The antennas exhibit high forward gains and good front to back ratios.

Quality Construction

The 902 MHz yagi consists of 33 elements, while the 2304 MHz version has 45. Both have two reflectors. Photo A shows the elements directly behind the driven element of the 1345LY. Miniature hardline feeds the full wavelength driven element from a female N connector mounted on the boom. Incidentally, slightly flattening the driven element provides the best match to a 50 Ω line. The remainder of the parasitic elements are aluminum symmetrical loops fastened to the boom with stainless steel hardware.

The booms are made from extremely rigid 6061-T6 aluminum. The loops are fabricated from 1/2" width (902) and 1/4" width (2304) medium-gauge material that bends with some resistance but holds its shape. Antenna lengths and boom material permit installation on a 1" diameter mast without boom braces.

The yagi kits come shipped in two parts: the boom sections and the element/bracket kit. Complete instructions come with the antennas, including a helpful pictorial diagram. Many of the directors are of the

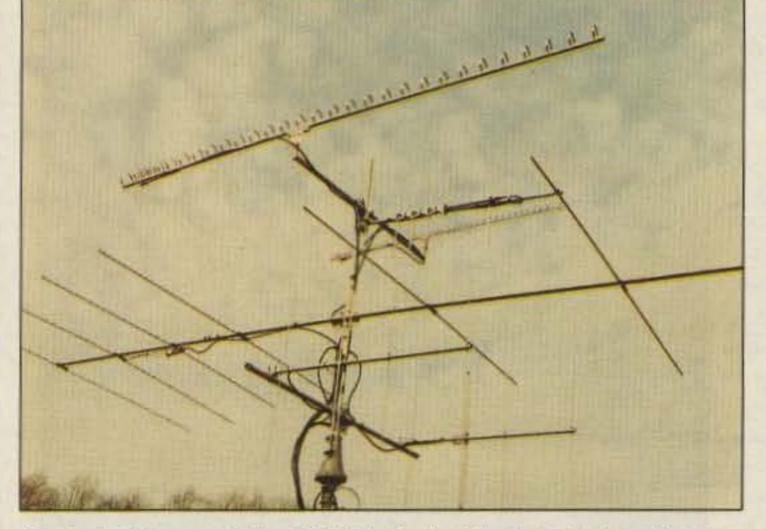


Photo A. Closeup of the 903 MHz feedpoint. Note the two directors behind the slightly flattened driven element. The driven element does not make a complete loop.

Down East Loop Yagi Technical Specifications

Specification	3333-LYK	1345-LYK
Frequency Range	880-910 Mhz	2.2-2.35 Ghz
Number of Elements	33	45
Boom Length	12'	6'9"
Weight	5 lbs	3 lbs
Gain	18.5 dBi approx.	21 dBi approx.
3 dB Beamwidth, E plane	20 degrees	16 degrees
Front/Back ratio	>20 dB	>20 dB

ment for matching. At the time of this writing, I only had the 902 MHz loop yagi in service on an SSB Electronics LT-33S transverter. The LMW 2304 transverter was still under test. and I made preliminary 2304 MHz adjustments with an extremely low level RF source. The 902 MHz antenna showed a minimal amount of reflected power using 25 watts and a Bird 50E slug, which indicate the SWR was easily under 1.2:1 without adjustment. After several heavy rainstorms, the beaded water remaining on the loop elements did not have any effect on matching.

I have made contacts with the 902 loop yagi as far away as 50 miles using just 25 watts and easily copied the other station, which only used six watts. The manufacturer claims an E-plane 3 dB bandwidth of 20 degrees, and my on-the-air observations agree.

These light weight, strong, highgain antennas for 902 and 2304 MHz from Down East Microwave represent good value. They use high quality materials and workmanship to produce quality products. I can recommend them for portable operation, too, since the loops are very rigid and can withstand moderate abuse. For great DXing on the higher bands, try the 3333-LYK or 1345-LYK loop yagis.

Two Meters Aboard the Winnebiko An Essential Link for Dataspace

I still remember my first attempt at a bicycle-mobile 2-meter installation: A battered Kenwood HT bungeed onto a handlebar pack with a speaker-mike clipped to my shirt. The antenna was a quarter-wave mag-mount

Ty-rapped to the rear rack with a tenfoot coil of excess coax lashed to the frame. When the radio's internal batteries died, well, I was out of communication. A five minute installation job like that, while superficially entertaining, is guaranteed to fall apart under full-time use. There is no such thing as a trivial task where electronics are involved. But my new bicycle-mobile 2-meter system is considerably more robust. Yaesu's multimode 290 is shock-mounted in the control console, as much a part of the bike as the 48-spoke wheels and 54-speed transmission. The rig is powered by two fully redundant solar-charged 5 amphour batteries, and it drives a Larsen half-wave antenna mounted to the seat back. Audio is piped to either the console speaker or an earpiece built into the helmet, and voice input is either a TT-mike plugged into the front panel or a preamplified electret boom mike attached to the earpiece. A pushto-talk button is embedded in the left handlebar grip under my thumb...and, as I mentioned in last month's introductory article of this series, the Yaesu is deeply integrated with a number of other onboard systems including touch-tone remote control, bike security, and packet.

critical. I quickly discovered that no HT could do the job, since the physical distribution and poor readability of controls and indicators would make installation awkward. This led me to consider automotive units,



amp or more on standby. Since my on-board battery capacity of 10 amp-hours has to be shared with lights, computers, security, stereo, and dozens of other loads, automotive 2-meter rigs are unacceptable.

> Yaesu, however, markets an interesting hybrid unit in the form of the FT-290R. As an over-the shoulder battery-powered portable, it draws only 100 mA in receive mode, feeding a rubber duckie out a front-panel BNC. But if you want an automotive rig, just unplug its battery pack, snap on a 25-watt amplifier, and hang it conventionally under the dashboard. Perfect! The complement of features is excellent, with ten memories, stored offsets, a call channel, lowpower mode, various tuning steps, and so on-and its utility is enhanced by multimode capability (FM, SSB, and CW). Of course, a rugged outdoor environment imposes some interesting packaging constraints. After puzzling over the problem for a while, I lined a front-panel cutout with channel rubber, supported the radio on a soft foam pad, and tied it down with four coil springs. A clear vinyl cover velcros over the console when the rains come, and the only problem with humidity so far has been in the helmet microphone assembly, far from the radio itself.

Rig Choice and Mounting

When it became clear that the tance transceiver would be permanently mounted in the bike's control console instead of just stashed in a pack, the choice of unit became

Photo 1. Closeup of the Winnebiko's "Brain Interface Unit" and the black Larsen Kulrod[™] Special antenna. The Bell Tourlite[™] helmet houses a Plantronics headset, chosen for its ruggedness and resistance to moisture.

such as the attractive new ICOM IC-28.

But the problem here is power-rigs made for cars tend to run warm, wasting half an

Audio I/O

It didn't take long to discover that a built-in helmet audio system is an absolute necessity—trying to handle a speaker-mike while pedaling, braking, shifting, steering, and binarytyping is too much of a juggling act.

But here again I encountered problems with products made for typical consumer environments: lightweight boom headsets were apparently not intended to be rained upon. Rain can have two deviation-killing effects: soaking up the high-impedance electret audio signal and wicking into the microphone tube.

It turns out, however, that a Plantronics headset does a quite passable job, especially if a foam ball is added to reduce wind noise and the capsule is sealed with lacquer to keep water out. The headset is mounted to my Bell Tourlite[™] bicycle helmet via a baroque assemblage of brass, brazed in a moment of drunken inspiration by one of Eureka's premier kinetic sculptors. Shielded cables were routed between the styrofoam and the outer helmet shell, terminating in a 12-pin Lemo waterproof connector on the back that also carries stereo audio and power for the dimmable Sunburst "miners" lamp. (The net effect of all this is that I can be light-headed while listening to music and chatting electronically with local hams.)

Audio is carried from the brain-interface unit through an Autac coil cord into the bike's wiring harness, whereupon it enters the console system through another Lemo connector. Inside, an "audio nexus board" preamplifies the tiny mike signal with an LM324 and provides a convenient point for mixing in other modulation sources (touch tones, packet audio, speech synthesis output, and so on).

Because of the low levels involved in the mike circuit, this system does have a couple of problems. Sharp transients in adjacent harness wires appear on my transmitted signal, most notably those associated with the pulsewidth dimmer of the helmet lamp and the 7" barricade flasher behind my head. A future modification will either change the microphone technology or add a preamp to the helmet. Audio out of the radio, however, is easy. The Yaesu's speaker signal is piped into an audio bus structure, feeding the touch-tone receiver chip, the Pac-Comm packet TNC, a cassette deck, the console speaker, and the helmet. A separate mixer amp allows a variety of audio sources to serve this same bus so that, for example, people standing around the bike can hear synthesized speech ("Red alert! Biological life forms nearby ... ''), a sound generator chip, my voice carried over 2-meters, or a taped message-all through the console speaker. Back at the helmet, I normally use the comfortable Plantronics ear insert, though I do have the option of piping the various sources into the stereo headphone channels to aid in spatial discrimination. A variation on this, published last year in QST, is in the process of being added to the HF system-comments in a later article of this series.

bent bicycle (Maggie, KA8ZYW, uses one), the half-wave is dramatically more effective. In pre-launch tests, I found I could hit the familiar Columbus, Ohio, 147.24 machine from about 5 miles further away on the bike than with my ¹/₄-wave-equipped car. That convinced me.

The antenna is a Larsen Kulrod[™] Special, and I have to commend the company on a remarkably rugged product. For thousands of miles the base mount has served as a handle for schlepping this 275-pound machine through doorways, up gravel slopes, and across unridable expanses of puddled grasslands...

Push-to-Talk

The only rational place for the PTT switch in a properly installed bicycle-mobile 2m rig is on the handlebar. Unfortunately, due to moisture, the component choice is nontrivial.

I faced the same problem here I had with the handlebar keyboard, though I eventually moved on to rubber-booted elastomeric units for smooth text entry. The ideal PTT would seem to be a good waterproof miniature pushbutton...but have you ever tried to find one?

"There is no such thing as a trivial task where

2-meter operation, I chose Gates starvedelectrolyte lead-acid cells, packaged by PB Energy Options of San Mateo, CA.

I'll save the details of this for May's column, which will deal exclusively with the solar-charged 7-voltage power system on the bike. But as far as the Yaesu 290 is concerned, I have two 5 amp-hour batteries set up to drive a pair of 12-volt buses. Bus A runs computers, switching power supplies, and the like; bus B handles the radio and all lights. The logic here is that on long night rides I can live without the computers...switching battery A onto the B bus as a fresh backup when the low-voltage warning light starts to blink.

QRZ...Bicycle Mobile?

As I noted at the end of last month's feature, the Winnebiko's 2-meter rig has proven to be an essential component of my nomadic lifestyle. It keeps my relationship with Maggie healthy during times of road-stress, frees us to stray a few miles apart when scouting local resources, and-very significantlyopens doors across the land. Riding through Titusville last night, we were invited to an impromptu gathering at the local IHOP. Hailing the Brunswick, Georgia, repeater from the Hostel in the Forest a couple of weeks ago netted us an invitation to a delightful Christmas party . . . which turned into a 2-day stay. Everywhere we go, the ham community makes us feel at home.

If my bike-mobile HF and packet systems are a form of sophisticated play, then the

Antenna

I will not attempt to conduct a tutorial on 2m antenna selection here—I'll leave that black magic to RF engineers. I do have a couple of notes on the subject, however.

It is well-known that ½ wave antennas require little or no counterpoise, while ¼ and % units depend on them. Although a quarterwave whip works OK on a massive recum-

electronics are involved."

C&K has a "sealed" product, but they are only intended to survive one washing cycle during automatic assembly. They also have no hysteresis whatsoever, and thus quickly become flaky and intermittent when corrosion sets in. I finally settled on a military-surplus sealed Microswitch with a quarter-inch bushing, further protected by a miniature rubber boot from AME. All this is Ty-rapped to the handlebar's substructure, siliconed, and smoothed over by layers of sculpted foam.

On Maggie's bike we used an Omron miniature pushbutton with a C&K keycap epoxied on. Though it has very little travel, there is quite enough tactile feedback to provide a pleasant switching sensation.

Power

Every ham who has ever watched a handheld radio abruptly die because of the power curve of internal NiCads is already acutely conscious of the problems with batteries. On the bike, the difficulties were compounded by a variety of loads, the need for redundancy, random charge/discharge cycles, and a lack of home-base spares. For the Argonaut in the trailer, I use a 4 amp-hour NiCad—I can run it down properly, give it a full solar charge, and hit the airwaves again. But for day-to-day 2-meter installation must be viewed as basic survival. And that's why a carefully integrated design pays off. For the same reason that you wouldn't wire a house with duct tape and extension cords, a ham station in daily use must be smooth and free from irritating kludges. Cheers from Florida, and see you next month...

NOTE: Steve's book, COMPUTING ACROSS AMERICA is now available (\$12). For information about his book, or the quarterly publication of road tales "The Journal of High Treknowledgy" (\$13), as well as CAA T-Shirts (\$11), contact: Computing Across America, 1013 Warren Avenue, Cary, NC 27511.

Steve and Maggie are currently taking a break from full-time pedaling to do a book promotion tour with the bikes in a 35-foot converted school bus, which serves as their mothership. If you would like to invite them to appear at your local hamfest or club meeting, contact their manager, Paul Jaeger, at the above address or phone 919/467-4806.

To contact Steve directly, try the GEnie network as WORDY. Over 50 chapters of his on-going adventures and technical commentary are in an area called CAA. Access is \$5/hour during evenings and weekends; to sign up, use your modem to call 800-638-8369 and type HHH when connected. At the U#= prompt, enter control-R followed by XJM11878, GENIE. The system will take you through a signup procedure. Have your checking account or credit card data ready.

Number 6 on your Feedback card

The 10-Meter Beam for \$4

Great returns for minimal money.

by Peter A. Bergman NOBLX

title like this usually implies that the author has several PhD's and owns shares in the local aluminum tubing industry. The reader, in the end, is left with his enhanced Novice privileges, a wire dipole on 10 meters and a hole in his pocket. By way of contrast, this author just wants to share a success story on what to do with the gift of a non-working television antenna.

In the Beginning

ed the following formulas; Driven Element Length (feet) $= 476 \div$ frequency (MHz) Director Length (feet) $= 450 \div \text{frequency (MHz)}$ and Element Spacing (feet) $= 120 \div$ frequency (MHz)

Assembling the Materials

A 28.400 MHz center frequency (the phone sub-band) required about 16' 9" for the driven element, 15' 101/4" for the director, and an element spacing of 4' and 3".

Disassembly of the inherited TV antenna provided a 13' piece of one-inch aluminum tubing; 10' of one-inch galvanized pipe; a couple of pieces of ¾ " aluminum tubing 45" long; and several pieces of 3/8" aluminum tubing between 36 and 48" long held together in pairs by mounting brackets. The harvest included a handfull of wing-nut bolts, a couple of bakelite blocks measuring 4" by 2" by 1/2", two usable u-bolts with nuts and lockwashers, an assortment of little brackets, and two chunks of boom from the second antenna that could telescope into the water pipe. The various bits and pieces laid out were evidence that a ten-meter mono-bander was about to take shape. If the new antenna would be small and light enough, that small TV rotator could handle the additional load. A pair of the 3/8" diameter tubes attached to each end of the 13' former TV boom with 1/4 "-20 bolts yielded a driven element more than 17' long. Connections with U-bolts enable length adjustments without cutting. The ten-foot piece of pipe was stretched in similar manner. A couple of feet of aluminum tubing were telescoped into each end and secured with bolts before adding the former TV elements. The tee-stock was next drilled to accommodate a two-foot triangle of counter-top material that had been "weather-testing" behind the clubhouse. After adding a pair of Ubolts, this assembly provided a secure 2.9 in. mount to the mast.

It all began one day when the XYL walked into the shack and said, "Honey, I know that you are having a great time on ten meters but wouldn't it be better if you had a tri-band beam like those other guys? What do they cost?" My response elicited, "Oh! That much? And you'll need a bigger rotator?''

A good hard look at Orr's Handbook, 1 a re-examination of an old TV antenna, and a discovery trip to the junk pile in the woods with tape measure and pliers followed. Gold! Well, nearly as good: another (very bent) TV antenna, a ten foot pipe, and a five-and-a-half foot section of steel tee-stock.

The Handbook had a description of a two-

element yagi that could give 5.5 dB of gain and a front-to-back ratio of 7 to 15 dB. The second element, the parasitic element, could become a reflector-in which case it should be about 5% longer than the driven element-or a director if cut about 5% shorter. Using the parasitic element as a director gives slightly more gain and the advantages of a shorter element with the mechanical advantages of reduced weight, turning radius and wind load.

The Handbook yield-

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The \$4 Ten-Meter Beam Materials List: 2 each junk TV antennas free 2 each 11/2" x 4" u-bolts\$1.80 1 each 100 pF variable cap. 1.00 Small nuts, bolts and Misc. 1.20 Total:\$4.00

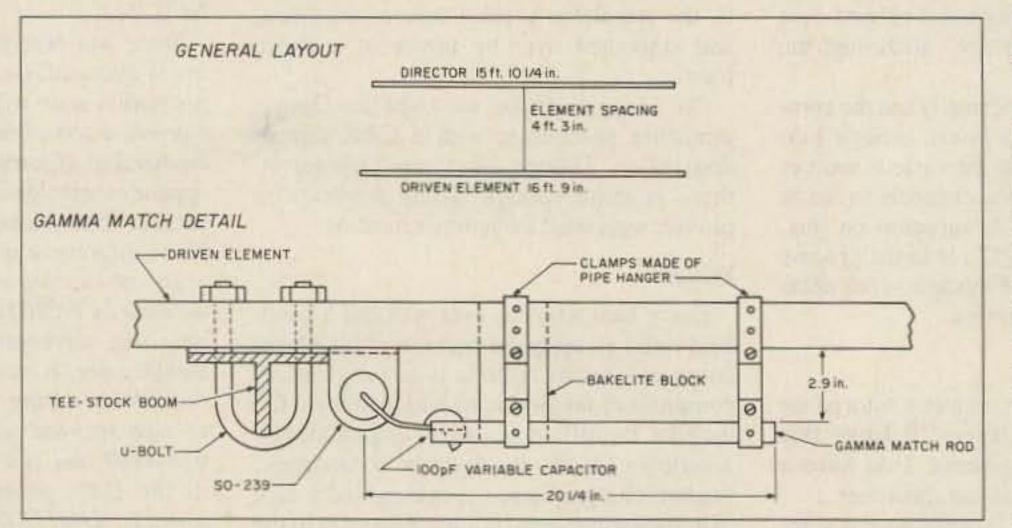
References:

- 1. Radio Handbook 21st Edition by William Orr W6SAI
- 2. ARRL Antenna Book, 1974 Edition

Antenna Matching

Three methods of matching were available. The Delta-match would have required a matching section about

Figure 1. General antenna layout and Gamma match detail. #14 wire connects the SO-239 to the variable capacitor. The antenna resonates at 28.400 MHz. The SWR across the ten meter Novice band (28.1 to 28.5) ranges from 1.18:1 to 1.6:1.



meters. My very meager junk box produced only one 100 picofarad variable capacitor. Back to the drawing board.

The Delta-match might be cheap, and the Tmatch might be a little bit more efficient, cheap just one matching-rod one-third the diameter of the driven element and one variable capacitor.

A 20" scrap of aluminum close to the recommended diameter served as the matching rod. A pipe hanger strap became a clamp, and one of the bakelite blocks became a support for the driven end. The driven end of the rod was flattened and holes drilled to mount the capacitor. After final adjustments the capacitor was covered with a plastic vitamin bottle. Following the formula in the book, the Gamma-matching rod was spaced 1.70 of the length of the driven element from the driven element.

The Tuning Process

One of the numerous little brackets was reamed out to mount an SO-239 to the boom at its junction with the driven element. A short piece of #14 copper wire connected the center pin of the SO-239 to the stator of the capacitor. Soldering and clamping the coax directly to the antenna is a possibility, but the convenience of the connector is worth the 75 cents. After assembling the antenna, a wooden step ladder served as a temporary mount for the tuning process. First, the antenna element lengths and spacing needed adjustment to optimize reception. Ideally, use a lowpower transmitter feeding a dipole at the height of the antenna being adjusted and located several wavelengths away. otherwise, manually rotate the antenna to peak the signal strength of operators near the target frequency. Then trim the elements and adjust the spacing for signal improvement. If

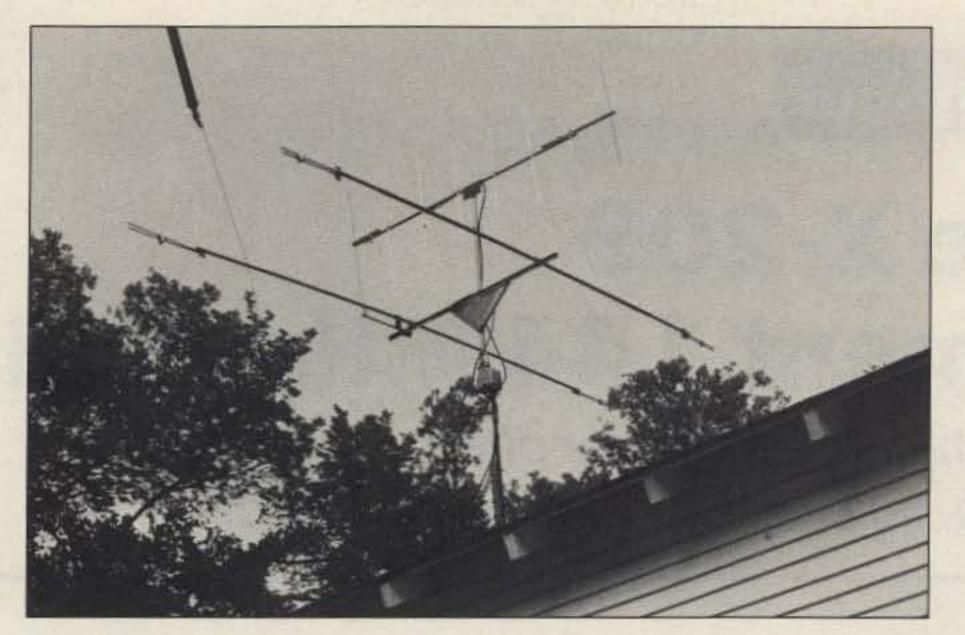


Photo A. The completed beam is in place a few feet below a two-meter antenna. The end detail of the driven element displays the spacing of the rods which affects the tuning. 1 ¼ " at the ends works best.



the reference signal fades, just hunt for another.

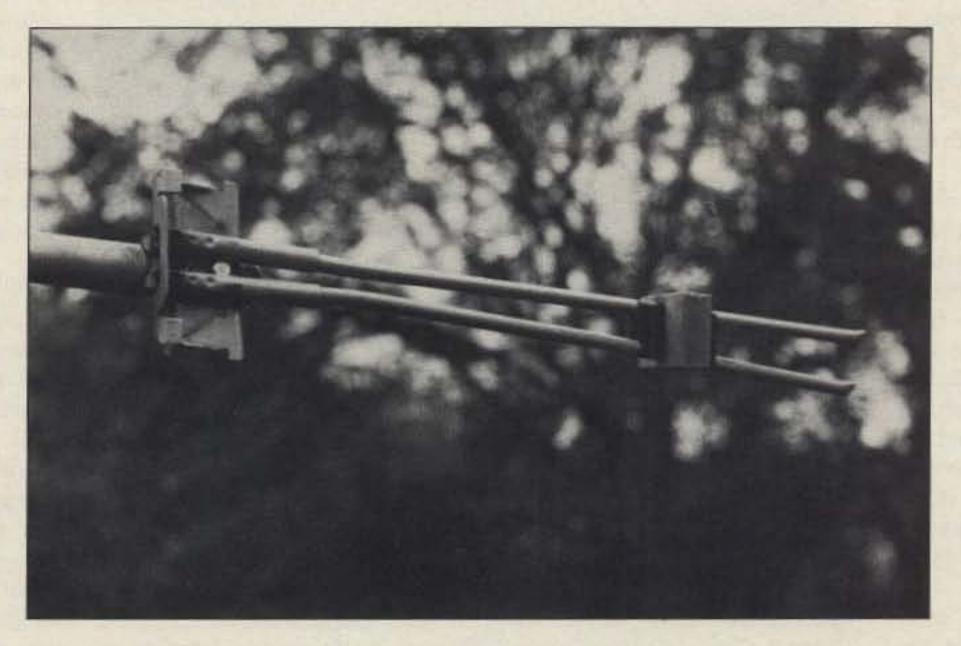
More and better test equipment makes transmitting adjustments more precise, but my Hot-Water 101 and a homebrew reflectometer served well. The Gamma rod clamp and the capacitor were adjusted for a maximum forward and a minimum reflected reading.

The antenna was installed at a height of 24 feet—only about 70% of a wave length above the ground and only 6% above the house. Yes, higher would have been better, but according to the Antenna Book ₂ the wave angle could sometimes be as good as 20°.

Conclusions

Does it work? You bet! Stations barely heard with the dipole really peak up on the yagi. I get consistently better signal reports with the yagi, too. Some stations think I use an amplifier. Amplifiers are great, but they are more complex, more expensive, and do not help on receive. Comparing a beam with an amplifier, the former will definitely offer more bang for the buck. It may not be the most technically sophisticated antenna around, but for \$4 and a few afternoons of work with the family the returns are greater than can be measured on a signal-strength meter! Want to improve your signal in and out? Scrounge around and build yourself a beam. Just avoid using two or three different types of metals, and get it up as high as possible-maybe build your own capacitor. Go ahead and try it. It could be the start of something big. 73

Photo B. Close-up of the Gamma match and the organic rotator. The variable capacitor has been covered with a plastic bottle and tape.



Peter Bergman can be reached at 902 NE 13th Ave. #15, Brainerd MN 65401. He is a jack of all trades who was attracted to ham radio because of its great public service potential.



Number 16 on your Feedback Card

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Create X-209 9-Element 144 MHz Yagi

This medium-gain performer offers good design, light weight and great strength.

F rom Japan comes the Create 9-element "Long John" yagi for 2 meters. It's part of this company's growing product line in the USA. Distributed by Orion Hi-Tech in Calabasas, California, Creative Design Co. Ltd. offers a wide range of amateur products including rotors, towers, low-band antennas and even a unique log periodic antenna for 50–1300 MHz.

The X-209 is not really a "Long-John" design in the same sense as the old Hy-Gain models of the same name. It's a medium length (1.8 wavelength) yagi and offers about 14 dBi gain. The X-209 is a well-made antenna with some nice design touches.

CREATE X-209	"Long-John	" 2m YAGI
Specification	Claimed	Measured
Forward Gain	14 dBi	n/a
F/B ratio	15 dB	14.5 dB
Sidelobe Rejection	n/a at-23 dB	
VSWR Bandwidth	4 MHz at 1.5:1	4 MHz at 1.3:1
Weight	8.25 lbs	n/m
Length	12' 2"	n/m

has a drain hole on one end., contains the driven element and its coaxial balun impedance match. Simply attach what looks like a large gray plastic tube to the boom and connect the coaxial cable. As a result, it took me only a half-hour to assemble the beam. Start with the longest elements at the rear and work forward. Directions aren't even necessary.

The Manual

Most of the instructions pertain to stacking pairs of the X-209 or X-211 models. Very little information actually had anything to do with a single 9-element yagi. The manual could have been written more effectively, a problem not uncommon with even big-name manufacturers of imported equipment. This manual desperately needs a re-write, especially to reveal more pertinent information on the single X-209 yagi. The gain figures, F/B ratio, and polar plots are based on stacking two of these yagis. The buyer should remove the assembly diagram and put the manual away somewhere. The driven element is sealed and cannot be adjusted. The elements are color-coded and go in place rapidly. It may take longer to attach the antenna to the mast then to build it!

Easy and Secure Assembly

Photo A shows the assembled antenna. The first thing that grabs the eye is the unique boom. Its cross-section is neither round nor square, but more elliptical. The top and bottom of the boom-the sides parallel to the elementsare flat. The remainder of the boom is round. The effect is like putting a pipe in a vise and mashing it. The boom is also ribbed. It comes in two pieces, and the clamshell that holds them together is just a larger section of the same material, sawed in half and drilled out.

All of the elements come pre-assembled and fitted to a center plastic-covered magnesium alloy brace. Each brace fits to the flat side of the boom to ensure a snug fit (à la Tonna), and each is also drilled out to accommodate the mounting hardware. The nut and lockwasher fit snugly against the other flat boom side, so element placement is a snap. To make things easier, each of the parasitic elements is color-coded to facilitate assembly.

The driven element is completely encapsulated. In fact, the weather-proofed housing, which

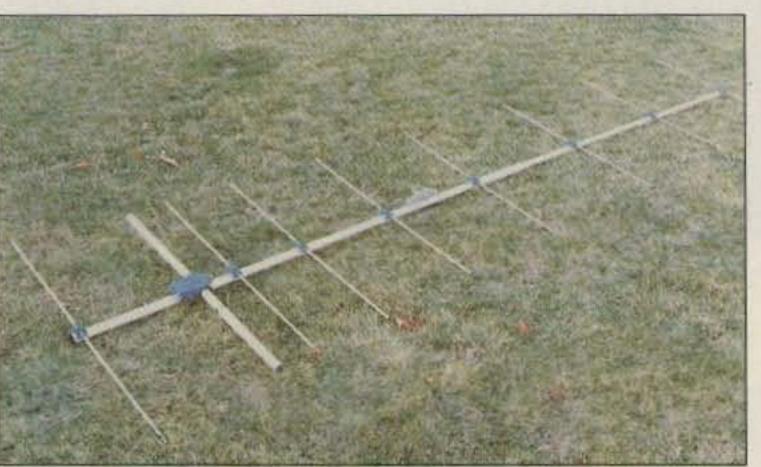


Photo A. Create Design X-209 9-Element 2-meter yagi.



Photo B. Close-up of the Create X-209 showing the encapsulated driven element.

Conclusion

I used the test set-up with the "quasi-tropic" radiator and 200 mW of power to make a few measurements. See the table for results.

The Create X-209 is a welldesigned, lightweight antenna that is easy to assemble and very strong. It will yield satisfactory performance as a medium-gain yagi for either vertical or horizontal polarization modes.

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(fully weather protected). With the IsoPole you will not experience aggravating deviation in SWR with changes in weather. The impedance matching network is weather sealed and designed for maximum legal power. The aerodynamic cones are the only appreciable wind load and are attached directly to the support (a standard TV mast which is not supplied).



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IsoPole Specifications

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**dbd - db gain over a dipole in free space

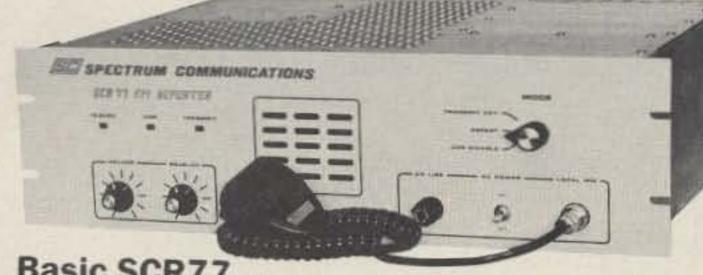
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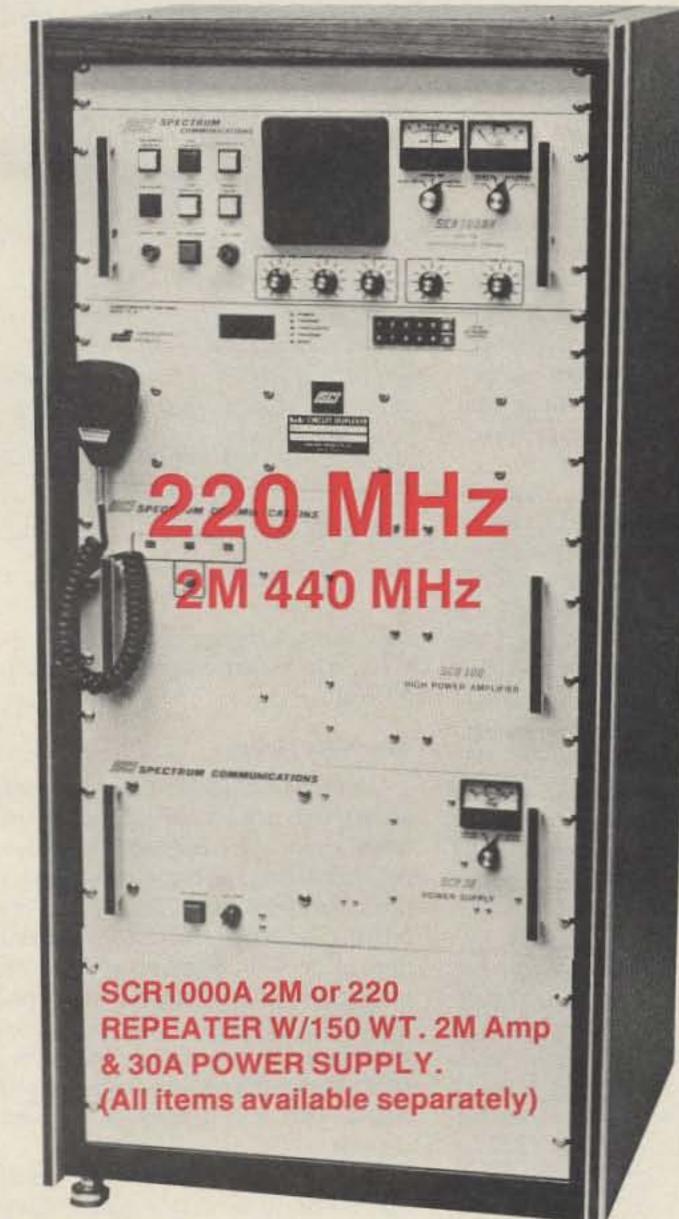


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Heathkit HF Lingar Mods Cheap and Easy Afternoon Project by Keith Stieb VE5XZ

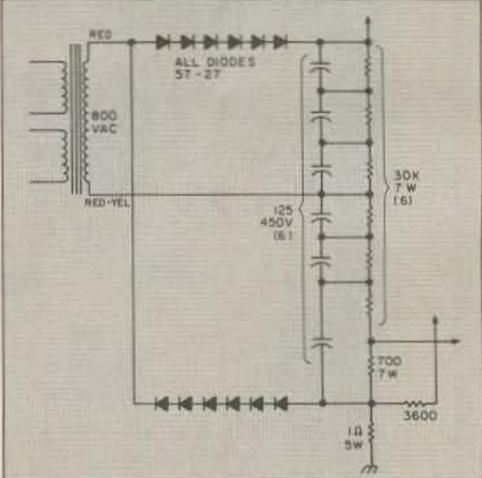
he Heathkit SB 200-220 series of linear amplifiers have been around for years now. These linears have proven to be the workhorses of many amateur stations around the world. There have not been very many modifications made to these amplifiers. Obviously, Heathkit designed them right the first time.

The long-term dependability of the highvoltage series diodes comes into question after a review of the linear's schematic. These diodes are used in a full-wave, voltagedoubler circuit. Consultation with the ARRL Handbook and several technical manuals led to the following changes to the power supply.

yield a cost far exceeding any gains. Because the diodes are capable of handling 3 amps, they can take any sudden current surges, which may occur during initial power up or rapid T/R switching.

A capacitor and a resistor parallels each diode. The resistor keeps the voltage constant across each diode when reverse-voltage is present. This prevents the first diode from taking the brunt of the initial reverse-voltage. The capacitors are there to absorb surges from the diode switching and anything else that could appear on the line. Voltage spikes could damage the diodes.

The 20 Ω , 25W resistor serves a special function. It will limit the initial current surge in the high voltage supply at initial application of power. This is because the filter capacitors have no charge at the time and act like a short circuit until they do charge. This could precipitate damage to the rectifier diodes, or worse yet, the transformer winding! Commercial applications would switch this resistor out of the circuit after a few seconds by a time-delay relay. In this application switching is unnecessary.



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Improving a Good Design

Figure 1 shows the original circuit, and Figure 2 illustrates the recommended modifications.

The basic changes are in the diode strings. The modifications include use of only four diodes on each string instead of six. Further, the new diodes carry ratings of 3 amperes at 1000 PIV. These diodes cost approximately 60 cents apiece. Use of higher voltage diodes and fewer in each leg of the supply would

The results of the power supply modification have been excellent. In the modified SB-

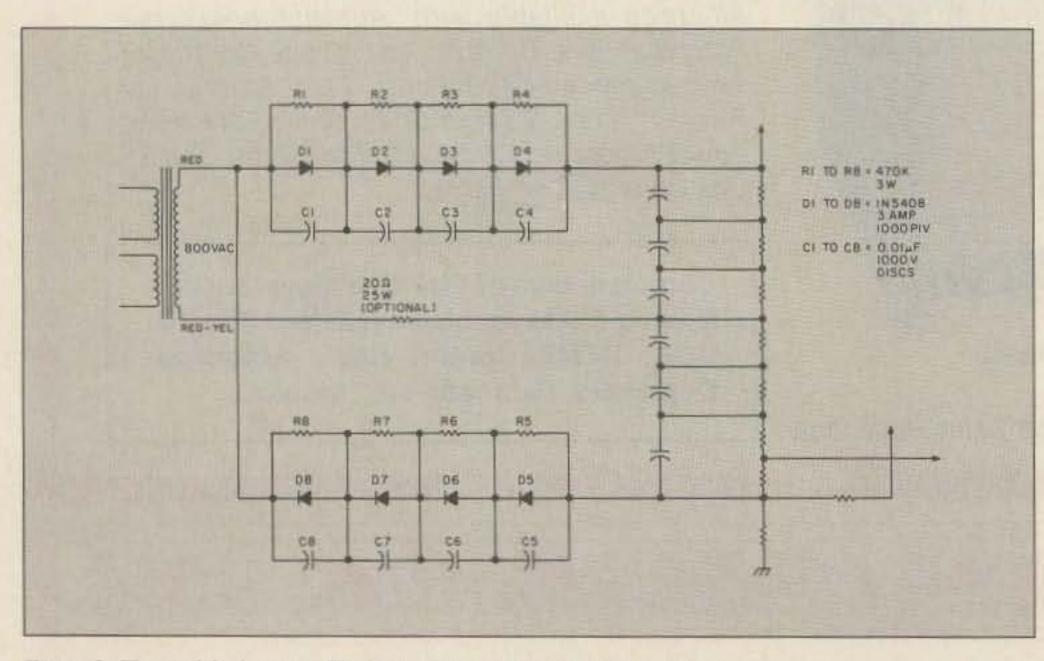


Figure 2. The modified circuit. The basic changes are in the diode strings. 73 Amateur Radio · March, 1988

Figure 1. The original circuit.

200, the high voltage line increased about 300 volts, and power output increased by about 50 Watts.

The Nitty Gritty

Users may exercise their own options to mount the parts required to complete the modification. One method is to solder the capacitors across the body of the diodes and to place the resistors to the foil side of the PC board. The 20 Ω resistor can be mounted on this side as well. Some people may choose to mount the resistor on terminal strips located beside the PC board. Others may cut the PC board trace in appropriate locations and directly solder the resistor on the bottom of the board. This will depend on the size of the resistor.

This modification should be done on the SB-220 linear as well. Another diode in the series-string will keep a safety margin. If the manufacturer rates the diodes at 1000 PIV, for instance, a 750 PIV design rating builds in a 25% safety factor.

This modification doesn't take a great deal of time and can be classed as an easy weekender project for a stormy winter! 73

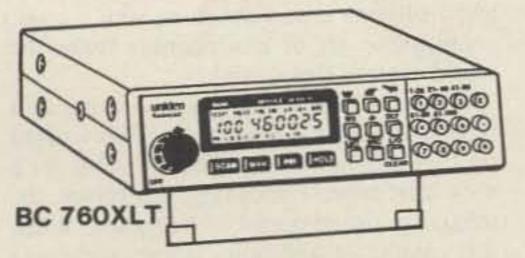
Keith VE5XZ has been a firefighter for seven years for the city of Prince Albert, Canada, as well as an emergency rescue instructor for St John's Ambulance. He's been a ham for 17 years.

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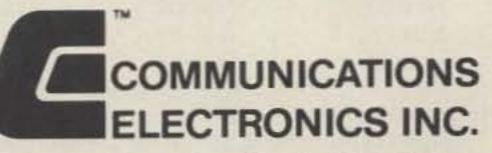
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I 10 Meter Meter Scatter No Sunspots Required!

by Larry Jones WB5KYK

r en meters was alive and well with signals on August 12, 1987. The band even included the signals propagated by meteor scatter. The Perseids meteor shower took the Novices by surprise. QSOs were incomplete-most stations didn't know "ping mode" operation. Many stations later reported that this type of propagation was completely new to them. Yet, meteor scatter can be a useful tool to all operators interested in increasing DX on this band. Meteor scatter can make new states accessible. Meteor showers occur at regular intervals each year. Nature keeps a very reliable clock. An almanac from any newsstand lists their dates as well as the ARRL Handbook. The 1987 handbook lists the following four major showers: Quadrantids (January 3), Arietids (June 7–8), Perseids (August 12–13), and Geminids (December 12–13). Both major and minor showers can help the experienced operator make long-haul contacts. Summer showers work best on a North-South path and the Winter showers work best on an East-West path at my QTH. Just experiment and see which showers and directions work out. up to about 350 watts. A speaker with audio filtering is an asset along with a good, comfortable set of headphones. Enter the world of weak signal work.

A meteor leaves a trail of ionized gas as it travels through the ionosphere. This ionized trail reflects radio signals but is usable for a very brief time. The better the receiver, the longer the useful period of ionization. When this column of ionization is lost, there is a wait until another meteor enters the atmosphere. The transmitter should operate CW or SSB with at least 100 watts output. CW is the most effective mode for scatter work because of the weak signals involved. Numerous Novices exercising their 10m phone privileges are audible via 10 meter meteor scatter.

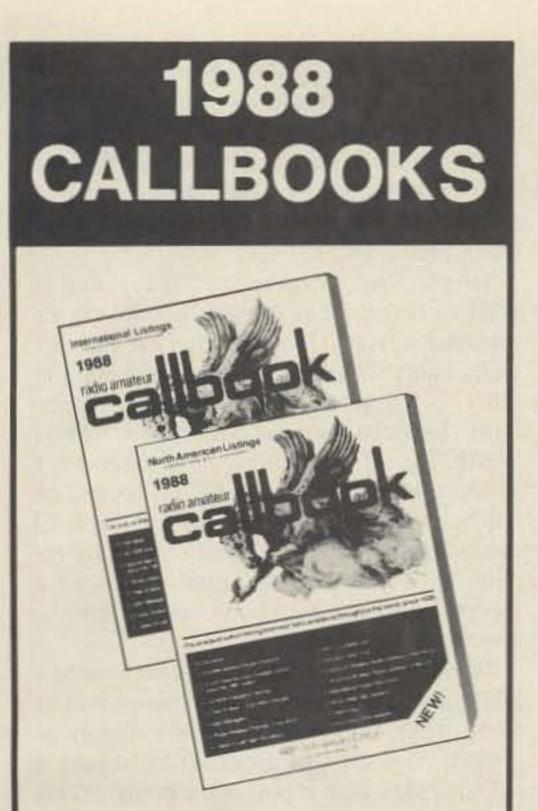
What It Takes

What kind of station does it take to operate meteor scatter (MS)? The best affordable receiver and, if possible, a preamp. It can mean the difference between a completed contact or a near miss. MFJ and Palomar make RF switching units that work well for 10-meter meteor scatter and can handle

Start	Dates of Maximum	End	Name	Comparative rate*	Trans Time	it Elev
Jan 01	Jan 03	Jan 06	Quadrantids	6	09	90
Apr 19	Apr 21	Apr 24	April Lyrids	3	04	70
May 01	May 05	May 08	Eta Aquarids	3	08	40
Jun 10	Jun 16	Jun 21	June Lyrids	2	01	70
Jun 17	Jun 20	Jun 26	Ophiuchids	2	23	20
Jul 10	Jul 26	Aug 15	Capricornids	2	01	20
Jul 15	Jul 27	Aug 15	Delta Aquarids	4	02	30
Jul 15	Jul 31	Aug 20	Pisces Australids	2	02	10
Jul 15	Jul 30	Aug 25	Alpha Capricornids	2	00	30
Jul 15	Aug 06	Aug 25	lota Aquarids	2	01	30
Jul 25	Aug 12	Aug 18	Perseids	5	06	80
Aug 19	Aug 21	Aug 22	Chi Cygnids	1	21	90
Oct 16	Oct 21	Oct 26	Orionids	4	04	50
Oct 20	Nov 08	Nov 30	Taurids	3	01	60
Nov 07	Nov 09	Nov 11	Cepheids	2	20	80
Nov 15	Nov 17	Nov 19	Leonids	2	06	60
Dec 07	Dec 14	Dec 15	Geminids	5	02	70
Dec 17	Dec 22	Dec 24	Ursids	1	08	60

Table 1. Major meteor showers occur with predictable regularity. Their dates can be found in the ARRL Handbook and almanacs.

22 73 Amateur Radio • March, 1988



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The International Callbook lists 481,000 licensed radio amateurs in countries outside North America. Its coverage includes South America, Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Pacific area (exclusive of Hawaii and the U.S. possessions).

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Contraction of the	FT-101	SSB	(2.1 & 2.4kHz)	3.18	\$60	20%
	FT-101ZD/10	7/901-2_	1.8k	8.9875	\$60	30%
The state	FT-980/726	CW	(500Hz)	455	\$75	25%
1.5	FT-200 (Tem	po I)	CW (500Hz)	9M	\$60	25%
	FT-301/7	(250Hz	2.1,2.4kHz)	9M	\$60	25%
	FT-560-401	558	(1.8/2.4kHz)	3.18	\$70	33%
ICOM	IC-740/745/7	50 CW	(500Hz)	,455	\$85	2094
KENWOOD	TS520	(250Hz)	(1.8/2.1kHz)	3.395	\$60	30%
	TS830ionlyi	CW	(400Hz)	.4557	\$110	30%
DRAKE	84C	SSB	(1.8 and 2.1kHz)	5.695	\$65	2559
HEATH	S8-104A	CW	(400Hz)	3.3957kHz	\$65	40%
	All models Si	58(1.88	2.1)	3.395	\$65	25%

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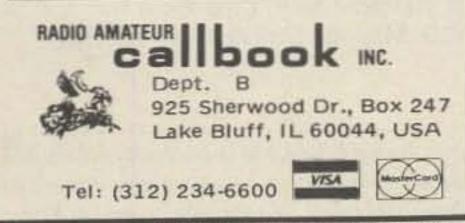
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Packet can be used on meteor scatter. Some operators use 2m packet successfully, and this mode has potential for 10m, too.

Most QSOs made via meteor scatter are with skeds. The blind calling that occurred on 10 meters during the Perseids is a good example of the need for skeds in meteor shower activity.

Antennas

The subject of antennas and meteor scatter is controversial. Some operators prefer to use a non-directional antenna for receive and a high gain antenna for transmit. The advantage of using the same antenna for transmit and receive is simple. Working skeds via meteor scatter, operators must know relative directions of the other stations. One antenna insures listening in the exact direction of transmission.

The high gain monoband beams that are on the market today are good for meteor scatter. Cushcraft, Create, KLM, and Hy-Gain market monoband beams for 10 meters. The higher the gain the better. Beam antennas must get a minimum of 10 dB gain over a dipole antenna to be successful with meteor scatter. Quads are not satisfactory on meteor scatter, but big wire antennas work well. I use a 5.25 wavelength inverted L that operates against 17,032 feet of buried radials.

The antenna should be in a clearing, or at least above any nearby obstructions. A tilt angle of 11 degrees works well on meteor showers from this location with a beam. However, when using a beam a slight tilt upward will help, regardless of the exact angle. It is possible to work stations on 10 meters (and 2 meters) with antennas at the 30' level. Use the best feed line available like Belden 9913. Low loss and high gain will make a meteor scatter antenna system successful. Verticals with a good radial system will work on 10m meteor scatter, too. Here, the gain of a beam is replaced with the efficiency of a vertical operated against a big radial system. It takes a lot of work to put down a good radial system, and the vertical must be in the clear. Using a vertical with less than 60 radials was largely unsuccessful. A heavy duty power supply is essential because transmitting for long periods is the norm on some skeds. It is also helpful to have a programmable keyer for CW contacts.

a transmitting and listening rota. Experienced meteor scatter operators transmit in 15 second intervals. By established convention, the station farthest west should transmit the first 15 seconds of the minute, listen the second, transmit the third period and listen the fourth period. Operating discipline and attention to detail are *essential* for a successful contact.

Also establish a time frame to keep the sked going—generally for a maximum of 30 minutes if contact is unsuccessful. Have an accurate clock in your shack set exactly with WWV, because timing is critical in meteor scatter work.

"Contacts are valid only when both calls and reports have been sent and received."

Active 2m meteor scatter operators are good sources of information on the best scheduling times and related activities. Accurate activity logs are essential for meteor scatter predictions. Always keep track of attempted schedules, transmission times and directions, and any stations heard but not necessarily worked. These activity logs will ultimately serve as the basis for reliable scatter propagation predictions, and more successful contacts will follow. Naturally, most meteor scatter opportunities occur at the peaks of respective meteor showers. The date of a shower's peak can be found in the references listed previously. Try to arrange a sked or two prior to the peak dates. Meteor debris preceding the main body of the shower will frequently cause enough ionization to allow successful contacts. It takes a long time to complete this type of contact, since the periods of ionization are short (1-3 seconds), and many minutes can pass before another period occurs. Speak quickly during SSB contacts, or send as quickly as possible with CW. Fifteen seconds is not a lot of time to convey information. Then listen. Listening is paramount in weak signal work.

Sample sked: NY station—agreed on signal strength reports; sked run on 28.392 at 1230Z UTC on October 21; operator farthest west transmits first on USB; sked will end at 1300Z UTC unless signals are being copied (if so, until 1330Z).

Sample first 15 seconds: "W2...this is WB5KYK (repeat as often as possible in 15 seconds). Over." Listen during the next 15 second period, and the W2 will transmit the same. If I copied the W2, then during the third 15 second segment I will send, "This is WB5KYK, S7, S7, S7 (repeat his report for 15 seconds). Over." If the W2 has copied, he will send my report as I sent his for a 15 second interval. If he had not copied my report, he would call me rather than send a report. Don't waste the burst time by sending unnecessary information.

In the first or third time frame never send a report until calls are copied. In the second or fourth time frame, never send a report as copied. Now, if I have copied his report, I acknowledge *that* report by sending "This is WB5KYK, Roger, Roger, Roger," for 15 seconds. Contacts are valid only when both calls and reports have been sent and received.

Always QSL as soon as possible after a meteor scatter QSO. Meteor scatter operators have established a certain protocol for QSL exchanges, which depends on who requested the schedule. The station requesting the sked should be *sure* to enclose an SASE with the QSL card. Always let the station that requested the sked QSL first, and respond to his QSL

Scheduling Contacts

Most meteor scatter operators make schedules by checking the contest results (10 meter) and writing these active 10 meter operators to ask for a sked. Some stations use on-the-air contacts to arrange skeds. Others use stations listed in 10–10 International's newsletter to obtain the calls of active 10 meter operators who might be interested in a sked. The 10m meteor scatter gang is loosely organized and does not yet have a list of stations interested in this form of propagation.

Once the date, time, and frequency have been established, the operators must establish

Signal Reporting

During the actual contact, signal reports may be given in one of two ways. The first is to report as usual with information to the station about his signal strength or, if on CW, about the RST. The second way is to tell the other station how long the meteor burst lasts. (S3 = 3 seconds, etc.). The two stations operating the sked should agree upon their reporting system—most 10m operators use signal strength reports because bursts on ten meters last longer than on the VHF bands. in a timely manner.

"Listening is paramount in weak signal work."

A Wrap-up

Meteor scatter is not the place to discuss antennas, rigs, or chat. A QSO can be as short as a few seconds. Meteor scatter is for sharp operators and those who want to acquire operating skill. The QSOs will appear difficult at first, but the experienced operators are eager to share their knowledge with those who want to learn. They like to spin tales about that long-ago shower. Patience is essential—few QSOs go as smoothly as the example.

If you need help, drop me a line and an SASE. May all your bursts be long.

Larry Jones WB5KYK is an enthusiastic MS operator who wants to encourage others to enhance this skill. He can be reached at Route 12, Box 139C, Laurel MS 39440.

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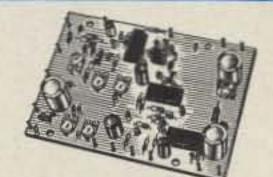
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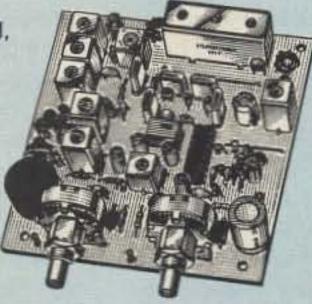
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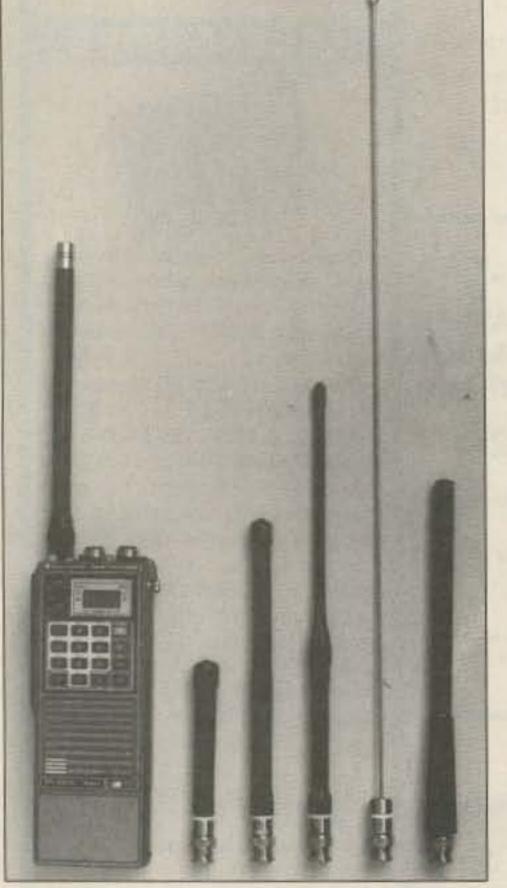
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Larsen HT Antenna Review

Larsen Electronics Inc. 11611 NE 50th Ave., PO Box 1799 Vancouver WA 98668



Price Class: KD4-144 KD4-144-ST KD4-144-HQ KD14-2M-HW BNCQ

1/4-wave Rubber Duck	\$9
"Stubby"	\$9
1/4-wave Collapsible	\$12
1/2-wave Collapsible	\$18
1/4-wave BNC Male connector	\$8

HT antennas, ranging from the KD4-144-ST stout helical to the KD14-2M-HW collapsible half-wave.

Two-Part Test

The comparisons involved two types of tests. The first sought quantitative (dB) comparisons of a given model to Kenwood's TR-2500 stock rubber-duckie. The second part of the test investigated the relative gain of the antennas under typical operating conditions.

the ordinary rubber duck, or 9 db weaker than the 1/2-wave. These results are in fairly good agreement with measured and theoretical values (also shown in Table 1) for similar antennas that appear in the RSGB VHF/UHF Manual and in Reynold's article ("The %wavelength antenna mystique") in the ARRL's Antenna Compendium.

Below is an operational discussion of each antenna.

Photo A. (From left to right.) Kenwood TR-2500 handheld 2m transceiver with stock rubber-duckie, stout helical, standard rubberduckie replacement, helical quarterwave, full-size 1/4-wave, and collapsed 1/2-wave.

ham often considers replacing the rub-Mer-ducky that came with his handietalkie with something that has better performance or a more compact size. What gain do these high performance models actually have? On the other side, how far down does communication effectiveness go with a "stubby-duck?" Are they worth the extra money?

Trip to Larsen

I had the opportunity to visit Larsen Electronics, in Vancouver, Washington, and toured the facilities with Jim Villasana. (The making of the antennas alone is worthy of an article.) This visit ended with the loan of four Kulduckie antennas (KD4-144, KD4-144-ST, KD4-144-HQ, and KD14-2M-HW) plus a BNCQ 1/4-wave (Photo A).

These 5 models well represent what's available on the amateur market for replacement

Testing

A large, flat area of farmland served as the test range. The receive system consisted of a 3-element vertically-polarized yagi mounted approximately one wavelength above ground; a two-meter receive converter; a Kenwood TS-130S HF transceiver; and an attenuation box calibrated in 1-db steps. This was the receive system. The transmitter was a Kenwood TR-2500 outfitted located a few hundred feet from the receiver. The HT was held in position atop a wooden stepladder during the tests. This allowed normal (i.e. head-level) transceiver use, and reduced variations in signal strength due to movement. These conditions were definitely not equivalent to an antenna test range. The reader shouldn't view these results as gospel. They were in line, however, with theoretical values.

The Results

See the results in Table 1. Using the collapsible KD14-2M-HW 1/2-wavelength antenna as a standard, a BNCQ full-size 1/4-wave was about 3 dB weaker. I obtained the same result with a model (KD4-144-HQ) that uses a part helical and part 1/4-wave construction (sometimes known as a rubber-duckie with a "stinger"). In theory the full-size antenna is more efficient.

The standard Larsen helical antenna (KD4-144) and the stock Kenwood antenna gave identical results at 6 dB down from the 1/2wavelength antenna. The stubby KD4-144-ST was an additional 3 db in signal strength below

Stubby Duck

1) This is the smallest antenna of the lot. It has an overall length of 4-7.16 inches (a standard rubber duck is about 7-1/2 inches long), and a diameter just a hair under 1/2-inch. Expect a signal roughly 3 dB down from a regular antenna. Around-town repeater operation, however, showed no difference between this antenna and the stock antenna. On somewhat more distant repeaters, the short antenna was a bit more sensitive to location than the regular duckie. There were no instances, however, when the stock antenna allowed access to a repeater that the stubby couldn't hit.

KD4-144

The HT's standard antenna and the Larsen equivalent gave identical results. The Larsen exhibited only a slightly better SWR at resonance than the Kenwood unit. Note that for antennas of this kind, even with differences in quality of materials and workmanship, one is as good as the other. Both are 5 to 6 db weaker than the 1/2-wave antenna described later, but are less than 20 percent of the larger antenna's length. This represents a very reasonable compromise between size and performance with a handheld radio and antenna.

Helical ¼-wave "Extended Duckie"

Some hams swear by this antenna, shown with the other antennas in Photo A. The version tested was 3 inches longer than the standard rubber duck and provided about a 3 dB increase in signal strength relative to that an-Continued on page 78

Number 27 on your Feedback card

73 Book Review A to Z, RFI, and Transformers

Three Definitive Radio References

reviewed by Larry Antonuk WB9RRT

The Technology Dictionary edited by Charles Battle Master Publishing, Inc. 1987 6" x 9", softbound, 174 pages, \$6

New on the shelves at Radio Shack these days is The Technology Dictionary, a paperback meant to keep the "business, school, or home abreast of meaning of terms of the leading-edge technologies". The dictionary contains 2500 current and not-so-current terms—150 of them illustrated with line drawings or photographs.

Covering everything from Abacus to Zero Suppression, the book leans heavily toward the computer and telephone installation fields. Amateur radio operators will find their hobby has, for the most part, been neglected. Terms like CTCSS, repeater, RF link, and handheld are missing. CW or PL are defined, although somewhat misleadingly. However, these deficiencies are more than made up for by the broad coverage of the computer and digital logic fields. Rather than cluttering up the text with all the possible acronyms used in the electronics field (DPDT - See also Double Pole Double Throw), the editor chose to devote six pages in the front of the book to "Abbreviations, Acronyms, and Symbols". If the acronym is listed, it's a simple matter to look up the corresponding term in the dictionary section of the book. The Technology Dictionary does its job well. Who uses a dictionary like this? The back cover lists "the layman, technician, professional, engineer, or persons just being introduced to the technology". The definitions read like test answers in EE 101-enough to show that you know what they're talking about, but not enough to prove that you really understand the concept. Let's say you're at lunch with the boys, and the conversation swings over to "epitaxial transistors". You flip through The Technology Dictionary and find that an epitaxial transistor is simply "a transistor having a layer of crystalline" material deposited on the original substrate material and oriented in the same way as the original substrate". Hmmmm. Does this mean that you can now leap into the discussion? Ask intelligent questions? Why do you eat lunch with people like that anyway?

A little knowledge may be a dangerous thing, but where else can you get dangerous for six bucks? *The Technology Dictionary* will make a great stocking stuffer for the electronic newcomer, college student, or buzzword enthusiast.

Radio Frequency Interference edited by C.L. Hutchinson and M. B. Kaczynski The American Relay League, Inc. 1987. 8" x 11", softbound, 75 pages, \$4

The complete title of this work is *Radio Frequen*cy Interference, How To Identify and Cure It. This aptly sums up the contents of the manual. Every facet of the RFI problem is covered in detail. than the price of a movie ticket, it belongs on every ham's bookshelf.

Transmission Line Tranformers by Jerry Sevick, W2FMI The American Radio Relay League, Inc. 1987 6" x 9", hardcover, 132 pages, \$10

In the preface, W2FMI gives us a hint as to the tone of his handbook. The author states that, while doing research on transmission line transformer theory, he came to the point where he could either have written six to eight research papers or pub-

The early chapters deal with the history of radio interference (would you believe as early as 1925?). Diplomatic concerns are given thorough treatment: the importance of an RFI committee, how to deal with the offended parties, and how to deal with the FCC, if necessary.

Recognizing the source of the noise is sometimes the most difficult part of the process. Two major categories cover various sources of RFI: interference to hams, and interference from hams to consumers. Once we understand the source of RFI, we can attempt to solve the problem. Practically every imaginable source of interference is covered. CB radios, ham transmitters, power lines, electric motors, water heaters—all with specific information on noise suppression.

The highlights of the book are found in the "Additional Sources of Assistance and Information" section. First is an address list of consumer electronics manufacturers, with a short description of how they handle RFI complaints. Next comes a bibliography of published material available on the RFI topic. The manual is finished off with a section on the available high-pass, low-pass, and power line interference filters. Attenuation figures and fourteen pages of frequency response graphs are given, all by brand name. This last feature will be of great use to anyone in need of a filter; all the research has been done!

Radio Frequency Interference is lacking in only one department, home and automotive computers. (Possibly saved for another publication?) At any rate, four dollars spent on this manual could save countless hours and untold aggravation. At less lished them all as a book. He decided on the book.

Transmission Line Transformers certainly reads better than the average research paper, but it's not exactly light reading. The book will be quite enjoyable, however, to those hams mainly interested in RF and antenna design, since it represents the first rigorous study of the various design parameters used with these devices.

Starting with a short history of the transmission line transformer, the author gives a complete mathematical analysis of the derivation of the unit. Information on how to design and build the various types of transformers follows, classified by application and impedance ratios. Complete chapters are devoted to baluns and to materials and power ratings. The final chapters concern simple homebrew test equipment used to test and refine devices built in the workshop. Photographs, schematics, and graphs are generously spread throughout the text, making the book much more readable and understandable.

While not a research paper, neither is this a cookbook. If you need a transformer for a specific application, you won't find directions on how to wind it. You will learn how to design it, however, a more time-consuming, but certainly a more re-warding approach. And once you've wound your coil, hooked it up, and it doesn't work (!), you'll be better prepared to figure out why.

As impressive as it looks on the coffee table, *Transmission Line Transformers* may be somewhat beyond non-technical hams. For the hard-core RF types, W2FMI has come up with a reference work that will find its place next to *The Antenna Book*, *The Handbook*, and *Solid State Design*, well used, dog-eared, and always within reach.

73 Amateur Radio • March, 1988 27

Ultra-Convenient Mobile Antenna for Two Meters A Harada AM/FM/CB antenna on VHF Ivan T. L. renzen W4JC

T he removable whip antenna may seem at first a necessary evil. It often needs removal before driving the car in and out of a garage. Another factor is frequent vandalism in shopping mall parking lots. It's a lot cheaper to remove the whip antenna and put it in the trunk than to repeatedly replace bent, broken, or stolen whip antennas.

Because removing this antenna was so inconvenient, however, I investigated the feasibility of using a 12-volt AM/FM/CB power antenna. After all, the two-meter band is very close to the 5th harmonic of 27 MHz. In the spring of 1979, my car was equipped with a Harada Model TW-85 power antenna designed for AM/FM/CB. A Leader model LAC-897 two-meter antenna matcher with built-in SWR/Power meter plugged in between the transceiver and the AM/FM/CB power antenna. The power antenna worked great. I soon installed a auplicate antenna on the rear fender and permanently connected to it a home-brew matcher, similar to the LAC-897 circuit. Field strength readings at several points around a 360-degree circle showed virtually no difference between the power antenna and the 3/8-wave base-loaded whip mounted in the same hole on the rear fender. This system performed very well after installation on a new car in 1982, and July 1987 saw the system on yet another new car. The car dealer wanted to keep the power antenna on the trade-in, however, because a hole plug in the rear fender wouldn't look nice.

The transceiver is a Kenwood TM-2530A with a rated RF power output of 25 watts. After 10 minutes of continuous-transmit operation, the top loading coil in the antenna doesn't even get warm. (For high power, however, increase power in incremental steps and check for heating. Harada doesn't furnish RF power handling capabilities of their AM/FM/CB antennas.)

perfectly well with the simple matcher shown above, there is no point in shortening it to save a few tenths of a dB, and possibly run into unpredictable changes in impedance matching.

The aluminum chassis box enclosing the matcher is approximately 2 x 2 x 4 inches with an SO-239 socket at the input and a Motorola-type female socket at the output. This prevents inadvertent reversal when making connections to the SWR meter and to the antenna. The SWR meter is a \$20 generic Ham/CB type, approximately 2 x 2 x 5 inches. For mounting ease on the car trunk, connect the SWR meter to the matcher side by side, using two M-359 right-angle adaptors and a double PL-259 adaptor. Mount the input SO-239 socket close to the edge on the end of the chassis box so the adaptor connectors will reach the two units. One or two home-made S-hooks made from heavy aluminum clothesline wire permits hanging the SWR meter/matcher on the fiberboard trunk liner. The SWR is practically 1:1 with the plates of both capacitors approximately halfmeshed. Comparative field strength readings are virtually equal to those of a base-loaded %-wave whip. One switch mounted near the transceiver turns the two meter rig on and raises the antenna. This antenna will cost more than a regular whip antenna, but the no-nonsense convenience and operational effectiveness of this setup is a real pleasure. 73

Using the MT-2

A Harada Model MT-2 AM/FM/CB power antenna went on the rear fender of the new car. It extends 42 inches above the fender in the raised position, like the previous model. This easily clears the garage door opening.

A little more experimenting on the current system showed that an even simpler matcher works perfectly. (See Figure 1.)

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The MT-2 antenna comes with a 59-inch length of RG-58/U and a Motorola-type male connector. Since this length of coax works

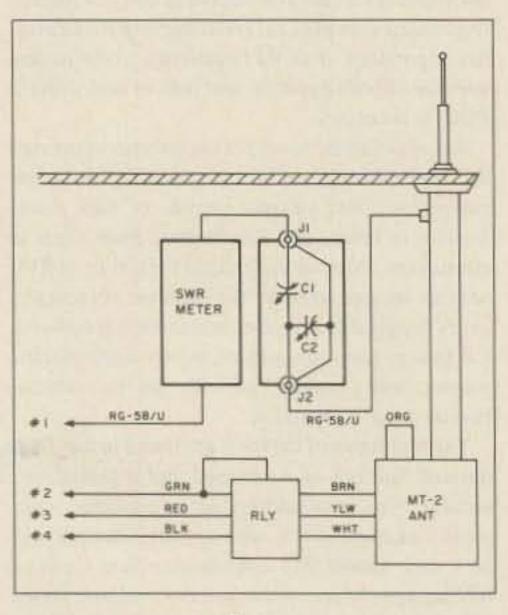


Fig. 1.

The parts list includes:

- J1 SO-239 socket
- J2 Motorola-type socket (Alternative: SO-239 and a Motorola-to-PL-259 adaptor)
- C1 15 pF air variable capacitor (ungrounded rotor)
- C2 15 pF air variable capacitor

The author began his engineering career in 1933, working in commercial communications and broadcasting until joining the FCC in 1940. He retired in 1973 after service as Chief of the Monitoring Systems Division and Acting Deputy Chief of the Field Engineering Bureau. You can write to him at 320 Artemis Blvd., Merritt Island, FL 32953.

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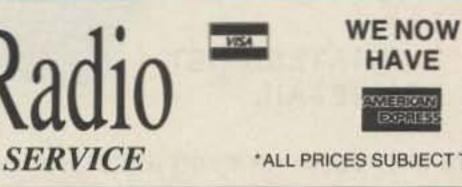
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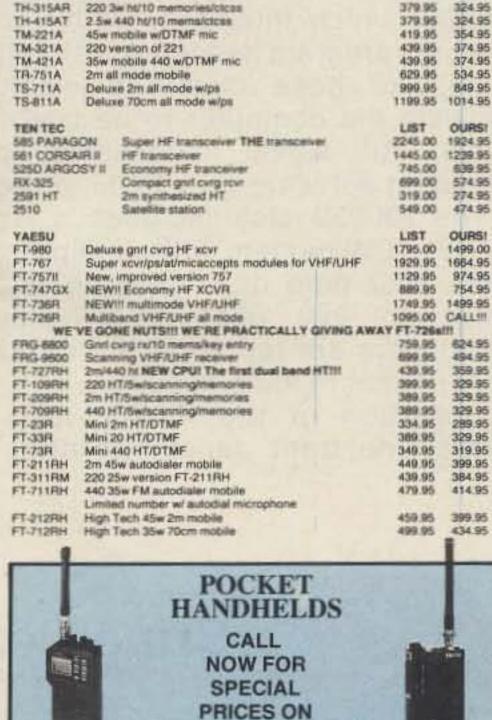
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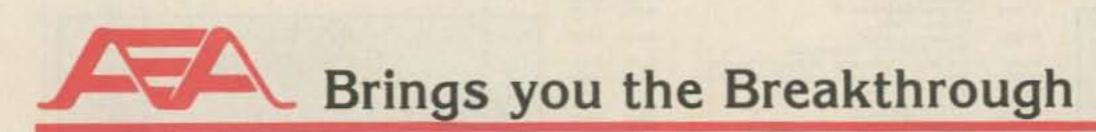
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by Bryan Hastings KA1HY

WSE WP-727DX Docking Booster and Com-Rad CR2/4A booster, because the 727 slid off a few times **Dual-band Antenna** during the two-month operating period. The "manual" is a single photocopied

World Systems Engineering Co., Ltd. c/o Naval Electronics, Inc. 5417 Jetview Circle Tampa FL 33634 Price Class: \$349

Com-Rad Industries 1635 West River Rd. PO Box 554 Grand Island NY 14072-0554 Price Class: \$55



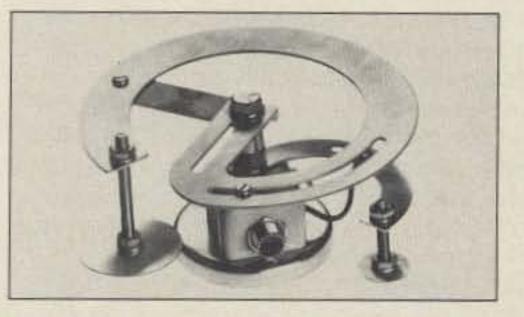


Photo B. Com-Rad's CR2/4A 2m/70cm mo-

sheet, and it lists the booster's features, specifications, and operating cautions. The instruction sheet also shows a diagram of the top control panel and a photocopy of a photo of the 727 installed in the booster. There are no schematic or troubleshooting guides.

The booster didn't give a whit of trouble during its two months of casual use. The RFsensed switching hardly slowed down even at times when the car's air temperature was near freezing. Signal reports were always Q-5 when solid into the repeater.

The booster in conjunction with the Untenna enabled me to regularly key up repeaters up to 50 miles away. On a recent trip from Ottawa to Montreal, I had solid access for 90 miles of the 120-mile distance to a repeater located halfway between the cities. On a previous trip along the same route, a 10-watt unit with a % "-wave base-loaded whip gave solid access only 30 miles on either side of the repeater.

Photo A. World System's Electronics WP-727DX 2m/70cm docking booster, which accommodates five recent makes of Yaesu HTs.

Ters may recall the Yaesu FT-727R 2m/ 70cm dual-band handie review in the De-cember issue. The items reviewed here convert the FT-727 into a 18W/25W dual-band mobile station!

THE POWER BOOSTERS

World Systems Engineering's WP-727DX Docking Booster can be used with the Yaesu FT-203, -703R, -209, -709, and -727 HTs. The "boosted" HT in this review is the Yaesu 727R dual-band handie. It is an attractive and compact unit: a matte black aluminum case measuring 6" wide x 41/2" tall x 2" deep. The 2" wide door mounting brace fits over the door panel between the inside face and the door window. The test vehicle was a Dodge Colt on whose door panel the booster fit perfectly.

The FT-727DX is a straightforward piece of gear. There are only two switches. One is a three-position toggle to switch the unit bebile antenna. Shown here with the magmount, it stands only 4" high.

tween high power, low power, and off. The other is a toggle to switch in the GaAsFET receiver pre-amp. The low-power setting switches the power amp out-of-line. Three LEDs, located on the top panel along with the switches, indicate power, pre-amp activation, and transmit mode.

RF power into the booster enters through a male BNC connector, and RF goes out to the antenna via an SO-239. There is a small mikehanger bracket on the front panel. That, plus the 13.8V power cable, is all there is to it! The booster automatically selects the operating band and transmit/receive mode.

A Brief Look Inside

The components are sensibly mounted on a glass epoxy board, with heat-sensitive components on the lower, somewhat cooler, half of the vertical board. The solid-state final amp, a Toshiba S-AU3, is mounted on the left panel, looking at the front of the unit. The review unit mounted on the Colt passenger door panel, which positioned the final amp heatsink right in front of the car's air vent. Care was required when using the car heater to allow the sink adequate dissipation.

Operation

Mounting the FT-727 HT is also very simple-just remove the battery pack and slide it on the gray track. WSE should consider installing a securing bracket to bind the rig to the

The GaAsFET preamp made a distinct difference in signal reception. S-6 signals became S-8 to S-9 with the preamp switched in.

A Bird Wattmeter and dummy load proved useful to measure power out of the booster on the high power setting for the two bands. At a hair under 14 VDC, 2m output was 28 watts, and 70cm output was 13 watts.

A problem could arise from the power line fuse in-line too close to the booster (a foot from the unit). More often than expected, the the DC-line insulation wears away at friction points, often on the metal edge of the car's firewall hole, through which the lines pass. The fuse should be as close as possible to the positive battery terminal to prevent shorting the battery. Check this potential hazard by putting another fuse in the positive line near the battery's "+" terminal.

THE "UNTENNA"

The Untenna was sitting at home on the coffee table home when a friend dropped by and, viewing this curious object on the table, commented on what a nice piece of abstract metal sculpture it was! It reminded another friend of an imcomplete heating element for an electric stove.

Clearly, the CR2/4A looks like anything but an antenna. It consists of two broad, flat, curved metal elements. It has a maximum diameter of 7 inches and, including the magmount, stands only 41/2 inches high. It's hard to imagine that this little antenna's perform-

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Frequency	144/430 MHz band
RF Power Output	30 watts/18 watts
RF Input Power	2-5 watts
RF preamp gain	15dB
Current Drain Input/Output	6A Maximum
Impedance	50Ω

Fig. 1. WSE WP-727DX Docking Booster Specifications.

ance actually rivals that of a 1/4-wave vertical! See the sidebar for a little theory on this lowprofile antenna.

Antenna Set-Up and Tuning

Setting up the antenna takes just a few minutes, once fluent with the procedure (Refer to Photo B).

FrequencyVHF
UHF140–170 MHz
430–470 MHzMaximum Power
Net Wt.200 wattsNet Wt.1.5 lbsHeight (with Radome)
without radome and
without mag-mount5"

Fig. 2. Com-Rad CR2/4A Dual Band Antenna Specifications.

The antenna mounts on the roof of the car, with the SO-239 connector aimed rearward so wind doesn't force moisture into it. Connect the antenna to the rig with an SWR meter in-line for the desired bands.

First tune the impedance-matching lug, which slides along the groove in the element. This is factory set, so this tune can usually be

DDRR Antennas

Directional-discontinuity ring-radiator antennas first captured engineers' interests in the early 1960s. Most of the early studies involved new designs for small, vertically polarized, omnidirectional HF antennas, but the theory applies to VHF radiators, also.

Vertical antennas are desirable for general purpose communications, since they offer omnidirectional radiation patterns. A grounded quarterwave antenna has very good radiation efficiency, since its radiation resistance is greater than any electrical loss due to conductor resistance. Shortened verticals that use loading coils to restore resonance become much more inefficient, since a shorter radiator decreases radiation resistance. A short antenna has less surface area (aperture) with which to radiate.

One way to shorten the vertical height of an antenna is to lay it on its side. The DDRR antenna does just that, yet the circular radiating surface area (aperture size) is the same as that of a full-height quarterwave antenna. A ten to 30 times reduction in height is possible with a DDRR.

skipped. The next step is to adjust the height above the ground plane (the car roof) of the capacitive tuning disk. This disk is located on the end of a threaded rod that drops down from the end of the radiating element. There is a lockwasher and nut on the threaded rod to secure it.

The steps are the same for tuning either the 2-meter or 440 MHz element.

Test and Performance

Preliminary tests at the 73 range concur with Com-Rad's claim that the CR2/4A has the gain of a ¼ wave whip. Comparing the CR2/ 4A to a ¾ wave base-loaded whip, the signal reports on the test receiver for the two antennas were within an S-unit of each other. Consider this only an initial test. An RF attenuator is needed to more accurately measure the dB difference between the two antenna signals.

The CR2/4A is very high-Q antenna. Narrow bandwidth, by definition, reduces intermodulation (IMD), but limits the number of operable channels on the band without retuning. When the CR2/4A is tuned to resonate at 146 MHz, the operable bandpass is from 145.5 to 146.5. SWR is 3:1 at these two end frequencies.

The 440 MHz element was much more broad-banded. Minimum SWR was 1.25:1 at a resonant frequency of 445 MHz. This requires the tuning plate set as far away from the ground plane as possible. The SWR, however, went up only to 1:35:1 and 1.4:1 at 440 and 450 Mhz, respectively.

Operation

DDRR antennas have some interesting characteristics. A circular antenna with a circumference of one quarter wavelength has a diameter of approximately 0.078λ. For the two meter band, the diameter is approximately 6½". The antenna's natural resonance is unaffected by height above the ground plane, provided this height is much than a quarter wavelength.

The area between the circular conductor and ground plane forms a curved boundary region or "slot." This slot initiates the radiation when a signal source is connected across it. Strictly speaking, the DDRR is a type of transmission line radiator, like a slotted waveguide. The horizontally polarized wave, which arises from the current flowing in the ring itself, combines with the complementary current image to cancel out all horizontal radiation. The vertically polarized radiation arises from the countinuous change of direction, or discontinuity, of the slot as it curves around.

The radiation pattern of a theoretical DDRR looks very much like a dipole's 'doughnut' pattern. In the azimuthal plane the pattern is circularly symmetric; i.e., equal in all directions. In practice the radiation depends very much on the symmetry of the ground plane, and so a mobile VHF DDRR should be mounted as near as possible to the center of the vehicle's roof.

Impedance matching is carried out by adjusting the distance of the transmission line feedpoint from the end of the antenna. The DDRR actually permits direct connection of 30 to 500Ω transmission lines by adjusting the actual feedpoint. Once matched, the antenna can be capacitively tuned over a 2:1 frequency range without exceeding a 2:1 VSWR.

The bandwidth of any antenna is inversely proportional to its characteristic impedance, Z₀. A low Z₀ implies large conductor widths and spacings, which subsequently mean a bigger antenna. Small antennas have relatively narrow bandwidths, and the DDRR is no different. In fact, the DDRR acts as a sharp bandpass filter at the resonant frequency, which can help reduce adjacent channel interference or intermodulation products in the receiver.

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Rudge, A.W., Ed. The Handbook of Antenna Design. Vol. 2. VLF, LF, and MF Antenna chapter by John S. Belrose. Peter Peregrinus, Ltd., London, 1983. On-the-road use also showed the CR2/4A gain competes with the ¼-wave. The antenna didn't detune from the resonant frequency during the several months of operation. Small amounts of snow and ice on the elements do not appear to affect the antenna's tuning either. The test unit arrived with a protective plastic dome that attaches to the top of the antenna's vertical post, to keep it virtually snow- and ice-free. Buyers have an option of either a magnetic or Motorola-type NMO direct mounts.

CONCLUSIONS

The 727DX is a solid piece of gear in every respect. It is attractive, easy to use, wellmade, and gave trouble-free operation. 73 tests for power output concurred with the maufacturer's tests, although the RF pre-amp gain was not checked.

Both preliminary dB measurements and operating experience indicate the CR2/4A has comparable gain to a ¼-wave vertical whip. Furthermore, it appears to be a solid, reliable antenna. The only drawback is its narrow bandwidth on two meters. The operator must retune the antenna if he wants to use a repeater more than 500 kHz off the resonant frequency. This antenna is ideal, however, for the operator who uses only one repeater, or a group of repeaters clustered together.

Thanks to Larry Antonuk WB9RRT who cotested the booster and Untenna, to Arliss Thompson W7XU who provided printed materials on the DDRR, and to both for their technical assistance. Happy 2m/70cm mobiling!

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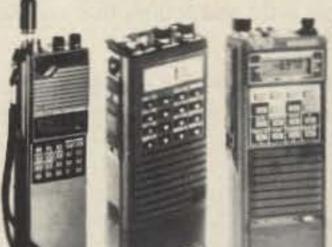
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Antennas In The Spring

An Ounce of Prevention . . .

by Bill Clarke WA4BLC

Ah, warm weather at last! It brings the urge to return to the great outdoors, to smell the fresh air and watch nature bud forth. It's also time to repair all the damage winter has wrought upon exterior amateur radio appliances such as antennas, feed-lines, and grounds.

Don't be Listless

Here's a handy list of things to do in the spring to assure the structural integrity and safety of antenna installations: copper wire and follow this golden rule: NO SPLICES!

5. Check all the tower hardware for tightness, including the guy line system. Jack visits there, too!

6. Replace rope halyards on wire antennas each spring. The sun's ultraviolet rays deteriorate most synthetic ropes in a year's time. Many hams wait until the ropes rot in two and fall to a handy working location on the ground. There are a few new rope products •Galvanized electric fence wire works well for making wire antennas. It is also very CHEAP.

 Melt the ends of plastic/poly ropes to prevent unraveling.

•Place a few drops of contact glue on all rope knots. This will remind them to stay tied.

•Links of plastic decorator chain make fine antenna-end insulators. Use several (like a chain) for high power.

1. Examine all coax feed-lines, specifically looking for chafed, ripped, torn, or broken insulation. Replace any lines that aren't *perfect*. Openings in the outer insulation of coax cable allows moisture to enter. Moisture causes a degradation in the cable, better known as loss. These losses are more apparent at VHF frequencies than HF. Time does not heal damaged coax, and the losses will only get worse with age.

2. Check all coax connectors for tightness. Jack Frost apparently carries a pair of pliers with him and loosens coax connectors during the winter. Tighten each one, then apply a weather sealer to prevent moisture from entering the cables. The sealer shouldbe a highgrade silicon caulk, butyl rubber caulk, or one of the coax sealer products sold at ham radio stores.

3. Fasten all coax cable runs to solid support (tower legs, stand-offs, etc.). Using cable ties or tape, secure feed-lines tokeep them from moving. This reduces the chances of damage.

4. Look at all connections both in and out of the shack. Grounds work themselves loose over a period of time. Loose grounds can greatly interfere with reception, transmission, and signal patterns, in addition to increasing the electrical hazard. Check the ground conductors themselves. The aluminium wire often used for exterior lightning grounds sometimes breaks, leaving an antenna ground return running through the shack. Replace any questionable ground runs with on the market that last for several years. Contact a marine store for more information on them.

> "... follow this golden rule: NO SPLICES!"

7. Make sure wire antennas are secure and unreachable from ground level. Kids have a penchant for pulling on anything they can reach. Having a kid hanging onto the end of an antenna makes tune-up very difficult and is a little rough on the kid's fingers. Make this check and minimize the chances of a law-suit!

 Make the tower inaccessible to local children! Towers are magnets for thrill-seeking kids. Fence in its base or, at the very least, place climb-resistant panels on the lower section.

9. Check the mobile installation. Check the weather tightness of the mount base, antenna attachment to the mount. Make sure coax connections are solid. Check and clean battery cables, then check the power cables going to the mobile rig.

Those are the basics! Here are a few extra tips: •Use drip loops on all feed and control lines at the entry point to a building. This helps to keep moisture out of the walls and window frames.

•Don't try to improve on 1.3:1 or less SWR. That level is quite acceptable. It's often more hassle than it's worth to try to lower it.

•Electrical service ground rods are better, and CHEAPER, than those sold at most radio supply stores. Be aware of the local galvanized ⁵/₈" diameter rods that meet the local electrical codes.

•A steel fence post-driver pounds an 8' ground rod into the ground in about five minutes. Without working up a sweat.

•Use only stainless steel hardware on tower installations. It doesn't rust and is easily dismantled years later.

The most important tip for all:

IF IT AIN'T BROKE, DON'T FIX IT!

Now for a summer full of radio fun. No worries about anything falling down from the ravages of winter. Huh, what? Who said anything about cleaning the gutters and painting the house?

Bill WA4BLC is a frequent contributor to our pages. He has written several books and many articles on radio communications and aviation. His address is PO Box 2403, Falls Church, VA 22042.

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Number 14 on your Feedback card

Tonna F9FT 20804 4-element 144 MHz yagi Price Class: \$45

Cushcraft 124WB 4-element 144 MHz yagi Price Class: \$58

CUSHCRAFT 124WB and Tonna 20804 4-Element 144 MHz Broadband Yagis

73 Review by Pete Putman KT2B

Two excellent choices for small yagis.

The real work-horse antennas on 2 meters these days are the 4-element broadband yagi. They're everywhere: In repeater service, atop a tower, stacked in pairs, at a portable communications site, backpacked up a mountain, even on a boat. The 4-element yagi represents the next logical step up for many 2m operators, such as the FM operator trying to make that distant repeater...the SSB maven trying some portable operation from the car...and the ragchewer who needs a simple gain antenna at his camp or cabin.

Varieties of this design abound, but this re-

These numbers translate into .5 and .38 wavelengths respectively. From these numbers, both antennas should have fairly broad patterns with the Tonna slightly broader.

And they do. Cushcraft specifies the E (vertical) plane 3 dB beamwidth to be 60 degrees and the H (horizontal) plane to be 83 degrees. Tonna claims the E plane to be 58.6 degrees and the H plane to be 86.4 degrees. The latter is somewhat broader than the Cushcraft due to the shorter boom length. However, the numbers are very close—close enough to be called even. And as far as gain goes, Cushcraft claims 10.2 dBd (over a dipole radia big improvement from past clamps. Tonna uses a galvanized clamp, which has resisted rust so far on my other Tonna yagis.

The Tonna parasitic elements each consist of a piece of aluminum rod with two dimples on it. The first centers the element in the stainless bracket. The second prevents it from sliding out of the bracket during shipping. Each bracket is attached with a wing nutno wrenches needed. This makes for a portable antenna design since the elements can be folded back against the boom for transportation, with the driven element carried seperately. The Cushcraft parasitic elements are also aluminum rod fitted to a drilled bushing. Reinforced aluminum brackets go on either side of the drilled hole to prevent denting the bushing and to hold it securely to the boom-a tried and true method used on all Cushcraft Boomers. A nutdriver is used to attach all of the elements. The Cushcraft can also be broken down for portable use, though not as easily as the Tonna. The procedure is quick, and the driven element can be attached as one piece. As stated earlier, the Cushcraft employs the classic T-match which assures broadband characteristics at 2 meters. The Tonna match is a bit harder to see as it is encapsulated; however, Tonna also calls their design a Tmatch. The casing is hard black plastic for weatherproofing and no balun is employed. The larger Tonna beams use a 1/4 wave decoupling sleeve. The feedpoint impedance is 50 ohms. Cushcraft does employ a coaxial balun

view will examine two prime examples, the American-made Cushcraft 124WB Boomer and the French-made Tonna 20804 yagis. Both are lightweight antennas that go together in no time at all. They employ universal end mounting for vertical or horizontal polarization. The antennas are designed to cover the frequency range of 144-148 MHz with no retuning, and they sell for under \$60.

Some Differences

Figure 1 shows both antennas side-by-side. Notice the difference in boom lengths. The Cushcraft checks in at 48" while the Tonna measures 37". Allowing clearance for the boom-to-mast brackets, the Cushcraft measures 40" from reflector to driven element #2 while the Tonna has 31" over the same span.

Four-Elemen	nt Yagi Compariso	ons
Specification	124WB	20804
Gain (Manufacturer's claim)	10.2 dBd	8.9 dBi
F/B ratio (claimed) (measured)	19 dB 17 dB	16 dB 15 dB
Sidelobe Rejection (claimed) (measured)	n/a -14 dB	-13 dB -13 dB
VSWR bandwidth (claimed) (measured)	5 MHz @ 1.5:1 4 MHz @ 1.2:1	4 MHz @ 1.4:1 4 MHz @ 1.2:1
Overall length	48″	37″
Weight	3 lbs	2.2 lbs

ator) and Tonna specifies 8.9 dBi (over an isotropic radiator). Two different rating systems are in use here, but I would assume that the real numbers aren't much different between the two.

Construction

Both antennas are extremely easy to assemble. It took all of 10 minutes to put the Tonna together, and the Cushcraft about 15. The difference in time can be attributed to the driven element assemblies—Tonna's is completely encapsulated and ready to attach with one screw. Cushcraft's requires the assembling and fastening of the two T-match sections to the driven elements. Both kits contained all of the hardware needed for the job, and both use stainless steel fasteners every-

where. Even the

boom to mast clamp

on the Cushcraft is

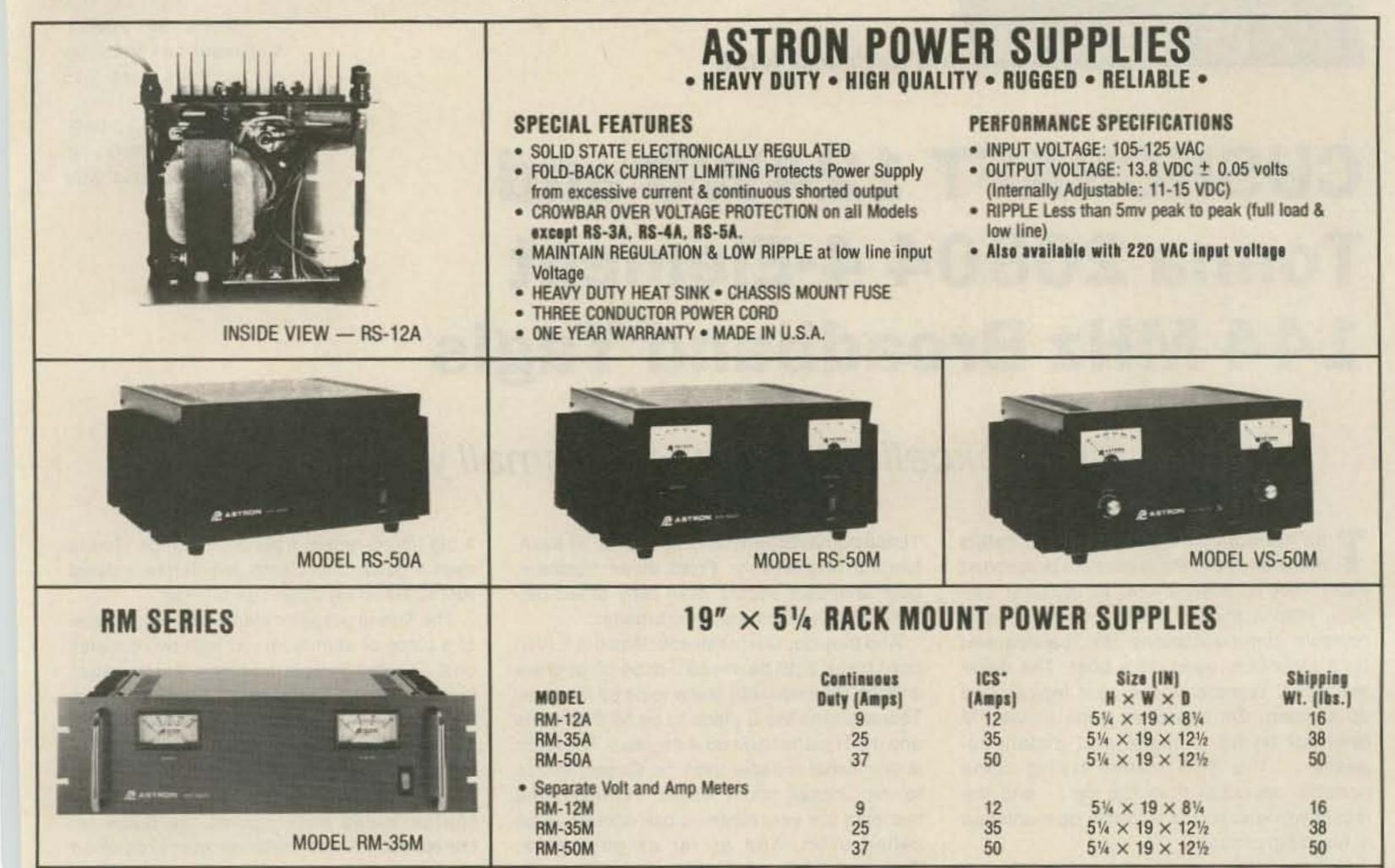


The Tonna (left) and Cushcraft (right) 4-element 144MHz yagis.

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	RS-5A	4	5	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{6} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$	7
	RS-7A	5	7	$3\% \times 6\% \times 9$	9
A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACTOR O	RS-7B	5	7	$4 \times 7\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{3}{4}$	10 11
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	RS-12B	9	12	4 × 7½ × 10¾	13
	RS-20A RS-35A	16 25	20 35	5 × 9 × 10½ 5 × 11 × 11	10
MODEL RS-7A	RS-50A	37	50	6 × 13 ³ / ₄ × 11	46
RS-M SERIES	MODEL	Continuous Duty (Amps		Size (IN) H × W × D	Shipping Wt. (lbs.)
and a company of the second	Switchable volt and Amp meter				10
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VS-M AND VRM-M SERIES	to Full Load MODEL	Continuous Duty (Amps)		ICS* Size (IN) (Amps) H × W × D	
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	to Full Load MODEL WS-12M	Continuous Duty (Amps) 3.8VDC @10VDC @5 9 5		ICS* Size (IN) (Amps) H × W × D @13.8V 12 4½ × 8 × 9	Shipping Wt. (lbs.)
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	to Full Load MODEL WS-12M	Continuous Duty (Amps)	VDC 2 4 7	ICS* Size (IN) (Amps) H × W × D @13.8V 12 4½ × 8 × 9	Shipping
	to Full Load MODEL WS-12M VS-20M VS-20M 1 VS-35M 2 VS-50M 3	Continuous Duty (Amps) 3.8VDC @10VDC @5 9 5 6 9 5 15 7 22 1	VDC 2 4 7	ICS* Size (IN) (Amps) H × W × D @13.8V 12 12 4½ × 8 × 9 20 5 × 9 × 10½ 35 5 × 11 × 11	Shipping Wt. (lbs.)
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<image/>	to Full Load MODEL VS-12M VS-20M 1 VS-35M 2 VS-35M 3 • Variable rack mount power s VRM-35M 2 VRM-50M 3 • Built in speaker MODEL RS-7S	Continuous Duty (Amps) 3.8VDC @10VDC @5 9 5 6 9 5 15 7 22 1 upplies 25 15 7 87 22 1 Continuous Duty (Amps 5 7.5 9	VDC 2 4 7 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1	$\begin{array}{c c} \text{ICS}^{*} & \text{Size (IN)} \\ \textbf{(Amps)} & \text{H} \times W \times D \\ \hline @ 13.8V \\ 12 & 4\frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 9 \\ 20 & 5 \times 9 \times 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 35 & 5 \times 11 \times 11 \\ 50 & 6 \times 13\frac{3}{4} \times 11 \\ \hline & 35 & 5\frac{1}{4} \times 19 \times 12\frac{1}{2} \\ 50 & 5\frac{1}{4} \times 19 \times 12\frac{1}{2} \\ 50 & \text{Size (IN)} \\ \text{H} \times W \times D \end{array}$	Shipping Wt. (lbs.) 13 20 29 46 38 50 Shipping Wt. (lbs.) 10
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*ICS-Intermittent Communication Service (50% Duty Cycle 5min. on 5 min. off)

CIRCLE 16 ON READER SERVICE CARD

made from RG-11/U and also specifies a 50 ohm feedpoint impedance.

Performance

The test range was configured using a KLM "wet noodle" dipole driven element (the remainder of a KLM 4-element yagi that died on a DXpedition) atop a collapsible mast. 200 milliwatts of power at 2 meters were connected to this "quasi-tropic" radiator for the express purposes of measuring the front-to-back ratio and the sidelobe rejection of both 4-element yagis. I didn't bother to measure for gain, since it would have been difficult to substantiate. See Table 1 for the results.

No surprises here. Both antennas have about the expected sidelobe patterns for the number of elements and wavelength. Matching was excellent on both yagis. Setting the 124WB match to the factory suggested points required no further tuning. The Tonna, of course, is pretuned and cannot be adjusted.

Conclusion

Both the Cushcraft 124WB and Tonna 20804 are excellent choices for small yagis. These antennas are easy to build, use solid materials and work right out of the box. Neither one weighs much and could be installed practically anywhere—on a mast, tower, house, tree, flagpole. In short, they are versatile antennas for weak signal work, FM simplex and repeater operation, and packet stations.

73 Book Review

Number 15 on your Feedback card

The RDFer's Bible

Transmitter Hunting: Radio Direction Finding Simplified by Joseph D. Moell and Thomas N. Curlee TAB Books PO Box 40 Blue Ridge Summit PA 17214 Price: \$18

Transmitter Hunting

This book is for foxhunters—those who hunt hidden transmitters for sport—whose technique makes everyone else look good. For those who are tired of searching through thirty years of DFing articles in an attempt to improve their skill, I highly ping a vehicle for fox hunting. A number of specialized DF units are discussed. They clearly and skillfully explain Doppler DFs and the Little L-Per.

While most regard transmitter hunting as a sport, it has its serious side in the area of search and

reviewed by Phil Nowak KA9KAF

and skills are the same whether the payoff is saving lives or sitting around the munchies spot after a good hunt.

Questions came to mind such as, "Do they cover the subject of hunting on foot?," or "What about using computers to help?," while reading some of the earlier chapters. A resounding yes to both of these questions. The authors even cover using satellites for DF.

recommend *Transmitter Hunting* by KØOV and WB6UZZ.

Basics of Fox-Hunting

It's an enthralling read, even for non-hams. The authors did an outstanding job in both comprehensive coverage of the subject and easy-to-read writing style. They start off simply to get the reader's attention and save the more technical and esoteric items for later.

There are two fundamental needs for transmitter hunting. The first is a means of telling the direction from which the signal is coming, and the second is some indication of signal strength. The authors, after a brief historical introduction, dive right into directional antennas. The reader discovers just how simple and inexpensive it is to build and use some of these antennas. For those with larger budgets, the authors cover more expensive and elaborate systems. Chapters two through four cover these antennas and show how to get started.

In chapter five, the readers get to the second fundamental and signal strength. As any foxhunter knows, the S-meter on most radios leaves something to be desired. This chapter is a gold mine of information on this subject. I personally favor the LED S-meter, because they are easy to read on night foxhunts.

Page 48 starts the discussion of extended LED meters. Page 50 has a schematic of how to build one. Chapter six thoroughly discusses attenuation. This is very important since most radios overload and lose their directionality when the hunter gets too close to the RF source.

Search and Rescue

The authors devote an entire chapter on equip-

rescue. Chapter ten covers this topic. The authors discuss the various organizations involved in search and rescue. I can attest as a communications officer in the Civil Air Patrol that the techniques

Foxhunters Unite!

Europeans have traditionally had numerous and very active fox hunting groups. Hidden transmitter hunting and radio orienteering are bigtime sports overseas. Each year the teams from Eastern and Western Europe, Australia, Japan, and many other countries participate in the Radio Direction Finding (RDF) World Championships.

Surprisingly, these activities have had little support in North America. Although there are a number of clubs in California, the Midwest, and New York, most fox hunters are scattered few and far between.

73 Magazine would like to hear from clubs and individuals interested in organizing RDF sports on a national level. Regional and national RDF competitions in this country would ultimately yield a US National RDF Team to compete in the World Championships held in Europe each year.

Send your ideas to 73 Magazine, RDF Ideas, WGE Center, Peterborough, NH 03458. Toward the end of the book, the authors cover some of the more esoteric and expensive means of DFing. Some hams may remember seeing an OAR (Ocean Applied Research) unit at the Dayton hamvention a couple of years ago. The unit is fascinating, but its \$20,000 tag, plus another eighteen hundred dollars for the antenna, daunts all but the most committed. The reader can read all about it, however, in chapter 19. This chapter also outlines the time-difference-of-arrival method.

There is a nice list of manufacturers and organizations in the appendix, and a very good bibliography.

Updates

There are a few errata and updates. Figure 12-7 on page 170 has S1 and S3 reversed in the schematic. The -94 at the bottom should be -9V. On page 313, the entry for A&A Engineering has changed. They are now at 2521 W. La Palma, Unit K, Anaheim CA 92801, (714) 952-2114. The Dick Smith DF unit is now sold by American Electronics, Box 301, Greenwood IN 46142, (317) 888-7265. The authors found some problems in the Dick Smith Doppler unit. See the July 1987 issue of *Ham Radio* for their changes to that unit. They received this information too late for publication in this edition.

This is an excellent book, well written, logically organized, and inexpensive. Anyone interested in radio direction finding should track down this book.

Number 7 on your Feedback card



by Bill Clarke WA4BLC

Model DF Package

Datong Electronics Ltd. of Leeds, England Units sold by Electronic Equipment Bank 516 Mill Street NE Vienna, VA 22180 Price Class: \$329

There is a passion for hunting something deeply implanted in the human breast. (Charles Dickens)

W HF radio direction finding (DFing) has always been a problem for the ham. Equipment was cumbersome and often hard to get. Datong's DF package changes this.

Datong is an electronics manufacturing firm based in Leeds, England, that designs and produces specialized radio communications devices. Hams may find many of their products useful. Among these is the Model DF, a doppler-based direction finder.

The DF is a complete direction finding system that works with an FM narrow band receiver to determine an RF source location. It's not necessary to modify the receiver to use this system. Hams can use it for many purposes, including tracking and finding jammers, and fox hunting. controls the system and shows the results. Three controls, two switches, and 18 LEDs are on the front panel. The 16 LEDs in a circle indicate the direction of the sought-after signal.

In addition to the display unit, there are the antenna combiner and four antennas. The combiner, model DFA1 or DFA2, is the second part of the Model DF package. It is weatherproof for outdoor installation. The DFA1 and DFA2 are identical except for a magnetic mount installed on the DFA2. The user has to supply the antennas.

Installation

Connect the assortment of plug-in cables between the components:

watts RF may be transmitted through the system)

-Connect the coax line from the antenna combiner to the display unit

-Connect four antennas to the antenna combiner

The initial installation involves attaching the feedlines from the four antennas to the combiner box, which may take a half hour to do. It's only a one-time procedure, however. The antennas are permanently connected to the combiner box.

Coax installation takes a little grace. Each line terminates in a screw connector block. The easiest way to make coax connections to these blocks is by dressing the shield and center connectors very short, twisted, and soldered on the ends. These ends compress very nicely in the screw blocks. BNC connectors installed on the combiner would be easier for the user. The only other fault was the dime-store power connector supplied with the DF unit. It's a typical round portable power plug like those found on many wall chargers. Not easy to solder and very low-quality.

Take a Look

The DF display unit is the black box that



Photo A. The DF display unit. Note the circle of 16 LEDs on the front panel at left. Each represents 22.5 degrees of azimuth.

-Connect the display unit RF output to the receiver's antenna connector

-Apply 11-15 VDC to the back of the display

unit connect the audio output from the receiver to the display unit and connect an external speaker

-Connect a rubber duck to the display unit for communications purposes (up to 20

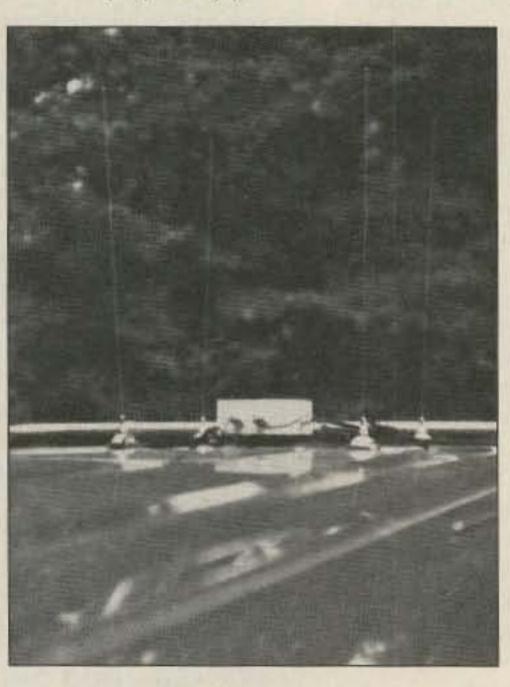


Photo B. Four mag-mount 2-meter antennas and the combiner on the van roof.

The installer can carry out the initial test and

calibration with a transmitter at a known location. A nearby repeater may prove handy for calibration. The process only takes two minutes. This gadget is really simple to use!

On the Road

I tested the unit in both fixed and mobile installations. The ICOM 2AT, ICOM 02-AT, Kenwood 7950, and ICOM R7000 were the test receivers for this evaluation. The Hustler VHF magmounts sat in the corners of a 12" square. I placed four mag-mounted ¼-wave twometer antennas in a square on a piece of sheet metal, which sits on the car roof. This got the antennas into the clear.

Mobile operation was

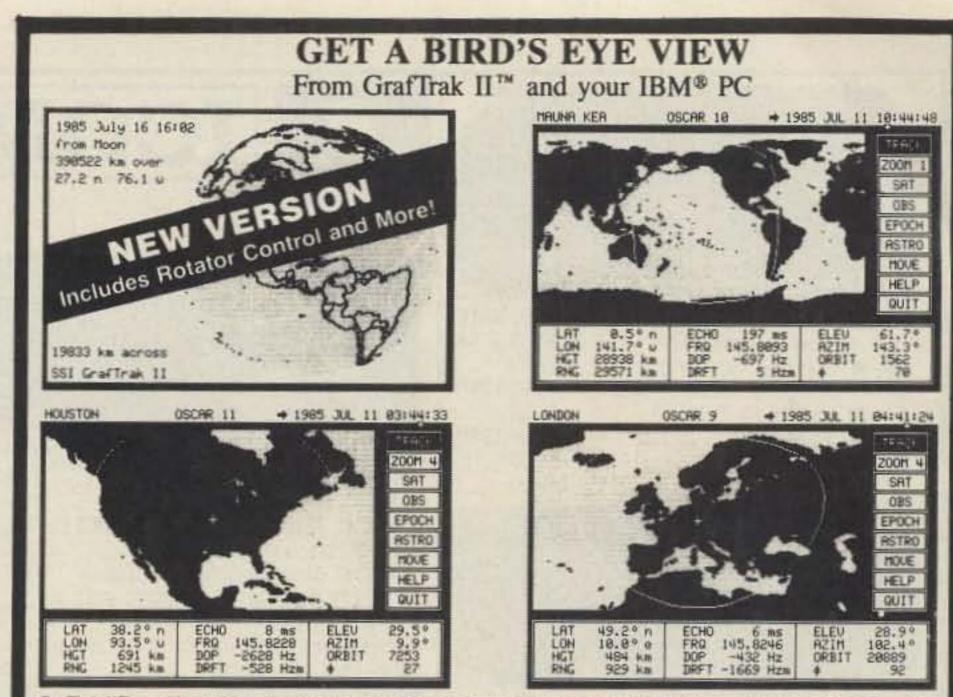
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CB-TO-TEN

73 has led the way on CB-to-10 meter conversions. Take advantage of our offer to help you get on 10 meters before the sunspots peak again. It's easy and saves you money!

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2	Conversion Data	May 7
3	Radio Shack TRC-47	Jul 77
4	E.F. Johnson Messenger 123A	Jul 77
5	Hy-Gain 670B	Jul 77
6	Antenna Suggestions	Dec 77
7	Radio Shack Realistic TRC-II	Dec 77
8	The Publicom I	Feb 78
9	How about SSB Conversions?	Jul 78
10	Radio Shack TRC-11 and TRC-74	Aug 78
11	Radio Shack Realistic Mini 23	Sep 78
12	Hy-Range 681A (Hy-Gain)	Sep 78
13	Kraco KCB-2310B	Oct 78
14	Lafayette Telsat SSB-75	Nov 78
15	Radio Shack Realistic TRC-452	Nov 78
16	CB Walkie-Talkie Conversion	Nov 78
17	Sharp Model CB-800A	Jan 79
18	SBE Sidebander III and Pace 123A	Jan 79
19	Midland 13-882C and Other PLL Rigs	May 79
20	Lafayette SSB-75 and SSB-100	Jun 79
21	Royce I-655	Nov 79
22	Johnson Viking 352	Nov 79
23	CB to 10 FM - Part I	Jan 80
24	CB to 10 FM - Part II	Feb 80
25	More Talk Power for the TRC-11	Mar 80
26	Sears RoadTalker 40	Mar 80
27	Penney's SSB Rig	Apr 80
28	The Poly-Paks 40-Channel CB Board	Jun 80
29	The Cobra 132	Jul 80
30	New Life for SSB CB Rigs	Jul 80
31	Double Your Channels in SSB Conversions	Jul 80
32	On Ten FM	Aug 80
33	Put That Hy-Gain CB Board to Use	Sep 80
34	Peaking and Tweaking Hy-Gain Boards	Mar 82
35	CB to CW? (Hy-Gain)	Jul 82
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Send \$3.00 for the first article and \$1.50 each thereafter. Just choose the article numbers and call with a credit card number or send a check or money order to: CB to Ten, 73 Amateur Radio Magazine, WGE Center, Peterborough NH 03458 (603-525-4201).



GrafTrak II^{**} provides realtime graphic display of a flat projection map which moves under the selected Satellite/Sun/Moon/Star coverage circle and updates once per second. Spherical projection views and graphic screen dumps to an IBM/Epson/Oki printer can also be produced. Requires an IBM PC, PC/XT, PC/AT, or true compatible, an IBM Color/Graphics Monitor Adapter or true compatible, 8087 math coprocessor, minimum 256K RAM with 512K recommended, DOS 2.0 or later, and either two 360K floppy drives or one 360K floppy and one hard drive.

SILICON EPHEMERIS¹⁸ provides tabular data output to the screen, printer, or disk file for the following operating modes: 1 observer to 16 satellites, 16 observers to 1 satellite, schedule for 1 observer to 1 satellite, window between 2 observers and 1 satellite, rise and set times for 1 satellite, time ordered rise and set times for 16 satellites, Almanac for Sun and Moon, 16 observers to Sun/Moon, schedule for 1 observer to Moon, window between 2 observers and Moon, schedule for 1 observer to Sun. Requires either an IBM PC, PC/XT, PC/AT, or true compatible, and IBM Monochrome or IBM Color/Graphics Monitor Adapter or ture compatible, an optional 8087 math coprocessor, 256K RAM, DOS 2.0 or later, and one 360K floppy drive.

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very interesting. The impressive array of four antennas sat on the van roof, and the display unit rested on the dash panel. I calibrated the display to point to the front of the van.

The first DFing took place in a local shopping center on a hill. Parking lots located on hills offer good visibility to the eyes and to VHF DFing systems. From there, I got very accurate bearings on all the local repeaters, many mobiles on their inputs, and some simplex stations. I tried the system on various frequencies. It did very well for all FM applications from 20 to 220 MHz.

Although the 16-LED DF display indicates an area of 22.5 degrees, the actual working resolution is 11.25 degrees. This sounds like a large range for error, but when approaching the unknown transmitter, the span decreases in scope and loses importance.

After checking motionless operation, I drove away and followed the LEDs straight to the repeater site. The only problems during this mobile DF session were flutter, reflections, and shadowing caused by buildings and land contour.

Most VHFers are familiar with RF reflections. They cause multi-path and come from geographic features (hills, cliffs, etc.) and man-made objects (buildings, towers, and more). These reflections cause accuracy problems with any DFing system. The Datong Model DF is no exception. More important than reflections of the transmitted signal, however, is the location of the receiving antennas.

Receiving antennas located near reflective

objects (other antennas, metal roofs, gutters, etc.) throw DFing accuracy way off. It's very important to place the receiving antenna sys-

Tracking Tips

Topographic maps are useful, if not essential, because they show essential geographical details like elevation and contours. Both details are important when DFing radio signals that may be influenced (bent or reflected) by the "lay of the land." Other useful maps are the planimetric map, a linear information display of roads and other surface information, and the 7-1/2 minute map, a very detailed contour map.

Topographical maps (and other types) are available from:

USGS - NCIC 507 National Center Reston, VA 22092 Phone: (703) 648-6045

Triangulation

Two DF stations several miles from each other can locate a transmitter by triangulation. Triangulation is easy. First, take an RF source bearing from two different DF station locations. Then, on the map, draw a line from each of the DF station locations along the bearing of the RF source. The intersection of the lines is the location of the RF source! tem clear of surrounding obstacles. Mount the antennas as high as possible.

The Green Light

I recommend the DF system. It is useful, simple to operate, and relatively inexpensive. Repeater operators will find it very valuable for locating interference sources, identifying unknown repeater signals, and finding jammers. The fox hunters will revel in the ease of winning the hunt... until everyone gets one.

Bill WA4BLC regularly contributes to 73. He has written several books and many articles on aviation and radio communications. His address is PO Box 2403, Falls Church, VA, 22042.

Manufacturer's Specifications

Supply Voltage:	10-15 VDC
Supply Current:	400 mA maximum
Frequency Range:	20-200 MHz
Directional Accuracy:	± 5 degrees
(after initial calibratio	n)
Display:	16 green LEDs
Audio Power:	1.2 watts into
	8Ω speaker
Dimensions:	
DF display	6.0 x 2.6 x 6.2 inches
DFA1 combiner	4.7 x 4.7 x 2.2 inches
DFA2 combiner	4.7 x 4.7 x 2.8 inches
Weight:	
DF display	18 ounces
DFA1 combiner	12 ounces
DFA2 combiner	25 ounces

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IC-735 HF transceiver/SW rcvr/mic 999.00 869 ⁹⁵ PS-55 External power supply	IC-48A 25W 440-450 FM, TTP mic 509.00 449 ⁹⁵ HM-14 Extra TTP microphone 59.00 UT-28 Digital code squelch 39.50 UT-29 Tone squelch decoder 46.00 HM-16 Speaker/microphone 34.00 IC-900A Transceiver controller. 589.00 529 ⁹⁵ UX-29A 2m 25W unit 295.00 269 ⁹⁵ UX-29A 2m 25W unit 339.00 309 ⁹⁵ UX-29H 2m 45W unit 349.00 319 ⁹⁵ UX-39A 220MHz 25W unit 349.00 309 ⁹⁵ UX-49A 440MHz 25W unit 339.00 309 ⁹⁵ UX-59A 6m 10W unit 339.00 309 ⁹⁵ UT-23 Voice synthesizer 34.99 AH-32 2m/440 Dual Band antenna 39.00 AHB-32 Trunk-lip mount 20.00 Larsen PO-K Roof mount 22.00 Larsen PO-K Roof mount 22.00 Larsen PO-MM Magnetic mount 22.00 Larsen P	HS-10SB PTT unit for HS-10		
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CIRCLE 301 ON READER SERVICE CARD

CIRCLE 239 ON READER SERVICE CARD

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Number 17 on your Feedback card



Maxcom Automatic Antenna Matchers

Maxcom, Inc. 1309 S.W. 5th Ct. Ft. Lauderdale FL 33312. Price Class: 200D \$599 XLD-150 \$299

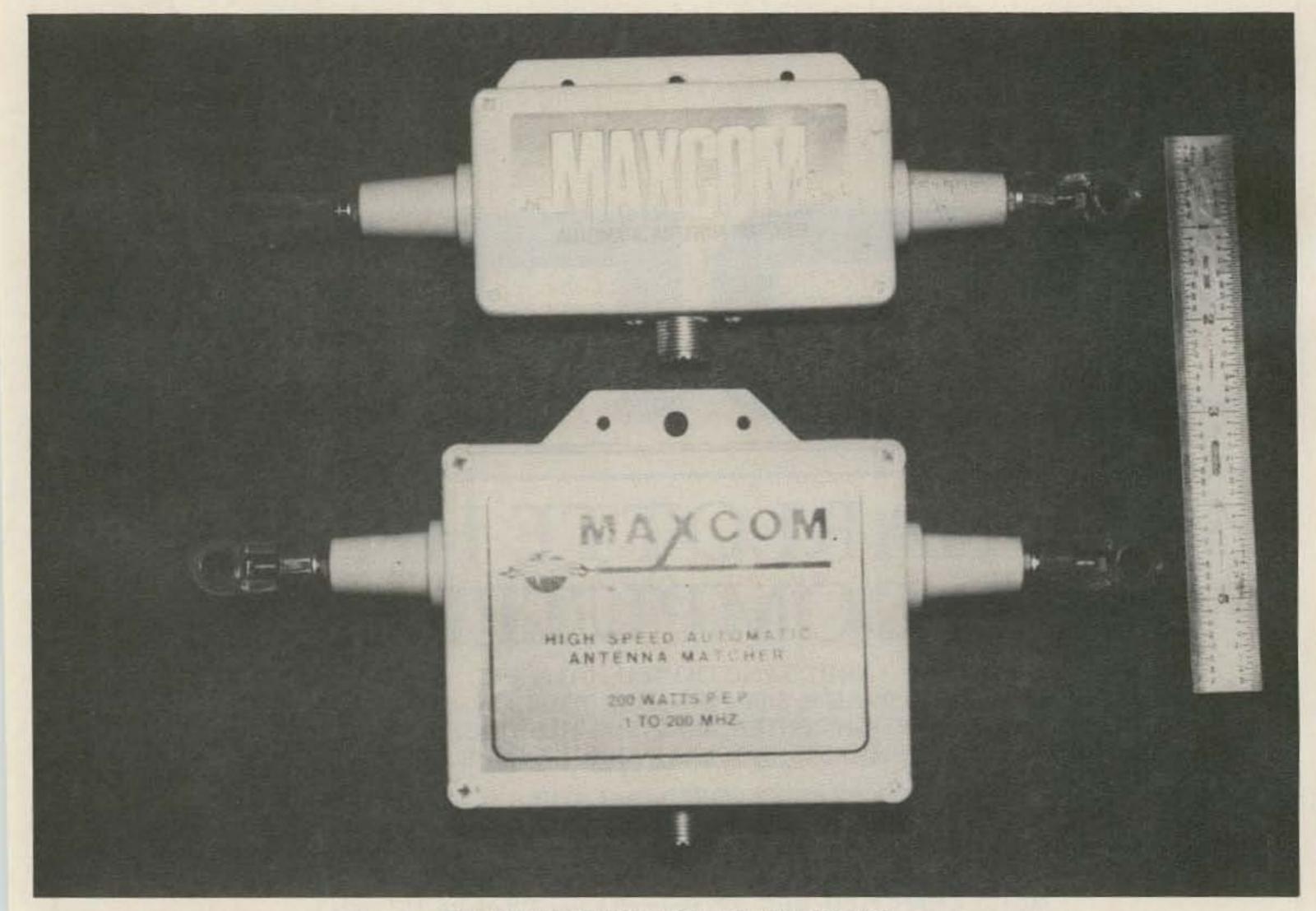


Photo A. Maxcom 200D (bottom) and XLD-150 (top).

Jou've seen the ads: "One antenna 100 kHz to 200 MHz...absolutely no tuning...VSWR 1.5:1 or less." Perhaps you've seen the reviews that have appeared elsewhere, which have ranged from the critical (Hall's "Product Review," November 1984 QST) to the enthusiastic (Gordon West's "Maritime Mobile" column, December 1983 Worldradio).

"So which is it?" you might ask. "Do the Maxcom units work or is someone trying to pull the wool over our eyes?" Given Maxcom's controversial history, I jumped at the chance to test two of their models for 73.

The 200D and the XLD-150

I received the 200D (Maxcom's most popular) and the XLD-150 models for testing. The

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manufacturer's literature claims:

 high efficiency with instant matching over the specified frequency range;

no moving parts; and

no control leads.

Maxcom markets the 200D as a commercial model with a power rating of 200 watts in SSB service (derate 75% for continuous duty) that covers 0.1 to 200 MHz. The XLD-150, on the other hand, is a "utility" model designed for 1.5 to 30 MHz with a power handling capability of 150 watts, SSB only. The XLD-150 is smaller than its commercial cousin, and at 1.2 lbs is also a pound lighter. Both units take 50Ω coaxial feedlines and support a variety of installation configurations. The 200D carries a 5-year warranty, and Maxcom guarantees the XLD-150 for one year.

The Maxcom units initially impressed me as well made devices. Each is housed in a stout aluminum box finished in white enamel. SO-239 connectors accept the feedline, and the antenna legs attach to two ceramic insulators The XLD-150 measures 31/4 x 93/4 x 11/2 inches, while the 200D measures 43/4 x 10 x 21/4 inches.

You Can't Come In

I normally investigate the inner workings of an electronic device for review. I wanted to do the same with these tuners, but they are filled with epoxy. Removal of the epoxy could only damage the units. Unrelenting curiosity and X-ray equipment at my disposal, however, produced the pictures shown in the review.



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The 200D appears in the accompanying photographs identical to the 200-watt model that appeared in the 1984 QST review. Note the toroid and several other devices, which are almost certainly power resistors. Maxcom's reply ("Correspondence," June 1985 QST) to Hall's review indicated that the "ferrite transformer is connected directly to the SO-239 input." Further, "the resistors in the unit...are connected to the output of the transformer to create additional RF loading." That arrangement was likened to a "dummy dipole" by at least one writer (M. Slavin, "Technical Correspondence," April 1985 QST), but some letters of recommendation included with the units I received indicated that Maxcom has some satisfied customers, including the U.S. Army.

I resolved to remain neutral until I had my own results.

Starting Up

Maxcom's installation instructions consist largely of a listing of the features of their units. The instructions briefly describe dipole, inverted vee, and longwire installations. There are also a few simple illustrations provided. The instructions could be somewhat more detailed and explicit, especially for non-amateur users.

Maxcom recommends a minimum length of 35 feet per leg for a dipole. Fifty feet per side are preferred, especially on the lower HF bands. Changing the installation from a dipole configuration to that of an inverted vee, according to the directions, produces little or no effect on the SWR.

dipole. With the 200D, the SWR on 80 meters dropped to a maximum of 1.2:1 on 80 meters, but was a flat 1.6:1 across the 40 meter band. It ranged from and from 1.7:1 to 1.8:1 on 15 meters, but elsewhere it met or surpassed the specified 1.5:1.

The XLD-150 also gave a low SWR on 80 meters with the short antenna, but again the SWR on 40 was relatively high (1.7:1). The 10 meter measurements were consistantly 1.8:1 across the band. Failure to correct the SWR measurements for feedline loss would have shown incorrect measurements better than 1.6:1 over the frequency bands tested, regardless of which antenna was used.

Signal Strength Comparison

Low SWR present at the transceiver output doesn't mean the antenna radiates well. Therefore, for the next phase of the review I compared signal strengths on various bands, with and without the Maxcoms in line. Using the 200D Maxcom, I found the received signal strength (measured as noted above) at opposite ends of the 80 meter band to differ by up to

"The Maxcom units initially impressed me as well-made devices."

4 dB when using the 128' antenna. I was concerned that something was amiss with my

has a theoretical gain of about 1.9 dB over a 40 meter dipole. When fed through the 200D, the signal from the long antenna was 2-3 dB down from a 40 meter dipole fed directly with coax. Allowing for the gain of the longer antenna, it appears the Maxcom is actually 4 to 5 dB weaker. Measurements using the 128' antenna on 10 MHz showed the Maxcom to be approximately 12 dB down. My experience shows that resonant dipoles outperform the Maxcom by at least 4 dB.

Other antenna arrangements will probably have different results.

Great for Some Applications

Are there any situations when the Maxcom system wins out? Yes, there are. In some instances the 80 meter dipole fed with a Maxcom matcher will give stronger signals than a nonresonant dipole fed directly with coax. Such a condition causes a high SWR to exist on the feedline, and that in turn causes feedline losses to rise, especially on the higher frequencies.

Suppose an antenna has a 3:1 SWR at the transmitter at 21 MHz, and the feedline has a nominal loss of 2 dB at that frequency. The high SWR will cause an additional loss of 3 db for a total of 5 dB feedline loss. Here, the Maxcom may very well outperform the nonresonant dipole fed directly with coax, especially considering nearly all solid state transceivers will operate only at reduced power output, if at all, when faced with a 3:1 SWR.

The Maxcom matcher in this case may still have relatively high losses, but with a low SWR present on the feedline other losses will be low, and power output from the transceiver will remain at maximum. The result is more radiated power is radiated with the Maxcom.

I erected the Maxcom and all comparison antennas in the inverted-vee configuration. The Maxcom units were used with one of two antennas: dipoles 70 and 128 feet long overall. All of the antennas tested had their centers 30 feet above ground, with the ends a minimum of 6 feet above ground. The antennas were mounted in the clear, with the receiving position located several hundred feet away. I made signal comparisons using an attenuation pad calibrated in 1 dB steps placed in line with the distant receiver's feedline. The test arrangement assured a constant level of input power to the tuner regardless of SWR. All SWR measurements reflect the actual SWR at the input to the antenna.

SWR Measurements

I first checked the SWR response of the Maxcom units using the 128' dipole. Measuring at 50 kHz intervals, the 200D showed a maximum SWR of 1.5:1 over all the US amateur bands from 3.5 to 29.7 MHz. This dipole actually resonated at the low end of the 80 meter band, but surprisingly the SWR was the highest on that band, ranging from 1.4:1 to 1.5:1 across that band. On the other bands the SWR never exceeded 1.3:1.

The XLD-150 did not perform as well in this situation, showing an SWR of up to 1.8:1 on 80 meters and as high as 1.6:1 at the upper end of the 10 meter band. Elsewhere the SWR was less than or equal to 1.4:1.

I next measured the SWR for the two Maxcom matching devices when used with the 70'

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measuring technique, but a check of the same antenna with direct coax feed showed at most a 1 dB variation in received signal across the band. Repeating the measurements with the 200D confirmed the original results.

With the Maxcom at the feedpoint, signal strength gradually dropped by 4 dB as the frequency neared 3.5 MHz. The XLD showed a similar response over that frequency range. Signal strength measurements on the other bands demonstrated a more uniform response.

Antenna Gain

Now for the big question: How much signal

strength gain (or loss) can a Maxcom antenna matcher provide when compared with the same antenna fed with coax? Again with the caveat that these tests were not done on an antenna range, here's what I found.

With the 128 foot inverted vee operating on 80 meters, the signal from the Maxcom was typically 9 to 10 dB down from the same antenna directly fed with coax. On 40 meters, this antenna acts as two halfwaves in phase and

Cost Considerations

Maxcom Automatic Antenna Matchers are not cheap. Retail price for the 200D is \$599. The XLD-150 runs \$299. The buyer should balance the units' cost with other considerations such as power ratings and installation requirements. If the Maxcom has a place in the amateur market, it is for folks who like the convenience of coaxial feedlines, have room for one antenna, and primarily work stations with strong signals. 73

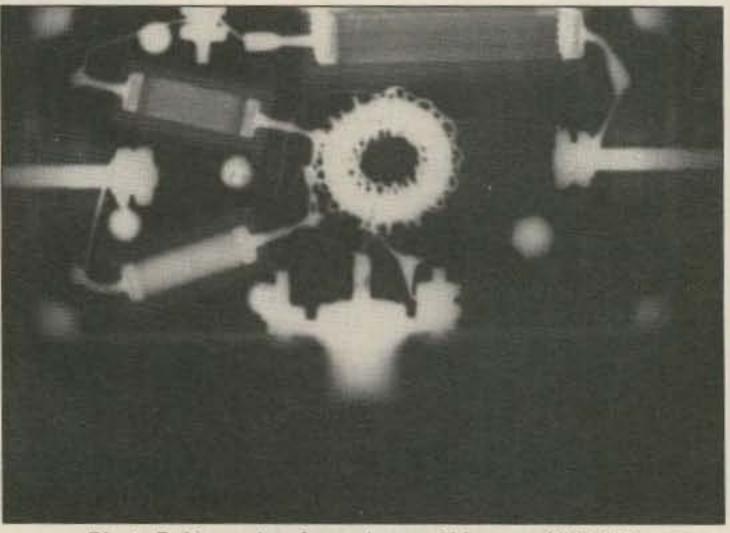
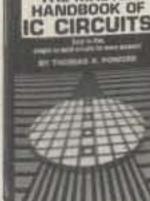


Photo B. X-ray view from above of Maxcom XLD-150.



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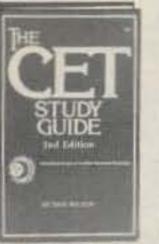
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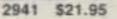
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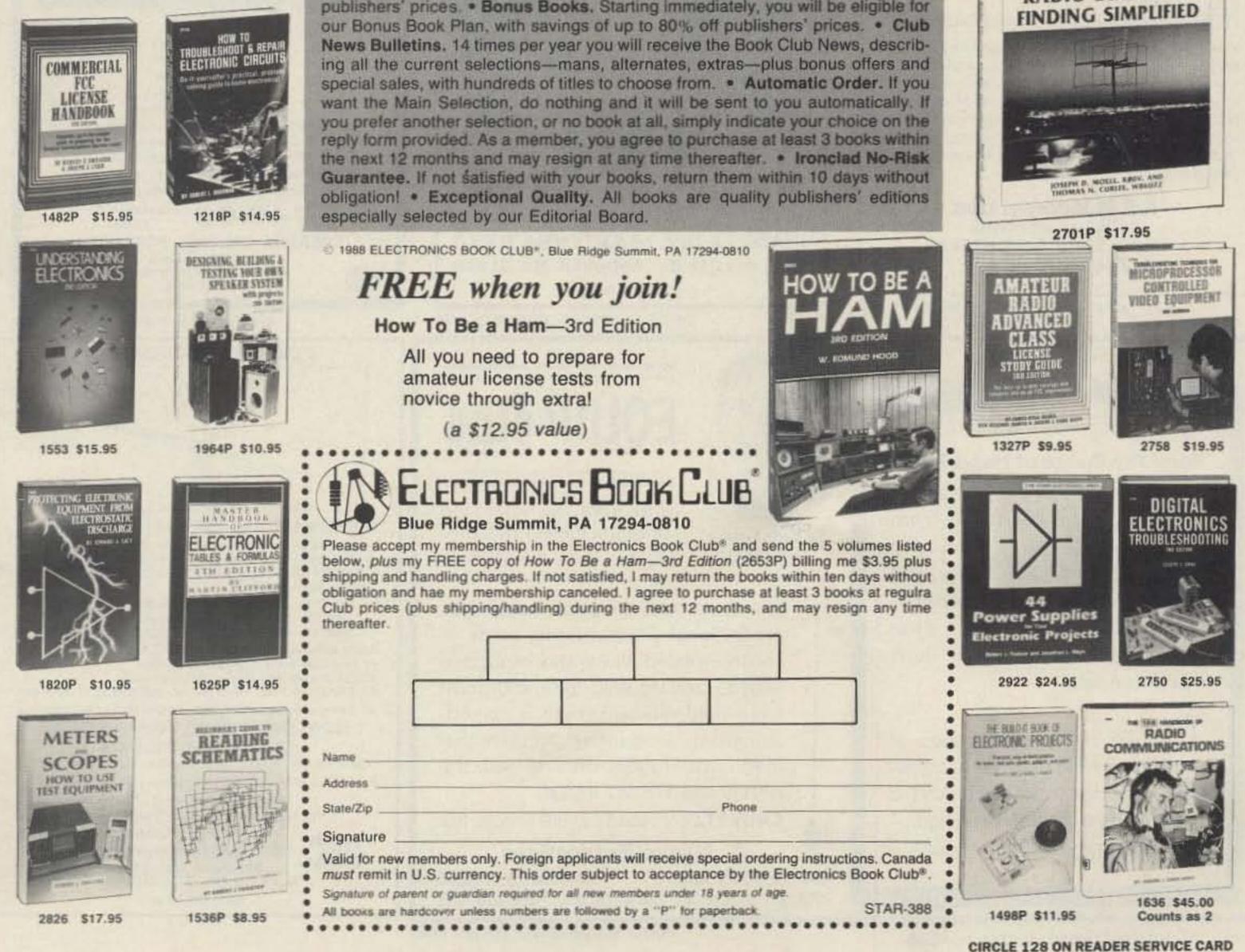
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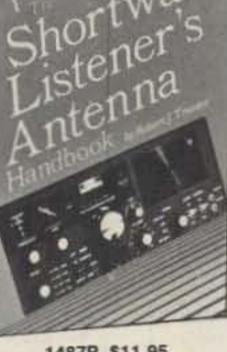




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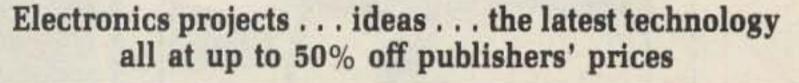
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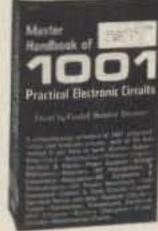
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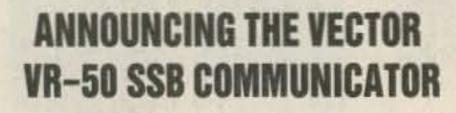
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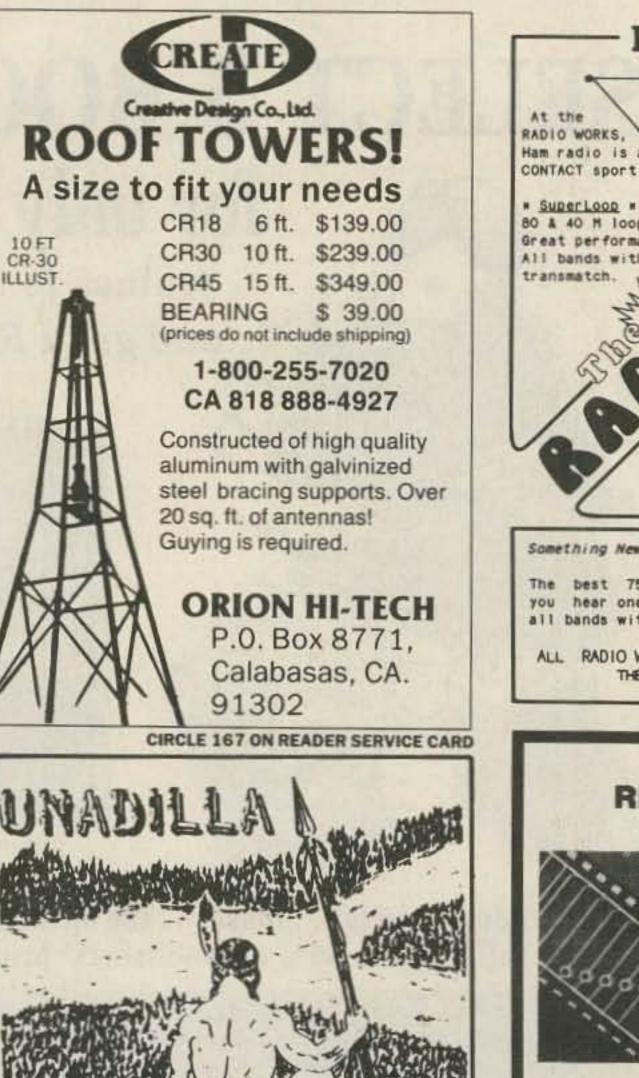
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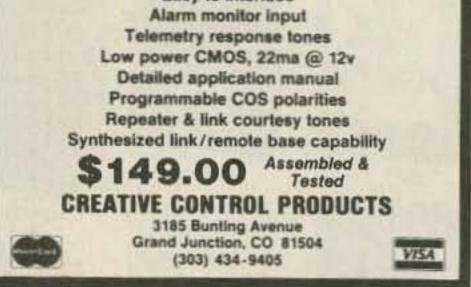


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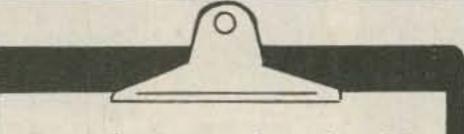
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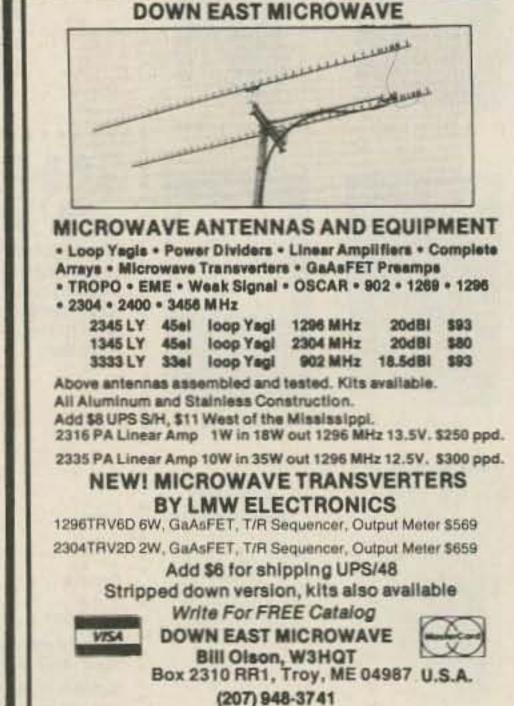
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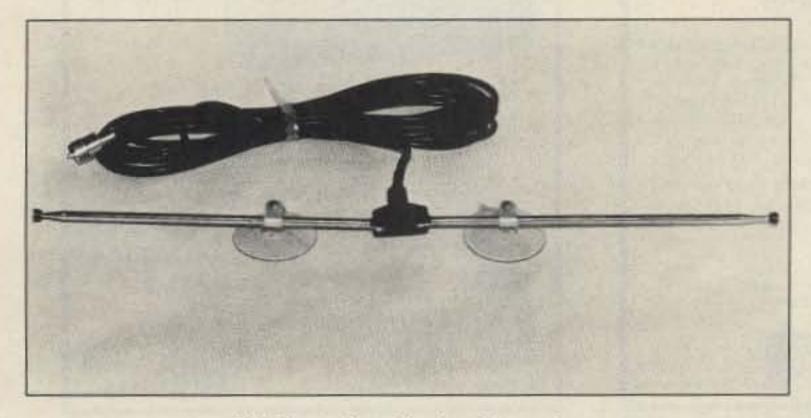
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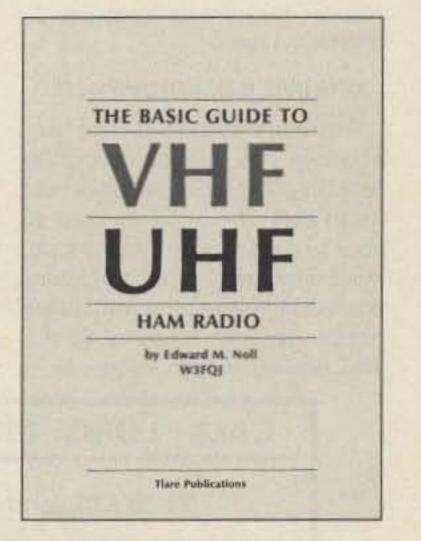
Vak-Tenna from Electron Processing

TIARE PUBLICATIONS

The Basic Guide to VHF/UHF Ham Radio has just been published by Tiare Publications. It was written by ham radio and technical writer Edward M. Knoll W3FQJ.

This new volume provides a down-to-earth basic introduction to amateur radio operating on the 2, 6 and 1.25 meter bands as well as 23, 33 and 70CM. The book presents a clear and easily understood look at VHF/UHF equipment, antennas, operating techniques, repeaters, contesting and awards. Band plans for each of the VHF/UHF bands are also included. The Basic Guide to VHF/UHF Ham Radio, by Edward M. Noll W3FQJ, is available from Tiare Publications for \$8 including postage.

More information is available from Tiare Publications, P.O. Box 493, Lake Geneva WI 53147. Or circle Reader Service number 203.



Tiare Publications' Guide to VHF/UHF Ham Radio.

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Hustler is proud to announce the development of two new series of magnetic mount antennas. Rated at 100 Watts, the RX series (pictured horizontally) consists of a % wave, 3.4 dB antenna on a magnet mount which holds at speeds to 75 MPH. The RX-2 (2 meters) and the RX-220 (220 MHz) are chrome with a black

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mount and coil cover. Both models carry a suggested list price of \$20. The RX series is available in all-black versions, models RX-2B and RX-220B, each of which have a list price of \$25.

The FX series (pictured upright) is rated at 200 Watts and consists of a 1/2 wave, 3.4 dB antenna on a heavy-duty magnet mount which holds at speeds in excess of 100 MPH. The FX-2 (2 meters) and the FX-220 (220 MHz) have a list price of \$25 each. All black versions of the FX series are available as models FX-2B and FX-220B with a suggested list price of \$30 each.

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adjustable from 1 to 550 MHz and is shown on the front panel digital meter. A precision 70 dB front panel RF input step-attenuator is included as a crystal-controlled frequency marker at 5 and 50 MHz intervals. It can be used for measuring harmonic signal levels, finding spurious signals, CATV signal level measurements, offthe-air signal analysis, production test and alignment, and two-way radio servicing. The price is \$1,495, delivery stock to 3 weeks. Write or call Penntek Instruments, 14 Peace Drive, Lewistown PA 17044 (717-248-2507) for more information. Or circle Reader Service number 205.

VHF/CW modems software selectable dual radio ports, precision tuning indicator, 32K RAM and an AC power supply. Not included is a Starter Pack to get MFJ1278 users on the air instantly. The Starter Pack includes computer interface cable, terminal software and friendly instructions. It is available for the Commodore 64/128, VIC-20 (MFJ-1282, disk; MFJ-1283, tape) and for the IBM or compatible (MFJ-1284), for \$20 each. The MFJ-1278 comes with MFJ's unsurpassed double guarantee. If ordered from MFJ, it may be returned within 30 days for a full refund, less shipping.

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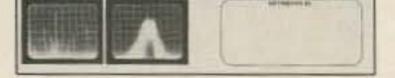
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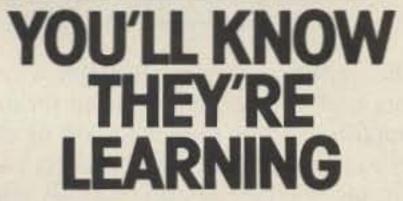




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would guess that the telegraph traffic during a whole month in Michigan City in 1945 consisted of not more than ten telegrams sent and ten telegrams received. The astonishing increase one August evening in telegraph traffic from Michigan City was due to a disaster. The second section of the posh Empire Builder train crashed into the rear of the first section of that train at seventy miles per hour, right in front of the depot at Michigan City. Thirty-four persons who were occupying the observation car and rear sleeping car of the first section were killed. The aged gentleman who was the station agent at the site of the disaster sent telegrams all night until 8 AM the next morning. At the ten percent commission allowed him by Western Union for all messages originating at his station, he earned \$125 in one nightequal to a month's salary. During the night, he was "spelled" occasionally by another railroad telegrapher from a nearby town and by a US Navy radio operator -a train passenger who happened to be proficient in both American and International Morse code.

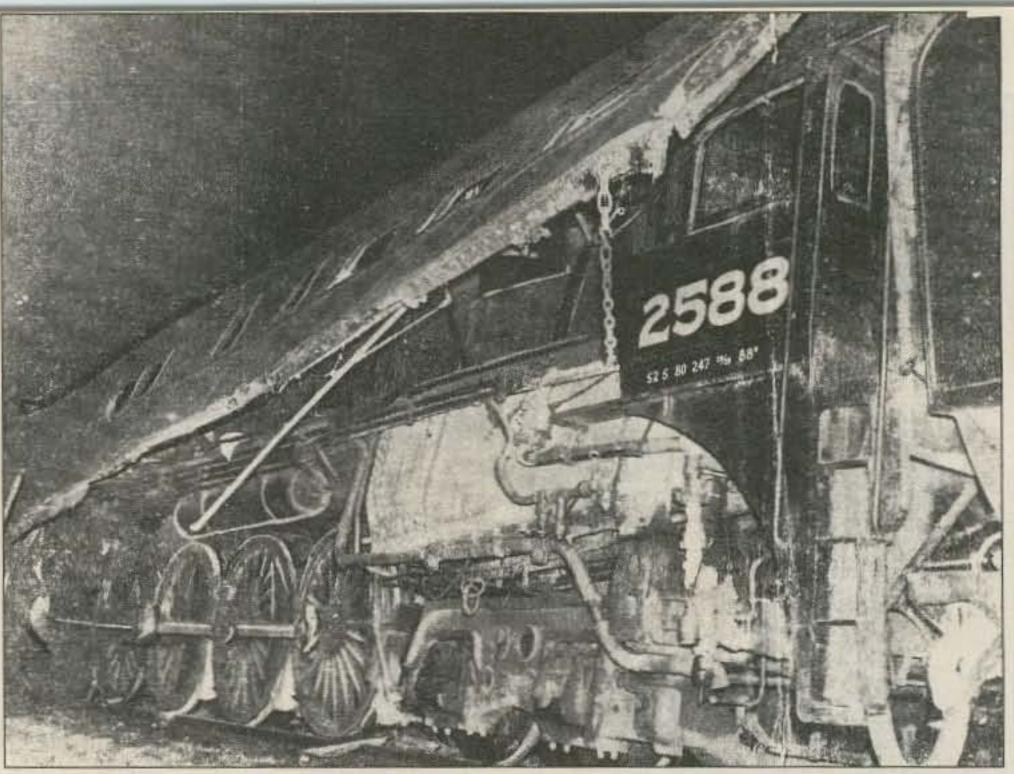


Photo A. The site is a North Dakota village in 1945. The 200-ton Empire Builder crashed into the rear of the observation car, Peoria, whose shell is pictured astride the locomotive. The tragedy was front-page news world-wide. (Photos courtesy of The Fargo Forum)

from the ridiculous to the sublime. At the Western Union office in Torrance, California, I was on duty when a gentleman arrived bearing a large bouquet of flowers picked from his own garden. This was an economy move designed to eliminate the fees charged by the florists in Torrance who were members of the florist's telegraph delivery system. He requested that we telegraph said flowers to his mother in a distant city.

ing the uniform over the telegraph wire in Atlanta would be no problem at all for us to accomplish and that applying a jolt of electricity to the wire to send the uniform on its way to the West could also be easily done. The problem, I explained patiently, would be that the uniform as it slid along the wire, would soon encounter the wooden crossarms which hold the insulators necessary on every telegraph pole and thus be hopelessly snagged by one of these wooden obstacles. He became quite hostile, not because of my explanation, but rather because he said he knew damn well that flowers and boxes of candy-which were just as large as his folded baseball suit would be-were sent by telegraph all over the United States every day. And what's more, the only reason I wasn't helping him solve his problem was because I didn't want to do so. To many a housewife or person who rarely or perhaps never received a telegram, the yellow telegram envelope with its glassine window displaying the name and address of the addressee on the telegram within is a symbol of only one thing: death. The shocked expression and the sudden absence of facial color are common to persons who rarely receive a telegram. In cases involving delivery of telegrams to housewives, the lady signing for the telegram is very often afraid to open it. She places it on the dining room table until her husband returns from work. Such action, of course, defeats one of the main advantages of a telegram: speed. On numerous occasions during my telegraphy career, I have sent telegrams to a distant city for a customer and received a reply while he waited, all within fifteen minutes.

From Tragedy to Comedy

That was a tragedy. Yet, to use an old cliche, my career in telegraphy ran the gamut



Photo B. The Michigan City wreck required that welders use cutting torches to remove the steel panels from the sides of this Pullman car to free survivors.

To further reduce the cost of sending flowers to his mother as a Mother's Day gift, he told me: "Look, today is only Saturday and Mother's Day is not until tomorrow, so just send these to her via Night Letter," whereupon he handed me the bouquet. (For the benefit of younger readers who may not be familiar with Western Union's operations, Night Letters were much cheaper than regular telegrams and were not delivered until the morning following the day they were sent.)

The Torrance office was also the site of what I call the "snatch-back maneuver." Obviously, when accepting a telegram for transmission, the Western Union clerk must count the number of words in the message, check for misspelled words, and check to see that the sender's name, address and telephone number are included on the telegram so that he may be contacted if there is difficulty in delivering the message.

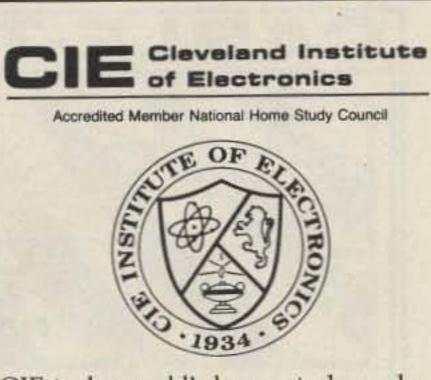
When I picked up a message filed by one Torrance customer to check it, he immediately snatched it back and said, "Oh, I don't want you to read it; this message is private."

At the National City Western Union office, immediately adjacent to the huge San Diego Naval Base, a young sailor appeared on a Friday and requested that we immediately have his mother in Atlanta telegraph his baseball uniform to him in time for the big Navy intramural baseball game which was to be played the next day.

I explained to the young man that drap-

(Part 3 of the series will follow next month.) 73

Dr. William C. Hess, W6CK, lives in Pasadena CA (PO Box 19/M). He presided over the North Dakota depot of Woburn, a tiny village in North Dakota, from 1937 through 1942.



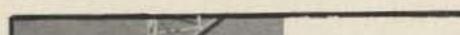
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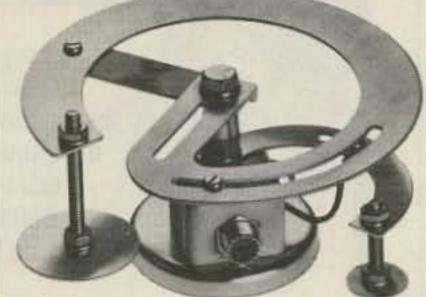
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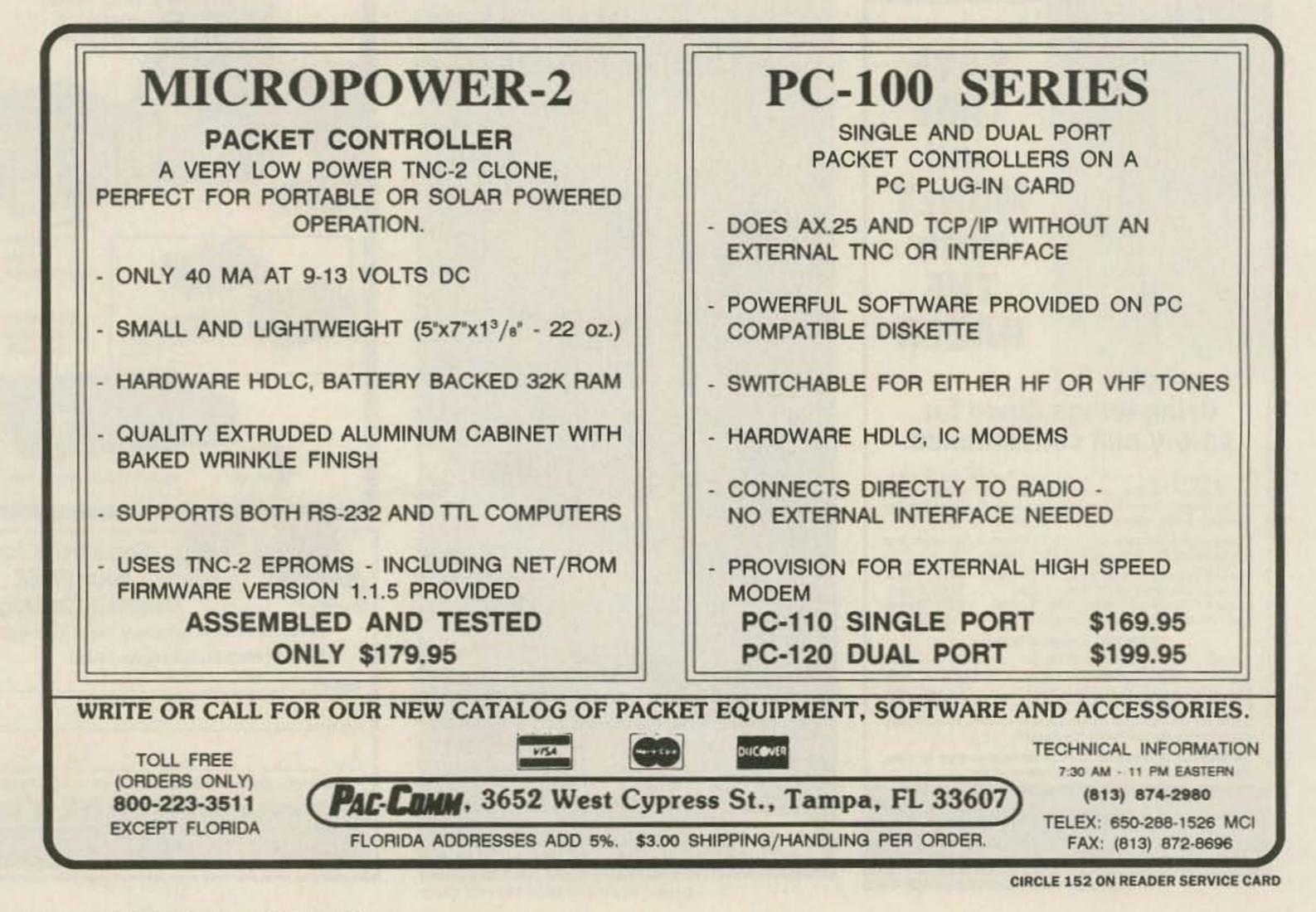
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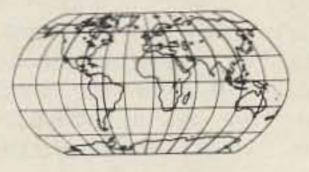


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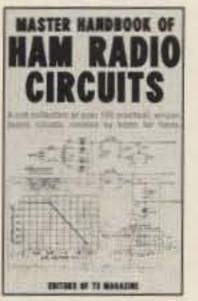
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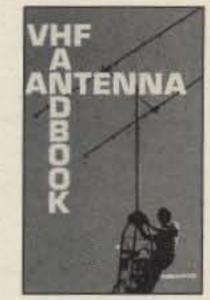
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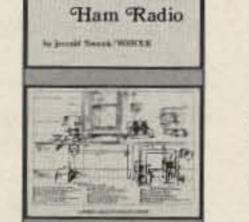
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13+ wpm-Code groups again, at a brisk 13+ wpm so you'll be really at ease when you sit down in front of a steely-eyed volunteer examiner who starts sending you plain language at only 13 per. You'll need this extra margin to overcome the sheer panic universal in most test situations. You've come this far, so don't get code shy now!

"Courageous"

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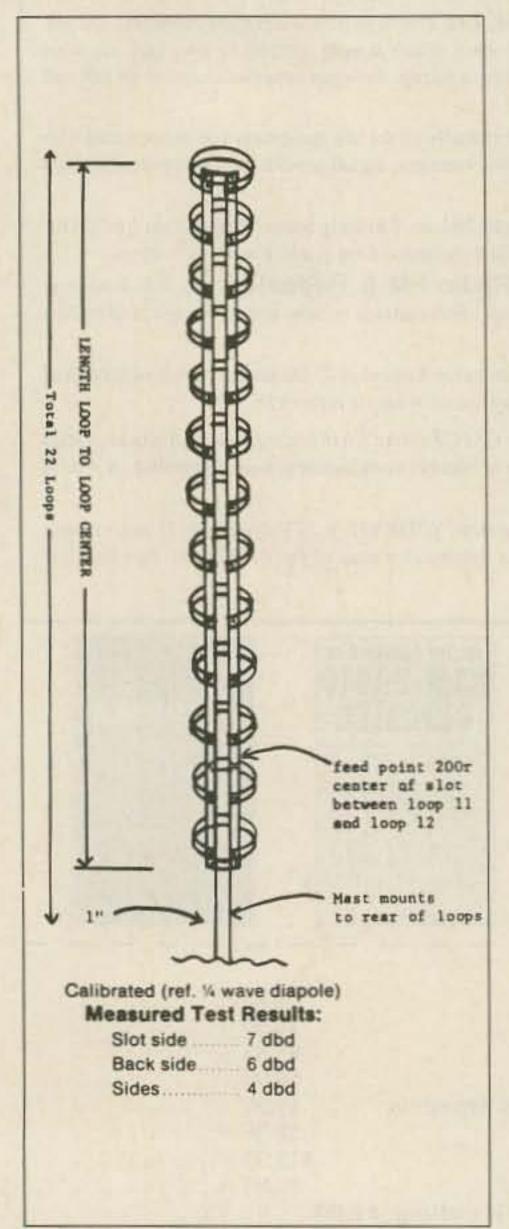
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Ham Television

Amateur Television Society) verified that most of the country uses horizontal polarization for the Fast Scan TV UHF mode. Nearly all of the Midwest, from the Rockies to the Great Plains States, and east-

ward to the Atlantic states utilize H-plane (horizontal) radiation patterns. There are a few exceptions in Omaha, Cedar Rapids, and Indianapolis. Omaha's system uses commercial decibel product gain antennas at the 600 foot level of a broadcast TV/Radio tower. Ice and wind conditions would just not allow much less than a commercially built, rugged antenna. Other areas, however, in similar situations using a highly elevated antenna array, have indeed found a horizontal solution and beating ole' man winter with slotted antennas. Parts of Florida, some areas of Texas and nearly all of California use vertical polarization. This varying local choice standard is best illustrated on pages 18 and 19 of the USATVS's new North American ATV Directory Guide (\$5.95) booklet #101. For many years, many believed that true omnidirectional, horizontally polarized antennas with gain were unobtainable. Everyone has experimented with or at least heard of

Big Wheels, Halos, Squalos, and Crossed Dipoles. Even though these antennas do indeed radiate in the H-plane, they lack sufficient gain to get out very well. The best answer in the past seemed to be "stacking a set of four Big Wheels" for about 4 to 5 dBd of gain. That is, until Merle Reynolds W9DNT of Moline, Illinois (Iowa BRATS ATV Group) and Gerald Cromer K4NHN of Cayce, South Carolina, (Palmetto ATV Group) began reading, learning, re-designing and experimenting with age-old Alford Slot antennas!

The Spec Com Journal has published numerous articles about W9DNT's and K4NHN's fine work using British designed Alford Slot antenna principles. Merle and Gerald had to dig out a lot of hard to find facts about these antennas, which were designed for use above 1000 MHz. The trick was to get them to work down on the 70 cm band where most of the Fast Scan TV signals are located.

Gerald Cromer K4NHN built the " Rib Cage Slot" (Figure 1). K4NHN and WA4UMU both report that this design produces a measured 5-7 dBd of gain and radiates a semi-true horizontally polarized pattern. The pattern has slightly stronger front and back lobes, which may actually prove advantageous in some areas. The unwanted directivity is possibly caused by a slightly too small radiating element circumference. They have two of these antennas running on the Sumter, South Carolina, ATV/R system. The antennas perform very well with coverage well over 40 miles in all directions-not bad for UHF-TV! Other groups in Pennsylvannia, New York, and Connecticut have adopted the Rib Cage design. W9DNT chose to experiment with the simple and original Alford Slot design. Using 3- to 4-inch round gutter or stove pipe tinned iron material. Merle developed a design for the 420-440 MHz band. A serious technical construction

building article was published 2½ years ago in the July 1985, Volume 15, No. 5 issue of Spec Com by W9DNT. Additional updated information on better working, later model designs was recently published a couple months ago in the January 1988 issue. His latest version, a two-element phased, Dual-Slot antenna is shown in Figure 2.

Although his antenna has yet to be officially measured at a VHF/ UHF conference, a conservative estimate gives it 5-6 dBd of gain when compared to a single known 7.8 dBd KLM-440-6 beam antenna. It is very omni! The pattern has a slight noticeable minor dip at the back side of the slot opening.

In figure 2, note the 1/4 wavelength, 75 to 50 ohm "Q" section match, which is used for the phasing harness. It is fed directly at the center of the slot openings 28 inches from top and bottom. The overall length of the entire antenna is 116 inches. Yes, it is big and tall and a bit awkward, but it works! The BRATS ATV Club's N9CAI ATV/R system in Davenport uses two of these antennas, one for receive and one for transmit. W9DNT found that 3, 31/2 or 4 inch stock may be used. A 1/2 inch slot opening is required for smaller circumference designs and a 3/4 inch opening works best for the 4 inch model. A 3/8 to 1/2 wavelength cut maintains true omni patterns, and any more or less than that causes directional lobes. The standard formula of 246 (1/4 WL) divided by f (frequency in MHz) = amount in feet multiplied by 12 (inches) times the 75 ohm stubs' coaxial velocity factor (either .79 or .66) is used to calculate the phasing harness length. Figure 3 deplicts the final harness arrangement. This harness is taped, sealed and fastened inside the slot antenna housing itself. A type "N" connector is brought out for the main feed line connection point. Note that the lengths of the ohm stubs are not very critical

Figure 1. This Rib Cage slotted antenna design offers nearly true omnidirectional, horizontal polarization with 5-7 dBd gain.

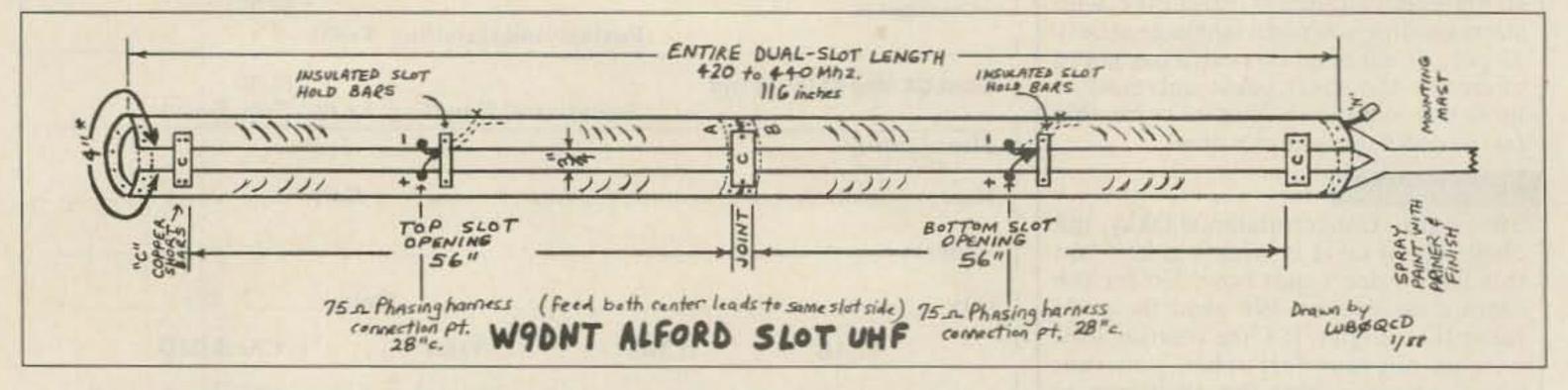


Figure 2. The W9DNT Dual-Slot antenna is easy to build from 3- to 4-inch stove pipe. It consists of two phased, stacked elements.



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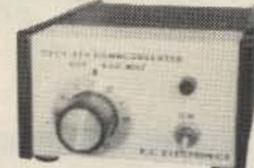
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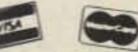


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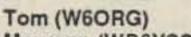
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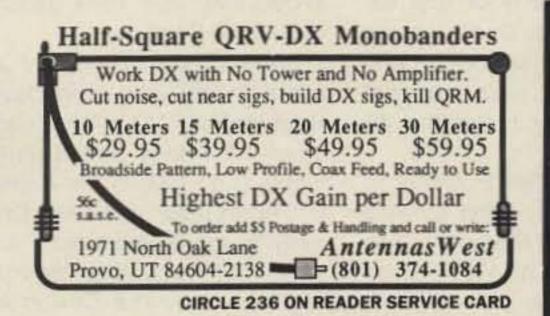
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Figure 3. Details of the Q-section impedance match for W9DNT's Dual-Slot antenna.

(5 1/3 to 5 1/2 inches). The sections of 50 ohm feed can be of any length, but they must be equal to each other.

Once securely mounted, W9DNT's Dual-Slot is as rugged as any commercial antenna and performs very well.

Contact Merle and Gerald for more information. W9DNT's phone number is 309-764-1685 (afternoon and no later than 10 PM).

Gerald, by the way, is a regular on the Tuesday night ATV Users HF Network and you can talk with him or Hap WA4UMU about their designs directly. No longer can anyone say, "It can't be done." Getting the majority of the country back on the same polarization will ease existing incompatibility standard problems in many areas. Now ATV'ers can have their cake (ATV Repeaters) and set it (horizontally polarization and DX) too!

ATV Users Net has been in full swing for several months now! Three Net "shifts" have been established. Bill Brown WB8ELK in Findlay, Ohio, sets the established operating frequency and calls the "Early Bird" portion promptly at 8 PM (Eastern time). Hap Griffin WA4UMU of Sumter, South Carolina, takes over at 9 PM followed by yours truly WBØQCD at 10 PM. Nearly 40 net member stations check in from all parts of the country each week! Stations can be heard from New York and Pennsylvania down to the Carolinas and Virginias, over to Texas, throughout the upper Midwest and to Missouri, Nebraska, and Minnestoa to the west. Even some California stations have tried to check-in! It is just great to hear all the progress everyone is making and interest being stirred about the Ham-TV modes across the USA! Tune-in next Tuesday and say hello!

at 2 PM. He should meet at 14.245 MHz where FAX operation has been suggested. A devoted SSTV'er, he is holding his nets around 14.233 MHz. Unfortunately, KC@OR ignores the League's 1987 Handbook listing, the USATVS Journal's and AEA's published 14.245 MHz recommendations. The important thing is for you FAX nuts to get together somewhere and get the hi-res mode going on transmit as well as just receiving weather pictures.

AEA's new PK-232 software package call PK-FAX is going to revolutionize FAX computer onthe-air transmissions. I will try to be on 14,245 MHz on Sundays for those of you who want to play computer FAX and exchange pictures. Don't just sit there and listen to the DX'ers. Identify and put your tones on! It will attract and demand attention! The W1JKF/W9NTP American SSTV Users Net is still growing strong on 14.230 MHz every Saturday afternoon at 1 PM (Eastern). Brooks and Don are very conscious of 8-second, black/ white, ROBOT 400 operators and

replay 12-36 second color pictures in the lower resolution formats quite often. The attempt by the ailing I.V.C.A. SSTV Group to move the 14.230 MHz SSTV calling frequency to a higher spot on 20 meters failed, as it had done once before a few years ago. The DX threatens 14.230 MHz, since SSTVers are losing strength. We need to nationally publicized and declare Month of SSTV and FSTV. Now ten meters is hot again and 28.680 MHz hasn't seen

too many SSTV pictures. A few years ago everybody lived on that frequency! Let's QSY and use it as well.

The USATVS sent out nearly 100 six-page letters to UHF frequency coordinators introducing them to the FSTV signal and its' characteristics, what interference can do to ATV pictures, and how intelligent frequency coordinating must be conducted for the protection of the Ham-TV modes against other users of the band. So far, we have seen fair response to our efforts. If you would like to see a copy of this correspondence and are having troubles with QRM interference, send a SASE. There is also a new QRM Interference **Complaint Registration Form** #2000 available (See January 1988 Spec-Com). Don't forget to stop by and log-in to the upcoming Dayton Hamvention "ATV Workshop" sessions Friday and Saturday nights (7-11 PM) at the Ramada Inn North (I-70 and I-75). Come early to get a good seat! Bring your VCR demo tapes and photographs, too. The Dayton ATV talk channel is 147.450 MHz simplex. 73

75 and 20 Meter Ham-TV Nets

The new 75 Meter 3.860 (plus 5-10 kHz) Tuesday night USATVS

An amateur radio FAX Users Net has been established by KCØOR on Sunday afternoon



Photo A. Gerald Cromer K4NHN, inventor of the Rib Cage Slot, makes his point.



Photo B. K4NHN (left) and N4JUR show off their Rib Cage at Dayton '87.

56 73 Amateur Radio • March, 1988





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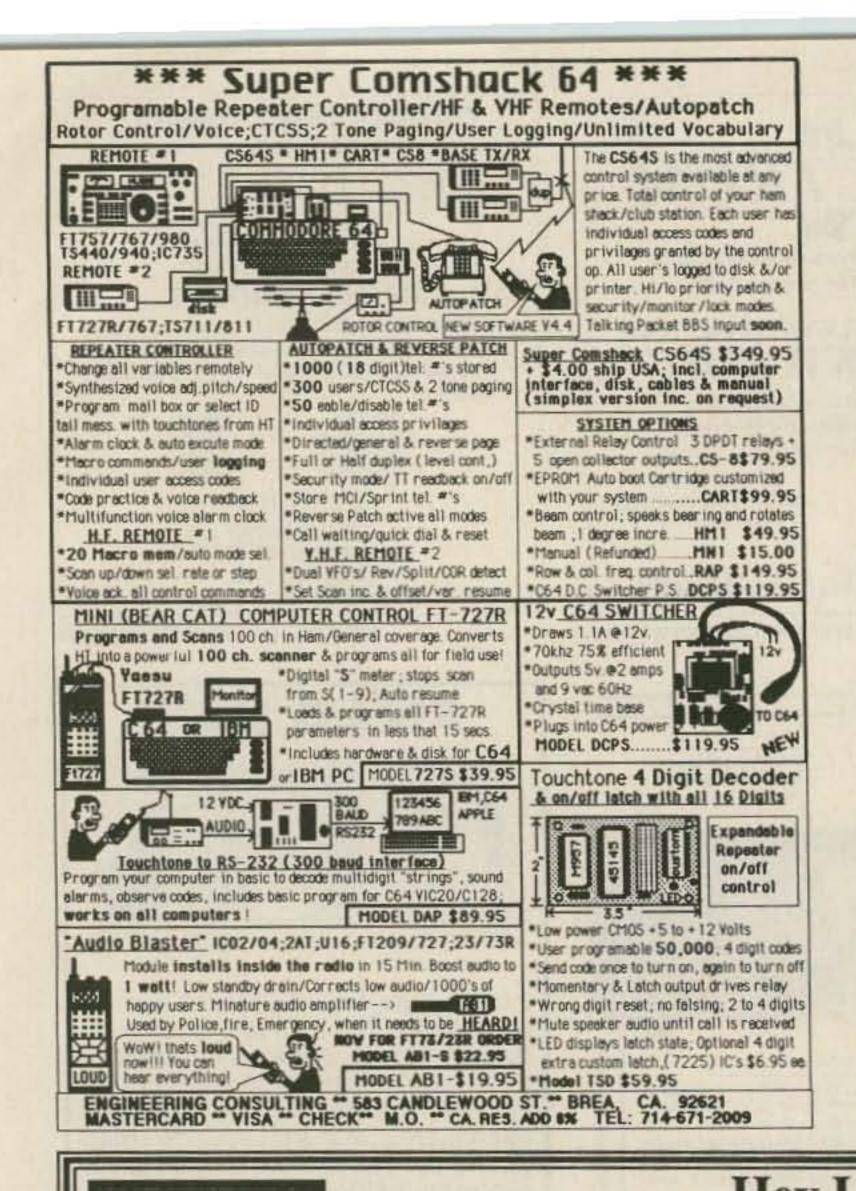
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PROPAGATION

by Jim Gray W1XU

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PUERTO RICO	14	14	7A	7	7	7	14	14	14	14	14A	14A
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CODE PROGRAMS. Apple/C-64-128. 37 Modes, Graphics, Lessons, Wrdprcsr, Menus. LARESCO, POB 2018-ST, Calumet City IL 60409. 312-891-3279. BNB689

Continued from page 59

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First letter = night waves. Second = day waves. G = Good, F = Fair, P = Poor, * = Chance of solar flares. #= Chance of aurora. NOTE THAT NIGHT WAVE LETTER NOW COMES FIRST.

PROPAGATION FORECASTS—March 1988

Readers have shown increasing interest in radio propagation forecasting, so 73 has asked me to expound on my method of radio propagation prediction.

I prepare the forecasts approximately two months in advance in order to meet deadlines. The government provides a summary of past data for the previous week or so and also gives an estimate of expected solar behavior for the coming month. Although they give past data in great detail with much information about the sun and earth, future estimates are very general. Indeed, they have to be. Ionospheric propagation forecasting is empirical, not exact. Future trends are estimated based on thousands of past observations plus some new material developed independently and used in concert with previous data. I, and my crystal ball, reserve the right to be wrong on occasion.

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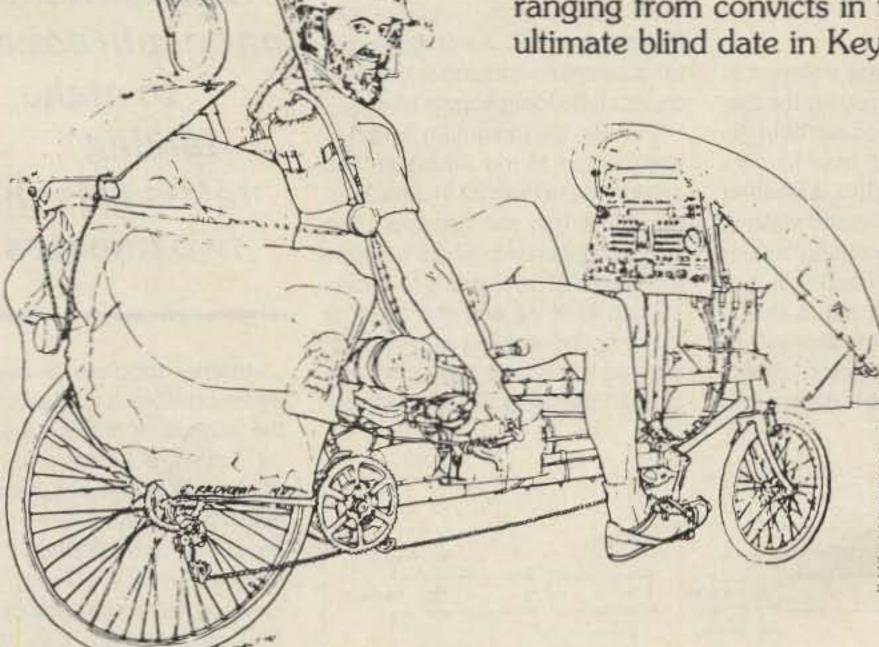
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AERIAL VIEW

Arliss Thompson W7XU 7314 SW 28th Avenue Portland, OR 97219

Handy Yagi

Rubber ducky antennas are great, aren't they? Small and compact, they only require a couple of watts from your HT on your favorite repeater frequency, and you're in business. Unless, of course, you happen to be in a fringe area where repeater coverage is marginal. Then you may find that your signal into the repeater is inadequate to maintain reliable communications.

One possible solution is to switch to higher power, but doing so increases battery drain and, unless you have a preamp, does nothing for your receive capabilities. A longer antenna that mounts directly on your HT, such as a 1/2or %- wavelength antenna, can do wonders on both transmit and receive, but may still prove inadequate under some circumstances.

For instance, while I'm no mountain climber, I do enjoy day and weekend hikes to hilltops, and I like to carry my 2m handheld along with me on those excursions. Frequently I hike in fairly remote areas, and although the higher elevation of a hilltop certainly extends the range of the HT, an antenna with some gain and directivity can provide a notable increase in range. Also, the gain can give an increase in operating time (using low rather than high power), while the directivity decreases the likelihood of bringing up two or more repeaters on the same frequency simultaneously. The antenna I use in such situations is a light-

Antenna News

weight, 3-element Yagi that takes up a minimum of space when disassembled, yet can be readied for use in less than two minutes. It provides 6 to 7 db gain over a 1/2wave dipole. Gain over a typical rubber duck is about 12 db. Read on and I'll show how to build one.

Design Points

Let's first discuss the design objectives for this project, namely:

- 1) Good gain and directivity;
- 2) Light weight and compact;
- 3) Self-supporting;
- Rapid assembly and disassembly;
- Simple matching to 50-ohm coax;
- Ready availability of materials; and
- Easily duplicated with hand tools.

After considering a variety of possible antennas, including quads, V-beams, and other wire antennas, I settled on the 3-element Yagi mentioned above and described below. I'll leave it to you to decide how well it meets the above criteria. be replicated without much difficulty.

One of the difficulties in building a portable yagi is in how to mount the elements so that the antenna can be easily assembled and disassembled. I solved the problem by using a die to thread a portion of the 1/4" solid aluminum rods used to make the elements. Assembly merely involves screwing each element half into the boom, a quick and easy procedure.

This method of mounting the elements will not work with a thin-walled hollow boom. Since a

boom made of solid rod would be quite heavy, I choose to use aluminum tubing with solid rod inserts in the three areas where the elements are mounted. The boom is made from ¾" diameter, .055" wall thickness, aluminum tubing, with short lengths of ¾" diameter solid aluminum rod serving as the inserts. The inserts are tapped both for the elements and for the 6-32 machine screws that hold

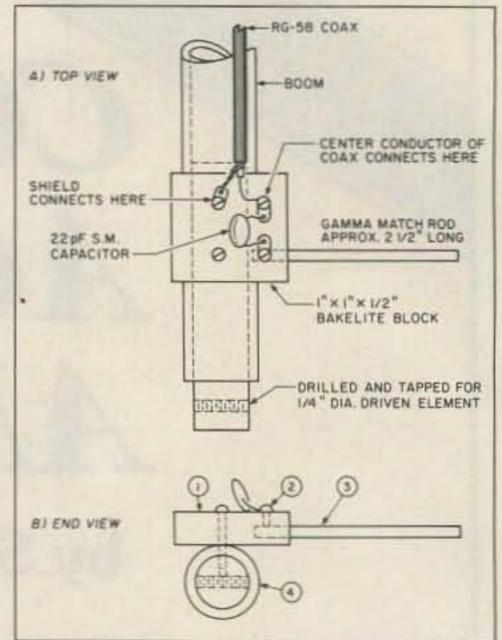


Fig. 3. Details of gamma match construction as viewed from (a) above, and (b) end on.

tion of boom over the rod insert that extends from the other section. The sections are then held secure by screwing the driven element into place. See Figure 2.

"As a Soviet acquaintance once phrased it, "to make talking"... takes less than two minutes."

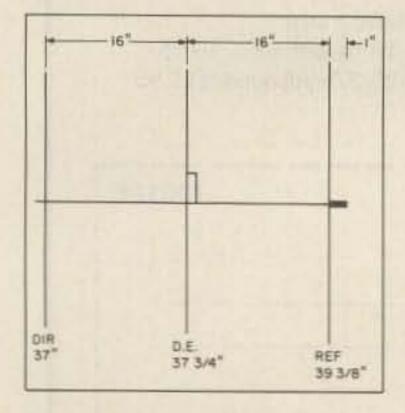


Fig. 1. Dimensions for 3-element Yagi designed for portable use on the 2-meter FM band.

Construction

Figure 1 shows the antenna in schematic form. Studying the diagrams and the photos will help the builder understand how to construct the antenna (this is another picture worth a thousand words). As for tools, I used nothing fancier than a hacksaw, a hand drill, two taps and a die. I'll admit that a drill press would make alignment of the various holes considerably easier, but this design can them permanently in place (see Figures 2 and 3). All of these materials were purchased at the local discount building supply store.

To keep the maximum length of any portion of the disassembled antenna less than 20 inches, I cut the boom into two sections. The solid rod insert into which the driven element mounts protrudes 3/4-inch from the end of the first of those sections. During assembly, the two pieces of the boom are aligned by fitting the second sec-

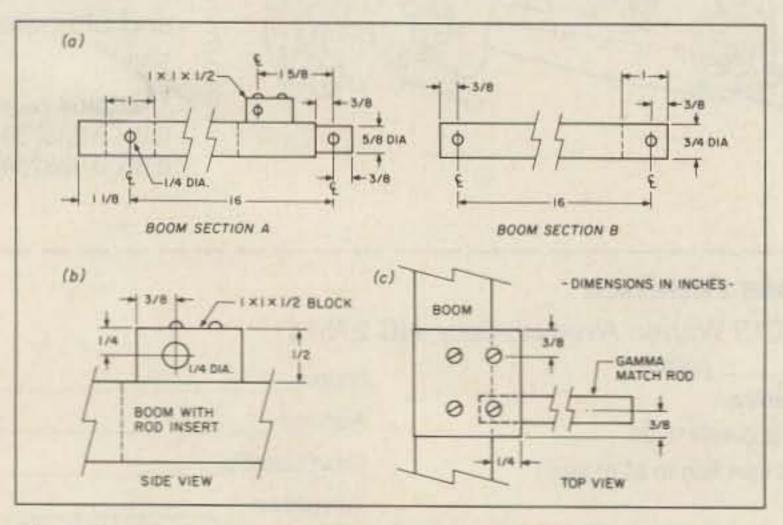


Fig. 2. Details of (a) boom, and (b and c) gamma match construction for the portable antenna.

Another problem to overcome when building a portable yagi is the method of feeding the antenna. I needed a matching method that would work without having to insulate the driven element from the boom, and I hoped I wouldn't have to employ a balun. Therefore, I opted for the gamma match. The gamma rod, like the elements, is made of 1/4" diameter aluminum rod. It, too, is threaded, and screws into a 1" x 1" x 1/2" block of bakelite (or similar insu lating material) that is mounted on the boom (Figure 3). The gamma capacitor is a 22 pF silver mica unit also mounted on the bakelite.

Figure 3 illustrates when the gamma rod is screwed fully into its mounting block it seats against a 6-32 machine screw situated at right angles to the rod. This pro-

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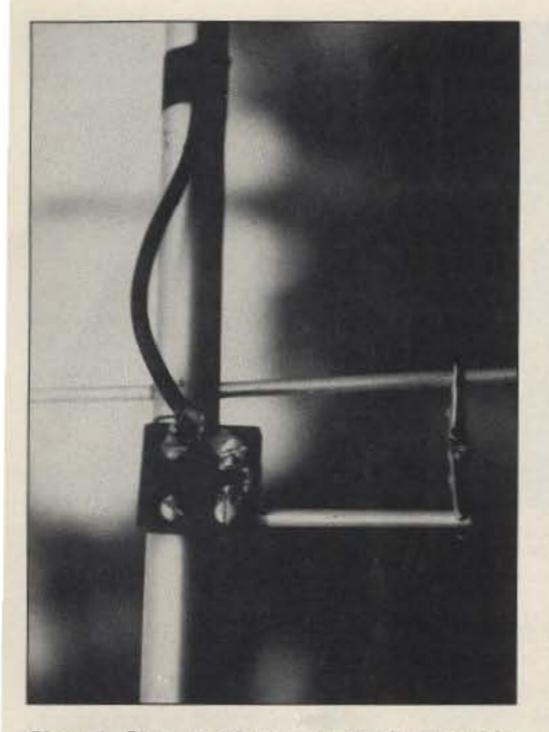


Photo A. Close-up of gamma-match assembly.

vides the necessary contact for its transmission line end. The attachment of the gamma rod to the driven element must provide good contact yet be readily assembled and disassembled. I made the connection by soldering two oneinch alligator clips end to end, as shown in Photo A.

The design criteria required the antenna to be self-supporting The boom and elements of this antenna are obviously self-supporting, but how about the antenna as a whole? Although the antenna is lightweight, it's rather a nuisance to have to hand-hold the antenna at the midpoint of the boom while operating. Also, holding the antenna in this manner is apt to upset its pattern and adversely affect the gamma match. To overcome this the boom extends 1" behind the reflector. One end of a 1/2" PVC tee coupling provides a somewhat loose but adequate fit when placed over the boom extension, with a length of 1/2" schedule 40 PVC pipe also fitting into the tee and serving as a mast. I used a tee rather than a 90-degree elbow, because it allowed me to use a short piece of PVC as a "handle" for the yagi (Photo B). The mast, of course, can be made from several sections of pipe using PVC couplings.

be possible to compensate for any unit to unit differences by changing the position on the two alligator clips that form the gamma rod to driven element short. With the gamma rod spaced 13/4" from the driven element, and using a 22 pF gamma capacitor, I acheived a 1.1:1 SWR at 146.5 MHz with the shorting rod spaced 23/4" from the centerline of the boom.

To optimize the match between the antenna and its feedline, start with a gamma rod approximately 3" long. With the antenna in the clear and the shorting clips

positioned at the end of gamma rod, measure the SWR (using only enough power to provide adequate meter deflection) at 146.5 MHz. The SWR will probably be greater than 2:1. Now in a series of 1/4-inch steps, move the shorting clips closer to the boom, checking the SWR after each change of position. The SWR should be better than 1.5:1 SWR. In the unlikely event that a satisfactory match is not obtainable, make sure the gamma rod is seated against the machine screw that serves as its contact. If that does not solve the problem, try making small changes in the value of the 22 pF gamma match capacitor. Once a good match is obtained, either mark the correct location for placement of the short with paint or tape, or trim the gamma rod in length so a good match is achieved by placing the short at the end of the rod. See Photo A.

tor. The elements with the wide band of tape are for the reflector, and the reflector end of the boom is similarly marked. No tape signifies the driven element. Color coding with tape or paint is another possible means of identifing the elements.

Once the elements are assembled on the boom, I screw in the gamma rod and attach the shorting clips. Then the mast is attached, the feedline connected to the radio, and I'm ready, as a Soviet acquaintance once phrased it, to "make talking." From start to finish takes less than 2 minutes,

"This design can be replicated without much difficulty."

and disassembly is just as easy. By the way, I suggest a cloth or canvas bag for carrying and storing the antenna. boom diameter. Note the dimensions are based on a element mounting method that has the elements running through the boom.

Mounting the elements of above the boom or insulating the elements from the boom will probably not give a maximum gain antenna. This also applies to the dimensions provided here. Sure, the antenna may work with these dimensions and a different method of mounting the elements, but performance will probably be less than optimal. The moral here is for hassle-free contruction, do not deviate from the dimensions provided.

On the other hand, feel free to experiment. For example, I built another version of this antenna using 3.16" aluminum welding rod for elements and had good results, although the driven element and reflector lengths were each approximately 3/8" longer than when the larger diameter material mentioned above was used. I could only find the welding rod in 36" lengths so I had to purchase six rods to build the antenna, but at only 50 cents per rod the price was right. The welding rod was softer and more subject to bending than the heavier 1/4 " rod I used in the version described here. Since the antenna gets some rough treatment at times, I prefer the larger diameter material in this application. That's it. For some other ideas on portable 2m gain antennas check out "Handi-antennas" in May 1983, Ham Radio, p.42, and "A portable quad for 2 meters," September 1980 QST, p.26 (with follow-up comments in June 1981 QST, p.39).73

Tune Up

Tuning is simple and straightforward. Due to inevitable variations that will occur between your antenna and mine, I can only give approximate dimensions for the namma match. However, it should

In the Field

Setting up the antenna in the field is very straightforward. I prefer first to align the two sections of the boom and lock them in place by screwing the two halves of the driven element into their respective holes. I then assemble the director and reflector. To avoid any confusion, I have marked the elements with small strips of tape.

With a narrow strip of tape around the boom at the director end, I know that the two element sections with a narrow strip of tape around each form the direc-

Variations

The design of this antenna is based on information contained in the National Bureau of Standards Technical Note 688, as it appeared in the August 1982 issue of QST. That article provided a number of design curves allowing the antenna builder to arrive at the proper element lengths for a given frequency, element diameter, and

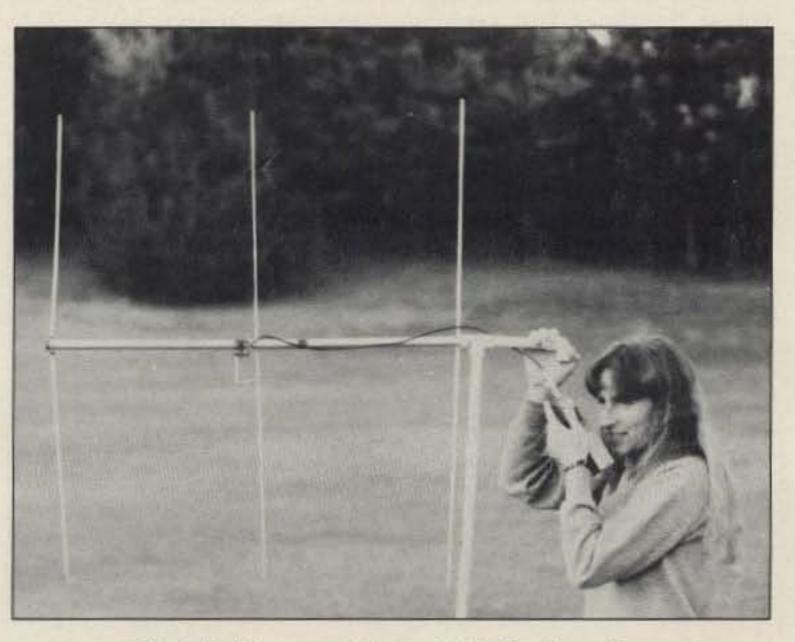


Photo B. The assembled portable Yagi in action.

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HAMSATS

Amateur Radio Via Satellite

Andy MacAllister WA5ZIB 2310 Romayor Court Pearland TX 77581

AMSAT OSCAR 10

AMSAT-OSCAR-10 is once again into a season of declining sun angles. This means satellite chasing in the coming months won't include OSCAR-10's high orbit. However, unlike previous hibernation periods, satellite chasers can now look forward to the Phase 3C launch as an outlet for new satellite projects, antenna building, and equipment upgrading.

Phase 3C may be launched as early as this month. Time is running out to make station improvements.

Unlike most other hamsats, a Phase 3-series satellite will not be released for immediate use following launch from the Kourou Space Center. Observers need to first monitor and document satellite orbit and orientation. Then they can calculate the burn sequence necessary to inject the satellite into its final orbit. AMSAT engineers will send the orbital correction commands to the IHU (Integrated Housekeeping Unit, the computer on Phase 3C), which will execute them at the appropriate times. How long will this take? Perhaps four weeks. AO-10 needed seven weeks, but conditions were different. AO-10 was the first Phase 3 spacecraft to achieve orbit. It was the most ambitious and complex amateur radio satellite at the time. The satellite launch team could draw from no previous experiences. The engi-



Photo A. Six-foot TVRO system with separate azimuth and elevation control.

neers had to insure the liquid-fueled kick motor worked properly since two separate burns were planned. To add to the challenge, after deployment from the launcher canister, the satellite spun in the wrong direction and suffered from low power because its solar panels were at a bad angle relative to the sun.

Is a kick motor really needed? When the Ariane upper stage deploys Phase 3C, the satellite will be in a geostationary transfer orbit (GTO) with severe limitations. The worst problem is the perigee, or low point of the orbit. The new satellite, if left alone, would last only a few months as atmospheric drag takes its toll. The first burn will correct this by raising the perigee from a few hundred kilometers to above 1000 kilometers. The second engine firing will raise the inclination (the angle of the orbit with respect to the equator) so satellite-chasers in the northern hemisphere can have better

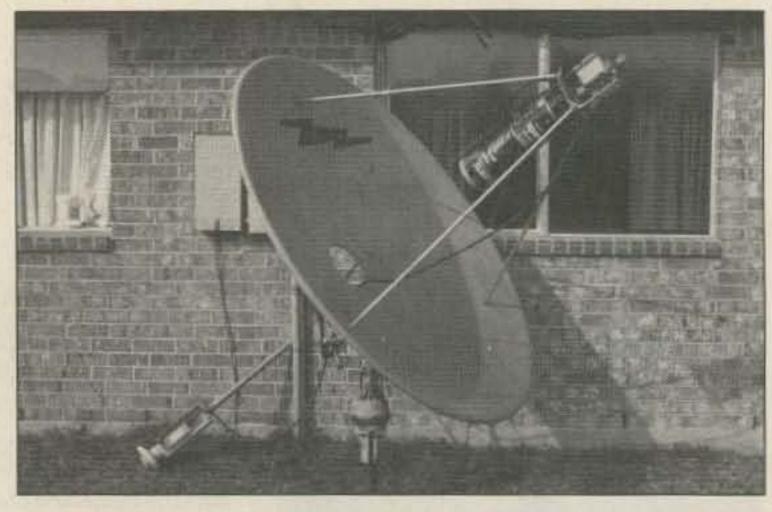


Photo B. Six-foot TVRO system with 1296 MHz "Coffee-can" feedhorn on six-foot dish.

access during apogee (the orbit's highest point).

AO-10's inclination correction burn didn't occur. The first firing spent all the fuel due to a wiring error. If all goes well, Phase 3C access time will be much greater than for AO-10. (Those active on AO-10 may find this is hard to imagine.) For some, a correctlyplaced Phase 3 spacecraft will give up to 20 hours a day of satellite access.

The reader can find the complete Phase 3C frequency plan in the August, 1987, Hamsats column. Four VHF/UHF bands are used in various combinations to create the various "modes" for satellite operation. Although circular polarization antennas are better for satellite work, a good set of Yagis suffices for two meters or 70 cm. The 23 cm (1269 MHz) and 13 cm (2400 MHz) bands require a higher gain antenna. this mode via AO-10. Due to a component failure in the L transponder, amateurs needed high-power levels to consistently access the satellite. Although 10 Watts on 1269 MHz to a six-foot dish sufficed on many occasions, it didn't work every time. Most hams didn't have the cash or time to pursue this mode.

Mode L via Phase 3C should be much easier, but inexpensive equipment is still not commonplace. A four-foot dish with a coffee-can feed system and a 10-Watt transmitter should be enough. An ICOM IC-1271A will do this nicely, but with foreign exchange-rate problems, this may not be cost-effective. All one needs is a simple transmitter or transmit converter capable of reasonable output (up to 10 Watts) between 1269.33 and 1269.58 MHz. A viable dish and feed system appears in the 1988 ARRL Handbook in the space communications chapter.

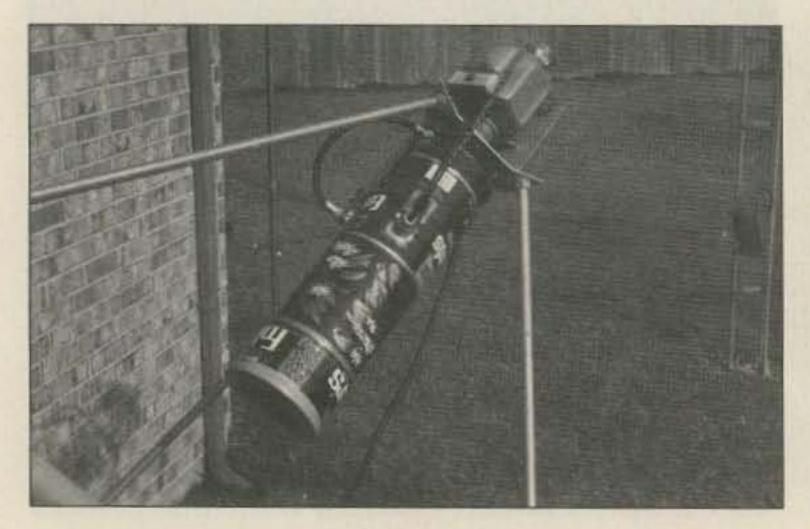


Photo C. Close-up of the coffee-can feedhorn on the six-foot dish.
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Mode L Revisited

Mode L with 1269 MHz up and 436 MHz (435 MHz for Phase 3C) isn't new, but fewer than 100 amateurs worldwide succeeded with

The Quest for Mode S

When Phase 3C is launched, Mode S transponder will use 70



Photo D. Four-foot dish with coffee-can feed for Mode L uplink at W6ABN.

Satellite	Period (minutes)	Long. Increment (deg. W.
U-0-9	94.12090	23.52732
U-0-11	98.54016	24.63548
F-0-12	115.65347	29.23939
RS-10/11	105.02403	26.38181

Table 1. Orbital data for low-earth orbit hamsats.

cm up and 13 cm down. At first glance, anything using frequencies above 1.3 GHz may appear unreachable. Mode S doesn't need a high-power microwave uplink. Anyone presently operating Mode B using 435 MHz up and 145 MHz down isn't far from mode S via Phase 3C. The uplink requires signals from 435.61 to 435.64 MHz. Power demands will likely be similar to Mode B, 100 to 1000 Watts ERP (Effective Radiated Power). Most antenna manufacturers make excellent crossed Yagis suitable for Mode S uplink. A station running 50 Watts at the transmitter, through 50 feet of Belden 9913 coax to a 10 dB gain antenna will have an ERP of 365 Watts.

For the downlink, a two-meter multi-mode receiver or transceiver can act as the heart of the system. From there, a low-noise receive converter that will transpose 2400 MHz to 144 MHz, and an appropriate antenna, will be necessary. The satellite's beacon will be heard on 2400.64 MHz, thus the two-meter rig would read 144.64 MHz. The transponder passband extends from 2400.695 to 2400.725 MHz. The easiest way to get on Mode S is to buy everything. Down East Microwave of Troy, Maine, sells loop Yagi systems tuned for Mode S, along with receive converters and mastmounted preamps. They are perhaps the only outlet offering a receive converter specifically tuned for Mode S reception. It is a modified LMW Electronics unit from England. Home-brewers can build certain components at home. A four-foot dish with a coffeecan feed works very well used with a GaAsFET preamp. Look to the **RSGB** (Radio Society of Great Britain) VHF-UHF Manual and the proceedings of the 1986 Central States VHF Society Meeting to learn about using coffeecans as feedhorns. Other excellent sources of information on 13cm gear include The UHF Compendium edited by DJ9HO, the Proceedings of Microwave

Update '87 (ARRL publication) and the "13 Centimeters" column in "QEX" by Bill Olson W3HQT.

2.4 GHz Antenna System and Downconverter

Feedline loss at 2.4 GHz is serious. Locate the dish or other antenna system with the preamplifier as close as possible to the shack with a very short (10 to 20 feet) run of 9913 coax or hardline.

A surplus TVRO (satellite TV) dish is a good candidate for Mode S, but the mount needs to be adjustable in both the azimuth and elevation plane. A coffee-can feed next to an existing C-band TVRO feed works very well. Some stations used their TVRO system for Mode L uplink on AO-10 when they weren't watching locally blacked-out football games via satellite.

Set up the rest of the downconverter system in the shack. A simple converter will have a crystalcontrolled local oscillator, perhaps one stage of preamplification and a mixer. Most transverters for 13 cm are designed for operation at 2304 MHz. Since Mode S uses 2400 MHz, system retuning requires a new local oscillator.

Mode S offers a new challenge. I hope to be reporting on the progress of stations here and overseas that have put the pieces together for successful Mode S operation.

More on Tracking

Interest in simple non-computer tracking methods has revived.

A reference orbit is defined as the first orbit of the day (UTC) when the satellite crosses the equator while travelling north. Information would include the date, time, and longitudinal position of this crossing.

Armed with a reference orbit, the satellite's location can be extrapolated using the period (time in minutes for a complete orbit) and the longitude increment (distance in degrees between one crossing point and the next).



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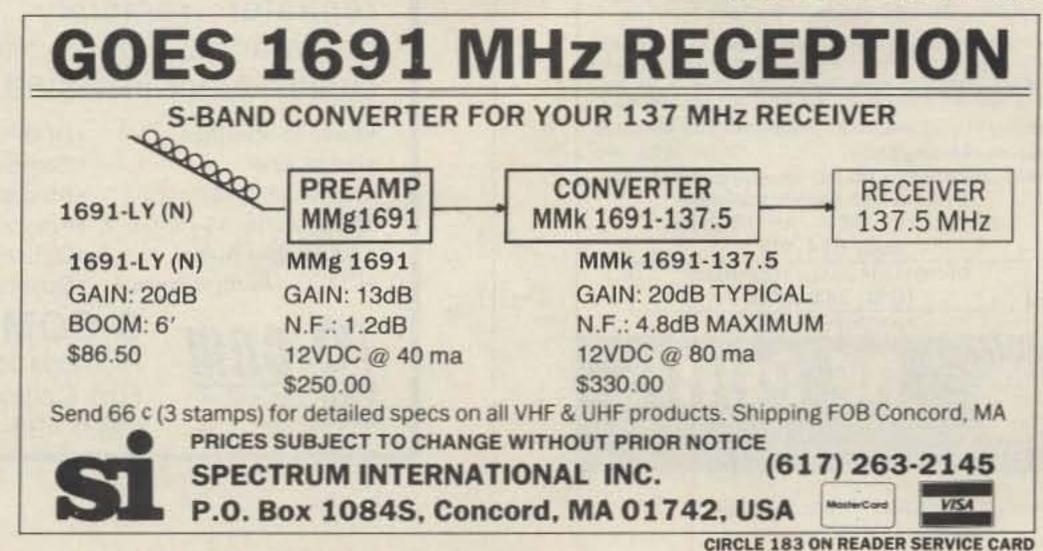
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MRF485*		15W	6.00	16.00
MRF492	Q	90W	16.00	35.00
SRF2072	Q	65W	12.75	28.50
SRF3662	Q	110W	24.00	53.00
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SRF3795	Q	90W	15.50	34.00
SRF3800	Q	100W	17.50	38.00
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2SC2879	Q	100W	22.00	48.00

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MRF248	80W	136-174	33.00	71.00	
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MRF644	25W	407-512	21.00	46.00	
MRF646	40W	407-512	25.00	54.00	
MRF648	60W	407-512		66.00	
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2N6082	25W	136-174			
2N6083	30W	136-174	The Local Design of the local data	24.00	
2N6084	40W	136-174		28.00	2.0
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MRF136		.00	MRF607	2.50	
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MRF138		.00	MRF846	43.50	1.0
MRF174		.00	MRF1946,A	14.00	
MRF208	1.2.2	.50	CD2545	16.00	
MRF212		.00	SD1278-1	17.75	
MRF221		.00	2N3553	2.29	
MRF224		.50	2N3866	1.25	
MRF237		.70	2N4427	1.25	
MRF238		.50	2N5589	7.25	
MRF239		.00	2N5590	10.00	
MRF240		.00	2N5591	13.50	
MRF260		.00	2N5641	9.50	
MRF261	8	.00	2N5642	13.75	
MRF262		.75	2N5643	15.00	
MRF264	12	.50	2N5945	10.00	
MRF309	29	.75	2N5946	12.00	
MRF317	56	.00	2SC1946,A	15.00	
MRF406	12	.00	2SC1947	9.75	1.0
MRF433	11	.00	2SC2075	3.00	
MRF449	12	.50	2SC2097	28.00	
MRF450	13	.50	2SC2509	9.00	
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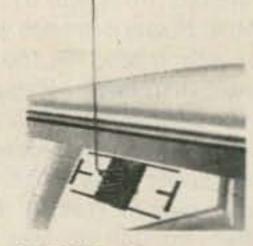
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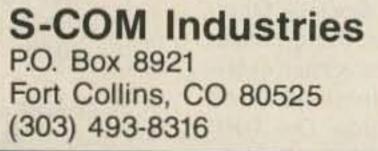
With the new S-COM 5K Repeater Controller, you'll be able to configure your repeater remotely - using DTMF commands. Only the 5K offers this capability for just \$189, wired and tested.

- Easy to interface
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- Nonvolatile Memory
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 DTMF Muting Control Receiver Port

- 65 control commands
- Needs only 55 mA/12 V

 Programmable Command Strings
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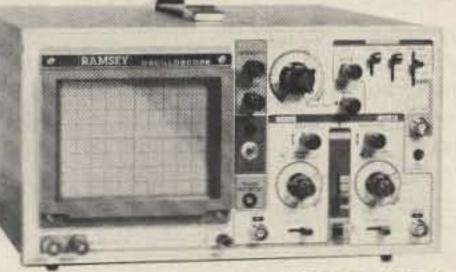


CIRCLE 95 ON READER SERVICE CARD



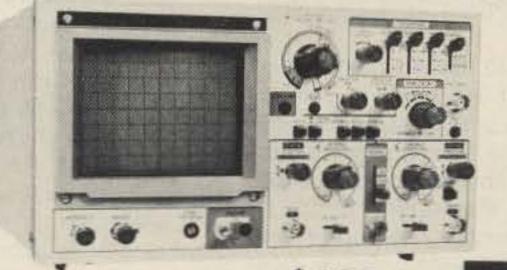
RAMSEY ELECTRONICS

QUALITY TEST GEAR DU CAN COUNT ON NEW COM-3



\$369.95* INCLUDES 2 HOOK-ON PROBES MHZ DUAL TRACE

Features component testing circuit for resistors, capacitors, digital circuits and diodes-TV sync filter-high sensitivity-Zaxis-XY mode-built-in calibrator-5X horizontal magnifier



\$469.95* SALE **INCLUDES 2 HOOK-ON PROBES 35 MHz DUAL TRACE**

wide frequency bandwidth—optimal sensitivity —delaved triggering sweep—hold off—ALT trigger—single sweep TV sync 5X magnification—XY or XYZ operation— HF/LF noise reduction



THE COMMUNICATIONS \$249500* SERVICE MONITOR THAT WORKS HARDER FOR LESS.

Introducing COM-3... the new service monitor designed by service technicians for service technicians. It works harder for less...giving you advanced testing capabilities at a very affordable price. FEATURES . Direct entry keyboard with programmable memory · Audio & transmitter frequency counter · LED bar graph frequency/error deviation display • 0.1-10,000 µv output levels • High receive sensitivity, less than 5 µv . 100 KHz to 999.9995 MHz Continuous frequency coverage • Transmit protection, up to 100 watts • CTS tone encoder, 1 KHz and external modulation

UNSURPASSED QUALITY • SUITABLE FOR HOBBY, SERVICE & PRODUCTION

MODEL	BAND WIDTH	# TRACES	CRT SIZE	VERTICAL SENSITIVITY	MAXIMUM TRIG FREQ	USEABLE MAXIMUM BANDWIDTH	*Add an additional
2200	20 MHz	[2]	8x10CM	5 mV per div	35 MHz	30 MHz	\$10.00 for
3500	35 MHz	[2]	8x10CM	1 mV per div	50 MHz	60 MHz	unit for
include high	quality 1-1 10-1 hor	k on prohes inst	ruction/service ma	nual with schematic and	component layout 1 v	ear warranty	shipping.

All include high quality 1:1, 10:1 hook on probes, instruction/service manual with schematic and component layout. I year warranty.

MINI-100 COUNTER



CHARGER, NICAD BATTERIES, AC ADAPTER INCLUDED \$119.95

MODEL

MINI-100

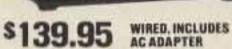
CT-70

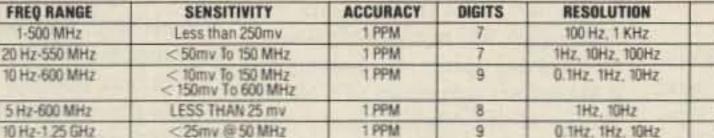
CT-90

CT-50

CT-125



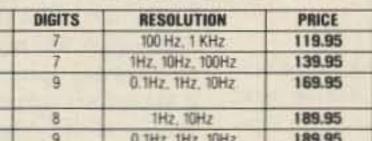




CT-90 9 DIGIT 600 MHz



\$169.95 WIRED INCLUDES AC ADAPTER





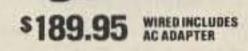
CT-508 DIGIT 600 MHz

r each

WIRED INCLUDES \$189.95



CT-1259 DIGIT 1.2 GHz



RAMSEY FREQUENCY COUNTERS

Ramsey Electronics has been manufacturing electronic test gear for over 10 years and is recognized for lab gual-

I	CT-90 WITH 0V-1	10 Hz-600 MHz	< 15mv @ 500 MHz < 100 mv @ 800 MHz < 100 mv @ 800 MHz	<u>.</u>	3	0.1Hz, 1Hz, 10Hz	229.90	features and ca	apabilities of counters costing
	OPTION	NO TIZ-OUU MITIZ	< 150mv To 600 MHz	U.I.FFA	,	Utine, ine, iune	223.30		
	[8.c	COMP		- 777.	HAN	SEY D-5100 DHELD DIGITAL DRANGING	0	\$4995 wired includes AC adapter PR-2 kit \$39.95	PR-2 COUNTER PREAMP The PR-2 is ideal for measuring weak signals from 10 to 1,000 MHz • flat 25 db gain • BNC connectors • great for sniffing RF • ideal receiver/TV preamp
	The second se	s24 test leads ar battery incl	95 PRICE	the second second	Include	4.95 s Probes Warranty		\$69 95 wired PS-2 kit \$49.95	PS-2 AUDIO MULTIPLIER The PS-2 is handy for high resolution audio resolution measurements, multiplies Up in frequency • great for PL tone measurements • multiples by 10 or 100 • 0.01 Hz resolution & built-in signal preamp/conditioner
	This LCD dig	ed reliability and acc ital multitester easily you can take it anyw	fits in (Provides distinctive contact has been m has stabilized. Has	ade and me	ter reading	-		PS-10B1 GHz PRESCALER Extends the range of your present counter to

features full overload protection • 31/2 digit LCD readout . recessed input jacks · safety probes · diode check function

2000 hours battery life

to allow readings to be logged or referred to before making the next reading. Up to 10 AMP current capability and a continuity function which beeps on zero Ohms.



wired includes AC adapter

1 GHz • 2 stage preamp • divide by 1000 circuitry · super sensitive (50 mV typical) · BNC connectors • 1 GHz in, 1 MHz out • drives any counter

MINI KITS—EASY TO ASSEMBLE—FUN TO USE—FOR BEGINNERS, STUDENTS AND PROS

TONE DECODER A complete tone decoder on a single PC board. Features. 400-5000	COLOR ORGAN See music come alive! 3 different lights flicker with music. One light each for, high, mid-range	VIDEO MODULATOR Converts any TV to video monitor. Super stable, tunable over ch 4-6. Runs on 5-15V accepts std. video signal. Best unit on the market! Complete kit. VD-1		FM WIRELESS MIKE	SUPER SLEUTH	UPER LEUTH		
Hz adjustable range via 20 turn pot, volt- age regulation, 567 IC. Useful for touch- tone burst detection, FSK, etc. Can also be used as a stable tone encoder. Runs on 5 to 12 volts.	and lows. Each individu- ally adjustable and drives up to 300 W. runs on 110VAC. ML-1 Kit. \$8.95	LED BLINKY KIT Alternately flashes 2 jumbo LEDs. Use for name badges, buttons, warning panel lights.	MAD BLASTER Produces LOUD ear shat- tering and attention get- ting siren like sound. Can supply up to 15 watts of obnoxious audio. Runs	Transmits up to 300 to any FM broadcast radio, uses any type of mike. Runs on 3 to 9V. Type FM- 2 has added sensitive mike preamp stage.	A super sensitive ampli- tier which will pick up a pin drop at 15 feet! Great for monitoring baby's room or as general put- pose amplifier. Full 2W	TELEPHONE TRANSMITTER	FM RECEIVER For built-in applications or hobby experimenta- tion. Full fledged super-	A super high performance FM wireless mike kill Transmits a stable signal
Complete kit, TB-1 \$3.93	VOICE ACTIVATED SWITCH	Runs on 3 to 15 volts. BL-1 Kit. \$2.95	on 6-15 VDC MB-1 Kit \$4.95	FM-1Kit \$3.95	rms output, runs on 6 to 15 volts, uses 8-45 ohm speaker	Low cost with profes- sional performance. Fea- tures include, self phone	hetrodyne receiver, microvolt sensitivity, 10.7 MHz IF, Integrated	up to 300 yards with exceptional audio quality
40 WATT 2 mtr PWR AMP Simple Class C power amp features 8 times power gain 1 W in for 8 out, 2 W in for 15 out, 5 W in for 40 W out, Max output of 50 W, incredible value, complete with all parts, less case and T-R relay PA-1, 40 W pwr amp kit S22,955 TR-1, RF sensed T-R relay kit 6,955	Voice activated switch kit provides switched output with current ca- pability up to 100 mA Can drive relays. lights. LED or even a tape recorder motor. Runs on 9 VDC. VS-1 KIT \$6.95	UNIVERSAL TIMER Provides the basic parts and PC board required to provide a source of pre- cision timing and pulse generation. Uses 555 timer IC and includes a range of parts for most timing needs. UT-5 Kit \$5.95	WHISPER LIGHT An interesting kit, small mike picks up sounds and converts them to light. The louder the sound, the brighter the light. Includes mike, con- trots up to 300 W, runs on 110 VAC WL-1 Kit \$6.95	FM-2 Kit S4.95 SIREN BN-9 Kit Produces upward and downward wail, 5 W peak audio output, runs on 3-15 volts, uses 3-45 ohm speaker. 60 Hz TIME BASE Runs on 5-15 VDC. Low current (25ma) T min/month accuracy Complete kit, SM-3 TB-6 Kit	60 Hz TIME BASE Runs on 5-15 VDC Low current (25ma) 1 min/month accuracy TB-6 Kit \$5.50	line powered, tunable from 76 to 100 MHz, polarity antisensitive, compact size (%" x 1%"), easily installs anywhere on the phone line or inside the instrument itself, PB-T KIT	Circuit detector, 50 mw audio amplitier, 9V external power source, operation on standard FM broadcast band as well as large portions on each side, compact (6"	by means of its built in electret mike. Kit includes case, mike, on-off switch, antenna, battery and super instructions. This is the finest unit available. FM-3 Kit \$14.95 FM-3 Wired and Tested 19.95

ACCESSURIES FOR RAMISEY COUNTERS Telescopic whip antenna—BNC plug \$ 8.95 16.95 13.95 3.95



return in original form for refund + add 5% for shipping and insurance to a maximum of \$10.00 + foreign add 15% for surface mail + COD add \$2.50 [COD in USA only] + orders under \$15.00 add \$1.50 + NY residents add 7% sales tax • 90 day parts warranty on all kits • 1 year parts & labor warranty on all wired units.

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Special events

Ham Doings Across the Country

Special Events listings will be provided by 73 Magazine free of charge on a space-available basis. Announcements must be received by us by the first of the month, two months prior to the month in which the event takes place (by March 1, for example, for a May or later event). Please mail to Editorial Offices, 73 Magazine, WGE Center, Peterborough NH 03458. ATTN: Special Events

PLAINWELL MI MAR 4-6

The Second Annual State Technical Institute Electronics Communications Seminar and Hamfest weekend will be held on March 4, 5 and 6, on the school grounds at 33 Alber Drive. CET and NABER Examinations will be administered on Friday, March 4th Technical seminars will be conducted on Saturday, March 5th. The Hamfest will be from 8 AM to 3 PM. Admission is \$2, and tables are \$4 and \$6. Talk-in on 146.46 Simplex and 224.28/224.68 (State Tech Repeater). Flea market, distributors' displays, VE examinations, campus and Electronics Department tours. For more information and table reservation write to: Philip Schmitt WA8JXE, State Technical Institute, 33 Alber Drive, Plainwell MI 49080; or call the school at 616-664-4461.

classes at 10 AM. Applicants must bring check for \$4.35 payable to ARRL/VEC, positive ID, original and photocopy of Amateur License and any interim certificates. For reservations write: Marvin Yale N1CDR, 6 Laurel Terrace, Westfield MA 01085; 413-562-1027 eves, or days 413-532-6411 or 413-532-4891.

CONNEAUT OH MAR 6

The Conneaut Amateur Radio Club would like to announce their upcoming Hamfest. It will be held at the Conneaut Human Resource Center, on March 6. There will be exams, food, and prizes. Wheelchair acc. Check in on 7.39/99. Doors open for vendors at 7 AM and for the public at 9 AM to 3 PM. Admission is \$3. Eight foot tables are available for \$5. For more information contact: Jack Marttila KA8TUU, 697 Broad St., Conneaut OH 44030.

YORK PA MAR 6

The First Annual York Winterfest (Ham and Computer) will be held Sunday, March 6 at the Dover Firehall. Two floors indoor tables and free tailgating. Food, refreshments and prizes. Inside tables \$10. Registration is \$4. XYL free. Blacktop parking. General admission is at 8 AM. Talk-in on 146.37/97 and 147.93/33. Advanced info and registration: York Winterfest, 2449 Heidlersburg Road, Gettysburg PA 17325. K1NIT, William Crowley, Box 1589, Hallowell ME 04347.

APPLETON WI MAR 12

The Fox Cities Amateur Radio Club will sponsor "Swapfest 88" at Appleton East High School, on March 12. Tables \$5 (by reservation only). Doors open for sellers at 6 AM, for others at 8 AM. For table reservations or other information contact: Don Baker NB9J, 621 West 7th St., Kaukauna WI 54130; 414-766-3886.

CAVE CITY KY MAR 12

The annual Glasgow Swapfest will be held at the Cave City Convention Center, on March 12. The Swapfest will start at 8 AM Central time and continue until everyone goes home. Admission is \$3 per person, tables available at \$3 each. Misc. forums will be held along with an excellent flea market. Talk-in on 146.34/94 and 147.63/.03. Additional information from: N4HCO, 1379 White Chapel Road, Glasgow KY 42141.

EGG HARBOR CITY NJ MAR 12

The Shore Points Amateur Radio Club invites everyone to its "Springfest '88" hamfest, to be held on Saturday March 12, starting at 9 AM (sellers may arrive at 7 AM to set up) at the Atlantic County 4-H Center. 8000 square feet of heated indoor selling space is available, with additional space for outdoor tailgating, weather permitting. Limited AC available in indoor space. Sellers: \$5 per space (supply of tables limited, request if needed); buyers: \$3. Talk-in on 146.385/.985 and 146.52 simplex. For more information write to: SPARC, P.O. Box 142, Absecon NJ 08201.

with the WECAFEST '88 hamfest on Sunday, March 13, at the Westchester Community College. The convention is jointly sponsored by the Hudson Amateur Radio Council (HARC), the Westchester Emergency Communications Association (WECA) and WARY-FM, the college's radio station. The one-day event will be packed with activities, including new ham forums, ARRL workshops, a gaint flea market, FCC Exams and more! Admission is \$4 at the door. Talk-in on 147.06, 146.91, 224.40 MHz repeaters. For exhibitor/vendor information, please contact: Bob or Sarah Wilson by phone at 914-997-8491, or by mail at 2 Soundview Ave., White Plains NY 10606. For general information, contact: Program Chairman Rich Moseson NW2L, at 201-680-1585, or write "The Great '88," c/o NW2L, 19 Linden Ave., Bloomfield NJ 07003.

DUBLIN IRELAND MAR 17

On St. Patrick's Day, March 17, there will be a most ambitious undertaking, from an amateur radio viewpoint, an attempt to be made to contact the many other towns or cities named Dublin around the globe. (It is estimated that there are over 20) using not only SSB but also with the help of Pre- arranged skeds to attempt to make visual contact in a world-wide amateur slow-scan TV link-up. The Lord Mayor of Dublin, The Right Honourable Carmencita Hederman has agreed if at all possible to partake in the exchanging of St. Patrick's Day greetings with these other Dublins. This station again with the special call sign will be located in Dublin Ireland's main thoroughfare of O'Connell St. It is hoped to relay live SSTV pictures from the front window of a prestigious department store to the public outside. The station will be active on HF for the day. For more information contact: Shane Halpin, D.M.A.R.C., 25 Knocknashee, Goatstown, Dublin 14.

WASHINGTON TX MAR 4-6

The Brenham A.R.C. will operate a Special Events Station from Washington-on-the-Brazos State Park Beginning 0000Z March 4 until 0000Z March 6, to commemorate the 152nd Anniversary of the Signing of the Texas Declaration of Independence from Mexico. Frequencies: phone, CW and Packet–VHF, UHF and HF 10 thru 80 meters, including the 10 Meter Novice phone band. For a commemorative QSL, send a legal size SASE to: BARC, P.O. Box 44, Brenham TX 77833.

CHICOPEE MA MAR 6

Mount Tom Amateur Repeater Association Annual Fleamarket will be held Sunday, March 6 at the Knights of Columbus. There will be computer, electronic and Amateur vendors. Tables are \$8 in advance, \$10 at the door. Doors open to vendors at 7 AM, and open to the public at 9 AM. Admission is \$2, and your non-ham spouse and children under 12 are free. Talk-in on 146.94 and 223.82 repeaters, 146.52 simplex. Walk-in Amateur exams for all

ST. LOUIS MO MAR 11

On Friday night March 11, the Jefferson Barracks Amateur Radio Club will be holding our 28th annual ham radio auction. The location again this year will be the Concordia Turners Hall. The auction has always been the kick-off of the hamfest season and over 800 people attend. For more information write to: Jefferson Barracks Amateur Radio Club, c/o Carl H. Hohenberger WB0BZP, 5266 Parker Ave., St. Louis MO 63139.

AUGUSTA ME MAR 12-18

The Augusta Emergency Amateur Radio Unit will operate from the state capital using the special Bicentennial call sign, W200TLC, From 0001Z March 12 until 2359Z March 18. Operating will be on all bands and modes 160 meters through 70 cm. For special QSL card, send QSL and SASE to: W1TLC, Augusta Emergency Amateur Radio Unit, c/o

INDIANAPOLIS IN MAR 13

The Indiana Hamfest will be held on March 13. Open to the public at 8 AM. Sponsored by the Morgan County Repeater Association. Held indoors with 60,000 square feet of space at the Indiana State Fairgrounds Pavilion Building. VEC Exams and Ladies Programs. Admission: \$5 at the door. Eight foot flea market table (including space) \$8 each. No Space without table will be sold. Advanced reservations requested-Tables sold out in 1987. Setup: Saturday, March 12, 3-9 PM. Sunday, March 13, 6-8 AM. Free paved parking. Talk-in on 145.25. For table reservations or information send SASE to: Aileen Scales KC9YA, 3142 Market Place, Bloomington IN 47401; 812-339-4446.

VALHALLA NY MAR 13

The 1988 ARRL Hudson Division Convention will be held in conjuction

CHARLOTTE NC MAR 19-20

The Mecklenburg Amateur Radio Society is pleased to sponsor the Charlotte Hamfest and Computerfair, an ARRL Sanctioned Hamfest, to be held on March 19 and 20. It will be held at the Charlotte Convention Center. Open Satuday 9 AM to 5 PM, Sunday 9 Am to 3 PM. There will be 150 commercial exhibit booths and over 500 flea market tables. All of the major manufacturers and dealers will be there. All indoors, 87,00 square feet. There will also be plenty of programs and forums, and license exams by the Charlotte VEC on March 20. In addition to hourly gifts. Talk-in on W4BFB/r on 145,29

(-600). The tickets are \$5 in advance, \$6 at the door, tables are \$10 in advance, \$12 at the door. Children under 12 free. Tickets and tables are good for both days. Reservations and inquiries may be made by writing: Charlotte Hamfest, P.O. Box 221136, Charlotte NC 28222-1136.

FORT WALTON BEACH FL MAR 19-20

Playground Amateur Radio Club (PARC) will be holding it's 18th annual Ham/Swapfest on Saturday, March 19 from 8 AM to 4 PM and Sunday, March 20 from 8 AM to 3 PM. For more information write to: PARC Ham/Swapfest, P.O. Box 873, Fort Walton Beach FL 32549.

MIDLAND TX MAR 19-20

The Midland Amateur Radio Club will hold its annual St. Patrick's Day Swapfest on Saturday, March 19, at 10 AM to 5 PM and Sunday, March 20, at 8 AM to 2:30 PM at the Midland County Exhibit Building. Preregistration is \$5, \$6 at the door. Tables are \$6 each. Refreshments and food available Volunteer Examiner tests for all categories given. For futher information and reservations, please contact: *Midland Amateur Radio Club, P.O. Box 4401, Midland TX 79704*.

MARSHALL MI MAR 19

The 27th Annual Michigan Crossroads Hamfest will be held on March 19 at the Marshall High School. This event is sponsored by the Southern Michigan Amateur Radio Society and the Marshall High Photo Electronics Club. Advanced tickets are \$2 (SASE) and \$3 at the door. Table reservations are .50cents per foot (min. 4 ft). Reserved until 8 AM. Talk-in on 146.66 or 146.52 or 223.94. Send SASE to: SMARS, P.O. Box 934, Battle Creek MI 49016; or call Wes Chaney N8BDM at 616-979-3433.

STERLING IL MAR 20

The Sterling-Rock Falls ARS 28th Annual Hamfest will be held at the Sterling High School. There will be commercial distributor, dealers, a large flea market and camping space. ARRL VE testing. Tickets are \$3 advance, \$4 at the door. Tables are \$5 including electricity. Talk-in on 146.25/85. Testing information write to: Jim Buikema NR9G, 512 North Genesee St., Mossison IL 61270. Or call 815-772-7874. For more information about tables or tickets, contact: Sue Peters, P.O. Box 521, Sterling IL 61081; 815-625-9262.

WEST HARTFORD CT MAR 20

at the door. Vendor spaces \$5 each plus ticket. For advanced tickets and set-up reservations and information on exams contact: *Chuck Strain AA4ZD*, *P.O. Box 342*, *Vine Grove KY 40175*.

MOORHEAD MN MAR 26

The Red River Amateurs are once again pleased to sponsor the HOBBIE HI-TECH 1988. It will take place at the Ramada Inn, on March 26. There will be a large indoor flea market and several commercial exhibits. Also seminars and a special recognition lunch for those involved with the Barnsville Digipeator/Repeator. There will be a regular VE Test held in the morning. Talk-in is on 146.76. For more information please call or write: Tim Gooding NDOYX, 1006 Sheyenne St., West Fargo ND 58078; 701-282-6630.

UNCASVILLE CT MAR 26

The Second Annual Radio Amateur Society of Norwich (RASON) Auction will be held on March 26 at the VFW Hall, at 9 AM; Auction from 10 AM until sold out. Admission is free and there will be food available. Bring your equipment to be auctioned. Talk-in on 146.13/73. Call *KY1F* at 203-536-0187 for further information.

GRAYSLAKE IL

Never Say Die

Continued from page 6

Then there's the long overdue need to stop funding three branches of the military and meld it all into one single service. With modern transportation and communications, the differences between land, sea and air are narrowing. With one service we might be able to save hundreds of billions of dollars by eliminating the vested interests in obsolete weapons. And isn't it time we changed the name of the Department of Defense to the Peace Department? Heck, it used to be the War Department.

I don't want this to expand to a book-and that's what it would take to go into the many changes we need to get America back to #1 in the world. Making sure that every youngster in America understands electronics and developing a million young hams in the process won't hurt. Perhaps we'll be able then to do more with digital voice and TV communications via amateur radio. We're so far behind the times right now it's pathetic. I don't think we're going to be able to catch up unless we get kids coming back into our hobby. So, if it makes you feel superior, be my guest and call me crazy. But remember, I've been doing my homework, so I'm ready to explain any of my proposals you think won't work. I'm also wide open for any ideas you may have on ways to get America back to #1. Also, isn't it about time we elected an actual working vice president? Perhaps if we cut a couple cabinet positions and put the vice president in charge of making America #1....? I don't know if my ideas make sense to you, but the groups I've addressed all seem convinced they would work-and we critically need someone to get our country going again. I've talked with several of the presidential candidates-and listened to the others. Sigh. I sure wish one of them would steal my platform. I'm a businessman, not a politician, so I'd like to see our country run more like a business. 73

PISCATAWAY NJ MAR 19-20

The Piscataway ARC will operate a special event station on March 19 and 20 from 0000Z to 2400Z each day, to commemorate the WWII operations of the Voice of America Relay station, WRCA. Members will operate under their own callsign, and sign /VOA. Suggested frequencies are: CW, Novice portions of the bands. Phone, the lower third of the general portion of the bands on 75, 40, 20 and 15 meters and the Novice program on the 10 Meter band. For certificate send #10 or for unfolded a 9"x 12" SASE, with your QSL to the KO2K callbook address.

HUDSON NH MAR 19

The Interstate Repeater Society of The Derry Repeaters, will hold its annual flea market on Saturday March 19th, at the Hudson, NH Lion's Club Hall. Doors open at 8 AM and close at 4 PM admission is \$2. Talk-in on the Derry 146.85 and 224.46 MHz Repeaters. Tables are \$10 which includes two admissions. Some tables have 110 volt power available. Featured will be Ham equipment and parts as well as computers and components. For table reservations write to: IRS, P.O. Box 693, Derry NH 03038; 603-434-4435.

The Insurance City Repeater Club annual Amateur Radio and Computer Flea Market will be on March 20. It will be at The American School for the Deaf at 9 AM to 2 PM. Talk-in on 146.28/88. Tables are \$10 and admission is \$2. For more information contact: Chuck Motes K1DFS, 22 Woodside Lane, Plainville CT 06062; 203-747-6377 evenings.

TIMONIUM MD MAR 26-27

The 1988 greater Baltimore Hamboree and Computerfest will be held on march 26th and 27th at the Maryland State Fairgrounds Exhibition Complex. It is opening at 8 AM to 5 PM on Saturday and 8 AM to 4 PM on Sunday. Admission is \$4 or \$6 for both days, 12 and under free. For more information and reservations, contact: GBH&C, P.O. Box 95, Timonium MD 21093-0095; or call 301-HAM-FEST.

ELIZABETHTOWN KY MAR 26

The Lincoln Trail Amateur Radio Club's Hamfest Committee would like to announce that the Kentucky ARRL State Convention will be held at Pritchard Community Center, on Saturday March 26. Talk-in on 146.52 and 146.38/98. ARRL VE walk-in testing and numerous forums. Admission \$4 advanced, \$5

MAR 27

The Libertyville and Mundelein Amateur Radio Society is pleased to announce the Lamarsfest 1988. It will be held on Sunday, March 27 at the Lake County Fairgrounds. Doors open at 8 AM and close at 2 PM, setup is at 6 AM. Admission is \$2 advance (by 3/18), or \$3 at the door. There will be a large indoor electronic and radio swapfest, commercial exhibitors, code speed testing, and prizes. Talk-in is on 147.63/.03, Waukegan repeater 146.52 simplex. For more information please contact: Lamars, c/o Marc Abramson, P.O. Box 751, Libertyville IL 60048.

JEFFERSON WI MAR 27

The Tri-County Amateur Radio Club W9MQB, will hold its Annual Hamfest on Sunday, March 27, from 8 AM to 3 PM, at the Jefferson County Fairgrounds. Tickets are \$2.50 in advance, \$3 at the door. Tables are \$3 in advance, \$4 at the door. Reserve early, we sell out early. Amateur exams will be provided from 10:30 AM to 1:30 PM. Doors open at 7 AM for sellers only. Talk-in on 144.89/145.49 or 146.52. For more information, tickets or tables, send SASE to: TCARC, P.O. Box 321, Milton WI 53563.

> MADISON OH MAR 27



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AUTOMATIC ANTENNA MATCHER FOR ALL S.S.B. RADIOS "ONE ANTENNA 100 KHZ. TO 200 MHZ!

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THE BANKER lets you access all 40 memories from the front panel!

*Just press the "VOICE" button to step through all banks

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*Takes no power from backup batteries

*1-year warranty

Note: THE BANKER cannot be used if you have the optional voice synthesizer board installed.

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Multiband QRV 160-10 Emergency Pack



8-POLE CRYSTAL FILTER

NEW * *



"I learned all of my code and theory while driving to and from work, it was easy."

If you don't have time to read books & take notes at home for the theory exams or spend hours copying code practice you can learn them by simply listening at your leisure. You will learn not only the exact questions and answers on your test but the detailed theory behind each one. You will thoroughly understand what you are being asked and why the answer is correct.

New Novice, New Technician/General, Advanced, Extra.

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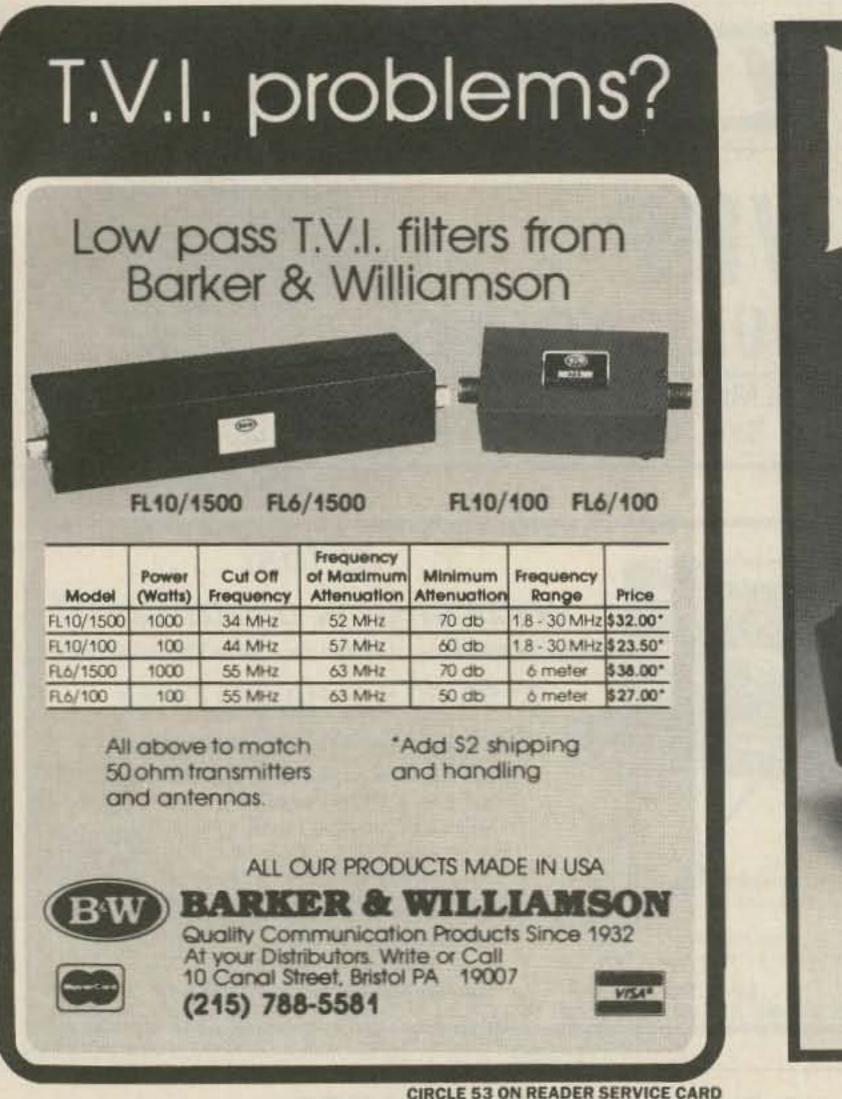


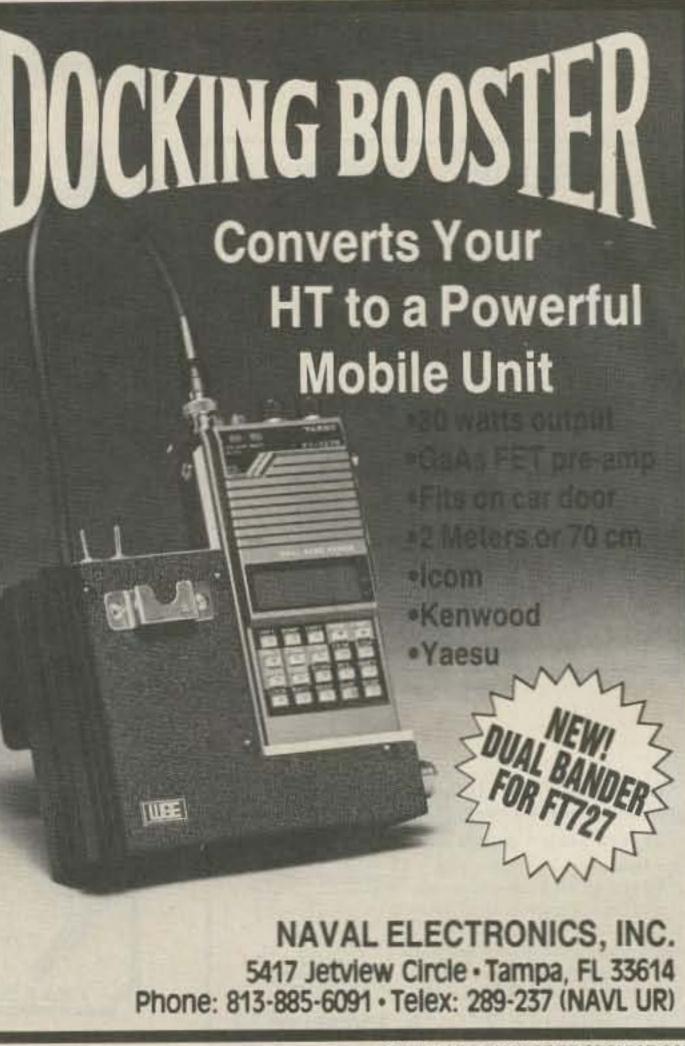
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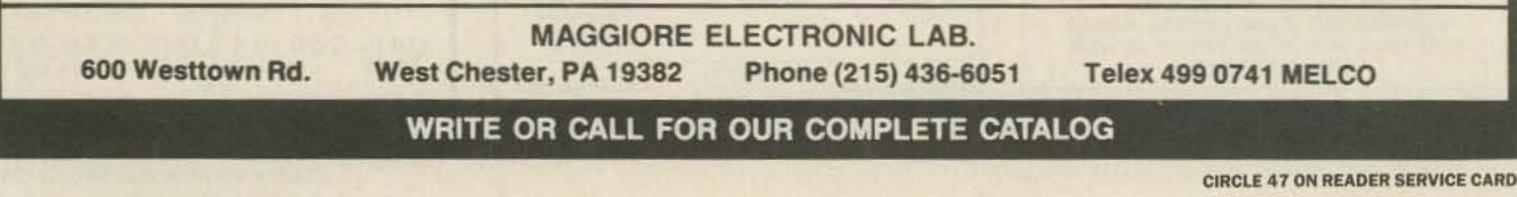
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72 73 Amateur Radio · March, 1988



Number 26 on your Feedback card

Mike Bryce WB8VGE 2225 Mayflower NW Massillon OH 44646

ON TOROIDS

No doubt you check for the next QRP project to build when the mailman brings the latest ham magazine to your door. Every now and then there's a real dandy. Looking it over, you find it covers five bands, has LCD frequency

Low Power Operation

signer can use larger gauge wire. This reduces I²R losses. This is very helpful where transistor collector currents are very high.

Toroids are doughnut-shaped coils. Toroids, like doughnuts, come in different flavors and sizes. They contain either powdered iron or ferrite. Toroids are made with a special type of ceramic.

There are no simple rules in

A Practical Example

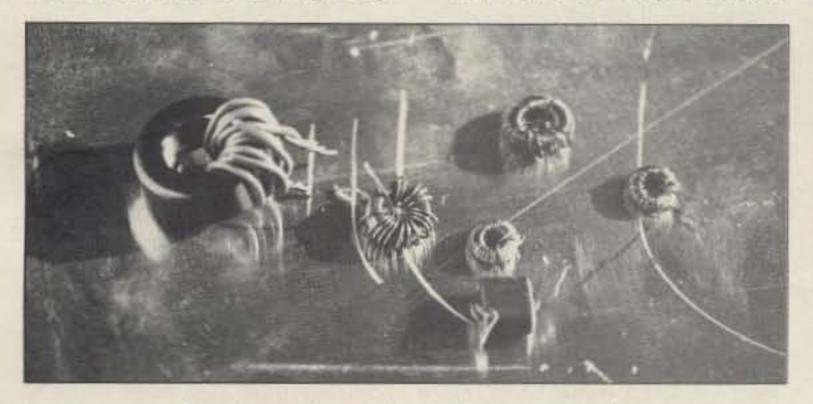
Examples of these cores are in the Two-Fer filter. The filter requires one T-50-2 core. We want to build the 40-meter filter. There are, of course, several different winding methods. I find the following method best.

The toroid needs 14 turns of #24 wire on the core. Since the T-50-2 is a rather large core, I hold it in my left hand and wind with the right. Leave a good amount of wire for the lead—about three inches and trim later. How much wire to start with? Well, that's a tricky one. Fourteen turns translate to about a foot of wire (with margin). methods that have worked for me:

 Hold the core in one hand and pull the wire between a piece of sandpaper or emery to remove the enamel. Don't pull too hard, or the wire will stretch and possibly break.

•Let the toroid core hang over a table top and, with one lead held between a piece of sandpaper and the table top, roll the coil back and forth, removing the enamel. Again, be careful, or the wire lead will twist off.

•Scrape the enamel off with an X-acto knife. This is the fastest and most dangerous method.



Save time and money by winding your own coils.

display, and uses nothing but 555 timer chips and 2N2222 transistors. Looking deeper into the circuit, you find that the designer used toroids. *Oh, no!* Look at T3— 24 turns of trifilar wire wound at 8 turns per inch over a T-60 core. Watch polarity. Well forget this mess, I don't know how to wind a simple single layer toroid, let alone a beast like that. core material selection in circuit design. Many factors are considered, such as operation frequency, and the core's physical size and permeability. The higher the permeability, the fewer turns required for a given circuit Q. An RF choke in the transistor PA collector requires a low I2R loss, which means fewer turns of the core. This translates to a highpermeability core. Most designers



This receiver was a snap with home wound toroids.

Always use a lot of wire when winding unknown coils. Nothing is worse than running out of wire before the coil is done. There are tables to determine how much wire is needed for how many turns. Stick the wire through the core and, with one finger of your left hand holding it, take your right hand, and feed the wire back through the core. That makes turn Those knifes are verysharp. Too much pressure will nick or cut through the wire. A nicked wire will break later.

Fear not—this month we look at toroids, and how to wind them, including those nasty trifilar jobs.

The Why of Toroids

Toroids give an exceptionally large amount of Q in a very small mass. This makes the toroid ideal for miniaturization. A toroid inductor is self-shielding. Its core contains nearly all the magnetic flux. There's minimum interaction between tuned stages by using inductors wound on a toroid, which allows toroid placement physically close to other components.

This includes the chassis and other metal parts. Because the toroid core contains within it the magnetic flux, there is tighter coupling between windings, as the case of a secondary winding over a primary winding.

Most cores are highly permeable because they contain ferrite material. This lets the designer use fewer turns in the tuned circuit toroid. Fewer turns mean the de-

"There is nothing magical about winding (trifilar) coils.

need not worry about what core to use in a given circuit. Most of the letters I receive ask not what core to use, but how to wind those blasted things. If a designer needs to know what core to use for what frequency, Amidon Associates will send him all the needed data. It's free. Write for it.

Collect the required cores before soldering anything together. Sometimes it requires sending off an order via the mail for the required cores. It's awfully frustrating to wait for the proper cores to arrive to finish a project. When you send in your order, be sure to order more than needed. Add them to the parts bin for future needs. Go together with a buddy or club and get the bulk discount. number one. Continue winding the core in this manner until you hit 14 turns. Again, leave a good long lead to work with. The ends of the windings should be somewhere in the neighborhood of 20– 30° apart from each other. This reduces and distributes the capacitance of the windings.

Now spread out the core windings as evenly as possible. The windings may be wound all together, but they must have an even distribution around the coil when finished.

Removing Wire Enamel

When the windings are in place, scrape the enamel off the wire in order to solder the toroid coil to the PC board. Here are several •This last method works only on wire with certain types of enamel coating. Get a small metal cup (e.g. a spray can lid) and pour in semi-gell paint remover. Mount the toroid coil on a small square of perf-board and let the wire leads sit in the paint remover.

Next mount the toroid coil to the PC board. I stand the coils upright on the PC board. Sometimes I use a drop or two of super glue to hold the core in place. This keeps the coil from flopping around and prevents lead break-off. If the coils are intended for, say, a VFO, use silicone sealer to hold and cover the coils. This keeps the coils from moving and changing the VFO frequency. A good source of silicone sealer is bathtub caulk. A \$3 tube lasts for years of building.

Trifilar Coils

There is nothing magical about winding these coils. Use the same procedure as for the single wire coils. The tricky part is getting the three wires wound together. This requires several things before starting: the wire, a file cabinet, a hand drill or hand egg beater, and a couple of minutes of time.

I like to twist about three to five

feet of wire at a time. I use what I need, mark the rest and return them to the junkbox. Start by wrapping one end of the wire to the file cabinet handle. Almost anything can anchor the the wire, but file cabinet handles work best.

With an eye screw in the bit of the hand drill, pass the wire through the eye and back to the file handle. One more time loop the wire through to the eye hook in the drill bit. This gives three runs of wire between the drill and the file cabinet. Now start twisting the wire together. Use the hand drill and turn the handle to twist the wires. Keep turning the handle for a nice even twist. Don't worry about that "eight turns per inch" stuff for what we are doing. Don't twist the wire so tightly as to cause the wire to knot up. Cut the wire from both the file cabinet handle and the drill bit. The result is a length of triwound wire.

In the absence of a hand drill, use a hand-powered egg beater. Use a variable speed electric only with great care. A bent six-penny nail can be used for the eye screw.

One, Two, Three

To finish winding the coil, start

ORP CONTEST RECORD SET

Danny Eskenazi K7SS shattered without question the world record score for single operator, QRP class in CQ magazine's SSB contest last October. While operating an ICOM IC-735, Danny's 3200 contacts gave him an initial score of over 3,000,000. TG9GI held the previous QRP record score of 1.035.683 since 1982.

Danny operated from friends' home in Curacao (PJ). Citing the IC-735's compact size, he said, "I had a complete QRP DXpedition station in a box! I took extra microphones, clocks, coaxial cable, a backup power supply, wire pencils, coffee, and vitamin C, but only one radio ... I knew that's all I would need." He also used a digital voice keyer, boom headset, and a Cushcraft TH-6 antenna at 70 feet. He considers his best contact KH6CC in Hawaii on 160 meters!

Although big gun multi-multi stations PJ1B and P40V combined to work more than 30,000 contacts, Danny proved that five watts from a great radio and a determined operator can work wonders. He plans to return to Curacao next year.

Thanks ICOM America.

by placing six inches of wire through the core. Wind the proper amount of wire on the core and leave another six inches of wire on the other end.

Separate the three wires from each end of the coil. Remove the enamel from all six leads. Now, with the help of a trusty VOM, attach one test lead to one wire. Find the other end of this wire.

(VOM set for ohms, R x 1) Cut both ends down to four inches. Go to the next lead and find its mate. Cut both these leads to three inches. Of course, the last wire pair will be the third coil. Cut both these leads down to two inches long. Now all three wires have been identified and marked. The longer wire is number one. Next longer wire is number two, and the last wire is number three. Still with me?

Now to take care of those phasing dots. With the leads identified, the coils can easily be phased together. Mark on the schematic phasing dots 1, 2, and 3. Their order isn't critical, but I usually mark the top dot 1, next one down as 2 and so on. Since the longest wire is dot number 1, I can play connect the dot!

Dot 1 goes to Q3 base, Dot 2 connects to the other end of Wire one. End of wire 2 goes to Q4 base. Simple. Using this method will really take the scare out of those trifilar coils.

That takes care of toroid winding. Practice winding coils on different cores. I have a good stock of pre-wound coils in the part bins. I wind more turns that I will need, and later on when I do need a coil, I just remove the unneeded turns. This really saves time when experimenting on different circuits.

That's all this month. Again, I ask for photographs of your stations, projects, or anything QRPrelated that you want to send along. Stock up the junk box-we will be doing some receiver building this year. 73

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Number 28 on your Feedback card

ABOVE AND BEYOND

VHF and UHF Operation

Pete Putman KT2B3353 Fieldstone Dr. Doylestown PA 18901

To Mast-Mount or Not to Mast-Mount

Thinking of spending a few hundred dollars and installing a mastmounted preamplifier for one or more VHF/UHF bands? Read on.

What Transmission Line?

The contemporary VHF operator can choose from a wealth of transmission lines. He can equip a station with everything from inexpensive RG-58/U-size cable all the way up to 1/2", 7%" and 1 5%" hardline—even flexible waveguide, if he can afford it! However, much of hamdom must compromise between cost and performance...and cost usually wins.

Belden 9913 is a relatively inexpensive cable that has made it much easier for new hams to be active on the higher frequency bands with modest power. Belden 9913 has its limitations, such as its remarkable ability to absorb water if not properly waterproofed, but there's no debating its excellent low-loss characteristics, especially at 432-1296 MHz. Half-inch hardline retails at over \$1 per foot, and 3/8 " line at over \$3. Belden 9913 looks very attractive at under .50/foot. Since my cable runs are fairly short (65 feet or less), I've put 9913 into service on every band except 50 MHz and 2304 MHz. (On 6 meters, 8214 foam is more than adequate at about 1.5-dB loss per 100 feet. On 2304, l've used a 35' piece of Heliax with 9913 pigtails to a loop yagi.)

Don't Spend Yet

A mast-mounted preamp probably isn't necessary if a station system fits within the above parameters. Most of today's amateur VHF equipment uses lownoise, high-gain devices in the front-end and mixer stages that easily overcome modest line losses.

Stacking antennas is another easy way to improve the overall gain of a system. Consider that transmission line losses at 432 MHz with 9913 amount to 2.5 dB per 100 foot run. This can be made up just by stacking two matched yagis.

Configuring a Preamp

If the operator must run extremely long feedlines above 144 MHz, a mast-

mounted preamp helps. It's best to use two separate lines with a single SPDT relay at the antenna. Low-loss cable such as 1/2 " or 7/8 " hardline is used for the transmit leg, while a length of 9913 or even 8124 can be used on the receive leg, with the preamp situated just after the relay. This scheme offers a great degree of protection. since the relay is usually wired "hot" during receive. When power is switched off, the preamp is out of the line.

best use of the typical "hot" GaAsFET preamplifier, which usually has too much gain to be put just ahead of the receive converter or multimode down in the shack. For example, suppose a ham uses an ICOM IC-475A, which has about .15μV sensitivity for 10 dB S/N ratio and a 1-dB compression point of +4 dBm. Putting an 18 to 20 dB gain preamp without a 50Ω pad just ahead of the radio will likely degrade overall receiver performance.

Installing the same preamp at the head end of a 100 foot run of 8214 cable makes more sense. If the preamp has 20 dB of gain and the feedline has 4 dB of loss, there is 16 dB net gain at the shack. This brings the .15 μ V signal up almost 3 S-units. The preamp will also appreciate operating into something that looks like a smooth 50 Ω load, and the chances of oscillation are reduced if not eliminated. One particular operator used

%" hardline with mast-mounted preamplifiers and eventually brought all of them back into the shack. In this instance, the feedline lengths were all under 125 feet, and the added gain wasn't worth the additional trouble of a sequencer, extra DC control lines and repeated failures at critical times. The operator found that most of the signals he heard were at least 10 dB out of the quiescent band noise, and installing the preamplifiers in the station with an appropriate 50 pad worked almost as well.

Additional improvements were made with the installation of stacked 4-bay arrays where one yagi was used previously. At 432 MHz, this more than made up the losses incurred in the feedline by a factor of 3. This was a very practical solution. %" hardline typically exhibits losses of 1 to 1.25 dB per 100 foot run. Stacking another yagi would in effect cancel out the losses in a 200 to 250 foot run of

N #1		
Element	Туре	Gain
Antenna	23 element yagi	18 dB

Based on portable contest observations and tests performed here, it appears that, for most stations:

running 500 watts or less;

•on 432 MHz and below; and

•with up to 100 foot cable runs

Belden 9913 is the best balance between cost and performance provided the operator installs the connectors properly and the line is completely waterproofed. At power levels above 500 Watts (depending on frequency) the line may flash over, especially when moisture is present. Feedline losses start to pile up, too, with lengths over 100 feet.

Using two feedlines as above allows 0 dB S/N at the 1296 Mhz receiver (at threshold noise level).

CONFIGURATION #2

Element	Туре	Gain
Antenna	23 element yagi	18 dB
Feedline	Belden 9913 coax, 100 ft.	-6 dB
With a signal of 4 dB S/N at the 1	10 dB S/N at the antenna feedpoint 296 Mhz receiver (almost 1 'S' unit	, it will be t).

CONFIGURATION #3

Element	Туре	Gain
Antenna	2 X 23 el yagi	21 dB*
Feedline With a signal	Belden 9913 coax, 100 ft. of 13 dB S/N at the antenna feedpoint	-6 dB
	e 1296 Mhz receiver (over 1 'S' unit)	

CONFIGURATION #4

Element	Туре	Gain
Antenna	2 X 23 element yagi	21 dB*
Feedline	7/8" hardline, 100 ft.	-3 dB
	13 dB S/N at the antenna feedpoint 1296 Mhz receiver (almost 2 'S' un	

PREAMPLIFIER CONFIGFURATION #1

Element	Туре	Ga	in	
Antenna	2 X 23 element yagi	21	dB*	
Feedline	7/8" hardline, 100 ft.	-3	dB	
Preamplifier	18 dB at station, 2 dB NF	16	dB**	
With a signal of	13 dB S/N at the antenna feedpoint,	jt .	will	be
20 dB S/N at the	1296 Mhz receiver (about 3 1/2 'S'	uni	ts).	

PREAMPLIFIER CONFIGURATION #2

Element	Туре	Gain
Antenna	2 X 23 element yagi	21 dB
Feedline	7/8" hardline, 100 ft.	-3 dB
Preamplifier	18 dB at antenna, 2 dB NF	16 dB**
With a signal of 1	3 dB S/N at the antenna feedpoint 296 Mhz receiver (about 4 'S' un	, it will be
	gure assumes nominal 3 dB gain for agis with conventional spacing.	r stacking
** - Adjusted for	noise figure degradation (2 dB no.	ise figure)

Table 1. Tabular form of the six antenna system configurations discussed.

% " line. Hardly cause for a mastmounted preamplifier!

Some Microwave Non-Preamp Configurations

At 903 and 1296 MHz, there are many options to juggle. Antennas are physically smaller and stack easier to achieve additional gain. On the other hand, feedlines are lossier and noise figure becomes more critical. Let's look at some configurations.

The first configuration is a 1296 MHz station constructed around the SSB Electronics LT-23S transverter, which has a GaAs-FET front end with low-noise figure (under 2 dB). A small 23-element yagi with 18 dBi gain is selected. If conventional RG-8/U is selected for a 100-foot run, feedline losses approach 10 dB substantial! System gain is thus 8 dB.

In the second configuration, 9913 cable replaces RG-8/U. The losses in that 100-foot run now are reduced to about 6 dB bringing the system gain up to 12 dB.

Let's replace the 23-element antenna with two stacked models in a third configuration. The system net gain is closer to 15 dB, and the previous losses are reduced in effect from 6 to almost 3 dB.

Using %" hardline further reduces losses by 2.5 dB. This fourth system now approaches 17.5 dB—only .5 dB worse than the preamp configuration. There is an improvement of almost two 9913. Let's calculate the overall gain.

This antenna indicated 21 dB of gain on the test range. The feedline incurs 3.9 dB of loss, leaving a net gain of 17.1 dB. The S/N degrades by about 4 dB (1 S-unit) at the LT-23S. With 60 to 70 watts

"Who wants to climb up a tower during a nice tropo session to make preamp repairs?"

S-units in the fourth configuration over the first—and no preamp is used. (At this point, an outboard preamplifier enhances signals at or below the threshold noise level. With an 18 dB preamp and 100 feet of 9913 on the receiver line, those signals improve as much as 2 S-units above the noise.)

I'm FB, You're FB

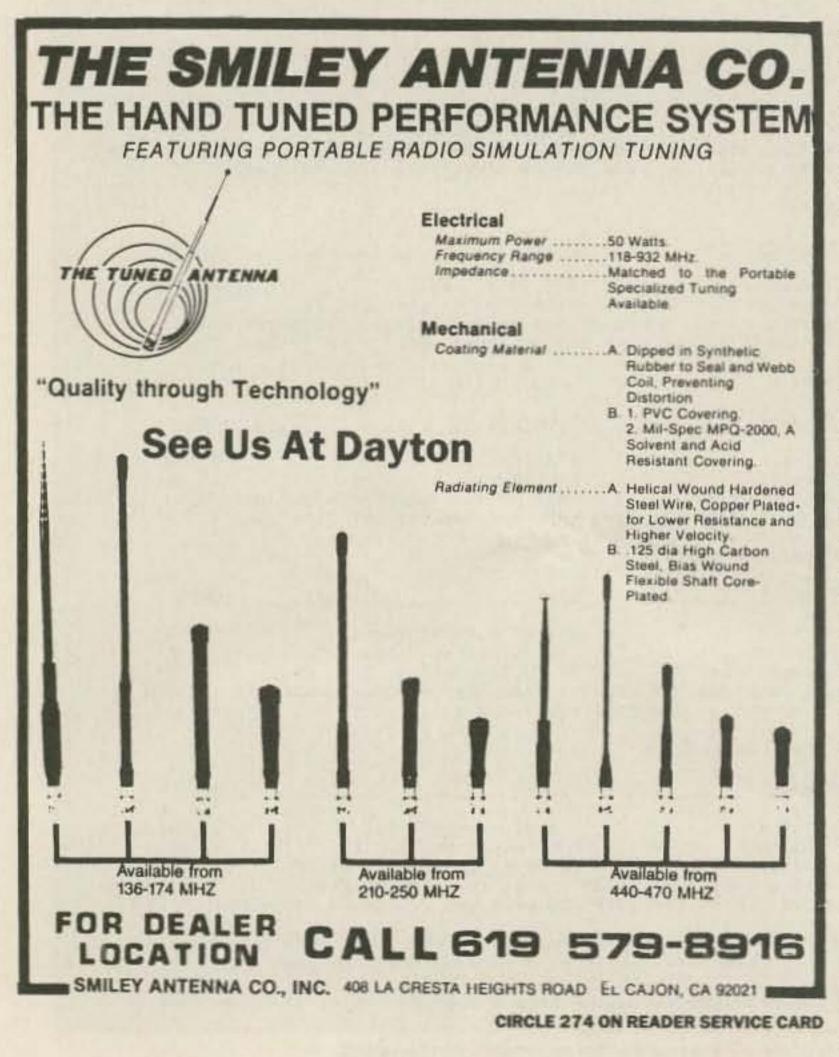
In my system, a Tonna 55-element yagi feeds about 65 feet of output, system performance offers something close to reciprocity—the station I can hear can also hear me.

Running a simple GaAsFET preamp at the shack of about 10 to 12 dB with a 1 dB noise figure makes it somewhat easier to hear those stations just above the noise level without much additional noise. On the other hand, installing a mast-mounted preamp probably requires a boost in output power levels to almost 200 watts (about a 4.5 dB increase) to realize any benefits. Otherwise, I'd be hearing and calling stations that might not respond. A more worthwhile improvement is to stack a pair of these yagis to pick up another 2.5-3 dB.

It's published by the RSGB (Radio Society of Great Britain) and available in the US through the ARRL and other book-by-mail services. The book is written in an easy-to-read style that contains a wealth of technical information, including an excellent section on wave propagation. A thorough discussion of tropospheric enhancement is presented. It also touches on weather terminology such as dew point, refractive index, and adiabatic processes.

There is a wealth of circuits. Although most of the components specified are of European nomenclature (such as RF transistors), tinkerers should be able to transpose to the more common numbers found in North America. Among the circuits are low-noise preamplifiers, converters, and a complete 144 MHz multimode receiver. There are also transverter, transmitter, and power amplifier circuits. There's also a large section on VHF and UHF antenna arrays.

Sections on microwaves, space communications and test equipment round out this book, which gives new meaning to "10 gallons in a five-gallon hat." The price is very reasonable, and it's an



Final Words on Preamps

Use the best affordable receiver, erect the highest gain antenna that space and budget will allow, and select the lowest-loss affordable feedline. Only after these three parameters have been considered should one mastmount preamplifiers for additional gain. Properly installed, antennas and feedline yield years of trouble-free service. No matter how careful a ham is with a mastmounted preamp, it can still blow out from lightning and power line transients. Who wants to climb up a tower during a nice tropo session to make preamp repairs?

Curl up with a Good Book

The VHF/UHF Manual, edited by G.R. Jessop G6JP, is an excellent source of reference material for today's VHF/UHF operators. invaluable reference. Do yourself a favor and pick up a copy.

Coming Attractions

In the next two months, I will go into detail about my experiences with the LMW 2304 MHz transverter kit, which has just been completed. This unit consists of 6 separate boards-Universal Local Oscillator, Receive converter, Transmit converter, 144 MHz IF amplifier, Low Noise 2304 MHz preamplifier, and 2304 MHz Power Amplifier. Rather than do a typical product review, I will go through the assembly of each board so readers can benefit from the trial and tribulations encountered along the way.

The LMW kits are an inexpensive way to get active on 903, 1296 and 2304. The circuits are fairly simple and in most cases, easy to align and put on the air. There are little tricks, however, that a builder needs to be aware of in order to complete the project successfully. I hope that these columns will do just that. Perhaps readers may want to try their hand at assembling one of these kits in time for the summer... Until next month, see you Above and Beyond! Number 41 on your Feedback card

PACKET TALK

Latest in Digital Hamming

Brian Lloyd WB6RQN 19200 Tilford Way Germantown MD 20874

Letters, Equalization, and Modems

WA6IGY Letter

Thomas Allen WA6IGY sent me an interesting letter. Tom worried that a properly equalized radio may be incompatible with a radio where the TNC is attached to the mike and speaker jacks. Tom also worried that removing the MF-10 and its bandpass characteristic would also degrade packet radio system performance.

Tom is right to be concerned. About equalization, it's very important that the demodulator duplicate as closely as possible the modulator output. This occurs only if the radios use the same equalization, and that is very unlikely (see last month's radio evaluation). By bypassing the troublecausing stages in the radio, i.e. the clipper/limiter/lowpass filter in the transmitter, and the receiver audio stages, you know your starting point. Modems clearly work, albeit poorly, with improperly equalized radios. If they didn't, most packet radio enthusiasts wouldn't be on the air at all. It would be nice if everybody took the time to ensure that their radios are properly equalized. It would be even nicer if the radio manufacturers considered packet to be a legitimate mode of operation, and design their radios accordingly.

your radio link to appear to be a piece of wire between modulator and demodulator with nothing added or removed from the signal. Every amplification or equalization stage reduces signal quality to some degree. A non-linear amplification stage or an improper EQ stage is a serious problem.

Modem Alternatives

Let's face it, using a Bell 202 modem with an NBFM radio is not very efficient. The 202's signal spectrum taxes the capacity of the radio's audio channel. We then use 12–15 kHz of RF bandwidth to transmit the signal—and all for a measly 1200 bits/second. There has to be a better way.

The first thing we can do is stop using NBFM radios and begin using linear (SSB) radios. Hams have been doing this for a long time in HF packet and RTTY. There's no reason why we can't do it on VHF and UHF as well. There are manifold advantages to transmitting the modulating signal directly (baseband) over sending filter's passband, or come up with a more efficient modulation scheme. I've seen the cost of filters, especially those designed to minimize group delay and I'm not willing to double the cost of the radio. I also want to continue to send data at 1200 bauds or faster. This leaves me with one option: a different modulation scheme.

There are alternatives to FSK. Minimum Shift Keying (MSK) is a special case of FSK. MSK is characterized by a shift exactly half the baud rate (600 Hz for 1200 bauds). The biggest advantage of MSK is its greatly reduced bandwidth requirement. (The reason for this has to do with the phase relationship between the modulating signal and the carrier.) Where FSK has an efficiency of about 0.5 bps/Hz (it takes 2400 Hz of bandwidth to get 1200 bps), MSK has an efficiency that approaches 1 bps/Hz. Because of this, you need only slightly more than 1200 Hz of bandwidth to send 1200 bps. The reduced bandwidth requirements make the signal fit very nicely into a 2.4 kHz or even a 1.8 kHz wide filter. This is even an advantage when used with an NBFM transceiver. The narrow bandwidth of the modulating signal tends to minimize the equalization problem. This is a monumental improvement over the Bell 202 type modems. There are MSK modems available for amateur packet radio. The 56 Kbps modem designed by Dale Hetherington WA4DSY generates an MSK signal and requires only 70 kHz to send data at 56 Kbps. There are switch settings and minor component changes that will allow this modem to operate at speeds as low as 9600 bauds where the spectrum is no wider than a conventional NBFM voice signal. But what do we do on 10 meters and with our existing SSB radios? We use the MX-COM MX-519 modem, of course.

most commercially produced TNCs, doesn't do at all.

1200 Hz and 1800 Hz are the two modulating tones for the MX-519. The total bandpass required extends from about 800 Hz to 2200 Hz. This signal is very compatible with radios designed for voice operation (either FM or SSB). A TNC designed using this modem would be much simpler and probably cheaper than existing TNCs. Kantronics began to offer this modem as an option on their products. If you're interested in this modern I will have a construction article featuring it in a future issue of 73.

The demodulator in the MX-519 chip is a relatively ordinary FSK demodulator. This means you must give up about 3.9 dB in performance (the S/N ration must be 3.9 dB greater than the theoretical minimum for a given bit error rate). This, on the other hand, makes the MX-519 compatible with ordinary FSK modulators if they've been set to a shift of 600 Hz (1200 Hz and 1800 Hz tones).

The MX-519 is a real winner on 10m HF and with NBFM radios. All of the radios I evaluated last month should work well sending MSK data. The narrower bandwidth required by MSK pretty well does away with the EQ problems in the radios.

MF-10 Filter

A bandpass filter ahead of the XR-2211 is desirable but that's not all that the MF-10 does. Designed also into the MF-10 is an EQ curve meant to boost the high tone by approximately 6 dB relative to the low tone. Since the XR-2211 is very sensitive to level differences in the tones, this high boost probably does more damage than out-of-band noise resulting from no bandpass filter. If you have the design capability to correct the EQ curve of the MF-10 filter, send your results to me so I can publish them here.

The simplest approach—the fewest components between the modulator and the demodulator— is the best. What you really want is

it as an audio subcarrier over FM.

First, you save many kilohertz of bandwidth. Second, linear receivers produce a better S/N ratio under weak signal conditions than do FM receivers because of the FM threshold effect. This means that SSB allows us to fit more stations into a given amount of spectrum and we will not need as much power than with FM. It's not unreasonable to replace a 10 watt NBFM link with a 100 mW SSB link.

We could continue to use 1000 Hz shift FSK (Bell 202), but that poses problems with most of the available SSB transceivers. Most SSB transceivers have a 2.4 kHz wide filter designed to pass a communications-quality voice signal. While this may appear to fit perfectly (2,400 Hz wide signal in a 2,400 Hz wide filter) the fly in the ointment here is nonlinear group delay. This means that signals near the edge of the filter's bandpass propagate more slowly. This can distort the signal. Most modems can tolerate a small amount of this distortion but probably won't work with the amount that would occur in this situation. To make it work, we need to do one of the following: reduce the baud rate and the shift, widen the

MX-519 Modem

MX-COM, Inc., of Winston-Salem NC, produces the MX-519, a one-chip 1200 baud synchronous MSK modem. This chip offers everything you need for a synchronous packet modem. It provides transmit and receive clocks, eliminating the need for a divider chain and a state machine. It also has a carrier detect circuit that does a first-class job of differentiating between QRN and a valid signal. This is something the 7910 World Chip modem, used in

Icing on the Cake

It's possible to adjust existing TNCs that use the Exar 2206 modulator and 2211 demodulator (TNC-1 and TNC-2 compatible TNCs) to be more or less compatible with the MX-519. It won't be as good as an MX-519 talking to an MX-519, but it will work. (It's a shame that the 7910 World Chip modem isn't compatible with the MX-519). Simply adjust the 2206 modulator to generate a 1,200 Hz low tone and an 1,800 Hz high tone. The 2211 is adjusted to have a center frequency of 1,500 Hz instead of 1,700 Hz normally used for Bell 202 compatibility. That's all there is to it! I will report back next month after we gather some more performance data.

As nice as the MX-519 is, it's not perfect. In many cases it's not possible to give up the extra 3.9 dB of performance. There exists another modem for packet radio that has failed to receive the notoriety it deserves. I speak of the TAPR/AMSAT Binary Phase Shift Keying (BPSK) modem. The BPSK modem was designed to receive data from the satellite FO-12. Satellite communication enthusiasts face the problem of limited power budgets available on most satellites, which do not permit high transmitter power. The difference must be made up in the receiving system, so every dB counts. The BPSK modem was designed to eke the last ounce of performance from a run-of-themill SSB radio. Its performance is within one dB of the theoretical maximum performance.

Anything that works this well in space can be used here on Earth. Several hams were working on the problems of moving packets around the state of Alaska. Parts of Alaska are somewhat inhospitable. Planting a digipeater on a mountain top is a serious exercise. These hams were experimenting with meteor scatter propagation as a possible solution to the problem (there is a continuous rain of small meteors that provide weak but reliable paths for many seconds out of every minute). They found the modems in the TNCs to be totally useless for this and the K9NG 9600 baud modems were not much better.

Tom Clark W3IWI visited Mike Rice KL7YV and just happened to have a pair of the then-experimental BPSK modems. Tom and Mike set up a test on 10m using a Yaesu FT-980 and a Kenwood TS-940. They performed the initial tests at full power over a 20-mile path that was not line-of-sight. As they determined that the channel was a good one, they began to reduce the power output from the transmitters. They found they could maintain reliable communications using only 2 to 3 mW of power. Tests of the lockup time showed that they needed a value of 10 to 20 ms for TXDELAY (the time between activation of PTT and the beginning of data transmission). Contrast that value with the 100 to 200 ms needed by most NBFM radios and Bell 202 modems.

The modem does have one rather clever bit of engineering. The demodulator generates a DC offset voltage when the carrier signal is either high or low. A comparator circuit recognizes this offset, and activates the frequency up/down control lines available at the mike jack of most of the current crop of SSB transceivers. This forms a digital AFC for the radio. This is primarily intended to permit hands-free correction of Doppler shift as a satellite moves across the sky, but works very well when used to provide correction for offfrequency stations while roundtable operations are going on.

If you are interested in experimenting with the TAPR/AMSAT BPSK modem it's likely to be within your reach. TAPR sells a complete kit less enclosure for \$100.

"The MX-519 is a real winner on 10m HF and with NBFM radios."

This includes everything you need for both terrestrial and satellite experimentation. This modem is designed to plug into TNC-1 or TNC-2 compatible device. Other types of TNCs should work as well if they have some sort of connector that allows external modem attachment.

Software Modem!

Tom Clark W3IWI and Bob McGwier N4HY have been working on a project involving the use of the new digital signal processor (DSP) chips. A DSP is a very fast processor that allows replacement of dedicated analog components with a DSP and some software. The DSP proposes to do for modems what the microprocessor did for dedicated control circuitry. Remember what rigs were like before microprocessors?

Tom and Bob have been working with an experimental board for PCs that permits construction (in software) of many different types of high-speed repetitive processes. So far Bob has constructed a number of interesting modems in software. Bob has implemented FSK, MSK, and PSK modems ranging from 1200 to 9600 bps including most of the commercial modems in the CCITT book. They are working on a newer, faster board to permit construction of 9600 bps and faster modems that can work with our existing crop of radios (they use adaptive equalization to automatically correct for the poor equalization built into our radios on a radio-by-radio basis).

If you think you might be interested in the software modem project, contact Bob McGwier N4HY for more details. His address is 15 Cherry Brook Road, East Windsor NJ 08520

Until next month! 73

from page 26

tenna. One may expect the full-size 1/4-wave antenna, also tested here, to radiate more efficiently than the extended duckie, but the averaged results didn't show a difference.

On-the-air testing gave similar results, with no discernable differences between the two antennas. There were a few instances when the extended duckie and the ¼-wave antenna outperformed the stock antenna, when keying a repeater in a fringe area. Even in those cases, the longer antennas only made the signal less "scratchy."

1/2-wave

This beast is 41-¾ inches long when extended. It collapses to 8-¾". The base section without the rest of the whip gave an SWR of over 3:1. On the air, the ½-wave antenna's performance was often amazing. A signal marginal on the stubby or stock antenna often was full-quieting on the ½-wave antenna. There were similar reports on the transmit side in a number of instances when attempting to use repeaters some distance away.

This antenna can make the difference between working someone and being lost in the noise. A ham won't want to carry this antenna around anywhere while fully extended, for fear of eventually damaging the radio's BNC connector or the antenna itself on some low-hanging object. This is less of a problem than with some of the %-wavelength antennas on the market, but it is still a reasonable concern with an antenna approximately 3-1/2 feet long.

Summary

The "best" antenna here is defined by the ham's situation. For example, in a moderately large metropolitan area with numerous repeaters nearby, the stubby version will be a

"The 'best' antenna here is defined by the ham's situation."

good choice-more than adequate performance in a smaller package.

Now for the helical 1/4-wave and the full 1/4-wave. These are for the ham who lives in a fringe area of a repeater of interest and just doesn't quite make it with the standard antenna. Both are noticeably larger than the stock antenna, but are not so large to create a hazard.

The more rural ham who doesn't want to be tied down by a fixed outdoor antenna should consider the ½-wave. They're great for operating at rest, but are often too clumsy for ambulatory operation. They are the most expensive of the lot, but they offer a significant improvement in signal strength over a standard rubber duckie.

A parting comment: with any of these antennas, if conditions are marginal, make sure to hold the antenna vertically. Antenna gain can drop up to 20 dB from the vertical to the horizontal position. It isn't uncommon to see a ham tilt his HT a considerable amount away from true vertical when holding the radio to his face. Even a 30-degree angle can make a change in signal strength that is greater than the differences seen when switching between the antennas described here.

	Stout Helical	Standard Rubber Duckie	Helical 1/4-wave	Full-size	1/2-wave
Measured	-9 dB	-6 dB	-3 dB	-3 dB	-0 dB
Expected	-8 dB	-5 dB	-3 dB	-2 dB	-0 dB

Table 1. Measured and expected antenna gain figures for the listed HT antennas, relative to a 1/2-wavelength HT antenna.

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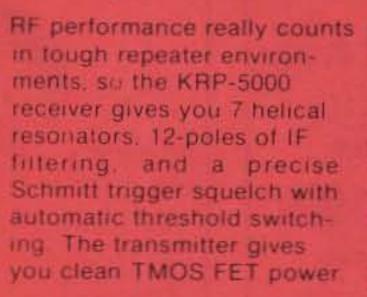
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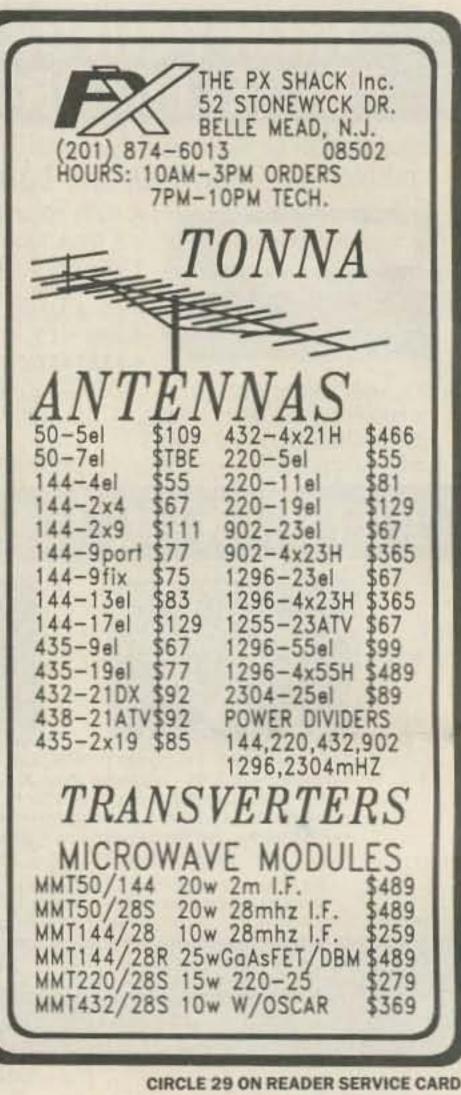
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RTTY LOOP

Amateur Radio Teletype

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XT to the Rescue

Spring is finally on the horizon, and new things are blooming here at WA3AJR. The mail's been hot and heavy on the January Color Computer RTTY program. Many of the readers have been typing in the program from the magazine listing, and others have been downloading it from Delphi or requesting a copy from me. My offer stands—to obtain the program, send two dollars and a self addressed, stamped disk mailer and disk (or tape mailer and tape), and I will dump and mail off a copy.

Also new and exciting at the station is a "PC-XT compatible." I'm impressed with both how powerful the MS-DOS systems are and just how well the CoCo running under OS-9 performs! It often takes running a "big system" (if one can call the XT clone that) to appreciate what a well-designed little sibling can do. This gives me more reason than ever to look for RTTY programs for the PC.

W5LVA, of New Strawn, Kansas. Orlo's having trouble finding oldfashioned Teletype paper tape. My basement is one source! I have about 100 rolls to send out to anyone wanting them. This is the old yellow paper tape, five-level variety, as opposed to the eightlevel tape the Model 33s use. It's the narrow stuff used on Model 19s and Model 14 equipment. For five bucks to cover handling and mailing, I'll send out boxes until they're gone. Those in the area can just stop by and take what they need.

I hope the readership will inform me of other sources of this tape, especially Mylar-based tape.

Guy Woods WA4KCN of Nashville, TN, is looking for a terminal program for the Kaypro computer that works with the AEA PK-232. He says that, while he has a C-64 and PK-64, RFI is a real problem.

I sympathize with Guy. With my CoCo setup, which includes an external bus and all kinds of cable going in and out, RFI is worse than on a stock CoCo. The buzzing is often bad enough to obscure the signal to copy. (Using the PC clone, I'm impressed by the lack of chirping birdies as I tune across the dial.) Any terminal program currently used to access a modern will work just fine with the PK-232. I'm using a "shareware" program called QMODEM, which supports all kinds of bells and whistles. It is available for MS-DOS machines on many local BBSs. Similar programs, I am sure, are available for the Kaypro. Good luck, and again, let us hear from you.

Expert MSX—and he wants toput it on RTTY.

It's likely the MSX is compatible with something here in the States, but what? I look for the readers' input on this one, and will pass along what turns up.

Another success story to report. A while back, I related the tale of Paul Johnston KA5FYI of Austin, TX—the "Texas Turkey" who wanted to get into RTTY. He related going with the C-128, and running a Kantronics KAM with the computer in C-64 mode. Having used all modes except AMTOR, he offers a few comments.

"Any terminal program currently used to access a modem . . . will work just fine with the PK-232."

"Even though there are several programs on the Pacterm disk, only the 'Pacterm' program works with the KAM when hooked up with the five wires on the card connector as explained in the program's instructions. "Despite the name 'Pacterm,' it works on CW, RTTY, ASCII, AM-TOR and packet with the KAM. The other programs on the disk work with Kantronics' other terminals. "The instructions to the KAM are poorly organized and written for a beginner to computers and computer communication interfaces. I understand that technical manuals are sometimes poorly written and organized. I'll have to accept that, but don't like it.

"The KAM has two ports, VHF and HF. VHF is bound to packet unless the operator removes the wires going to the HF rig from the HF port and connects them to the VHF rig. Then two-meter CW and ASCII are available. Of course, the wires to the VHF rig from the VHF port are not connected at this time. A switching console would be handy here."

The above is a summary of Paul's letter. It sounds like he worked through all his early problems. No doubt the folks at Kantronics, who read this column, will send me the rest of the story!

Other Digital Communication News

This column is on more than just RTTY. It tries to cover all facets of digital communications and computers.

Here's a challenge from Bud Barber, in Aurora, CO. Bud would like to use his computer to read the digital time information transmitted by WWV and affiliates. I recall an article in QST years ago about how that information was encoded, but can't locate it now. I believe that it was ASCII at some high rate. Of course, it could have changed since then, but anything is workable with enough information.

Letters Department

Last month I mentioned that Ralph N. Della Rocca WA2STO, of Oakland, NJ, was looking to make WAS on RTTY. I received a nice note from him saying that, with RTTYers' help, he achieved this goal. Congrats, Ralph! Any more RTTYers out there want to try for this one?

At least a few readers asked where to find the "Galfo" program to run RTTY on an Apple II. This is an integer BASIC Apple program, and, the last I heard, was being offered by AEA in Lynnwood, WA, as their CP-1/Apple-1 disk, for about \$30. Call them at (206) 775-7373.

Some readers are looking for specific information on the Teletype™ Model 35. I printed what I could about the Model 28 and Model 33, but I so far haven't found any info on the Model 35. I believe it's a Baudot version of a Model 33 (ASCII), so it should be useful on amateur RTTY.

Amiga users unite! By converting the ASCII to Baudot conversion outside of even a simple program, as in Figure 1, the UTU will run. Thanks, Harry!

I have a letter from Orlo Hudson

The next letter comes from Rodolfo Frederico Dibo PY1ACG of Rio De Janeiro, Brazil. He writes that his computer is a Brazilian computer—an XP800 "There is no 'type ahead' feature with Pacterm. However, it does have the feature of file transmission. This is handy.

The operator can record various typed responses found in a prerecorded 'first QSO.' Just call the file up and have it transmitted and save yourself some typing. Pacterm also provides for storage of a conversation on disk.

SIMPLE AMIGA TERMINAL PRO	JGHAM
OPEN "COM1:300,N,8,1" AS 1	
WHILE 1	
WHILE LOC(1)>0	
PRINT INPUT\$(1,1);	
WIDTH 77	
WEND	
I\$=INKEY\$	
IF I\$>" THEN PRINT #1,i\$;	

Anyone know about this one? Drop me a line, and I'll put it through to the masses!

A Decade of RTTY Columns

Still available from the dusty stacks here is a list of past RTTY Loop columns for reprints of the last eleven years or so. I'll send the index along for a self-addressed, stamped business-sized envelope with two ounces of postage on it. Reprints are two dollars and a SASE. All three published CoCo RTTY programs are also available, with the latest and greatest as detailed in January, 1988, and mentioned above. And, of course, I make every effort to respond to all questions. For a mailed response, be sure to include the SASE. Electronic folks reaching me via CompuServe (75036,2501) or Delphi (MAR-CWA3AJR) get off luckier, but it's hard to send diagrams on E-mail! Until next month! 73

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April 29, 30, May 1, 1988

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Novice thru Extra exams scheduled Saturday and Sunday by appointment only. Send FCC form 610 (Aug. 1985 or later) - with requested elements indicated at top of form, copy of present license and check for \$4.35 (payable to ARRL/VEC) to: Exam Registration, 8830 Windbluff Point, Dayton, OH 45458

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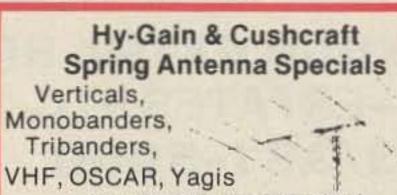
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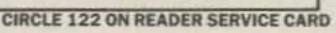
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DX Gatherings

What do DXers do when they're neither tuning the bands nor putting up new antennas? They're probably getting together to boast about the rare DX they worked, the pileups they busted and occasionally the ones that got away. They do this on the air, at local club meetings, and at major DX gatherings around the country.

Visalia

The largest of the pure-DX gatherings in the country, and possibly the world, happens every year at the International DX Convention in Visalia, California. The Northern and Southern California DX Clubs originally selected the Visalia site to hold joint meetings there, because the location is about the same distance from Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Visalia convenes in April, usually the weekend before the Dayton Hamvention. The Northern and Southern California DX Clubs sponsor it in alternate years. The 1988 dates are are April 22-24, and the sponsor is the Southern Cal DX Club. Visalia offers 48 hours of solid DX and DXers beginning Friday afternoon, as hundreds of DXers carpool to remote Visalia from the population centers of the state. Out-of-staters and foreign guests and visitors often hitch rides with the locals. Once a year, the central California 2-meter repeaters bristle with dozens of world famous DX callsigns. A cocktail party and dinner caravans to downtown Visalia cap Friday evening. By hanging around the pool on Friday, a DXer will spot many of the best known DX callsigns from all corners of the globe: OH2BH, ZL1AMO, SMØAGD, LA1EE, D44BC, W6KG and W6YL, K5VT, W3AZD, and dozens more. The formal program starts early Saturday morning. Thisincludes contest and DX forums, DXpedition presentations, CW copying contests, antenna seminars, and technical programs. It's capped by a banquet with the guest of honor that night. The 1987 banquet featured the first-ever report

of the Peter I Island trip. Informal hospitality suites run into the early morning hours, before blearyeyed DXers arise for the Sunday morning brunch and another major DXpedition presentation. Around noon the gang breaks up for the long drive home.

The Grosvenor Holiday Inn in Visalia, site of the convention, books up very early. The Holiday Inn 800 telephone number simply reports that the hotel is booked, but DXers can reserve rooms as late as January by calling the hotel direct at 800/821-1127 9–3pm Pacific time. Registration for the 1988 convention is \$44, including the banquet and brunch, via Don Bostrom N6IC, 4447 Atol Ave., Sherman Oaks, CA 91423, or at the door.

Dayton

Although not a pure DX convention, the Dayton Hamvention attracts more DXers to a single spot than any other event. DXers try to stay at the Stouffers



Jim O'Connell presents the DX Hog of the Year Award to W9DWQ.

suites at the Stouffers, which feature videotapes, slide shows, CWcopying contests, and comraderie. Sign-up sheets at the doors to these suites read like the Who's Who of DX, including dozens of DXers from every corner of the globe. Among the best suites are those of the Southeastern DX Club and the Kansas City DX Club. The Mad River Contest Club, Yankee Clipper Contest Club, Canadian DX Association,

British Columbia (British Columbia DX Club). The 1988 convention will be in Vancouver, where the BC DX gang provides some of the best hospitality anywhere, in one of the world's most attractive cities.

DXPO

DXPO alternates between Washington DX (North Capitol DX Association) and Atlanta, GA, (Southeastern DX Club.) Typically held in early Fall, DXPO features a full day of speakers and seminars on Saturday, followed by a banquet presentation. Sunday morning brunch wraps up the weekend of activities. DXPO 88 will be held in the Washington, DC, area.

"The (British Columbia) DX gang provides some of the best hospitality anywhere, in one of the world's most attractive cities."

513/224-0800, but you practically have to reserve next year's room as you check out this year to be assured of a bed.

In addition to all the fancy DX equipment, the huge flea market, and all the other booths at the Hara Arena, DXers can now enjoy a Friday night dinner at the Stouffers, sponsored by the Southwest Ohio DX Association. Previous dinner speakers include Lee Wical KH6BZF and Bob Locher W9KNI. Saturday everyone goes to the arena for the contest forum and the DX forum, which last most of the day. The DX forum includes DXpedition reports, technical talks, and DXCC and DXAC news. The 1987 forum featured, among others, LA2GV on Peter I island, the Colvins, the XF4DX trip, and W3AZD on DXCC.

On Saturday night, many major DX clubs sponsor hospitality and the Long Island DX Association have also hosted suites in past years.

The 1988 Dayton Hamvention is April 28–May 1. Registration is \$8 to Box 2205, Dayton OH 45401. The DX Dinner will be Friday, April 29 at the Stouffers. Cost is \$20 and reservations must be made in advance to Jay Slough K4ZLE, 8183 Woodward Drive, West Chester OH 45069.

Northwestern DX Convention

After the two consecutive weekends of Visalia and Dayton, the DX convention-goer needs time to recuperate. Fortunately, the next DX convention is not until the fourth weekend in July. The Northwestern DX convention rotates between Portland, Oregon, (Willamette Valley DX Club), Seattle, Washington, (Western Washington DX Club) and Vancouver,

W9DXCC Meeting

Another Fall DX gathering is the W9DXCC meeting, sponsored by the Northern Illinois DX Association, held in theChicago area in Mid-September (Sept. 17th in 1988.) This well-run affair starts with hospitality suites Friday night, and features a jam-packed program all day Saturday. 1987 program topics included packet radio in DX, 75 meter yagis, Peter I Island, PRB-1 update, ARRL Forum, VP2ML, and Ms. Bharathi VU2RBI on the VU4APR Andamans DXpedition. In addition to the banquet speaker (K9AJ on XF4DX in 1987), the evening includes the presentation of the DX Hog of the Year Award, a somewhat dubious honor whose symbol is a gold-painted pig on a trashcan lid.

The opportunity to share DX experiences and learn from more accomplished DXers is another unique element of these events. Why not attend one in 1988?

Number 32 on your Feedback card

FUN!

Ham Radio's Lighter Side

John Edwards KI2U PO Box 956 Mt. Laurel NJ 08054

FUN POLL: How Hams **View Themselves**

The results are in! From Lawrence Welk Village to Sun City to RV parks nationwide, hams have made their views known.

Yes, the results to the December '87 poll are here. As usual, loyal FUN! fans responded by the thousands to the approximately annual FUN! Poll.

Read 'em and enjoy.

ELEMENT 1—BACKGROUND

1) Sex:

A) Male-97% B) Female-3%

2) Age:

A) 15 or below-1% B) 16-21-3% C) 22-39-31% D) 40-59-42% E) 60 or above-22%

3) License class:

A) Novice-3% B) Technician-19% C) General-17%

D) Advanced-33%

E) Extra-28%

10) How much money have you spent on amateur radio within the past year? (Include QSL expenses, magazine subscriptions, club dues and other incidental expenses.)

A) \$0-\$250-30% B) \$251-\$500-20% C) \$501-\$1,000-22% D) \$1,001-\$2,500-18% E) \$2,501 and up-10%

ELEMENT 2-SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

On the whole, hams are: A) Too young-2% B) Too old-60% C) Just the right age-38%

12) Do you like rock music? A) Yes-44% B) No-56%

- 13) Politically, how would you define yourself?
- A) Conservative-58% B) Middle-of-the-road-32% C) Liberal-10%
- 14) Should we get rid of the ARRL? A) Yes-4% B) No-96%

15) How old were you when you first became a ham?

23) Should ham licenses have a maximum age requirement?

A) Yes-4%

B) No-96%

24) Should hams be subject to periodic retesting?

A) Yes-28% B) No-72%

ELEMENT 3—OPERATING HABITS

25) If the users were restricted to data communication only (no phone or CW operation), would you be in favor of a no-code 220 MHz Digital-class license?

A) Yes-64% B) No-36%

26) Would you be in favor of such a no-code 220 MHz Digital-class ticket if it permitted phone operation in addition to data transmission?

A) Yes-44%

B) No-56%

27) Have you ever used a personal computer in connection with your amateur radio activities?

A) Yes-80% B) No-20%

28) Is it time to completely deregulate amateur radio by having the FCC turn over all responsibility for ham operation to the amateur community? A) Yes-12% B) No-88%

29)WhatdoyouthinkofCWkeyboards? A) Love them-44% B) Hate them-56%

37) Have you ever purposely operated in an amateur subband you weren't licensed to use?

A) Yes-10% B) No-90%

38) Are you fluent in any computer language? A) Yes-80% B) No-20%

39) If you answered "yes" to question 38, which language? A) BASIC-43% B) Pascal-9% C) Assembler-14% D) Machine-14% E) Other-20%

40) Do you feel yourself competent to write a short BASIC program?

A) Yes-60%

B) No-40%

41) Do you feel yourself competent to replace the finals in a transistor-type rig?

A) Yes-92 B) No-8

42) Do you solder together your own coax connectors?

A) Yes-96% B) No-4%

43) Do you smoke while operating? A) Yes-20% B) No-80%

44) Do you operate a packet radio system? A) Yes-30% B) No-70%

Number of years licensed: A) 1 year or less-9% B) 1-5 years-14% C) 6-10 years-13% D) 11-20 years-17% E) 21 years and up-47%

5) Do you have a new (post-March) '78 call?

A) Yes-51% B) No-49%

How many hours a week do you devote to amateur radio?

A) 0-1 hours-12% B) 2-5 hours-36% C) 6-10 hours-28% D) 11–20 hours–17% E) 21 hours or more-7%

7) Which HF band do you use most? A) 80-75 meters-18% B) 40 meters-21% C) 20 meters-21% D) 15 and/or 10 meters-25% E) Don't operate HF-15% Which VHF/UHF band do you use most?

A) 6 meters-3% B) 2 meters-82% C) 220 MHz-2% D) Higher frequencies-3% E) Don't operate VHF/UHF-10%

9) Which mode do you use most? A) SSB-32% B) CW-28% C) FM-30% D) RTTY-6%

E) Other-4%

A) 15 or below-35% B) 16-21-20% C) 22-39-20% D) 40-59-20% E) 60 or above-5%

16) Should the FCC increase the speeds on amateur CW examination? A) Yes-5% B) No-95%

17) Do you own a home computer? A) Yes-80% B) No-20%

18) If you answered "yes" to question 17, which brand? A) Apple-20% B) IBM-20% C) Radio Shack-5% D) Commodore-45% E) Other-10%

19) Do you think that home computing is siphoning people (including youngsters) away from amateur radio? A) Yes-50% B) No-50%

20) Are hams getting dumber? A) Yes-40% B) No-60%

21) Do business interests deserve some of our virtually abandoned bands? A) Yes-25% B) No-75%

22) Should ham licenses have a minimum age requirement? A) Yes-5% B) No-95%

30) Should we get rid of, or reduce in size, the CW bands? A) Yes-20% B) No-80%

31) Do you think DX nets have a place in ham radio? A) Yes-92% B) No-8%

32) Do you think nets in general have a place in ham radio?

A) Yes-96% B) No-4%

33) The next time a ham operates from space, which band should he/she use? A) 2 meters-60% B) 220 MHz-16% C) 450 MHz-16% D) An even higher band-8% E) Shouldn't bother to operate-0%

34) If, while tuning across a band, you heard a net called "Jammers International" in progress, would you:

A) Jam it-0%

B) Ignore it-56%

- C) Complain to the FCC orsome other organization-12%
- D) Listen-32%

E) Join it-0%

If required, could you solidly copy CW at the speed at which you were licensed?

A) Yes-60% B) No-40%

36) If required, could you pass the FCC theory test for your license class?

A) Yes-90% B) No-10%

45) What do you think of contesting? A) Great-16% B) Good-28% C) Okay-36% D) Don't like it-16% E) Despise it-4%

46) What do you think of DXing? A) Great-24% B) Good-40% C) Okay-32% D) Don't like it-4% E) Despise it-0% 47) What do you think of repeaters? A) Great-60%

B) Good-28% C) Okay-8% D) Don't like them-0% E) Despise them-4%

What do you think of traffic handling?

A) Great-44% B) Good-12% C) Okay-32% D) Don't like it-8% E) Despise it-4%

49) If you heard an emergency net in progress, would you immediately join in and offer your services?

A) Yes-58% B) No-42%

50) Have you ever secretly hoped for a minor disaster to strike your community so you can demonstrate your radio skills?

A) Yes-12% B) No-88%

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73 Advertiser's Product Index

A convenient service for our Readers.

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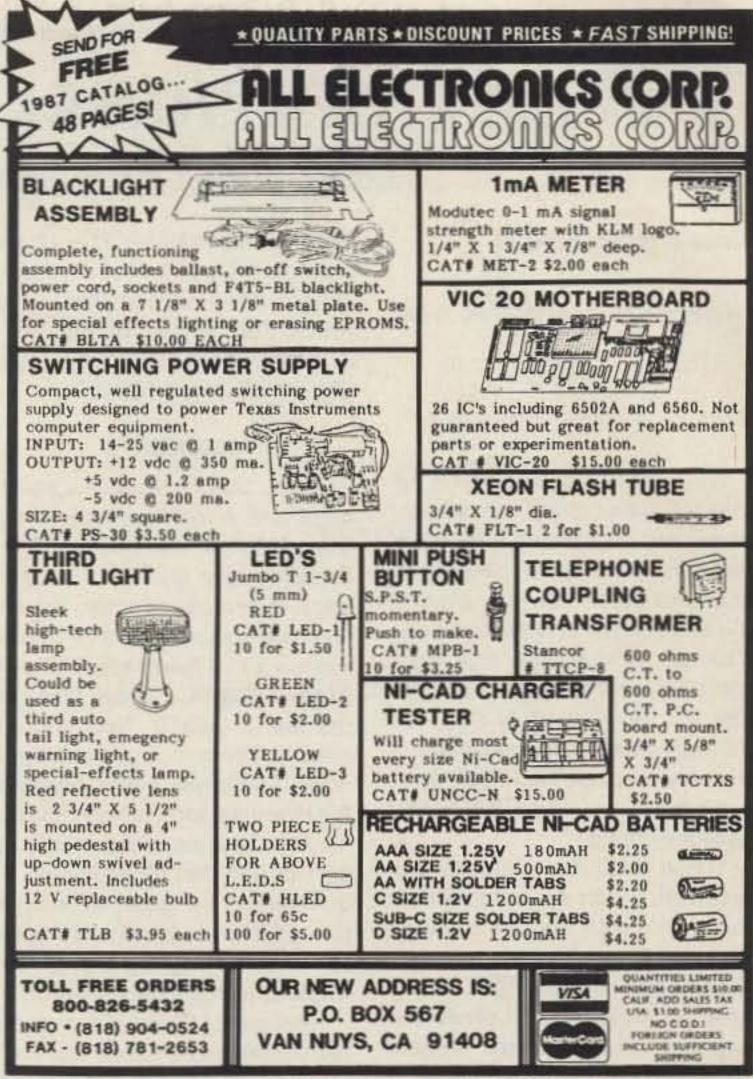
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CIRCLE 194 ON READER SERVICE CARD

FEEDBACK

In our continuing effort to present the best in amateur radio features and columns, we've decided to go directly to the source—you, the reader. Articles and columns are assigned feedback numbers, which appear on each article/column and are also listed below. These numbers correspond to those on the feedback card opposite this page. On the card, please check the box which honestly represents your opinion of each article or column.

"What's in it for me?" comes the cry from our faithful readers. Beside the knowledge that you're helping us find out what you like (and don't like), we'll draw one feedback card each month and award the lucky winner a free one-year subscription (or extension) to 73.

To save some money on stamps, why not fill out the Reader Service card, the Product Report card, and the Feedback card and put them in an envelope. Toss in a damning or praising letter to the editor while you're at it. You can also enter your QSL in our QSL of the Month contest. All for the low, low price of 22 cents!

Feedback # Title

- 1 Welcome Newcomers
- 2 Never Say Die
- 3 QRX
- 4 Down East Microwave
- 5 Winnebiko
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73 INTERNATIONAL

Edited by Richard Phenix

Notes from FN42

새해를 맞이하여 행군과 만수무상을 빕니다.

May the New Year Bring you a Basketfal of Happiness and Joy!

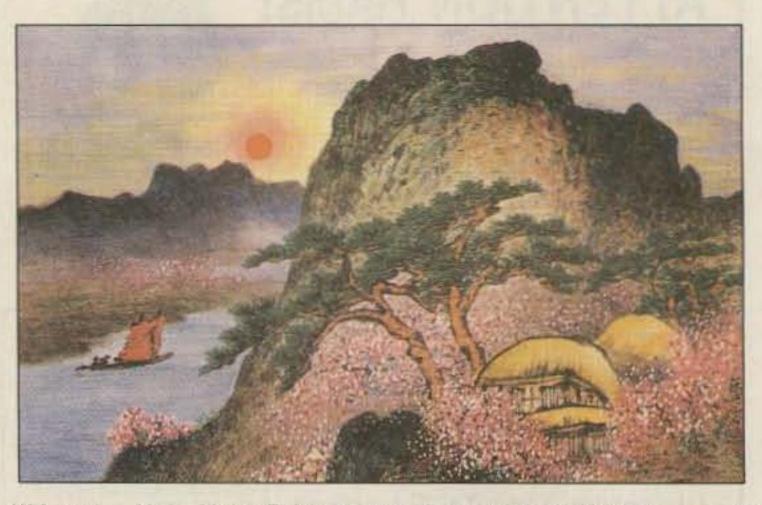
We're off to a good start on the task of untangling the whats, whys, and wherefores of applications for permits to operate in countries other than your own. In the box you will find the headings **Change, Comments, and Special Requirements.** Under the first will be changes to make on the application form published in January on page 78. (If you don't have this, send us an SASE and ask for a copy.)

These result from suggestions received, which seem to be best for a maximum number of countries and hams. The "comments" will include suggestions which seem to make a lot of sense but may not conform to the present requirements of most countries. If you agree with any, it is up to you to work with your country's officials to modify any requirements you believe could be changed. Keep us informed. Day, Ireland and USA; 21—Vernal Equinox Day, celebrated in Japan; 23—Pakistan Day; 27— Armed Forces Day, Burma; 28— British Evacuation Day, Libya; 29—Youth Day in Taiwan.

COMMENTS

Brazil: Does not require equipment data, band, or emission info; grants highest class of license in Brazil to any class of licensee from reciprocal country; expiration date is expiration date of your license or last day of stay in Brazil. From PY1APS. Israel: Our permit fee is US\$10. New streamlined process being developed now. Details will follow. Suggest the Universal form provide spaces for only those items universally required, and that all additional requirements be given in a numbered list keyed to the country(ies) to which they apply. From 4X1MK. [Good thinking!-Ed.]

Republic of China (Taiwan): No reciprocal agreements, but on a one-time, temporary basis, an individual ham will be "welcomed to operate in the station BV2A/BV2B in my presence...with own callsign/BV, or act as my second operator." (Send him a photocopy of your license.) Expedition groups, however, could use the "universal" form (send two months in advance) to the authorities with a list of operators and detailed data on each piece of equipment. From Tim Chen BV2A/BV2B, PO Box 30-547, Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China. [See Tim's column, below.-Ed]



"May the New Year Bring you a Basketful of Happiness and Joy!" Byong Joo Cho HL5AP

Roundup

Australia. Details next month; Australia celebrates its Bicentenary this year. VK4MU (WIA Queensland Division Secretary) reports much confusion at EXPO and acres of red tape, but VK4QA is hopeful that VI88XPO will be heard between April 30 and October 30. VI88QLD will be heard all year, and Australian hams are allowed to use the special prefix, AX. VK3YJ reports that the radio club, Polonia (VK3CRP), using VI88, was active January 4 to March 4. (QSL Manager at PO Box 2376, Richmond South, Victoria, 3121 Australia; send SAE and two IRCs.) For the fourth month running, an interesting emergency-at-sea story from Norfolk Island's VK9NL will have to be held over! The event happened in July, 1987, and involved some good hamming by John VK9JA, Norfolk Island officials, and the Royal Australian Navy's HMS Whyalla. Keep watching for it! Canada. "Life is being in the right place at the right time," says Beverley Oda, a Japanese-Canadian recently appointed to the Canadian Radio-Television Telecommunications Commission. She sees her position as an opportunity to advocate her lifelong interest in multicultural TV. (From World Press Review, 1/88.) Ecuador. Last October, the Guayaquil Radio Club sponsored the second annual International DX-HC Middle of the World Contest "to tighten the friendship between the HC and the rest of the world's ham radio operators." Winners of the 1986 contest (1st, 2nd, and 3rd place) were: 40mVictor H. Botero A. HK5ISX/N, Bernardo E. Delgado HJ8MPU, Jairo Vargas S. HJ5MQZ; 20m— Jimmy Alonso S. TI2TWR, Ricardo Munoz H. XE1AFQ, Leonor Shamah HP1XLI; Multiband— George A. Padron YV1CLM, Jesus A. Ustariz HK2DBC, Francisco G. Caparroz HR1FC. For 1988 rules write the club at PO Box 5757, Guayaquil, Ecuador.

USSR. Excerpts from Perestroika, the recent book by Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, suggest that his stated policy of glasnost (openness) could herald relaxed policies in ham radio matters. Stating that the USSR is "a unique community of more than 100 nations and nationalities...for 280 million people on a territory forming one-sixth of the earth." The USSR encountered serious difficulties in the 1970s. To solve these problems, " the only logical conclusion [which was] announced at the April 1985 Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee, which inaugurated the new strategy of perestroika "Perestroika is a revolution [requiring] the demolition of all that is obsolete, stagnant and hinders progress." To Western eyes those words clearly spell out "more communication, more sharing of ideas, views, and thoughts." Time will tell if the words meant the same to Mr. Gorbachev. Watch this column for a red flag with hammer and sickle and a Russian correspondent! (Quotes taken from "The World According to Gorbachev," Washington Post National Weekly Edition, 12/21/87.) [See also under Israel, below.

Reports from SV1IW and XE1MKT next month. (New address for Mark Toutjian: Apartado Postal 311, 56101 Texcoco, Mexico.)

Events in March for you to use when greeting hams around the world: Independence Days will be celebrated in Morocco (3rd), Ghana (6th), Tunisia (20th), Greece (25th), and Bangladesh (26th); National Days: Sudan (Unity)-3, Syrian-8, Tibet-10, Grenada-13, and Malta-31. March 1-Heroes Day, Paraguay; 2-Peasants Day, Burma; 6-International Womans Day, USSR; 9-Decoration Day, Liberia; 10-Labor Day, South Korea; 12-Commonwealth Day, Swaziland; 13-Mother's Day, Great Britain, which has its Commonwealth Day on the 14th; 17-St. Patrick's

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS

New Zealand: Description of self: Height; color of eyes and hair; complexion. No fee for reciprocal country's hams. Novice class licenses DO NOT qualify. Send application to Post Office Headquarters, Wellington, NZ. From ZL2VR. [NZ's form and process very simple, straightforward, and fast, but Novices had better upgrade!—Ed]

UNIVERSAL PERMIT APPLICATION (Refer to Application form in January issue, p. 78)

CHANGES

Add: Submit 3 copies of application. And from CT4UE, who also thinks this a good idea, the first point should be: (1)The rules of Radio Amateur Regulations in force in the country of operation. (The present points now become 2 through 5.)

Delete: (No deletions yet.)

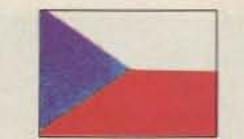
Change: (No changes yet, but see Comments.)



CYPRUS Aris Kaponides 5B4JE PO Box 1723 Limassol Cyprus

C4LWF, the special Limassol Wine Festival station, did not operate last September due to lack of support from the organizers, and for the same reason about 300 QSL cards and certificates from the 1986 operation cannot be dispatched. From June through December the Cyprus Amateur Society did have authorization to use the H25 special prefix to celebrate its 25th anniversary. As far as I know, it was used by 5B4SA, SC, QA, and JE.

The number of Cyprus amateurs seems to be increasing, but the really active ones do not exceed the dozen mark. Avid DXers are Laurence 5B4SA, Mike -TI, Akis -OA, Phidias -OK, Christos -QA, and myself. The club stations in the main cities are getting organized and all of them now have a tribander (present from CARS) and are activated at least once a week. In response to inquiries from abroad about top band activity: as far as I know, the only SSB on 160m is 5B4OA; most of our DXers are active on 80 and 40 from time to time. The ZC4 stations at the British bases are quite active, especially on CW. Number 1 DX chaser, active on all bands, is Adrian ZC4AP. Others include Dave -DR, Ian -IM, Alan -AB, and Nick -EE. Last October ZC4DX was operated from the Episkopi base club station by ZC4AP, -SA, Spyros -MF, and Dov 4Z4DX for the WPX contest. Of great interest to VHFers is long-distance communication via sporadic E. Undoubtedly Nick 5B4AZ is number 1 with this-a real hounddog in smelling out the openings. Last June he again worked about 10 Italian stations, and for the first time a French station using an FT-2900 and telescopic whip antenna. During the first week in June several 5B4 stations are listening and calling on 144.3 MHz-VHFers be alert and stretch your ears! Nick 5B4CV is our only serious SSTVer. He was first in Cyprus and 5th worldwide in the 1987 SSTV contest. Nick plans to homebrew some color converter now.



CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Rudolf (Rudy) Karaba OK3CMZ (OK3KFO ARC) Gogol'ova 1882 955 01 Topol'cany Czechoslovakia

 Every December, the Minister of Telecommunications in Prague announces the best and most active radioamateurs. In 1986, on the occasion of the 35th Anniversary of the Military and Sports Association, he awarded honors to the best radioamateurs and gave some of them the title, Master of Sports.

 1986 shortwave champions (the biggest world and local contests), with 75 being the maximum points possible, were OK6RA (operator OK2FD) with 69 points, and OK1VD and OK1DBM each with 66 points; for collective stations: OK5W (OK1KSO) with 75 points, OK3KAG, 69, and OK1KQJ with 50.

•Sarajevo, Yugoslavia, hosted the 3rd World Championships of Radio Orientation Races in September of 1986. Some 1200 contestants came from Austria, Bulgaria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, China, Japan, North Korea, South Korea, Hungary, Norway, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, and Yugoslavia. In very difficult competitions, Czechoslovakia won six medals, three of them gold. Czechoslovak amateurs; there were other changes also:

18.068–18.168 kHz and 24.890– 24.990 kHz—operation mode A1, A3, A5; the bands 1.75 and 1.95 MHz changed to segments 1.810 to 2.0 MHz. Input of 500 watts maximum 1.810 to 1.850, and 15 watts 1.850 to 2.0.

 Since February 2nd of last year, from Monday through Friday at 0605 and 2305 UTC Czech amateurs have been able to tune in on the commercial station, Star, to get a forecast of propagation of electromagnetic waves (relative number of solar spots, solar radium flow, and data on geomagnetic index A_k).

 Every November from the 1st to the 15th, there is a contest on behalf of Czechoslovak/Russian friendship. I will report the winners of this year's event to you.

 Orbital Station MIR is not a radio amateur satellite, but in the future Soviet cosmonauts will be heard from. The station callsign will be U1MIR; it will operate FM on 145,000 and 574 MHz with a 5watt output and a multidirectional antenna; the inclination of MIR's orbit is only slightly different from that of the FO12 satellite. The 5watt output will be sufficient for Earth stations, antenna with 10 common love of Specialized Communications. I guess that means FAX, ATV, Packet, and maybe more.

Speaking of packet, here in Athens, where there are about ten people capable of this mode, we are trying to organize the first Greek LAN. This is most difficult because the people have just one computer working on a timesharing basis for a lot of things, packet being one.

I hope that with the evaluation of a German-made program for the popular C-64 computer things will change, as this excellent program does a software emulation of a TNC and needs only a small modem board like the one with the AM7910 chip in ARRL's Handbook for example. If we raise some activity with it, there is a small PBBS program and maildrop to further promote interest and more activity. I would appreciate hearing from others, anywhere in the world, where packet activity is slow, with ideas and suggestions. We are short of literature covering updates and mods and improvements on popular TNCs.

Our RO repeater is still out of order, and as we are at winter's front door there is no hope it can be repaired before the snows. This is the one with its own onboard computer to check its functions, but this is proving to be the main disadvantage as only one person can repair it. It's been off for nearly a year now—a great inconvenience in this mountainous country.

•That December, Engineer Jaroslav Losinsky, Deputy Minister of Telecommunications, announced that beginning in January, 1987, the 18- and 24-MHz bands would be freed for



Stefan OK3CGP and his 1984 ARRL International DX Contest award, QRP category.

decibels gain and a receiver with sensitiveness of 0.5 microvolts.

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GREECE

Manos Darkadakis SV1IW Box 23051 11210 Athens Greece

[SV1IW writes that the Technical University of Athens is not at the address given in last November's International Roundup item on Dr. Agis Sarakinos. Quite right! Apologies to that institution for moving it into SV1ACS's own space.—Ed.]

Up until now you needed to be a member of the one and only International Amateur Radio Union (RAAG) before you could get an amateur license in Greece. Well, as this is written [October, 1987] a change has been sent to the Parliament so that you do not have to be a member. I personally think that is more fair. I have also some information that a new club is going to see the light of day here in Athens, of people who have a



ISRAEL

Ron Gang 4X1MK Kibbutz Urim Negev M.P.O. 85530 Israel

[Note that Ron 4Z4MK is now 4X1MK!—The rules of, and suggested log sheet for, the April contest honoring the 40th anniversary of Israel's independence, mentioned briefly last month, now may be obtained from us. US hams: send an SASE with your request.—Ed]

Novice Enhancement. Principle agreement has been reached between the Ministry of Communications and the Israel Amateur Radio Club to grant voice privileges to Grade C (Novice) li-



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All stated specifications are approximate and subject to change without notice or obligation.

All ICOM radios significantly exceed FCC regulations limiting spurious emissions. HANDHELDS1187. portion of the Grade B (General) class exam dealing with regulations and on-the-air operating will be added to the Novice exam and must be passed before present Novices can operate voice.

The Novice license is renewable, and presently allows 15W output on CW only between 7.000 and 7.050 MHz and 21.100 and 21.150 MHz. The exam consists of a 6-wpm code test and a theory portion similar in scope to the US Novice test. Those passing are given a 4Z9 call with a three-letter suffix. Previously, a Novice could have been 4X4NXX, 4Z4NXX, or 4X6NXX, with the N dropping out once the General exam had been passed. Now the previous prefixes will belong only to Grade B licenses and old Novices will be reissued 4Z9 calls. Grade A licensees are being given the 4X1



4Z4ZB, active packeteer and Oscar phase III C operator, checks gear at a hamfest. 4X6LU, right, looks on, and unidentified young ham looks wistfully at "dream" gear.

prefix, so that for better or worse all callsigns now will indicate class of license.

PL Reminder. The IARC has

decided that beginning now all two-meter repeaters in Israel will be accessed only by carriers with a 192.8 Hz subaudible tone



added. This has become necessary, unfortunately, because of the proliferation of clandestine signals on the 2m band from north of the border. Visiting hams, who are welcome guests on our repeaters, are reminded to make sure their handies are equipped with a PL tone generator.

The Iron Curtain Rises? Since the Six Day War, Israeli amateurs have been boycotted by the Soviet Union and East Germanyhams from there have been forbidden to work 4X or 4Z stations. In the last few months, however, East German hams have begun to work us freely on all bands at all times, and we were told to QSL via the bureau. Then Yitzhak 4X1FU (formerly 4X4FU) received two parcels of QSL cards from the East German bureau for 4X/4Y. That marked the first time in 20 years that we have had cards from that bureau! We hope that this enlightenment will continue. [See USSR, under "Roundup," above.-Ed.]

Packet News. Packet seems to be an accepted fact, with more and more stations getting in on the act. The IARC has allocated 1,000 shekels for enhancing the national network, which can be heard/seen almost around the

"I convinced my club to buy a repeater controller from ACC and I'm glad I did."

Our group decided to upgrade our repeater system and I was the one asked to investigate.

We've always tried to have the best system around so it was time to make some changes. We needed a control system that was reliable, easy to hook up, costeffective, and something that would free the technical guys for more interesting projects than just keeping the equipment running.

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We've found the voice messages and telemetry make using the repeater more fun. The convenience of remote programming and automatic scheduled



94

advanced computer controls, inc. operation is remarkable. Not to mention the most sophisticated autopatch ever designed for amateur use. Later we added the Digital Voice Recorder for personalized IDs, bulletin boards, and voice mail.

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What impresses me even more, though, is the support we get from the staff at ACC - both before and after the sale. And they protect our investment through simple plug-in software and hardware upgrades . . . new features and capabilities that keep our club on top.

1 feel good about recommending Advanced Computer Controls' repeater controllers. After all, it's my club's money that was spent and my reputation that was on the line.

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Two-meter Band Plan Adopted. With the increasing traffic on two meters, the IARC Executive saw fit to ratify the VHF band plan worked out by 4X4GE and 4X4GI. In accordance with the IARU's Region I spectrum accords, the band's two megahertz are divided so that the first 150 kHz are for CW only, with the addition on SSB up to 144.500. Only from there on up is FM allowed, channelizing the band in 25-kHz steps. 144.600-144.675-packet only; 144.700-144.775-repeater inputs; 144.900-144.990-for beacons: 145.000-145.775-FM simplex and repeater channels; and the top of the band, 145.800 up to 146.000 is reserved for the amateur satellite service exclusively. (144.000-.025-EME spectrum; 144.050-international CW calling frequency; 144.100-meteor scatter; 144.300-international SSB calling; 144.400—SSB meteor scatter.)

It is hoped that with the publication of this band plan confusion and unintentional interference will cease. Now if we could only bring this to the attention of the clandestine operators north of the border ... ! 73



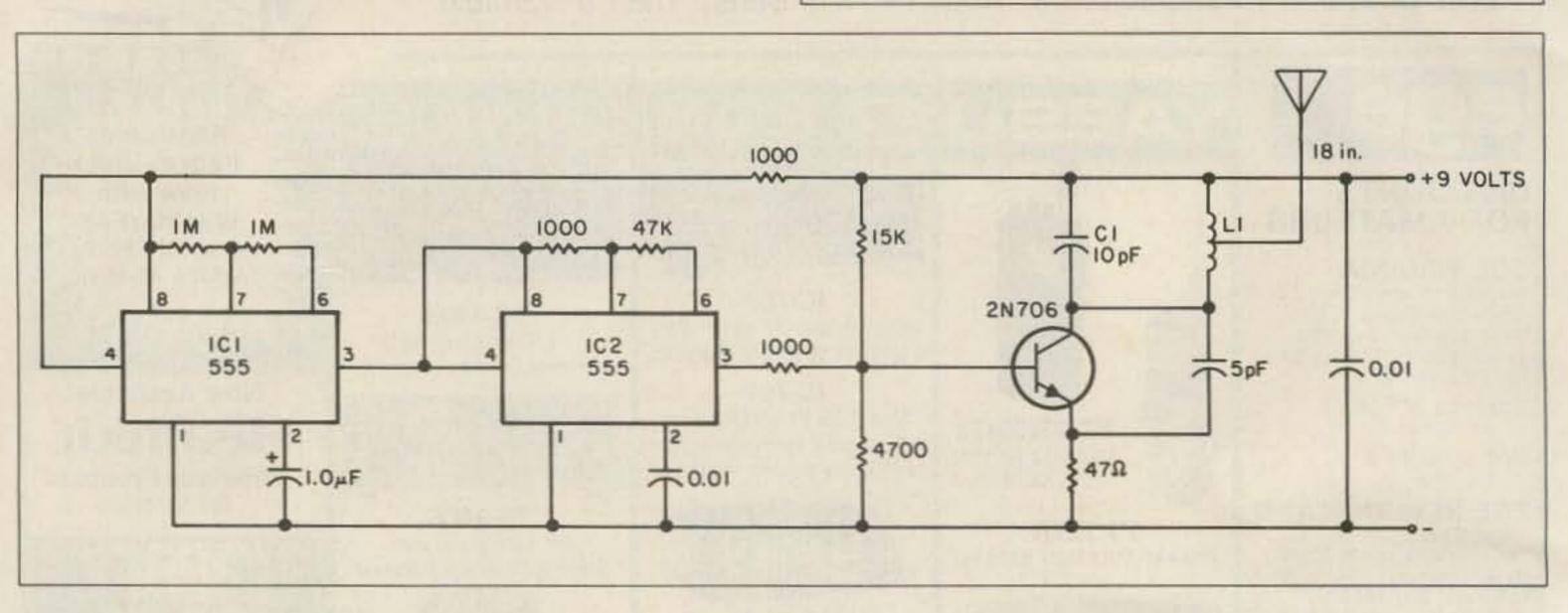
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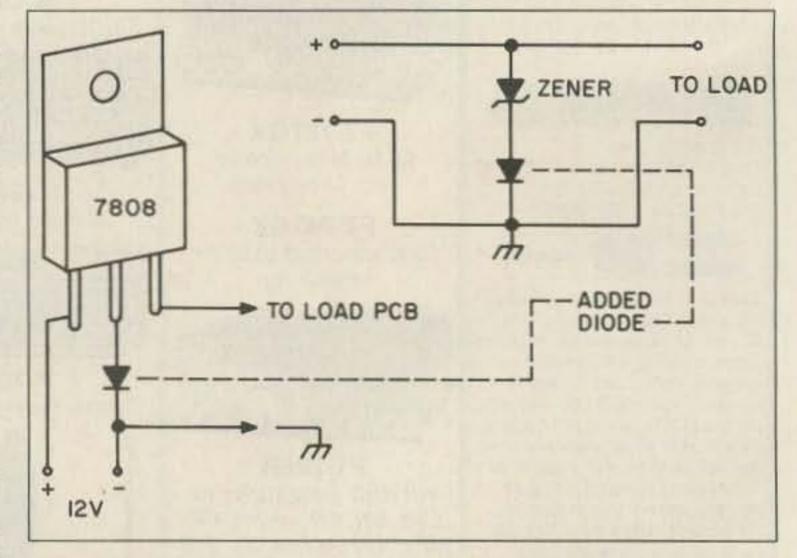
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BEACON TRANSMITTER

This transmitter can be used for transmitter hunts, as a remote key finder, or radio telemetry (model rockets). It can be tuned to the two meter band or other VHF bands by charging C1 and L1. L1 is 4 turns of #20 enameled wire airwound, ¼" in diameter (use a drill bit), 5mm long center tapped. The antenna can be 18" of any type of wire. IC2 functions as an audio oscillator that is turned on and off by IC1 about once per second. The range of the transmitter is several hundred yards.



James Kretzschmar, N4HCJ Davis, CA

SIMPLE CONVERTER RECEIVER FOR YOUR VFO

Here is a simple easy-to-build receiver converter that, when used with your station VFO, makes the combination of these two pieces of gear into a simple Direct Conversion Receiver that will tune the 80 and 40 meter amateur bands as well as other shortwave bands for DX shortwave listeners. It will receive CW, SSB, and AM. The inductance and capacity in the antenna input circuit

could be changed to receive 20,15,10 and 6 meters.

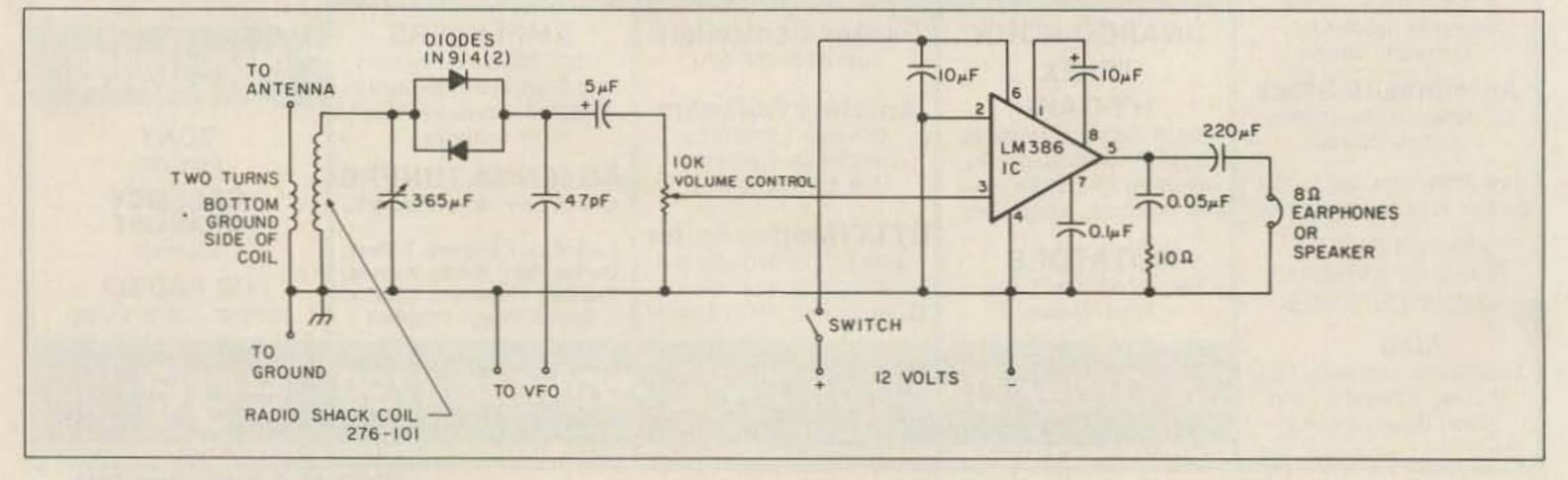
This simple converter can be constructed on a small piece of 2" x 2" PC board using terminal strips to solder parts to and inter connecting to other terminal strips they can be bolted or soldered to the PC board. Make sure the converter-VFO output connections are well-shielded. Happy Soldering.

> Kenneth Hand WB2EUF East Hampton, NY

RECTIFIER DIODE

The project I was making had a Sonalert type buzzer whose operating voltage range was 7 to 12VDC. My PCB was set up for operation at 8V and I put in a 7808 regulator. But when I turned on the power the 7808 only put out 7.5 volts. I felt I needed a better margin for the buzzer than .5V, so I added a rectifier diode (see drawing) and came up with 8.1V. This idea should work as well for zener regulators.

> Dick Beckman W7FVM St. George, UT



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LOOKING WEST

Bill Pasternak WA6ITF 28197 Robin Ave. Saugus CA 91350

The Novice Shall Inherit Ham Radio

I finally found a terrific group of hams. They are everywhere. I talk to them every night on my way home from work. I chat with them on weekends on 10 meters. I meet more and more of them on each business trip. They are warm, friendly—and most important they are neither stodgy nor steeped in the traditions of the past. The saviors of ham radio have arrived and they carry a bright banner that reads "Enhanced Novice!"

When the ARRL backed the original Novice Enhancement proposal, they likely envisioned that any growth would come mainly from the members of a family where there was already one ham as a member of the household. This happened in many cases. I know a lot of OMs whose wives not only got their ticket, but who are a lot more active than their spouse. There's an increase also. The number of younger people on the air-mainly hams' sons and daughters-also increases. Most seem to be pre-teens, and their interest does not seem to be as much in ham radio as in keeping in touch with mom and dad.

caused many higher class licensees to grumble.

This is only the tip of the iceberg, however, of HFers. More and more active and retired HFers and Sidebanders (HFers from here on) are finding out that with only a 5 wpm code test and a few simple questions, they can do legally what they did illegally for the past two decades!

There are some who believe that the real purpose of Novice Enhancement is to clean up or at least to minimize the amount of illegal activity taking place just above 11 meters and below 10 meters. I doubt that the FCC had this in mind, but it does appear an unexpected side benefit.

Imagine being in the shoes of an illegal HFer. Most of the time,

personal communications enthusiasts migrated above the 11meter band. Most found that the ham gear of the day was easily modified to operate in the 101/2 meter band, and the population of that spectral parcel grew. At one time, there were over 100,000 known operators on the 101/2 meter band! The known operators were the ones listed in the two-volume set of the HF International "Callbook". Norm Mueller, a representative of this company, believes his Callbooks list only half the 101/2 meter users. This indicates a peak usership of 250,000 HFers-a quarter million potential Enhanced Novices!

Politically Savvy

Many of these guys and gals have "two wayed" for almost two decades. They are, for the most part, excellent operators. With experience comes political awareness—especially in matters pertaining to ham radio. This is

"HFers—a quarter million potential Enhanced Novices!" the Pacific Division Directors chair. He wound up the QSO with this terse and foreboding statement—"Bill, there's power in numbers". He is so right.

I was on the road quite a lot during 1987, mainly as the field producer for "The New World of Amateur Radio'' videotape. It wasn't until the ARRL National Convention in Atlanta that I had a chance to monitor the local 220 repeaters. It was mid-Summer and there were already many active Enhanced Novices. I heard a lot of enlightening items and it brought back memories of my QSL a few months earlier back in San Francisco. While Techs through Extras on 2 meters were talking either convention or aches and pains, the Novices on 220 were touching on the future. Imagine which I found more inspiring. I soon outfitted my new car with 220.

It's Fun!

We have a lot of fun. After all these years, it hit me. For the first time in a long, long, long time I was communicating-not just talking to be heard! And the vast majority of those I was talking with were New Novices! Most told me. like the fellow in San Francisco, that they have no immediate plans to upgrade. The new Novices will probably give the ARRL a try-if the ARRL makes a concerted effort to lure them. If they fail to attract them, however, the new Novice may well divorce himself from the mainstream of the amateur community. They will be ripe for the selection and organization by someone ambitious enough to build a national organization to politically represent their needs, wants, and desires. Dwell on it! Did you know that Pete Hoover W6ZH, grandson of Herbert Hoover, operated as W6KA from inside the American Red Cross float? He did it on SSB using a Ten-Tec Corsair II in the body of the float as an antenna. Pete also has 2 meters and 220 MHz FM gear on-board. He told me a few weeks back that his order of priority was to work Red Cross allied amateur stations and as many Novices as he could! I get the feeling he's as excited about what's happening as I am. Happy Anniversary to the Enhanced Novices from those of us who appreciate you and who understand how important you are to the very survival of amateur service . . . de WA6ITF 73

It turns out, however, that these new ops are a minority. Whence the bulk of new ops?

101/2 Meters!

Try a little SWLing on the Novice portion of 10 or 220. Listen past the text of a conversation and pay attention to the operating procedure. The new Novice from a ham family is usually shy and mistake-prone. The 101/2 meter operators ("HFers" or "Sidebanders"), however, sound like experienced operators who use a strange language. He asks for the "10-20", or just "20", instead of QTH. Goodbye isn't 73, but "Good Numbers". Instead of saying to look for him on the air on his return trip, it's "on the flipflop." A stop at the filling station is to "get more go juice" and nobody owns a rig, but a "two-way"! That's just a bit of what's been on the Novice voice bands this past year. Yes, this CB lingo has

propagation on 10 meters is the same as on 10½ meters. Only a fool would stay where he shouldn't be, when with an evening or two of memorization and a week of CW practice he can have legal call letters. Many HFers are taking the path toward ham radio as a way of self-preservation. In addition, they have access to several other bands. Not a bad deal.

I started doing a bit of research on the potential political clout of HF converts to ham radio. Their numbers astound-most are drawn from mid-70s FCC figures of the legal Class D Citizens Radio service when growth was at its peak. While the FCC estimates that, at its peak, there were upward of 60 million 11-meter Class D CB sets in the hands of the public, licensing figures seemed to peak at about 20 million. CBing went way down during the '70s gasoline crunch, and by 1980 rigs languished in attics, in basements, and on flea-market tables. CB would never become a hobby for the masses since folks use CBs only to find gas and avoid speeding tickets.

The industry estimates that, at the time, about 1% of non-ham especially evident on the local 220 repeater.

The political acumen of the HFer-turned-Enhanced Novice first hit me while on a trip to the San Francisco area early last spring. I had my IC-3AT along and wound up as the first QSO for a guy who had just received his ham ticket an hour earlier. It took him that long to find someone on the air at midday.

The first thing I noted was that he knew who I was. That seemed strange until he explained that he had been listening to my Westlink newscasts since the late '70s when repeaters in San Francisco started to carry them. "Why would he be listening to Westlink if he wasn't a ham," I thought. I didn't have to ask the question. He allowed that he had been an HFer since '72 and would never have gotten a ham license to "just work Morse code".

He said "No" to upgrade plans, but intends to plunge into ham radio politics. He wants to make it easier to get a license by doing away with the code entirely for the Novice, and eventually for all grades of licenses. He also wants to be the first Novice to become an ARRL official—he has his eyes on

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QTH DX

Leon Fletcher N6HYK 274 Webster Dr. Ben Lomond CA 95005

THE NONESUCH COUNTRY

Iceland (TF) is not on the list of the "100 most wanted DX countries," according to the most recent (July 1987) survey by The DX Bulletin. Icelandic hams can be found by US operators without too much searching. Some Icelandic stations even come up on some of our DX nets a few times a year.

Thus, as a DX country, Iceland is not particularly *rare* in Webster's meaning of "not frequently found." But as a nation, Iceland is indeed *rare* in the sense of "unusual." Just as starters, consider these records: Iceland leads the world in:

Having the most VCRs per capita.
Publishing the most books per capita.

Reading the most books per capita.
Having the most tractors per acre.

Drinking milk.Daily protein consumption.

Almost Paradise

Most significant, Iceland tops all nations on the "Physical Quality of Life Index"—a rating system that measures desirability, comfort, ease, education, and other such features.

Since Reagan and Gorbachev met in Iceland in October 1986, the country has not seemed quite as remote and unfamiliar. Just before, during, and after that meeting, the media crammed us with words and pictures of life in what many of us learned—generally as quite a surprise—that:

 Icelanders don't sit around in igloos, bundled up in layers of bear skins, trying to keep warm.
 Actually, during the winter the average temperature in Iceland is higher than in New York City.

 Icelanders don't live in an isolated existence, deprived of the "finer things of life." They have a highly-rated professional symphony orchestra, a prominent opera company, a university, an extensive educational television system, the second highest daily newspaper circulation in the world, and more.

 Icelanders don't die young; the setting is not that rugged, so they don't have to work so hard at routine existence. Both men and women live longer than the residents of almost any other nation.

Iceland's literacy rate, at 99.9%, is nearly six percent better than that of the United States. The death rate of infants is 7.1 per 1,000 births; in the United States, it's a shocking 50 percent higher.

Iceland is ruled by the oldest representative assembly in the world, founded in 930, nearly eightand-a-half centuries before the government of the United States. The President is Vigdis Finnbogadottir, the world's first popular-

QTH is Iceland

ly-elected female Head of State.

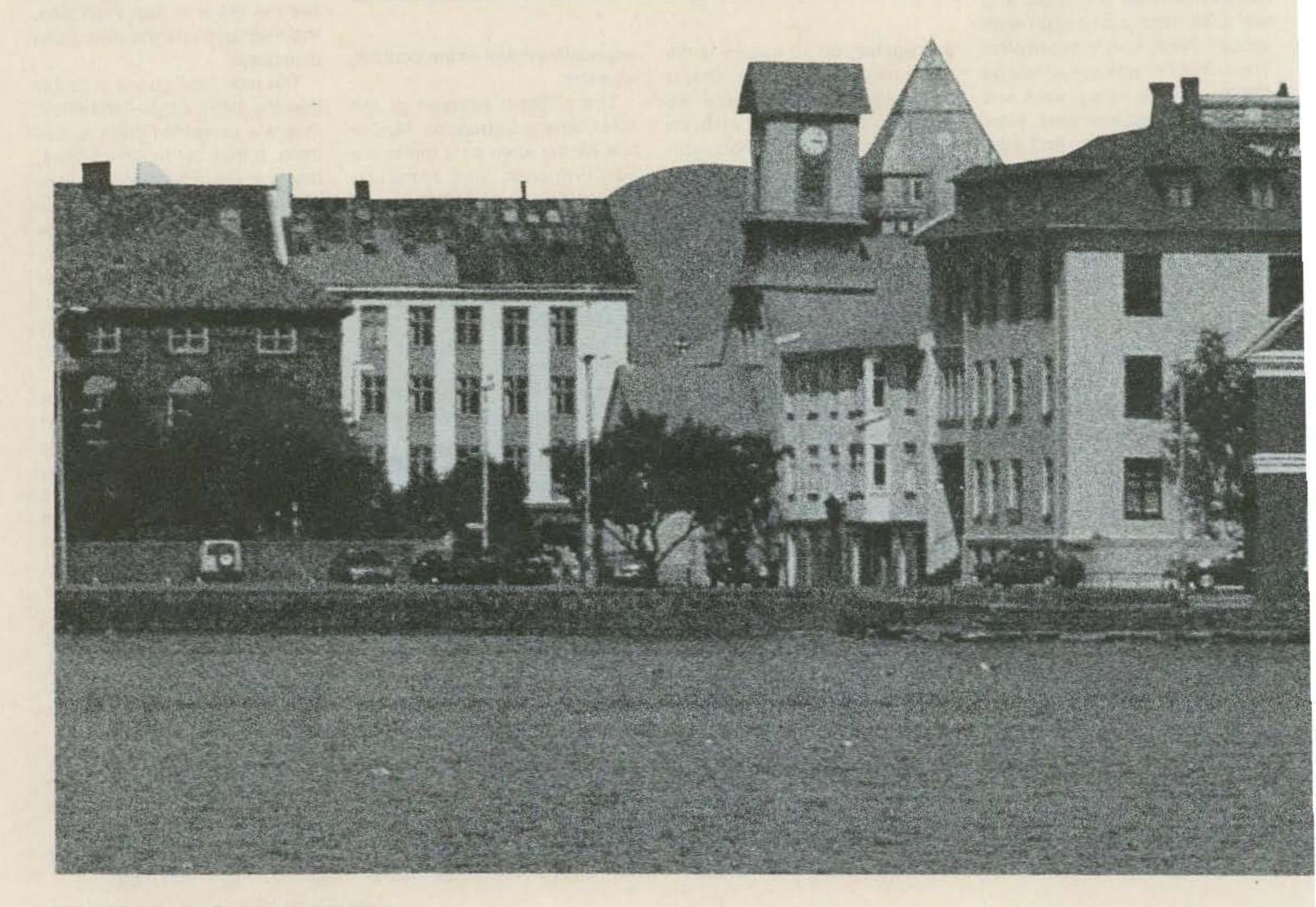
There are no trains in Iceland, but the country's two airlines each year carry nearly twice as many passengers as the total population of the country. The new airport terminal, with international flights stopping for rest and refueling, each year handles more than three times the number of residents.

The country's travel brochures describe Iceland as "The Jewel of the North." To back up that claim, they point to such features as: •Outdoor swimming pools heated by nature for year-round use. •One of the country's best salmon rivers located within the city limit of the capital.

 Pony-trekking as "an ideal way of seeing the country."

•Visiting giant geysers, thundering waterfalls, extensive glaciers, steaming lava fields, etc.

 Sailing clubs, golf courses, skiing, snow-catting, bird watching, and more.



Lay of the Land

Still, thinking of Iceland as a wasteland does have considerable validity. Much of the interior is uninhabited-and unhabitable. Lava fields extend for miles. There are dismal deserts, which are so much like the moon that our astronauts trained there, getting realistic practice in exploring conditions startlingly similar to what they landed on in outer space.

In Iceland has no snakes or reptiles. There are few wild animals of any kind. And all dogs are outlawed in the capital city. try. One of Iceland's glaciers, Vatnajokull, is the largest in Europe, equal in size to all other glaciers in Europe together-as big as Rhode Island and Delaware combined.

Iceland has more hot springs than any other country in the world. Those springs are used to heat all of the homes, offices, stores, and public buildings in Reykjavik, the country's capital and largest city. Boiling-hot water is delivered city-wide through two ten-mile pipelines. As a result the town is completely smokeless.

Backpacking is a popular sport for visitors, but they must carry paraffin or gas stoves for cooking and heating. Since there are virtually no trees, it's illegal to burn the little scrub that exists in only some areas. Because of the lack of lumber, traditional farm houses were built from sod. Today most structures are built of concrete.

Iceland covers 39,769 square miles-slightly less than the size of Virginia, Ohio, or Kentucky. The population is about 250,000-fewer people than in Norfolk, Virginia, St. Paul, Minnesota, or Sacramento, California.

Fortunately for Americans, most Icelanders speak English, as well as Danish and German. The nation's own language, Icelandic, is very difficult—"nigh on impos-

sible" to learn, according to the popular travel writer Eugene Fodor, in his book Scandinavia. The pronunciation rules are very hard, but even more difficult is the language's unusual construction-especially the adding of element-after-element to modify a basic concept, resulting in many words stretching on for dozens of letters. Fodor points as an example to the word "haestarettarmalaflutnigsmannsskrifstofustulkuutidyralykill"-it means, he says, "A latch key belonging to a girl working in a lawyer's office." You may not need that line in your conversations in Iceland, but you've got the idea.

TF Hamming

There are 135 hams in Iceland—one for every 1,852 residents, to be compared with about one in every 533 residents of the United States. There are seven different classes of licenses in Iceland:

N-Novice, 50 watts, CW only A-50 watts, CW, RTTY B-200 watts, CW, RTTY, SSB C-500 watts, CW, RTTY, SSB, SSTV T-50 watts, VHF and above R-Repeater S-Club

There are eight club stations, including one at the University of Iceland and one at a Boy Scout Center.

Iceland and the United States have reciprocal operating agreements for hams. If you're interested in awards, a truly beautiful certificate is offered for working Icelandic hams. The number of contacts required is based on a somewhat complex mix of what ITU Zone you live in and on the band and mode of your contact. For full information write to Islenzkir Radioamatorar, Awards Manager, POB 1058, 101 Reykjavik, Iceland.



Photo courtesy of Icelandair 73 Amateur Radio • March, 1988 101 Number 38 on your Feedback card

LETTERS

HF Emergencies

Congratulations on another fine edition of 73. I found this edition to be one of the most informative yet for the DXer. I would like to offer a constructive comment on Steve Wolf's article "In Praise of DX and WAS Nets". If Steve is looking for dependable emergency communications on the HF bands, he need only tune to The International Amateur Radio Network. The IARN is active every day and monitors 10, 20, and 80 meters for emergency traffic. This international network has a proven record for passing emergency, health, and welfare traffic.

He could get in touch either by calling in on net frequency, or if he has a computer and modem, he could contact our Central US Computer Center, "The Cleveland Hamnet" and talk to the SysOp who is David Speltz, KB1PJ. The "HAMNET" is open 24 hours and the telephone number is 216-942-6382. He could also talk to me via "The Circuit Board" BBS, which is the computer center for IARN. The hours for The Circuit Board are 2300–0300 UTC weekdays and 1700-0300 UTC weekends at 207-465-7288. **Jim Sammons N1FID** Assistant Network Manager

From the Hamshack

many other matters, we closely parallel the States. Far as I can see, no real difference and we don't even have incentive licensing for an excuse! Our average age group is 55 and, like yourself, we are not getting the youngsters any longer.

lagree completely with you but I just cannot see how we are going to awaken our "leaders" into at least trying to do something about the situation. They all seem to pay lip service to the urgent need to get youngster back into the service...But, nothing happens. No programs-not even on the agendas of most meetings. And, when it is, all that seems to happen is to duly recognize the problem. Radio club meetings are attended mainly by Senior Citizens and they just don't want to be hassled into anything ... mainly concerned about when the coffee and doughnuts are going to be served!

The recent CARF/CRRL/DOC Symposium was so important that DOC didn't even bother showing up! A complete waste of time and money and I have not been hesitant about informing all and sundry what I thought about it before and after the fact. A pile of unadulterated crap! Back when these symposiums first started, they were very well attended and quite a few things accomplished. However, due to the ever-changing officials in CARF/CRRL/DOC, the symposiums have degenerated not even worth the money or effort. I hear that the attendance, at this Winnipeg meeting, was under 50. 'Course, what do they expect, when they hold these symposiums in a remote and hard to access place like Winnipeg? As I have told our CRRL President (little good it will do) what we should endeavor to convene is a symposium with but one single subject and I don't have to tell you what that is? But no, he is so busy with more important things as trying to coordinate the amateur communications on the forthcoming Russian Canadian TransPolar ski trek. ARRL? No, quite frankly, I have seen absolutely no sign/indication of direction as you call it. I have been extremely busy just trying to get QST to include, in the silent key column, the obit of a personal friend of mine (VE1EE) who passed away last December. After much blood, sweat and tears, buck passing between ARRL and CRRL plus much name calling, etc., I have now been assured by Mr. Sumner personally, that the obit will be in the October issue. You just wouldn't believe, Wayne, the bureaucracy I ran into. However, perhaps the installation of their new IBM System/38 Computer (\$419,000.00) will solve all this. And, perhaps it will be smart enough, at this price (no pun intended), to give some direction?

Now I got a bone to pick with you. You have been bugging me to give up smoking. Well, I did, cold turkey a month ago and have never been in such ill health, as a result, ever since. Terrible cough, all kinds of anti-biotics and narcotic type cough medicines prescribed by the vet, followed by, three days ago, a complete loss of my voice. Methinks I had better cure myself and go back on the weed again. Which, as I told Eileen, if everything does not clear up, in another week, is exactly what I am gonna do!

Because, apart from any other reason, my ham activity is now confined to CW. I never liked CW before, but now in my present circumstances, I think it is golden. At least—better than nothing or just being confined to being a SWL? In answer to your closing question...I constantly am trying to cause events; however, I don't seem to be doing any better than you! Ron J. Hesler VE1SH Sackville NB EOA 3CO on my contacts which is a great idea. It is interesting to note that although there have been great technical advancements in ham equipment over the past 20 years, the basic content of the typical QSO is essentially unchanged. I've tried to interject some personal information into my contacts, such as "Age 38, Ham for 26 years".

January issue was tremendous with all the DX articles! I really enjoy the human interest and operating articles about the Colvins (whom I've contacted), and Jay O'Brien W6GO. It's interesting to me to read about their backgrounds. We have a very diverse crowd in ham radio, even though many are retired. That's what makes our hobby fun!

Incidentally, I really look forward to the DX column each month and have also subscribed to the DX Bulletin. Chod Harris does a great job with both and I enjoyed talking with him the other day when I phoned in my DX report. With a simple HF6V ground mounted vertical and a 22-yearold rig, I need all the help I can get! I'm hoping to get an opportunity to join a DXpedition, or make a visit to Chod's "The Last Resort" on Montserrat. Talk about fun!

I'll be looking forward for

VE1SH—Silent Key

Ron Hessler VE1SH died a few weeks ago—another smoking fatality. My age too. Though I'd never met Ron, we'd corresponded frequently over the last couple years. Developed quite a friendship.

for IARN

I was looking back over Ron's letters with the idea of doing an obit which would list his many accomplishments. But the list is so long that it's overwhelming. Ron got started in amateur radio about the same time I did—almost 50 years ago. He became the Canadian ARRL Director and then founded the Canadian Radio Relay League (CRRL).

Ron was an outstanding businessman—I think you'll find his perspective interesting. Here's the last letter I received from him. —Wayne

In answer to your question as to the health of ham radio in Canada—all I can tell you is that, as in Ron did more than any other Canadian to promote amateur radio in Canada. I'm going to miss him. —Wayne

Kudos

I continue to enjoy my subscription to 73 and especially your editorials which always express excellent and insightful opinions about our hobby. I think you do a good job in covering most, if not all, aspects of the hobby to be appealing to the widest audience.

Finally got my rig back on the air in October and have had a great time working DX. So far, 73 countries worked toward the DX Dynasty Award. I earned DXCC back in 1969 from Wisconsin. Since my gear is now over 20 years old, I'm looking to upgrade to either IC-761 or TS-940. I noticed you went with the 761.

I followed your suggestion on keeping a more detailed notebook W2NSD. Keep up the excellent work. It's a fine magazine and really enhances my enjoyment of our hobby. Joe Matt WA9AQE Pittsburgh PA 15237

Thanks for taking the time to write—it's really appreciated.

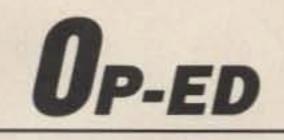
You know, it's a funny thing, but when I'm on the air a high percentage of the chaps I contact, being aware of who I am, treat me like a DX op and try to sign off as quickly as possible. I often have to almost tie them hand and foot to get 'em to talk with me. I don't get my kicks from filling a log page—I'm there to meet people and hopefully turn them into friends I can rap with when we meet again on the air or at a hamfest.

On the air I try to find out the other person's interests or business so I can ask questions—being interested in almost everything. Hells bells, there's got to be some benefit to having read a few thousand books and tens of thousands of magazines...right?

Re my editorials—I don't want to put too many readers on mental overload, so I've been taking it easy.

See you on 20—or Dayton, whichever comes first. —Wayne

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Number 39 on your Feedback card

by Larry Ledlow, Jr. NA5E

Return of the Living Dead

Novice Enhancement celebrates its first birthday this month, an event worth noting even if you're not a Novice. The full count isn't in yet, but certainly the expanded privileges had an impact on growth. W5YI recently reported a net increase of more than 9100 US amateurs, nearly all of whom were Novice and Technician licensees, during the 12 month period ending in October 1987. Remember that Novice Enhancement only took effect in late March last year, so the reporting period only covers seven months with the new privileges.

The overall US ham census grew nearly three percent. In fact, the Novice and Technician population grew more than six percent. Is that good or bad?

I know a lot of folks will look at the percentages, then roll their eyes back and moan, "Big deal!" Frankly, though, the numbers are neither good nor bad; they're significant. They tell us *something*, mission killed the no-code license "forever."

Yet the idea persists. I regularly get mail from readers debating the no-code license. Fred Maia W5YI has recently discussed nocode licensing in his bi-weekly

"It's fallacious to argue in favor of Morse code as an artificial barrier to keep the riff-raff out."

newsletter. His readers' comments clearly show strong interest in such a license. Even our "Fun!" poll results show nearly half of the respondents favor nocode. The general idea is not dead by any means in the minds of most hams, and I think it's time to reexamine the no-code license.

I believe the single greatest impediment to growth in American amateur radio is the Morse code requirement. Whether real or imagined (I actually believe the latter), the difficulties most wouldbe hams face with Morse code are serious, and more often than not insurmountable, obstacles. Virtually everyone except for about 0.02% of the general population with certain learning disabilities can learn Morse code. The majority of would-be hams who "cannot" learn it fail, because they suffer from poor study habits, or simply psyche themselves out against the code. Others throw in the towel long before they even try. Many people don't even attempt to learn code, because they feel amateur radio doesn't offer enough to motivate them to overcome the obstacle. "Why should I?" is a perfectly good question. Most arguments against a nocode license class in this country usually involve the words "tradition" and/or "like CB." There's something to be said about the tradition of Morse code in our hobby. Then again, strong ties to tradition can be detrimental to modernization and growth. Many, many hams are afraid a no-code

license will "open the gates" and flood the hobby with a lot of CBlike nonsense.

I am as concerned as anyone about the possibility of uncontrolled growth of amateur radio. Bigger is not necessarily better. Morse code keeps a lot of sleaze bags out of the hobby, but it keeps even more fine people out, too. Even sleaze bags can learn code. Once in a while they do and get a ham license. It's fallacious to argue in favor of Morse code as an artificial barrier to keep the riff-raff out.

The only solid argument against no-code involve international regulations, which specify that HF amateur radio privileges must carry Morse code requirement.

But what about no-code operation on VHF or UHF bands? In England, where I lived for three years before coming to New Hampshire, I saw a very succesful VHF-only no-code license in the UK. The United Kingdom has only two license classes, A and B. Both have the same written exam requirements, but the A Class requires a 12 wpm code test. B Class licensees can operate on any and all ham bands two meters and above. Ham growth in the UK has its own problems centered largely around licensing administration and reluctance to give up "traditions." Basically, however,

the B Class VHF no-code license is successful!

We American hams have industry breathing down our backs just waiting to grab a piece of our spectrum, particularly at VHF and UHF. The 220 and 900 MHz bands are under especially serious threats at the moment. Is there a better way to encourage use of those bands than to assign no-code licensees there? HF technology is generally stagnant, but there's lots of potential for development at the VHF, UHF, and microwave bands.

Let's Give It a Shot!

Heck, I say give it a shot. Put together a decent proposal for a no-code license that will encourage growth of the ham population while also encouraging industry to develop and sell the technology for use at higher frequency bands. If one proposal doesn't work out, then try another until it does.

No-code licensing will never die in the hearts and minds of many hams. Perhaps the idea was ahead of its time when the FCC last ruled on it. Certainly I've changed my mind on the issue, and presumably others have done the same. I'd like to see some sensible, far-sighted no-code license proposals go forth to the Commission now.

but not everything.

I look at the FCC licensing numbers every month. Spring's Novice Enhancement brought an enormous increase of new license applications. So much of an increase, in fact, the FCC couldn't keep up, and license processing delays were 90 days or more! During the summer, the numbers fell off. After all, people have other things on their minds during summer, and most license courses only run during the spring and fall. The numbers were a little sluggish in October (about 750 new Novices), but November brought about 1100 Novice applications, a 42 percent increase over October. Most Novice courses finish in November and December, so new applications are understandably greater.

Even with incomplete data, it's pretty clear that Novice Enhancement has had a positive impact on amateur radio growth in this country. It was an important step forward, but was it enough?

Re-thinking No-Code

Five years ago I wrote a rather exhaustive argument to the FCC against the no-code license proposal. A lot of other hams wrote similar arguments, and the ComWe have the power to shape our future, so let's do it!

WANTED: Nominations for 73's 1988 Achievement Awards

At Dayton, 73 Magazine will honor those members of the amateur radio community and industry who have contributed most to encourage the hobby's growth. In particular, we will present awards in the categories of technology and educational advancements during the past year. We will award an individual or club and a commercial venture under each category.

Nominations for the Technology Advancement Award should discuss the nominee's particular contribution(s) to advance amateur radio state-ofthe-art. Achievements in circuit design, networking, radio-related computer hardware and software, digital communications, and other areas should be recognized. Industrial awards may also go to a component or equipment manufacturer or other companies that have made particularly innovative technical products for amateur radio use.

The Educational Achievement Awards will honor an individual (or club) and a company who have done the most in the previous year to recruit new hams and/or to educate amateur radio operators.

Nominations should not exceed 500 words, although we will accept additional supporting material, such as photographs, newspaper clippings, advertising copy, and other information. All nominations must be signed. We cannot accept anonymous submissions. Send questions, comments, and nominations to Achievement Awards, 73 Magazine, WGE Center, Peterborough, NH 03458. We should receive all material not later than April 10, 1988.

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This YAESU FT-736 VHF/UHF Transceiver in the 73 Magazine "GREAT DAYTON GIVEAWAY"

This most advanced UHFVHF Transceiver of our generation can be yours. Just mail in your entry postmarked no later than April 10 or stop by the 73 or Yaesu booth at the 1988 Dayton Hamvention and fill in an entry form. Drawing to be held April 30 at Dayton.

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(No Purchase Necesary)

1. On an official entry form or a 3" x 5" piece of paper, hand print your name, address and zip code. Enter as often as you wish, but mail each entry separately to 73's Circulation Dept., 70 Rte. 202 North. Peterborough, NH 03458. Entries must be received no later than April 8, 1988. And the drawing will be held by April 30, 1988. All entries become the property of 73 Amateur Radio which reserves the right to print the name and address of the winner.

2. Winner will be selected in a random drawing on April 30, 1988 from among all entries received, under the supervision of the publisher of 73 Amateur Radio whose decision will be final. Winners will be notified by mail and may be required to execute an affidavit of eligibility and release. Odds of winning will depend on number of entries received. The Publisher of 73 Amateur Radio will arrange delivery of prize. Taxes are the responsibility of the winner. Any manufacturer's warranties will apply, but the publisher makes no warranties with regard to any prizes. Prizes are not transferable. No substitution for prizes.

3. Sweepstakes open to all residents of the U.S. and possessions, who are at least 18 years old, except employees (and their families) of the publisher of 73 Amateur Radio, its affiliates, and its advertising and promotion agencies. Void where prohibited or restricted by law.

 For the winner's name, send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to 73 Amateur Radio Circulation Dept., Rte. 202 North, Peterborough, NH 03458.



Mail to: 73's Great Dayton Giveaway Circulation Dept. 70 Rte. 202 North Peterborough, NH 03458

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"They said I couldn't work DX with just 100 watts. Especially with a radio that has less than 1000 switches on the front panel.

But the truth is, I'm working lots of DX, more than some of these blockbuster types, thanks to my Yaesu FT-747GX.

You see, my no-nonsense FT-747GX was designed with me in mind, so I can hop around the band <u>fast</u> to nail those DX stations. While the other guys are warming up their amplifiers, I'm working the new country!

My FT-747GX has a super receiver, with a directly-driven mixer for great overload protection. And, Yaesu included the CW filter in the purchase price (I used the money I saved on postage for the QSL cards!).

And my FT-747GX is loaded with other features. The receiver works from 100 kHz straight through to 30 MHz, and it's a fantastic shortwave broadcast receiver. I can use all twenty memories for that alone! Plus it's got dual VFOs. A noise blanker. Split frequency operation for the pile-ups. And scanning up the band helps me check out openings as they happen.

I just put in the optional crystal oven, and next month I'm going to pick up the FM board. I can't wait to tell my buddies I worked England on a repeater! And with the money I saved when I bought my FT-747GX, I got a second ten-meter antenna for satellite work on the high end of the band. I use my personal computer to tell me what satellites are going by, and the computer even sets the frequencies on the radio for me.

Now my friends are getting FT-747GX rigs, too. I knew they'd figure out my secret weapon sooner or later. But now I'm setting the pace!

Thanks, Yaesu. You've made a rig that makes sense."

Yaesu USA 17210 Edwards Road, Cerritos, CA 90701 (213) 404-2700. Repair Service: (213) 404-4884. Parts: (213) 404-4847. Prices and specifications subject to change without notice.



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- of VBT and SSB Slope tuning, and time.
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Complete service manuals are available for all Kenwood transceivers and most accessories. Specifications, features, and prices are subject to change without notice or obligation.