International Edition

RADIO

AMATEUR

JUNE 1989 ISSUE #345 USA \$2.95 CAN \$3.95

A WGE Publication

QRP Home-Brew!

®

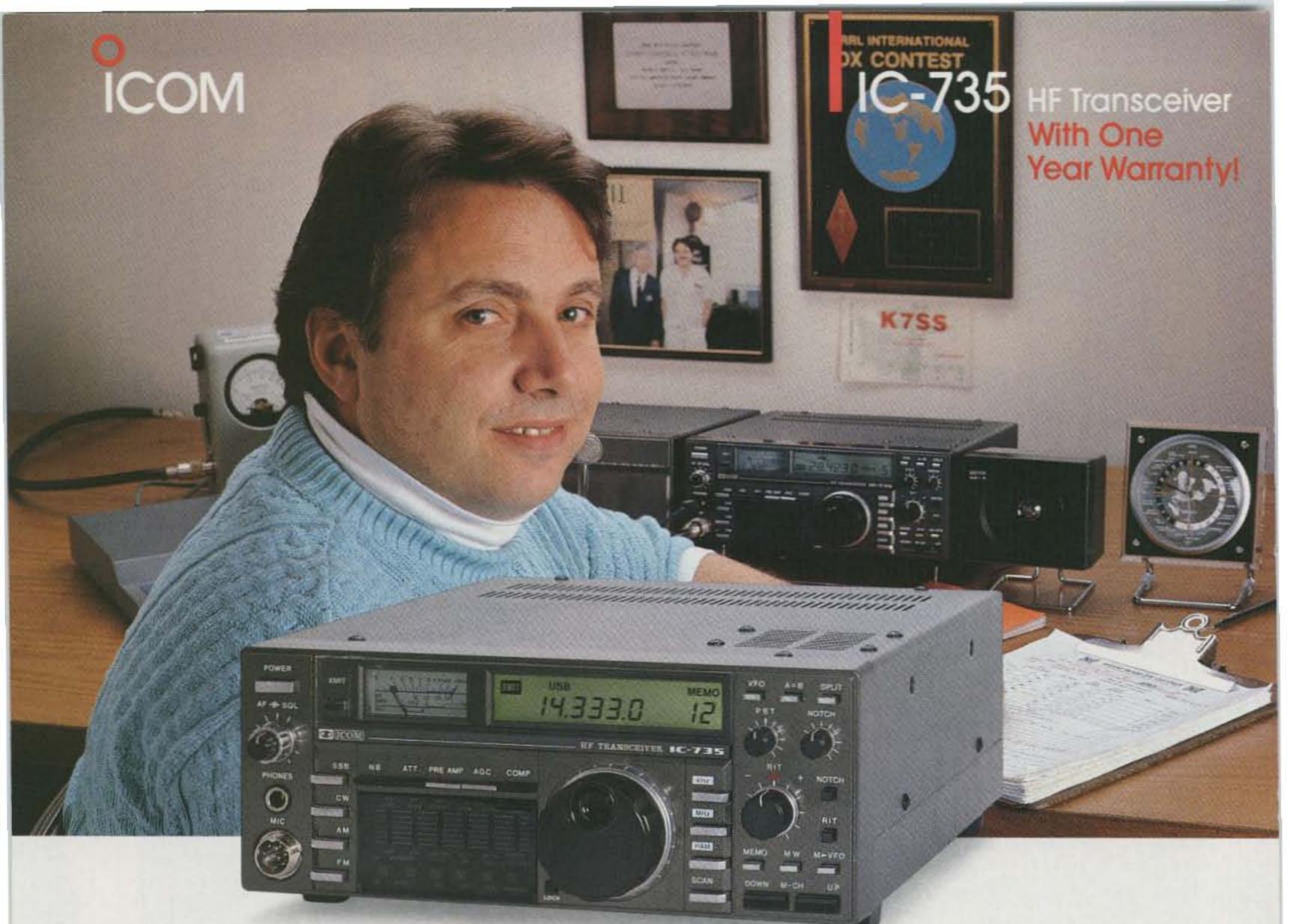
Three great rigs for 80-20 meters! 6m low-power fun Simple SWR bridge

Reviews: *Micro HT wonder*

Low-cost 100W 10m action Butane soldering iron! Tune to a "T"

PIUS: Net/ROM vs. TheNet –case of software piracy? A look at Spread Spectrum More on hamsat telemetry 220 MHz transverter PA





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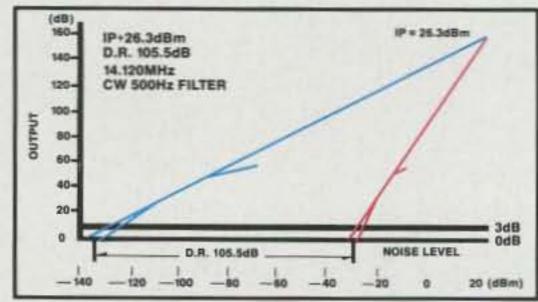
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CIRCLE 354 ON READER SERVICE CAR

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	PRIVATE PATCH V	510SA-II	510SA
Auto-dialer	90 phone numbers	None	None
Last number redial	Yes	No	No
Hook flash	Yes	No	No
Programming keyboard	Built-in	Plug-in	None
Programming digital display	Yes	No	No
Noise filter	5 pole	2 pole	2 pole
Regenerated DTMF dialing	Yes	No	No
DTMF decode LED	Yes	No	No
Selectable VOX simplex, sampling simplex, duplex and repeater controller operating modes Number of keyboard selectable sampling	Yes	No	No
mode VOX enhancement ratios	8	2	None
Operates through repeaters	Yes	No	No
Method of connection to base radio	Internal or External	Internal Only	Internal Only
CPU program memory	8k	2k	2k
Busy signal disconnect	Yes	No	No
Dialtone disconnect	Yes	No	No
Selectable three digit repeater mode on/off code	Yes	No	No
Remotely controllable internal aux relay	Yes	No	No
Optional CTCSS board available	Yes	No	No
Optional voice delay board available	Yes	No	No
Warranty	1 Year	6 Mo.	6 Mo.

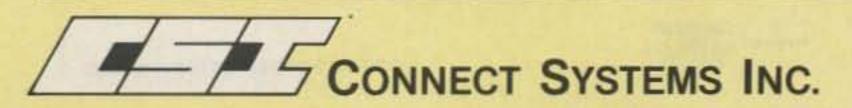
When you compare Private Patch V to the competition, the choice is clear!

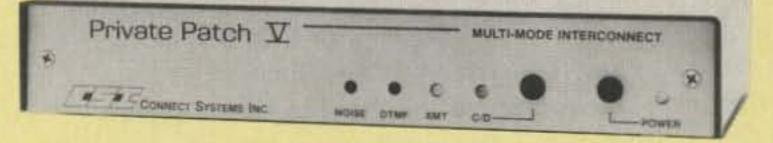
ADDITIONAL FEATURES

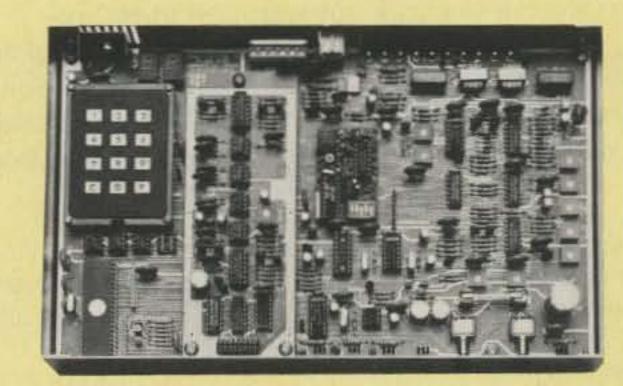
- USER PROGRAMMABLE CW ID
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- COMPLETE PATCH STATUS BEEPS
- FRONT PANEL STATUS LEDS
- HALF DUPLEX PRIVACY MODE (with beeps)
- SELECTABLE CONNECT CODE 1-5 DIGITS
- SELECTABLE TOLL OVERRIDE CODE 2-5 DIGITS
- SELECTABLE DISCONNECT CODE 1-5 DIGITS
- SELECTABLE TOLL RESTRICTION:
 - First digit lockout
 - Prefix lockout
 - Digit counting
- SELECTABLE ACTIVITY/TIMEOUT TIMERS
- RINGOUT

(Receive your calls in the mobile)

- RING COUNTING (Ringout alerts after pre-selected no. of rings)
- REMOTE BASE
 (Use your base radio from any telephone)
- LAND TO MOBILE SELECTIVE CALLING
- INTERNALLY SQUELCHED AUDIO
- MOV LIGHTING PROTECTORS
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Note built-in programming keyboard and digital display just above keyboard.

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74.4 WA	97.4 ZB	127.3 3A	167.9 6Z
77.0 XB	100.0 1Z	131.8 3B	173.8 6A
79.7 SP	103.5 IA	136.5 4Z	179.9 6B
82.5 YZ	107.2 1B	141.3 4A	186.2 7Z
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88.5 YB	114.8 2A	151.4 SZ	203.5 MI

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· Frequencies to 250 Hz available on special order

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Group B

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1000	770	1336	1650	1900	2200	2450
1500	852	1477	1700	1950	2250	2500
2175	941	1633	1750	2000	2300	2550
2805			1800	2100	2350	

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

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

Model TE-64 \$79.95



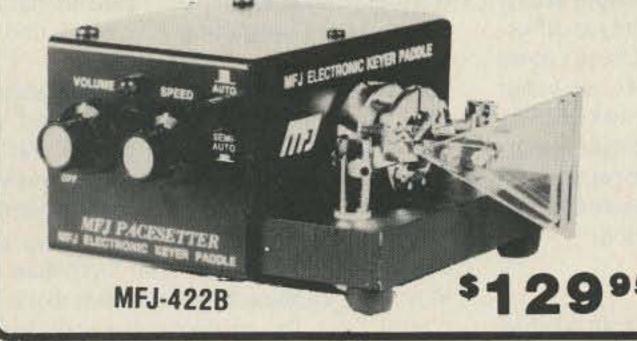
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This MFJ Keyer is small in size but big in features. You get iambic keying, adjustable weight and tone and front panel volume and speed controls (8-56 WPM), dot-dash memories, speaker, sidetone and push button selection of automatic or semi-automatic/ tune modes. It's also totally RF proof and has ultra-reliable solid state outputs that key both tube and solid state rigs. Use 9 V battery or 110 VAC with MFJ-1305, \$9.95.

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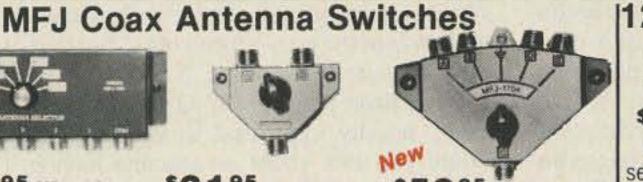


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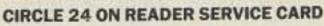


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Welcome, Newcomers!

WHAT IS QRP?

Amateur radio lingo is full of abbreviations and code words, which evolved in the days of CW (Morse Code)-only communications. Many common statements and questions, such as "Do you copy?", "My location is...", "Please send more slowly", etc., have been reduced to three-letter statements/ questions beginning with "Q." This gave CW communications—a much slower mode than spoken ("voice") communications greater efficiency.

QRP means "reduce your power." Hams who enjoy low-power operation became known as QRPers. The unofficial maximum power level for QRP operation is 10 Watts. One Watt or less of transmitted power is called QRP operation.

At first, many hams ask, "What's the point in QRP operation?" Mayhem often reigns on the bands during periods of good **propagation**, with some hams running a **full gallon**plus battling it out. "How can the **little gun** hope to compete?" "Why would anyone *want* to be a little gun?"

To be sure, there are reluctant QRPershams who make do with the equipment they have until they save up enough to run out and buy a 100 Watt output **rig** and/or a **linear amp**. QRP has a large devoted following, however. There's obviously much more to QRP than first meets the ear, as this issue will attempt to show. comes skilled in the science of propagation.

The science is far from exact. There are unpredictable bands. Ten meters is often closed, especially during low sunspot activity, but it can **open up** very suddenly at different times of the day. This band needs more monitoring, but then the chances are better that fewer people will become aware of its opening, and the QRPer has a longer opportunity to work DX. When propagation is good, your signal can be *milliwatts* and still get a good report from a DX station.

A Little Antenna Math

A QRPer's best edge is a high-gain antenna system. Improvements here pay dividends at *both* ends of the path—receiving ("hearing") and transmitting ("talking").

What does gain mean? Gain is simply a *ratio*, usually expressed in decibels (dB). When you talk about an antenna having a certain gain, you must specify gain *over a reference antenna*. Logically, gain relates not only to the **effective radiated powers** (ERPs) of a pair of antenna systems, but also to the received signal gains of the same system pair.

An antenna's ERP increases logarithmically with its gain. Here's a handy rule of thumb: every 3 dB gain increase doubles the ERP. For example, a 3 dB antenna has twice the ERP over a given reference; a 6 dB antenna has four times the ERP over that reference. A 9 dB antenna?—eight times the ERP! What's a good reference antenna? One of the most common ham antennas is the ½wave dipole. To note it as the reference, we tack a ''d'' on the end of ''dB.'' Ten dBd gain is a reasonable figure for a typical directional beam antenna that you can buy for a few hundred dollars, or build for less. By the above logarithmic scale, you can intuit that 10 dB is about 10 times the ERP gain. This means that the operator feeding 10 Watts into a 10 dBd beam has the same chances of making himself heard to that DX station as the op putting 100 Watts into his dipole!

Can 10 Watts into a 10 dBd gain antenna really compete with the rest of hamdom? You bet! Most hams live in areas that restrict antenna systems. A city lot may not provide room for more than a dipole or a vertical antenna. (A vertical has similar gain to a dipole). Most hams don't run more than 100 Watts into an antenna system since that is the typical limit for an unassisted transceiver, and linear amps are too pricey.

Clearly, a QRPer with a good antenna system is really in the running!

Hats Off to QRPers

The finest point of QRP operation is that it forces the ham to think. He has to experiment with his equipment-installing narrow filters, improving the gain of his antenna system, etc.-and learn about propagation. The QRPer avoids the all-too-easy solution of cranking up the power to get through the crowds, which very easily leads to crowding out others. He shows courtesy to his fellow hams by almost never running more power out than necessary to conduct a contact (which is, incidentally, an FCC rule!). This is what separates the QRPers, who practice two critical mandates of the hobby-advancing the state of the art and fraternal goodwillfrom the emerging throng of appliance operators who treat the linear amp as a cure-all. This issue has a host of simple QRP transceiver construction projects to get you active on most of the HF bands. Happy home-brewing, and let us hear from you!73 ...de NS1B

The Elegance of QRP

A QRP station can be very small—there are QRP transceivers that can fit in the palm of your hand! QRP rigs are much simpler devices than their high-powered brothers, since there are fewer stages of circuitry in the rig to step up the power of the signal and ensure signal **linearity** and **purity**. One- or two-afternoon QRP transceiver projects abound—Mike Bryce's QRP column is full of 'em. For hams who actually want to *apply* the electronic theory they learned (or memorized) for their exam, building a QRP rig is a great place to start—very little can match the thrill of making a **DX** contact on a piece of equipment that you've built yourself!

Craft Instead of Kilowatts

Let's say you've built your pocket-sized 5 Watt rig on Friday night and Saturday, and hanker to get on the air on Sunday. You know, however, that when propagation is good, the bands are often wall-to-wall booming signals. What to do?

QRPers have to be a tenacious breed, but they soon learn that power is not the only factor in making a contact. They bag many of their contacts when a particular band just opens up, before most other hams become aware of it. This doesn't mean that QRPers sit by their rigs 24 hours a day—many band openings are predictable. A QRPer soon be-

GLOSSARY

DX—Abbreviation for Long Distance. DX for the HF bands is typically transcontinental.

ERP—The power measure of the wave energy that radiates from an antenna that is the product of the input power into the antenna system and the net gain of the antenna system. Full-gallon—Ham jargon for a kilowatt of output power.

HF—High Frequency. Refers to the 80–10 meter (3–30 MHz) bands. 160 meters (1.8–2.0 MHz) is US Amateur Radio's only Medium Frequency (MF) band.

Linear Amp—Short for linear amplifier. This device takes an input signal and increases its power without (ideally) changing any of its other characteristics.

Linearity—An expression of the resemblance between the input and output signals of a circuit. The better the linearity of a circuit, the less it distorts a signal.

Open up-Ham jargon meaning "provide good propagation."

Propagation—The transfer of energy (in this case, electromagnetic energy) through a medium, such as the atmosphere or space.

Purity—Most often an expression relating the power of the fundamental frequency of a signal and the power of its non-fundamental frequencies, such as harmonics. The purer a signal, the more pronounced its fundamental relative to its non-fundamentals.

Rig-Ham jargon for transceiver.

Transceiver-A radio set that contains a receiver and a transmitter in the same chassis.

4 73 Amateur Radio • June, 1989

QRM

Editorial Offices WGE Center Hancock NH 03449 phone: 603-525-4201

Advertising Offices WGE Center Hancock NH 03449 phone: 800-225-5083

Circulation Offices WGE Center Hancock NH 03449 phone: 603-525-4201

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JUNE 1989

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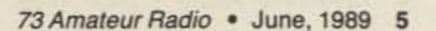
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Cover by Marilyn Moran; Cover photo by John Shotwell: Bruce NZ5G and Bill N5HNN show you how to build a rig to work the world.

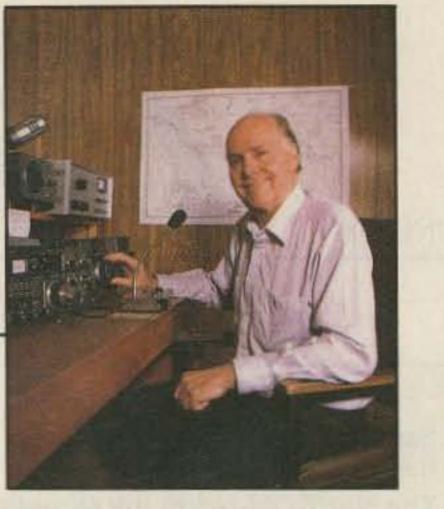


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Oh Darn, My Kid's Gone Bad

If you read much, you've been reading about the sorry state of American education. There's less being written about why our educational system isn't working, but since it's going to be difficult to fix it if we don't know why it's broken, perhaps we need to not just be aware of the problem, but to also find out what went wrong.

We know that amateur radio is broken, too. We also know when it broke and why, but we don't know how to fix it because we find ourselves running into some of the same problems as we do in education.

Amateur radio went along pretty well from 1946 until 1963, growing at 11% per year for this 17-year period. Then, suddenly, it died. We're not talking about a gradual drop, we're talking a cataclysm-a drop in ham sales of 85% in one year! A drop from an 11% growth to a 5% loss in one year! We're talking a loss of 85% of our ham dealers and most of our manufacturers within a few months! While the "Incentive Licensing" proposal by the ARRL nuked the hobby, there were several other factors which tended to exacerbate the situation. They couldn't have picked a worse time in history to pull what the ARRL directors considered was primarily a publicity stunt to focus attention on the League.

as operator frustrations were concerned. This, in itself, would tend to exaggerate any negatives. Ten was dead as a doornail. Twenty was closed at night, and stinky even during the best of days. Eighty was awful, with the normal local area contacts sometimes almost impossible. It just wouldn't take much to get a lot of hams to chuck it all in and sell their rigs at a frustrating time like this.

In addition to that, we had the FCC starting to charge us for our licenses. It wasn't much, nowhere near what we were costing them, but many hams were able to blow this all out of proportion. Eventually the FCC got stopped by the courts and had to give back much of the money. But in the meantime, it was one more large straw on our backs. One more frustration.

There's more. These were the '60s, complete with rebelling youngstersthe combined products of several major changes in our whole basic culture. There was the incredible influence of Dr. Spock, with his "let your kid do his own thing" approach to child non-training. There also was the impact of the two-worker family, where the mother was no longer at home to bring up the children. There's more. Added to Dr. Spock and the working mother, we also had the pernicious influence of TV-not just on the kids, but also on the whole family. This was the first generation of kids which grew up with the TV set on all day every day at home. TV was the baby sitter, and then the chewing gum of the mind. It kept the kids from doing their homework. No problem, get the schools to stop bothering us with homework.

So into this powder keg the League dropped the Incentive Licensing bomb. It turned what was already a precarious situation into a disaster from which we have never recovered. Within a couple of years we lost not only our ham dealers and manufacturers, but we also lost a large percentage of our old-time ham clubs, and almost all of our school radio clubs.

The school clubs were the worst loss of all because that wiped out the infrastructure which had been bringing us 80% of our new hams. By 1970, when the sun spots were peaking again, we were able to get back to a small growth. The enormous interest in FM and repeaters, plus a supply of frustrated CBers, also contributed to this slight growth. So what's happened to amateur radio, other than the Incentive Licensing catastrophe, has been symptomatic of the problems America has had with its kids and with education. Let's look at this another way to understand it better. If you buy a dog and bring it into your home to live with you, unless you take some time to train that dog, you're going to have a pest who is chewing your slippers, barking at night, jumping on people, begging for food at the table and so on. Dogs eagerly take to training. It doesn't even take very long, if you bother to learn how to do it. They are happier and more comfortable when they are trained. They need to understand what's expected of them and to know that they're loved. Dogs will do almost anything for love. But if you use punishment to try and train them, you're not going to have a happy dog, nor a trained one. Isn't it odd how parallel the training of kids is to training dogs? You get out of a dog what you put in. If you put in some time and love you'll get a happy, well-behaved dog who will give love right back. If you put love into a kid you'll get the same. Is that a news flash? So how do most people train their kids? With gripes about their failures (punishment), with nagging, and with withholding love. Isn't it absolutely amazing how badly this has worked out?



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Ed Verbin

ADVERTISING SALES Jim Bail KA1TGA

Here we were, in the depths of a sun spot low, so the bands were in terrible shape. Hamming was at its worst as far



QSL OF THE MONTH

To enter your QSL, mail it in an envelope to 73, WGE Center, Forest Road, Hancock, NH 03449, Attn: QSL of the Month. Winners receive a one-year subscription (or extension) to 73. Entries not in envelopes cannot be accepted.

Well, providing you, unlike your kids, continued on p. 90 SALES SERVICES MANAGER Rebecca Niemela

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Wayne Green Enterprises is a division of International Data Group.

Reprints: The first copy of an article— \$3.00 (each additional copy—\$1.50). Write to 73 Amateur Radio Magazine, WGE Center, Forest Road, Hancock, NH 03449. Attn: Article Reprints

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All Mode Mobility!

TR-751A/851A

Compact all mode

transceivers

It's the "New Sound" on the 2 meter band—Kenwood's TR-751A! Automatic mode selection, versatile scanning functions, illuminated multifunction LCD and status lights all contribute to the rig's ease-ofoperation. All this and more in a compact package for VHF stations on-the-go!

Automatic mode selection, plus LSB
 144.0 144.1 144.5 145.8 146.0 148.0 MHz

CW USB FM USB FM

- Optional front panel-selectable 38-tone CTCSS encoder
- Frequency range 142-149 MHz (modifiable to cover 141-151 MHz)
 High performance receiver with GaAs FET front end

- 25 watts high/5 watts adjustable low
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- Easy-to-read analog S & RF meter

- Dual digital VFOs
- Semi break-in CW with side tone
- MC-48 16-key DTMF hand microphone and microphone hook included
- Frequency lock, offset, reverse switches
- Digital Channel Link (DCL) option

Optional accessories:

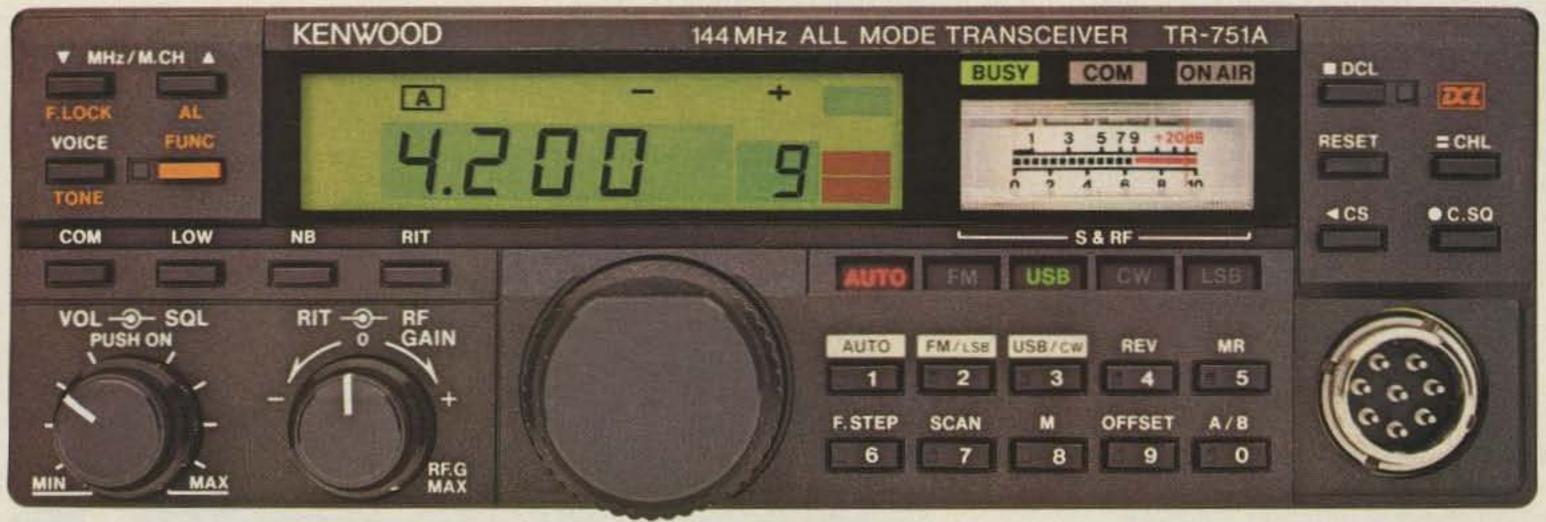
- CD-10 call sign display
- PS-430, PS-30 DC power supplies
- SW-100A/B SWR/power meter
- SW-200A/B SWR/power meter
- SWT-1 2 m antenna tuner
- SWT-2 70 cm antenna tuner
- TU-7 38-tone CTCSS encoder
- MU-1 modem unit for DCL system
 - VS-1 voice synthesizer
 - MB-10 extra mobile mount
 - SP-40, SP-50B mobile speakers
 - PG-2N extra DC cable
 - PG-3B DC line noise filter
 - MC-60A, MC-80, MC-85

VS-1 voice synthesizer option



MC-43S UP/DOWN mic.
 MC-55 (8-pin) mobile mic.

 MA-4000 dual band antenna with duplexer



Actual size front panel



Complete service manuals are available for all Kenwood transceivers and most accessories. Specifications and prices are subject to change without notice or obligation. Specifications guaranteed for the 144-148 MHz Amateur band only. KENWOOD

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Double Take!



TM-621A/721A 144/220 and 144/450 MHz FM Dual Banders

Once again, Kenwood brings you another Dual Bander First! The TM-621A is the first 144/220 MHz FM Dual Bander. The Kenwood TM-621A and TM-721A (144/450 MHz) redefines 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! 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."

ACTUAL SIZE FRONT PANEL

- Dual antenna ports.
- TM-621A has auto offset.
- Full duplex operation.
- CTCSS encode/decode selectable from front panel or UP/DWN keys on microphone. (Encode built-in, optional TSULE peopled for decode.)

- Extended receiver range (138.000-173.995 MHz) on 2 m; 70 cm coverage is 438.000-449.995 MHz; 1-1/4 m coverage is 215-229.995 MHz. (Specifications guaranteed on Amateur bands only. Two meter transmit range is 144-148 MHz. Modifiable for MARS/CAP. Permits required.)
- Separate frequency display for "main" and "sub-band."
- 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!

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 Compact mobile speaker • SP-50B Deluxe

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

- 45 Watts on 2 m, 35 watts on 70 cm.
 25 watts on 1-1/4 m. Approx. 5 watts low power.
- 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.
- Each function key has a unique tone for positive feedback.

 Balance control and separate squelch controls for each band. TSU-6 needed for decode.)

- Programmable memory and band scanning, with memory channel lock-out and priority watch function.
- Illuminated front panel controls and keys.
- 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.

TM-721A shown with optional RC-10.

mobile speaker • PG-2N DC cable • PG-3B

MC-85 Base station mics. MA-700 Dual

band (2 m/70 cm) mobile antenna (mount

• MC-43S UP/DWN hand mic. • MC-48B

DC line noise filter . MC-60A, MC-80,

not supplied) . MB-11 Mobile bracket

16-key DTMF hand mic.

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QRX...

EDITED BY BRYAN HASTINGS NS1B

Apprentice Class?

The push for a no-code licence is gathering more steam. Citing their support from AMSAT, TAPR, and Goldwater, the South Coast Amateur Technical Group, a Melbourne, Florida ARC, filed with the FCC for the creation of a code-free entry-level amateur license. The "Apprentice Class" ticket would replace the current Novice license. Apprentice licensees would have access to all modes and bands above 30 MHz and a full 1500 Watts maximum power output, but the license is good for only one 10-year, non-renewable term.

Space Coast suggests the same testing procedure as for the current Novice class two examiners with General Class or higher licenses unrelated to the examinee, over the age of eighteen, and not commercially involved in amateur radio. The proposal impacts only on the current Novices, who would be granted Technician privileges for their license terms at the time the Apprentice Class was created.

Expect more such proposals to cross the FCC's plate in the near future. A recent survey by *CQ Magazine*, to which nearly 4500 people have responded so far (especially unusual, considering that the respondents used their own postage), show the no-coders leading the pro-coders by a 60/40 margin.

our growing library of share-ware and public domain programs, and chat directly with the sysop online.

Some may recall last year the brief revival of the 73 BBS, cut short by a hard-disk crash, and the subsequent reallocation of our IBM PC-XT to the company's new Novell tokenring Local Area Network. Well, we're back and better than ever—the new system has a new 20MB hard disk and 60MB digital tape backup, assuring that no data will be lost.

As before, the 73 BBS uses the popular RBBS-PC program. It is a 24-hour/day service, and a sysop attends it for an hour each weekday. Give us a call at (603) 525-4438.

Good Work!

Congrats also to two outstanding members of the ham community. The Dayton Amateur Radio Association (DARA) named Bill Pasternak WA6ITF as 1989 Radio Amateur of the Year. Pasternak, founder of Westlink Report, has been the foremost supplier of amateur radio related news to hamdom.

The Westlink Report news series appears in hard copy every two weeks, and can be heard weekly on scores of repeater systems throughout the US. In addition, Pasternak founded and sponsored the "Young ute video "World of Amateur Radio."

Next, DARA has named Phil Karn KA9Q to receive the Specific Achievement Award. Karn has played a crucial role in the development of packet radio. Packet radio—on the amateur scene for less than 10 years—is a digital mode that has robust error-checking capabilities, channel sharing, and exceptional routing abilities.

Phil's forte in packet is software. He has been instrumental in developing and implementing TCP/IP, a protocol level that serves to interlink heterogeneous packet networks.

Solar Flare

The biggest solar flare in five years erupted March 7. A 43,000 mile-wide sunspot that began spewing X-rays, ultraviolet radiation, radio waves, and electrons "....was one of the most impressive I've heard of in my lifetime," said Patrick McIntosh, project leader for solar physics research at NOAA's Space Environment Lab in Boulder, Colorado.

The huge radiation burst affected radio communications over a two-week period. During this time, many VHF and above operators made auroral skip contacts on weak signal (mainly CW), while many lower-band HF communications were wiped out. Two weeks is the

Siddall

Congratulations to David Siddall K3ZJ, one of amateur radio's greatest supporters in Washington, DC. Dave has been named Assistant Chief of Law for the FCC's Mass Media Bureau, and as such, he will be responsible for the legal review of that bureau's major items. No stranger to the Washington scene, Dave served as Senior Attorney in the FCC's Policy Bureau. Prior to that, he was a Legislative Attorney with the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress. K3ZJ is the former president of both the Potomac Valley Radio Club and the Capitol Hill Amateur Radio Society.

73 BBS

73 Magazine BBS is back on line! You again have another way to submit material—opinions, ideas, and, of course, articles electronically directly to us anytime. You may also download from Ham of the Year Award," and was a leading producer of the award-winning 30-min-

\$\$ HOME-BREW IV \$\$

73 Magazine again invites all home-brewers to turn their hot solder into cold cash and prizes, and to get their name in print to boot. All projects have a chance to appear in the magazine, and we will handsomely reward the authors of the best of these.

Now for the bounty. Ramsey Electronics sweetened the pot from their line of frequency counters. First prize is \$300, a 10-year subscription to 73, and a CT-125 1.25 GHz frequency counter. Second prize is \$150, a two-year sub, and a CT-90 600 MHz frequency counter. Third prize is \$75, a two-year sub, and a CT-70 525 MHz frequency counter. All this is in addition to the payment every author receives for publishing in 73.

Contest Rules

1. Entries must be received by 1 July 1989.

2. To enter, write an article describing your best home-brew construction project and submit it to 73. If you've never written for 73, send an SASE for a copy of our Writer's Guide, or download it from CompuServe (HamNet forum, Library Ø., filename "73WRIT"). Be sure to state on the submission that it is for the Home-brew IV contest.

 Here's the real challenge: The total cost of your project must be under \$73, even if all the parts were bought new. Be sure to include a detailed parts list with prices and sources.

 Our technical staff will evaluate each project on the basis of originality, usefulness, reproducibility, economy of design, and clarity of presentation. The decision of the judges is final.

5. All projects must be original. That is, they must not be published elsewhere. There is no limit to the number of projects you may enter.

 If your article is accepted, 73 Magazine will, upon publication, purchase first North American serial rights.

8. Mail your entries to: 73 Magazine WGE Center Forest Rd. Hancock NH 03449 Attn: Home-Brew IV normal time it takes for a sunspot to move across the face of the sun.

Solar flares can occur at any time, but they take place most often near or at the peak of the 11year sunspot cycle. Scientists quoted by the New York Times say that the the most intense period of solar radiation on record likely lies ahead in the next year. The peak is expected to occur in January or February of 1990.

Though HF communications tend to be disrupted during flares, the general effect of increased sunspot activity is increased ionization of the ionosphere, which aids HF communications. NOW is the time to get active on these bands!

International Doings

Israel: The Israel Amateur Radio Club is taking on the challenge of bringing more youngsters into ham radio. They will adopt the Tel-Aviv Young Generation Repeater into the IARC Repeater Network. The IARC will also donate new hardware to expand the system range. The repeater currently runs only one Watt out, but that will be upped

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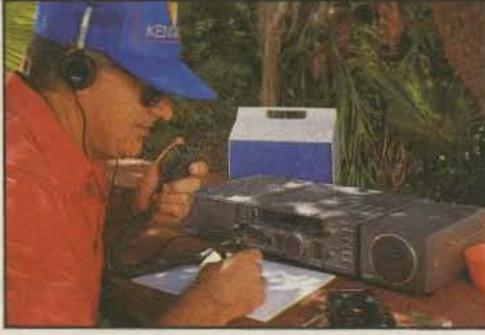
Affordable DX-ing!

TS-140S

HF transceiver with general coverage receiver.

Compact, easy-to-use, full of operating enhancements, and feature packed. These words describe the new TS-140S HF transceiver. Setting the pace once again, Kenwood introduces new innovations in the world of "look-alike" transceivers!

- Covers all HF Amateur bands with 100 W output. General coverage receiver tunes from 50 kHz to 35 MHz. (Receiver specifications guaranteed from 500 kHz to 30 MHz.) Modifiable for HF MARS operation. (Permit required).
- All modes built-in. LSB, USB, CW, FM and AM.
- Superior receiver dynamic range Kenwood DynaMix[™] high sensitivity



- New Feature! Programmable band marker. Useful for staying within the limits of your ham license. For contesters, program in the suggested frequencies to prevent QRM to nonparticipants.
- Famous Kenwood interference reducing circuits. IF shift, dual noise blankers, RIT, RF attenuator, selectable AGC, and FM squelch.

- M. CH/VFO CH sub-dial. 10 kHz step tuning for quick QSY at VFO mode, and UP/DOWN memory channel for easy operation.
- Selectable full (QSK) or semi break-in CW.
- 31 memory channels. Store frequency, mode and CW wide/narrow selection. Split frequencies may be stored in 10 channels for repeater operation.
- RF power output control.
- AMTOR/PACKET compatible!
- Built-in VOX circuit.
- MC-43S UP/DOWN mic. included.

Optional Accessories:

- AT-130 compact antenna tuner
 AT-250 automatic antenna tuner • HS-5/HS-6/HS-7 headphones • IF-232C/IF-10C computer interface
- MA-5/VP-1 HF mobile antenna (5 bands)
- MB-430 mobile bracket
 MC-43S extra UP/DOWN hand mic. MC-55 (8-pin) goose neck mobile mic. MC-60A/MC-80/MC-85 disk mics. • PG-2S extra DC cable • PS-430 power supply

direct mixing system ensures true 102 dB receiver dynamic range.

 SP-40/SP-50B mobile speakers
 SP-430 external speaker SW-100A/SW-200A/SW-2000 SWR/power meters . TL-922A 2 kW PEP linear amplifier (not for CW QSK) . TU-8 CTCSS tone unit YG-455C-1 500 Hz deluxe CW filter. YK-455C-1 New 500 Hz CW filter.



TS-680S All-mode multi-bander

- 6m (50-54 MHz) 10 W output plus all HF Amateur bands (100 W output).
- Extended 6m receiver frequency range 45 MHz to 60 MHz. Specs. guaranteed from 50 to 54 MHz.
- Same functions of the TS-140S except optional VOX (VOX-4 required for VOX operation).
- Preamplifier for 6 and 10 meter band.



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QRX.

to something more substantial. 4Z4QZ will continue in his position as the repeater's Technical Custodian. This brings to nine the number of FM repeaters operating on two meters in this tiny Middle Eastern nation. The Young Generation Repeater operates on 145.375 MHz following the IARU Region I (European) Bandplan.

Japan: The Japan Amateur Radio League (JARL) is sponsoring two major operating events this year. Special Events station 8J1YES at the Yokohama Exotic Showcase is operating on 1.8 MHz-1.2 GHz through October 1, on all modes. 8J6APX will be on the air through September 3 on 3.5-50 MHz, operating CW/SSB/ Packet in celebration of Fukuoka '89, the Asian-Pacific Exposition.

Soviet Union: A new English-language amateur radio magazine is now available by direct subscription from the USSR. Infotech Ham Magazine contains such topics as Soviet DX News, Ham-to-Ham visits, technical topics, including VHF/UHF, news about happenings in Soviet radio clubs, and a ham equipment marketplace. Subscription brings with it automatic membership in the Infotech Amateur Radio Club International. Subscription is \$36 US via airmail. Payment must be made to Acct. No. 61901005, VNESHBANK SSSR, Minsk Belbyttehnika. For further information write to Infotech Magazine, PO Box 41, Minsk, 220050, USSR.



The crew of the St. Peter's (Missouri) ARC at their October '88 meeting. The evening's program was "How to Reduce Repeat TVI Complaints," given by WØOGS (the carrot). After a visit from this bunch, would you complain again?

Imagine the mutual interference when two or more of these fish gather! Fortunately, these fish have developed a very sensitive jam-avoidance system. Using electrical detectors all along its body which compare signals from its own electric organ with those from nearby transmitters, the fish determines whether the jamming signal is at a higher or lower frequency than its own. When the fish figure this out, the one with the higher frequency rapidly moves up a few Hertz, and the one with the lower frequency moves down a few Hertz. It's interesting to note that these electric fish automatically do as hams do-QSY off the QRM. Perhaps the ham equipment manufacturers or an enterprising home-brewer will take a cue from this curious creature!

years, 2 months, and 3 weeks.

Nathan passed his Novice when he was 6, his Tech at age 8, and his General at age 9. He passed his advanced on December 17, 1988, and his Extra only two weeks later.

Congratulations to these two exceptional members of our fraternity.

Next?

Uniden Mod Revisited

There are several updates and corrections to the Uniden HR-2510 modification article that appears on pages 34-35 of the April '89 issue. Radio Shack discontinued the DPDT DIP relay,

part #275-213A-replace it with the Potter and Brumfield part #T85N11D114-12. The reference on page 35 concerning R39, a 2.2k resistor, is Photo A instead of Photo D. Finally, in the sentence following the last reference, change "R1/R2/C1" to "R1/R2/C2."

You may reach Uniden's Parts Department at 9900 West Pointe Dr., PO Box 50463, Indianapolis IN 46250. Tel: (317) 842-1036.

Tornados

Alabama hams taking part in Emergency Net X-Ray won't soon forget the first weekend of March. As severe weather pounded the state, 170 hams spent over 30 hours handling priority messages. While the weather bureau issued scores of tornado warnings and amateurs assisted with emergency communications, two twisters struck a town just east of Birmingham. Amateurs remained on duty at the National Weather Service until Sunday evening. Good work!

Not Just Another Fish Tale

A recent issue of the journal Nature describes the work of scientists at the Scripps Oceanographic Institute in California on the electric fish Eigenmannia. These fish emit electrical discharges in the 300-500 Hz range from an organ on their tails, to detect friend and foe.

Young Hams' Net

The North American Youth Net is a newly formed voice net for young amateurs to meet with hams of similar age. It meets on Saturday evenings, 2300 GMT (1900 EST) on 28.450 MHz. This allows young US hams of all license levels to check in. Ten meters has lately been open at that hour in the US.

Ham Prodigies

Sandi KC4AJO, meet Nathan KG5RC/AE. The March 1989 "QRX" column reported that Sandi was probably the youngest Extra Class licensee-she attained this highest level ticket at age 10 years, three months. Her record was edged, however, by Nathan T. Moore KG5RC/AE, ex: N5KSF, ex: KA5YCA, who turned 10 on October 7, 1988, and passed his Extra exam on New Year's Day 1989. Age when he became Extra Class: 10

Need Manuals?

A good source of manuals for old equipment is Hi-Inc., PO Box 864, 1601 Ave. D, Council Bluffs, IA 51501. They carry manuals for most National, Hallicrafter, Hammarlund, and other rigs of similar vintage.

Errata

Please note the following items to correct:

February '89 issue, TS-940 review. The line,"250 Watts PEP output power" should read "250 Watts input power."

April '89 issue, "Aerial View." There are several errors in the BASIC program. Note the corrections in the next "Aerial View."

A Big Hand To . . .

...all those who contributed to this month's QRX column. They are: Westlink Report, Ground Wave, BNT Bulletin, W4CA Log, LCARA Patch, ANARC, Milliwatt, QRZ, Bob Newkirk, Tselil Harmoni, K6DUE, NT2X, ARRL, JARL, CARF, KB4KCH, WB9WDH, WA9QDZ, and NX5Z. Keep those photos and news items rolling in to 73 Magazine, Forest Rd., Hancock NH 03449. Attn: QRX.

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Spread-Spectrum

A fascinating mode—and legal for hams to use!

by André Kesteloot N4ICK

F irst, a trivia quiz for World War II buffs:

Question: What did movie star Hedy Lamarr in Hollywood and German General Rommel in Libya have in common?

Answer: Spread-spectrum! General Rommel used a spread-spectrum (SS) communication link between Germany and Derna, Libya; and in 1941 actress Hedy Lamarr obtained one of the original patents in the US on frequency-hopping spread-spectrum.¹

If nothing else, the above should tell you that spread- spectrum is not new by any stretch of the imagination. Why is it, then, that 48 years after the beginning of World War II, spread-spectrum still evokes in many the idea of stealth and secrecy, rather than spectrum management?

The Spread-Spectrum

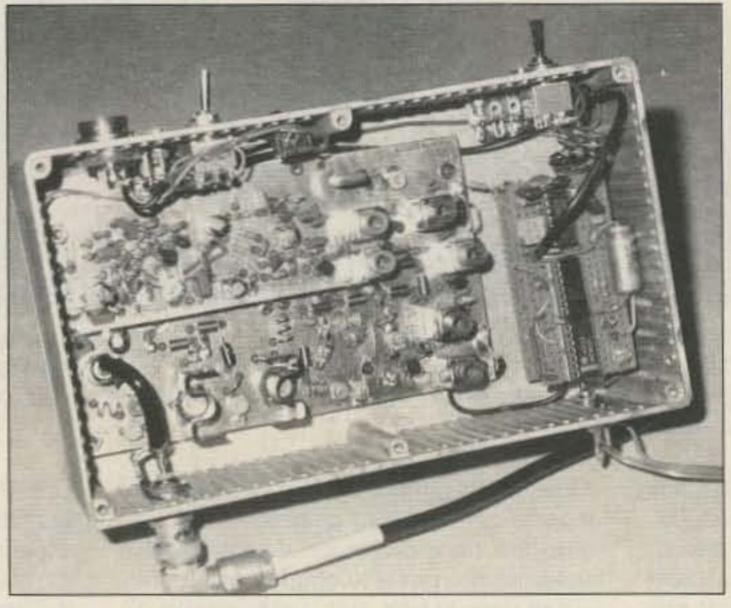


Photo A. An SS transmitter. A modified Hamtronics 440 MHz exciter drives a final amplifier (not shown in photo). The board to the right includes a pseudo-noise generator and pre-scaler divider chain.

its hopping to the transmitter's.

If we take, for instance, a hopping sequence of 127 discrete frequencies, and we are faced with interference on discrete frequencies F3, F16, and F57, reliable transmission of information will still take place 124/127 of the time. Because of the redundancy in human speech, this system should be particularly attractive to those operating in heavy interference.

Direct-Sequence

In direct sequence, generally a carrier (say 446 MHz) is mixed in a doubly-balanced mixer with a pseudo-random sequence (clocked at, say, 2.78 MHz). In the process, the carrier will be canceled and replaced with a noise-like spectrum of a bandwidth several Hz above and below the original carrier.

Of the energy transmitted, however, 90% will be concentrated in a band between 443.12 MHz (446-2.78) and 448.78 MHz (446 + 2.78) in this example. At the receiver end, only a minor rise in the noise-floor will appear around your frequency (see Figure 1), but after successful despreading, the original carrier will be recovered (see Figure 2).

Transmission

To qualify as "spread-spectrum," a transmission must meet the following criteria: (a) the bandwidth must be independent of the modulating signal; (b) the bandwidth must be much larger than those for traditional modulation schemes; and (c) data recovery must be achieved by synchronizing a code at the receiver end of the link.

Although there are many types of spreadspectrum modulation schemes, only two are authorized by the FCC for radio amateurs: frequency-hopping (FH) and direct-sequence (DS).

Frequency-Hopping

In frequency-hopping, the transmitter transmits for a short time on frequency F1, then hops to frequency F2, then F3, etc. Although the hopping pattern appears to be random, it is in fact predetermined (pseudo-random). Communication can only take place if the receiver knows the hopping sequence and synchronizes

Advantages and Difficulties

445.5000

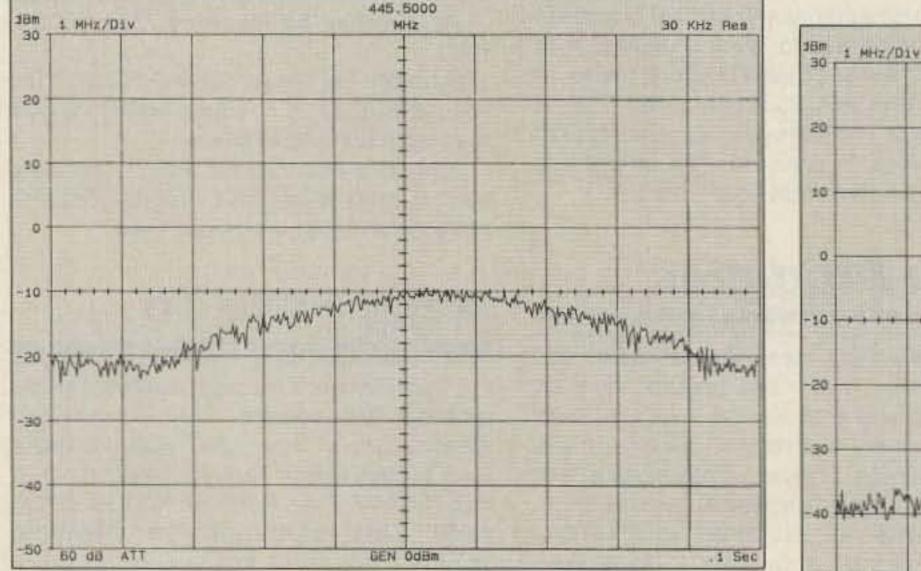
MHZ

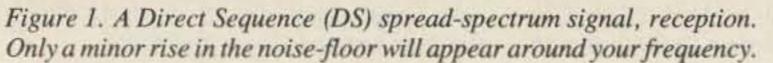
Some of the advantages of spread-spectrum are:

Better frequency spectrum utilization. Since a non-correlated receiver hears nothing

30 KHz Res

1 Sec





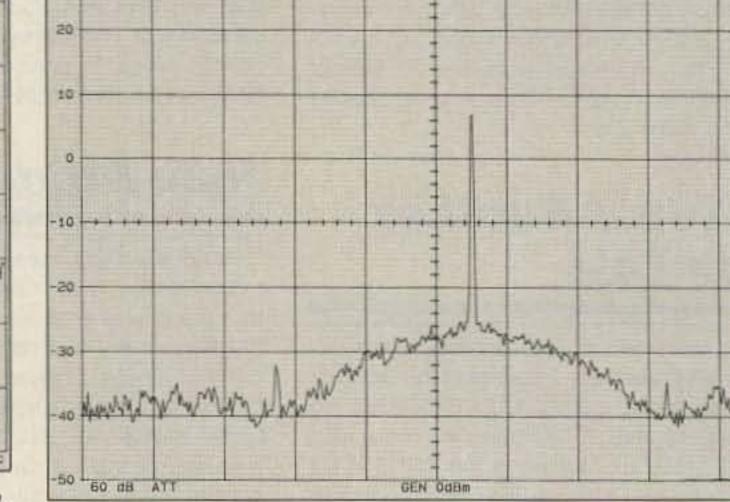


Figure 2. The recovered signal after successful de-spreading.

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Photo B. An SS receiver. It is a doubly-balanced enclosure, where a locally-generated PN signal mixes with the incoming RF signal from the preamplifier. Note the strip-line construction, and the two MMICs, clearly visible near the two BNC connectors on the left and right of the photograph.

but noise, you can allow multiple transmissions on the same frequency band, with several transmitters literally on top of each other.

Secure communications. Depending on the sophistication of the pseudo-noise code, unauthorized parties may find it very difficult to recover the original modulation.

The ability to reject interference. Unless the interference is actually synchronized onto the transmitted information, it will not appear at the receiver output. Spread spectrum transmissions are thus inherently more resistant to interferences.

In both cases FH and DS, the most difficult process to control is synchronization between transmitters and receivers. More time, more money, and more energy have been spent on that problem than on any other spread-spectrum problem.² How do you synchronize on a signal which you can neither see nor hear? In addition, spread-spectrum has not been used much outside of the military (and, more recently, space communications) because the circuitry is complex and the cost is high. The latter has helped keep frequency-hopping and direct-sequence either in the classified or proprietary domains. A simple, albeit slow, synchronization system for amateur radio purposes, designed by the author, appears in the 1989 ARRL Handbook, Chapter 21, page 15. Neither would be difficult to "break" if we were interested in secret/secure radio communications, but as amateur radio operators, by definition we are not. However, this explains why one of the major advantages of spread-spectrum for the military (low probability of intercept) directly translates in the radio-amateur world as low probability of interference.

\$5. This is an undisguised invitation for you to try your hand at spread-spectrum experimenting!

But, you will say, why bother with spreadspectrum in the first place? For one thing, because of the spectrum utilization problems we are all facing. We all want to squeeze more and more transmissions into well-defined bands, and something will have to give. With spread-spectrum, you can get additional frequency utilization.

Another fascinating angle of this technology, surely, is that there is still so much to discover, improve upon, and develop in spread-spectrum. This would be a fabulous way to put our virtually unused microwave bands to good use—there, in spreadspectrum, you could try all sorts of new modulation schemes! High speed data transmissions and spread-spectrum television come readily to mind.

If this article has been able to whet your appetite to learn more on the subject, the references mentioned below and the ARRL Handbook are a good place to start.

AMRAD, the nonprofit Amateur Radio Research and Development Corporation, has been experimenting with amateur spreadspectrum since 1980. If interested, write to AMRAD, PO Box 6148, McLean, Virginia 22106-6148.

References

¹R. Scholtz, "The Origins of Spread-Spectrum Communications," Spread-Spectrum Communications, p. 7. New York: IEEE Press, 1983. R. Price, "Further Notes and Anecdotes on Spread-Spectrum Origins," ibid., p. 41.

²R. Dixon, Spread Spectrum Systems, p. 214. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 2nd Edition, 1984.



Photo C. Complete 440 MHz direct-sequence amateur spread-spectrum setup. The transmitter is on the left; the receiver on the right. Die cast aluminum boxes provide mechanical rigidity and shielding.

An Invitation to Discovery

Incidentally, neither of the systems mentioned above uses hard-to-find or expensive parts. You can generate pseudo-random noise with shift-registers. You can construct simple ones with as little as two ICs (74164 and 7486, for instance), while doubly balanced-mixers are readily available for about

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Yaesu FT-411 FM HT

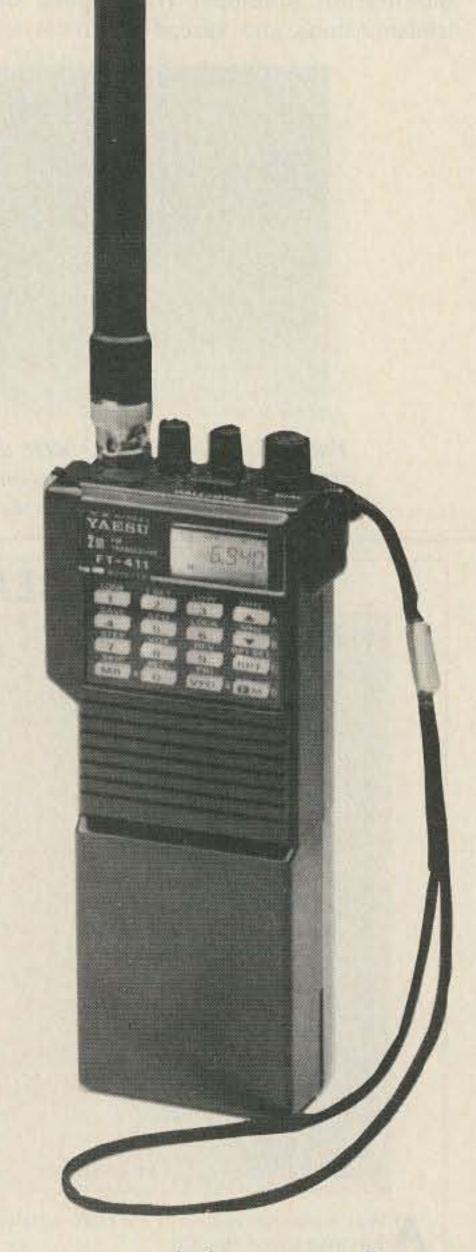
Ever smaller and fuller featured . . .

V aesu has a long tradition of innovation in HTs. From the first digital-display, microprocessor-controlled walkie (the FT-207R) to the first dualbander (the FT-727R), they've led the way, defining the new frontier. This tradition continues with the introduction of the FT-411.

The 411 is part evolution, part revolution. It packs into a shirt-pocket-sized radio all the features of the larger rigs and adds some terrific abilities never before seen.

Basics

Receive frequency coverage is from 130-174 MHz, and transmit is from 140-150. There are 49 memories (actually 50, if you count the second VFO), and each one can hold everything from CTCSS tone and status to separate RX and TX frequencies, for odd split operation. By the way, the CTCSS encode/decode unit is a standard feature, included in the price and factory installed. (I hope other manufacturers follow suit.) The 16-button keypad controls almost all functions, including HIGH/LOW power selection. There are no hidden switches on the back. In fact, the only other controls are the volume, squelch, tuning knob, and "call" memory button on top, and the PTT, lamp, and monitor on the side, where you'd expect them. The radio is small and light. The back is metal alloy and the front is plastic. It fits into my hand very well and feels quite solid. The antenna is fat and substantial but is also very rigid. A more flexible duck would be welcome. The keypad buttons are soft rubber, as are the PTT, lamp, and monitor buttons. There is a rubber grommet around the antenna jack, and the rig seems fairly weatherproof. Included is a 600 mAh NiCd battery, as with most new rigs. The wall charger connects through a small jack on the back, and you can operate the rig while the battery charges. Of course, with a very depleted battery, it may not operate too well, especially on transmit. For receiving, it works fine, as long as the battery has some charge on it. The FT-411 uses the same batteries as the FT-23R series, and optional batteries for higher power or longer operating time, as well as AA and AAA packs, are available.



Yaesu USA 17210 Edwards Rd. Cerritos, CA 90701 (213) 404-2700 Price Class: \$350

mounted LCD, showing frequency, memory channel number, VFO A or B, and a host of other things. The display can be backlit by pressing the lamp button, above the PTT switch. The keypad lights up at the same time, making night operation very convenient. LEDs are used for the keypad, but the LCD is lit with an incandescent lamp, something I'd hoped we'd seen the last of. It is very bright, though, and makes the LCD easy to read. The lamp has no timer; you must keep the button pressed as long as you need it, so two hands are required.

Band and memory scan are provided, along with two special-purpose memories used to set upper- and lower-band scanning limits. You can set the scanner to pause for five seconds on each busy channel (great for public service band scanning) or to wait until the carrier drops, which I prefer for ham repeater use. The scan is very fast, about 14 VFO steps or memory channels per second. It really zips through the band. There are 48 general-purpose memories, and one "call" memory. It behaves like all the other ones but is selected via a top-mounted button. It's very handy for hamfests and simplex use or can be programmed with your favorite repeater frequency, for quick access. Memories may be locked out in two ways. SKIP hides the memory channel from the scan, but it's still there for manual selection (Yay!). It's great for the NOAA weather channel, or a very busy repeater. HIDE erases a memory completely, except that you can "unhide" it later and get it back. I find this feature to be especially useful for travel. I often commute between three cities, so I put the repeaters for each into banks of ten. I lock out Boston and Miami (using HIDE) when I'm home in Vermont, and then unhide them when I go. Each memory channel must be hid and retrieved separately. It would have been nice if there were some way to manipulate whole ranges (such as 10-19) at a time, but it still beats having to re-enter all those frequencies. The memories normally act as fixed frequencies, but a press of the MR button makes any memory into a tunable VFO! It will even scan up or down the band from the memory. After arriving at a new frequency, you can store it in any memory channel or a VFO, or simply return to your original memory channel, disturbing nothing.

Features Galore

Where do I begin? This rig has every feature

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I've ever seen, and a few new ones. Frequencies may be entered in several ways. You may use the tuning knob, the UP/DOWN arrow keys, or you may key in the frequency directly from the keypad (my favorite method). When using the knob or arrow keys, a press of the FUNCTION key makes them step the VFO in 1 MHz steps. I should say VFOs, because there are two of them! Emulating modern HF rigs, VFOs A and B are identical in function and can be toggled between with a press of the VFO button.

Operating data is displayed on a front-

Continued on page 18

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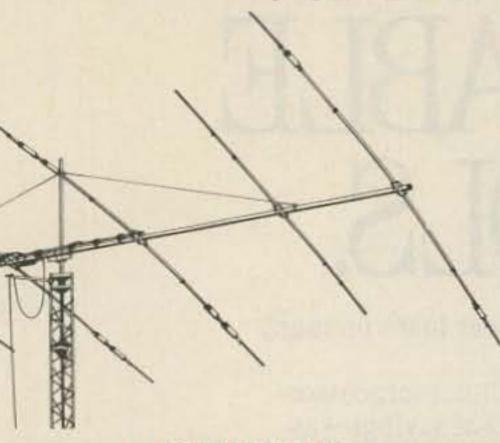
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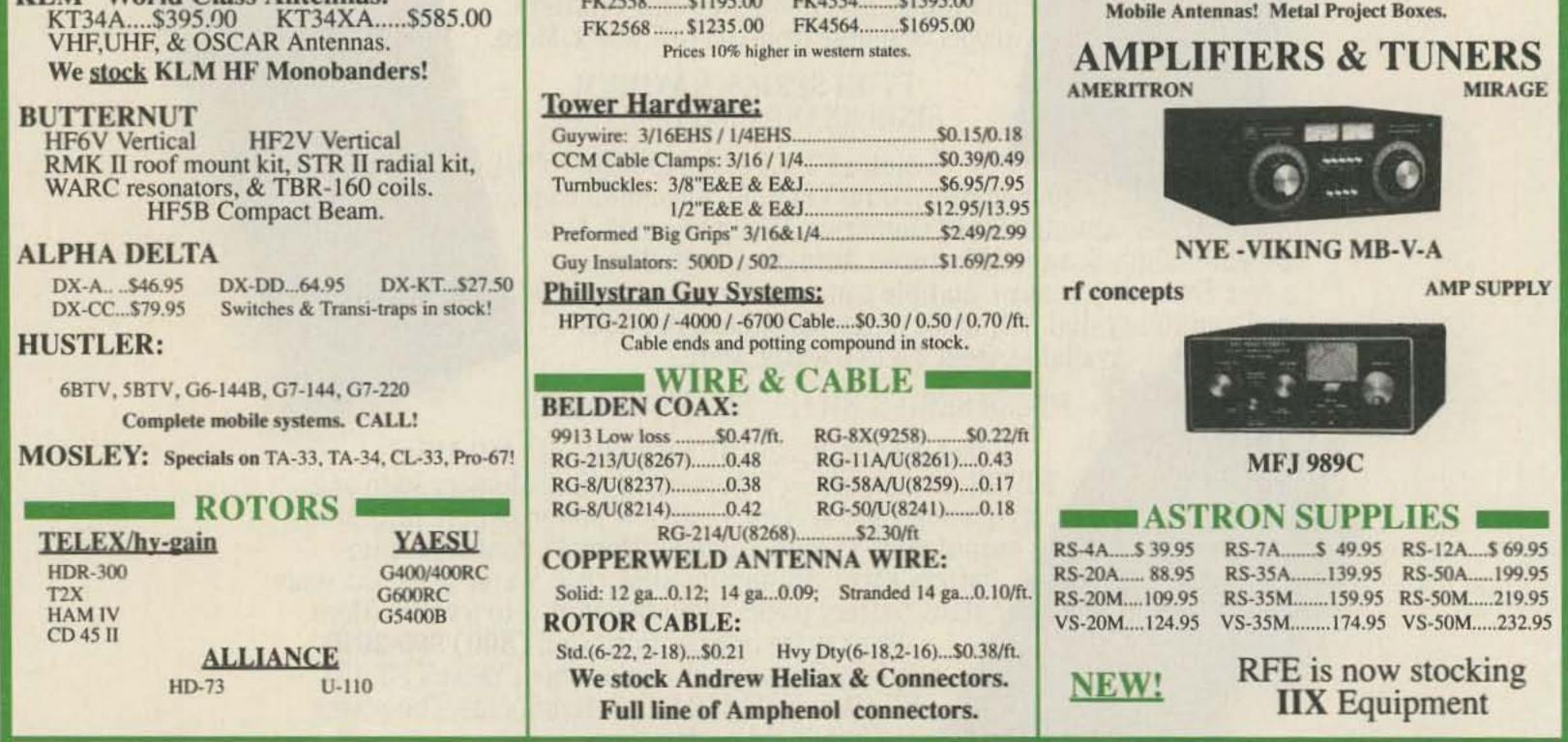
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17 Review: Antennas West Solar Power Supply 18 Decoding OSCAR Telemetry, Part II **19** Circuits 20 Home-brew: CW Transceiver for 20 Meters 21 Above and Beyond 22 Index 6/89 23 RTTY Loop 24 Ask Kaboom **25 QRP** 26 New Products 27 Ad Index 28 Looking West 29 Review: Wilson 1000 Mobile Antenna **30** Letters 31 73 International 32 DX **33 Special Events** 34 Dealer Directory 35 Barter 'n' Buy **36** Propagation

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Continued from page 14

The priority watch function can sample any memory channel. It can also step through the memory channels, incrementing once each sample. It'll even do all this while you're scanning through the band!

All in all, the memory management features of the FT-411 are the most flexible I've ever seen, and the operations are surprisingly easy to do.

... And More Features

Battery saver and "Auto Power Off" (APO) functions are both programmable and defeatable. The saver can be programmed from 0 to

1 second "sleep" time between channel checks, and the APO can be set for 10, 20, or 30 minutes, or infinity. Being able to shut the battery saver off makes the rig usable for packet operation, as no packets will get lost while the receiver is asleep.

A longer APO time of, say, one hour, would have been nice.

VOX circuitry is built in, and HIGH or LOW sensitivity can be selected. Use of this feature requires an optional headset. CTCSS tones are selected via the tuning knob and are shown on the LCD. The keypad and PTT may be locked, preventing accidental changes or transmission. Both the standard repeater offset and VFO steps are selectable. Automatic offset selection, per the band plan, is provided and can be both overridden and defeated. Finally, a "bell" feature signals you when a station sending your selected CTCSS tone is received, whether you're in CTCSS or not. Transmitter: Audio reports indicate that the Kenwood is "bassier" but more natural, while the Yaesu is punchier and more "communications" styled. Output power in the HIGH position is the same, but the Kenwood seems a bit stronger in the Low position. There is no mention in the Yaesu specs of the output in the Low position.

Receiver: The Yaesu has wider coverage, and selectivity is better. The Kenwood, with one of the "hottest" receivers I've ever seen, makes clear audio from signals the 411 doesn't even hear. But comparisons with other rigs show the Yaesu to be about aver-

"This radio has a ten-number DTMF autodialer!"

age, and certainly adequate—any repeater you can hit, you can receive.

The Kaboom Audio Enhancer

My principal complaint about this radio is that the audio output power is just too small. In addition, the FT-411's speaker has a tinny, fuzzy quality. There's an easy way, however, to improve this.

A big part of the audio problem is acoustical. The interaction of the speaker with the size and depth of the grille greatly affects the volume and sound quality. Deliberately blocking part of the speaker causes a significant increase in volume, along with a reduction in fuzziness. The improvement is caused by the of an autodialer memory using the arrow keys, but the subject isn't mentioned in the book; I discovered it by accident.

There are a few birdies in the receiver, well outside the ham bands, but this seems to be typical of wide-coverage rigs and isn't a big deal. Also, two strong local signals show up where they shouldn't, and I can't find them on my 25AT. They appear to be images, or some sort of intermod.

The programmable band scanning will not stop at the limits specified in memory if either limit memory is set for SKIP. Thus, those memories will also appear in your normal memory

> scanning, unless you want to hide or skip them and then retrieve them each time you wish to use the programmable scan feature.

> You may find the musical-scale keypad beeper annoying, because of the double beeps and tunes used

for the arrow keys and scanning. Luckily, it can be completely turned off.

The Auto Power Off warning beeper only works when the keypad beeper is active. So, if you turn off the keypad sounds, you really can't use the APO function, because it will shut the rig down without any warning. I discovered this while waiting for a call that never came...

The icons on the LCD are very tiny and hard to see. You soon begin to recognize them, however, by their positions on the display. Also, the reflector behind the LCD seems set far back, and light entering at an angle causes blurring of the image.

The RF power output display is generated by the micro and is not a measurement of actual output. It reads full scale in HIGH power, and about 1/3 in LOW power, and will show full output even as the battery dies. Since there is already a "low" indicator for low power, this feature is redundant. Although there is a low battery warning icon, there is no other voltage monitor, so you can't tell the difference between a fullycharged battery and one about to die. That was one nice feature on the TH-25AT.

Autodialer

This radio has a ten-number DTMF autodialer! It stores numbers of up to 15 digits each, sending them at the touch of a button. If you're a control op or use an autopatch, it's just great. The procedure for entering numbers is a bit cryptic and could have been done better, but it's worth getting the hang of it. Especially for portable operation, this is one feature that will make you wonder how you ever got along without it. Of course, DTMF may also be manually sent.

Documentation

With all these features, some good instructions are in order, and they are provided. The book is written in clear English and takes you easily through the operations. Also, a walletsized "crib card" set is provided.

Comparisons

I couldn't help but compare the 411 to my Kenwood TH-25AT, a rig I just recently reviewed. Here are some observations:

Mechanical: The Yaesu is slightly smaller and noticeably lighter than the Kenwood. I find the front-mounted LCD easier to use, though the top-mounted one on the Kenwood is better protected from scratches. Both rigs feel good and solid.

Features: The Yaesu does everything the 25AT does, and lots more. Unique 411 features include 49 memories, direct frequency entry, and autodialer.

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creation of a resonant chamber between the speaker and the grille front.

Go to an art store and get a clear adhesive plastic film with paper backing. If you can't find this, substitute with wide adhesive tape, as long as it is fairly thick. Cut out a piece 1" wide by 13/16" long. Cut out from the 1" wide piece a center piece 3/16" wide by 5/16" long.

If you hold the rig so that you're looking into the grille from the bottom, you can see the slot for the microphone in the upper left corner, and also the vertical center post in front of the speaker. Wipe the grille with a tissue, peel off the paper backing from the back of the plastic film, and paste the film onto the rig with the top edge centered over the top horizontal slot, and the hole centered over the vertical post. The left edge of the film should just clear the right side of the mike slot. Exact placement isn't critical. Finally, using your fingernail, bend the edges of the film into the top and bottom slots.

That's it—the radio will now sound a whole lot better and you haven't even voided your warranty!

Nit-Picks

The manual, while easy to read, omits a great deal. Although a full schematic is provided, audio output and TX current drain specs are given at 12 volts, so I have no idea what they are with normal 7.2-volt battery use (they should be a lot less). No mention is made of the lithium battery, nor of how to wire a microphone for the rig. You can review the contents The keys are tiny and close together, and large fingers may have a hard time pressing them. A still necessary price to pay for having a full-featured rig you can drop in your pocket.

The radio comes with a very nice padded soft case, but no belt hook. The hook costs extra. Also, the case has no loops for belt use.

The battery pack is plastic rather than metal.

As usual, the lithium battery is buried somewhere inside, with no mention of how to change it.

Also as usual, there is no DC input jack. You must buy an adapter which slides on in place of the battery.

Conclusion

This is the most advanced single-band HT available today. Despite the list of nit-picks, its bevy of features makes the FT-411 an outstanding value. If you want a powerhouse of features in your pocket and can live with the low audio output, this is the rig of your dreams.

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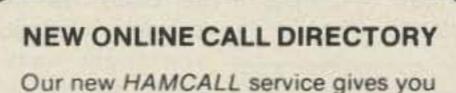
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QRP CW Transceiver

A great little do-it-yourself DC rig for the 30 or 40 meter band.

by Bruce Auld NZ5G and Bill Heishman N5HNN

uch of the fun in amateur radio comes from having "done it yourself." In my search for a project that would yield a unit with satisfying performance, I found two common problems: The writer assumed too much knowledge on the part of the builder, and the parts were not widely available.

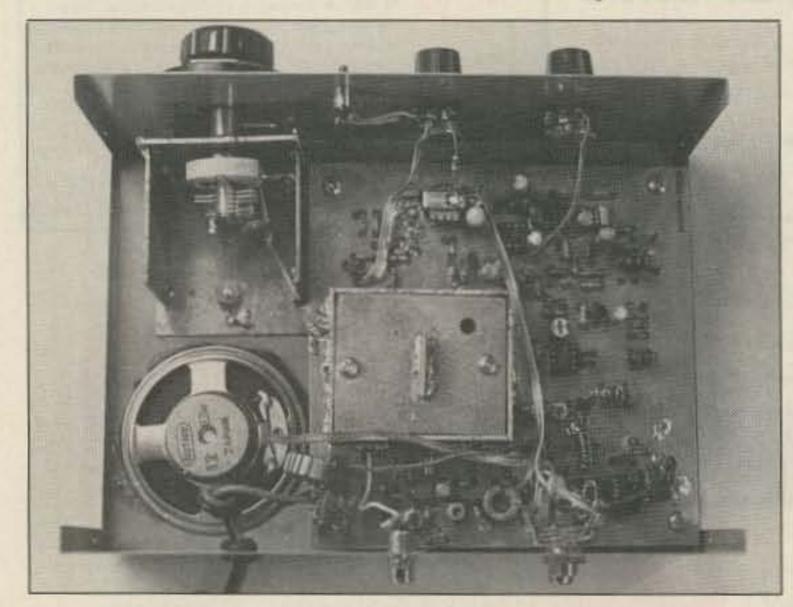
This project is different. The builder gets a running start in home-brew with something that will deliver plenty of fun and performance, and the parts are available to anyone with access to a Radio Shack store.

This is a 3-Watt, single circuit board, 40 or 30 meters, VFO-controlled CW transceiver,

featuring a direct conversion receiver with audio filtering, Receiver Incremental Tuning (RIT), and speaker level audio volume. It is based upon the classic design by W7EL with a few alterations. My partner (and technical genius) in this project, Bill Heishman N5HNN, and I put it together as a club project for the Arlington Amateur Radio Club.

Theory of Operation

The direct conversion receiver and transmitter described in this article are quite simple. Much of the technical information



you might want to know, and the rationale behind specific design choices, has been expertly described by Roy Lewallen W7EL ("An Optimized QRP Transceiver,"



Photo A. Front panel of the QRP transceiver. The Receive Incremental Tuning (RIT) control allows you to adjust the receive frequency without changing your transmit frequency.

rately and then interconnected with a few cables. For simplicity, all the modules are located on a single board.

Refer to the flowchart and schematic diagram, Figures 1 and 3. Beginning with the transmitter, the transmit frequency is generated by Q1 and its associated components in the VFO. The buffer, Q2, isolates the oscillator from the other circuitry to help keep the VFO stable. Q3 builds up the signal to a more usable level. The driver, Q4, amplifies the signal. The final, Q5, amplifies it to the 3-Watt level.

You key the transmitter by turning the power to the driver on and off, using Q6 as a switching transistor. Select the frequency by varying the tuning capacitor, C2. The transmitter is that simple! The VFO frequency feeds into the diodering mixer, and is mixed with the incoming 7 or 10 MHz signal. The difference, or "product," is the audio frequency you eventually hear from the speaker. That is why this stage is also called a "product detector." All the circuitry after the mixer builds up the audio signal to speaker level: Q8 preamplifies the signal a little, U2 is an audio filter that attenuates the audio signals above about 700 Hz, and U3 amplifies the signal from the ALL OTHER TRANSISTORS: audio filter to listen-BOTTOM VIEW ing level. That's it! Specific Rig Components 781.09 VFO: The VFO is REGULATOR W3IV MOTTOR a simple, well-known Hartley circuit. Drift is minimal. Frequency generation is most-GND 12V IN 9V REG ly dependent upon the L1 and capacitors C1-C4. When plotted out, these compo-DOT nents yield the VFO's operating frequency. C2 is the main tuning capacitor, and C4 is a miniature trimmer. This is important for

Photo B. Top view of the inside of the QRP rig. Note the double-sided PC board, for improved grounding. The VFO RF shielding (upper left) is easily tack-soldered on.

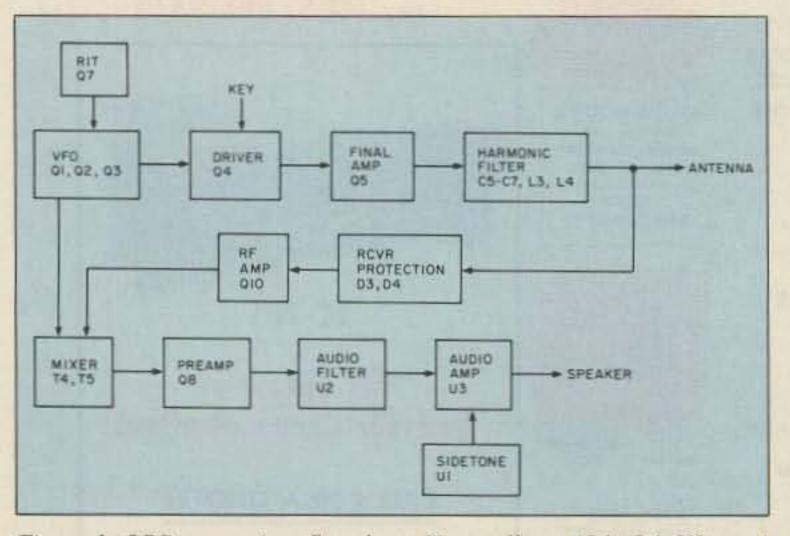


Figure 1. QRP transceiver flowchart. Note callouts (Q1, Q4, U2, etc.) which help you locate that section of the transceiver on the schematic.

QST, August 1980).

The best way to get over the initial fright of looking at the schematic diagram is to break the circuit down into modules and see how simply the modules connect to one another. Theoretically, the modules could be built sepa-

MPF 102

BOTTOM VIEW

DIODES

BAND

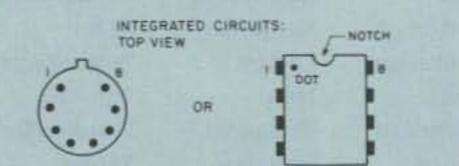
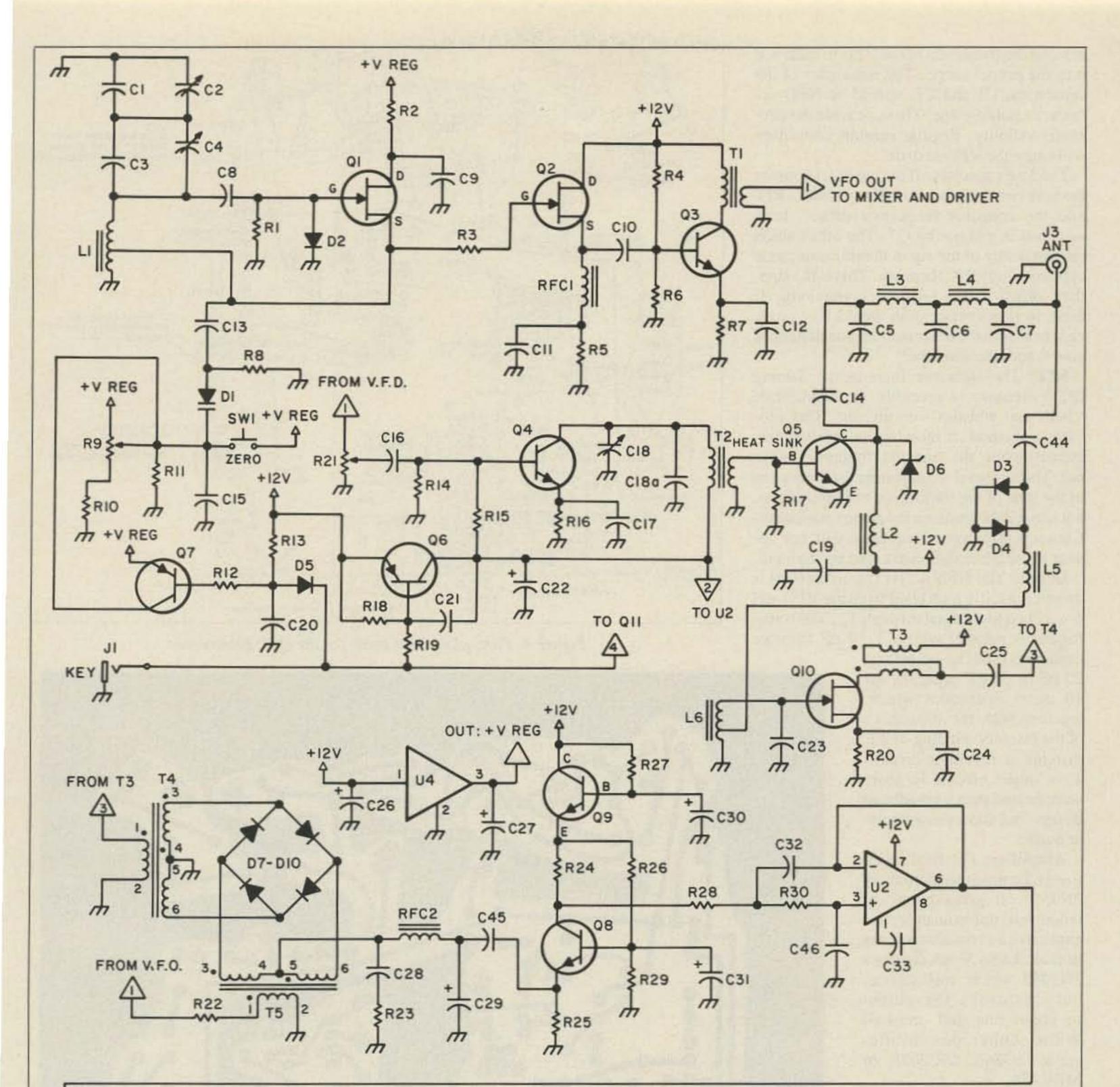


Figure 2. Base diagrams for the semiconductors used in this project.

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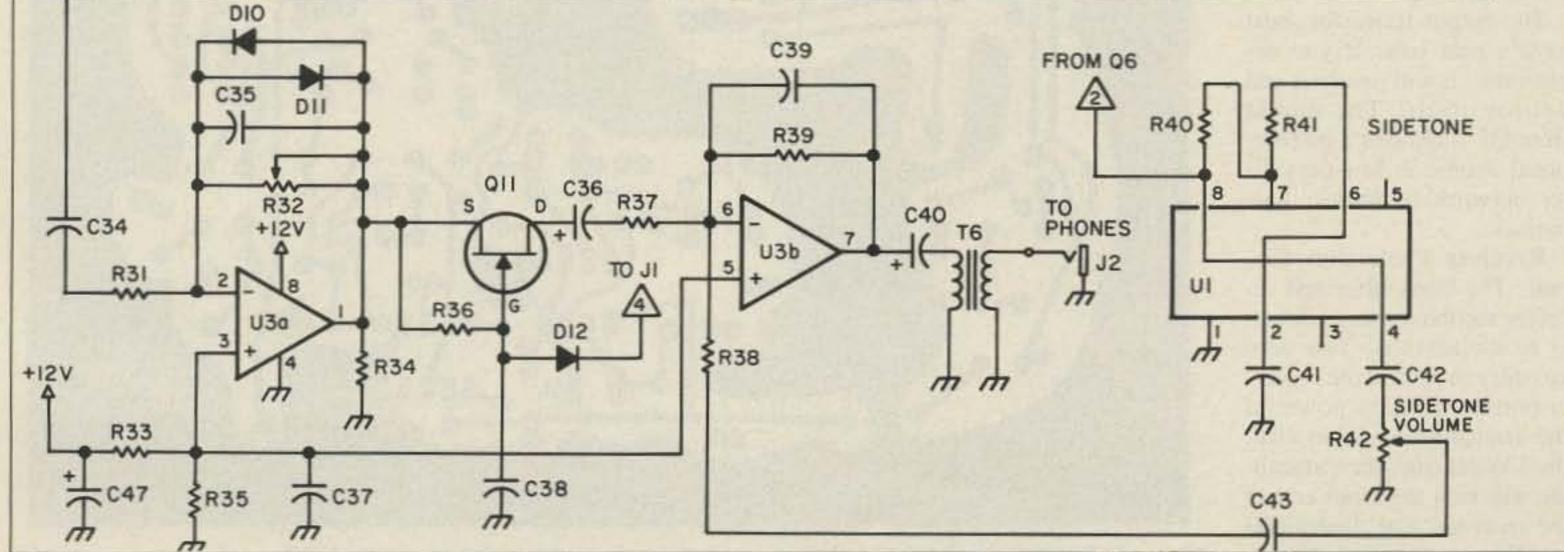


Figure 3. Schematic for the QRP transceiver.

zeroing the frequency of the VFO to calibrate it to the proper range. The remainder of the capacitors, C1 and C3, should be NPO ceramic or polystyrene. These provide the necessary stability. Regular ceramic capacitors will cause the VFO to drift.

The 5 pF capacitor off the tap of L1 couples the tank circuit to the diode that provides RIT and the transmit frequency offset. It is switched in and out by Q7. The offset shifts the frequency of the rig in the transmit mode approximately 750 Hz down. This is the standard offset in the amateur community. If there were no offset, you would be exactly zero beat with the other station, and neither of you would hear the other!

RIT: The Receiver Incremental Tuning (RIT) circuitry is probably the handiest of "bells and whistles" on this rig. This provides a method of moving the receiver frequency while the transmit frequency stays put. This is useful for adjusting the frequency of the tone of the station you are listening to, but leaving the transmit frequency stationary. Consequently, your frequency will not appear to the other station to crawl up the band.

Driver: The NPN driver transistor (Q4) is driven at a fairly high level from the VFO and is matched to the final through T2. The transformer is parallel with a 5–50 pF trimmer

capacitor (and an additional 22 pF or 33 pF capacitor for 40 meter operation) which, together with the inductance of the primary winding of T2, provide a resonant circuit. This tuned circuit is more complicated than a broadband design, but allows more power output. Amplifier: The final specified is the much written-about 2N3553. It gives plenty of output but, unfortunately, it is expensive and not always easy to find. Radio Shack carries a 2N3053 which will suffice. but this drops the output to about one and one-half Watts. Other possibilities are a 2N3866, 2SC2075, or MRF 476. The output transistor must have a heat sink! If you neglect this, it will overheat and destroy itself! The output from Q5 is fed into a conventional double Pi low-pass filter network to reduce harmonics. **Receiver Protection Cir**cuit: The transmitter and receiver sections connect directly to the antenna. You need circuitry to protect the receiver portion from the power of the transmitter. Otherwise, the 3 Watts from the transmitter will ruin the front end of the receiver. The diodes, D3 and D4, together with the resonant combination of C44 and

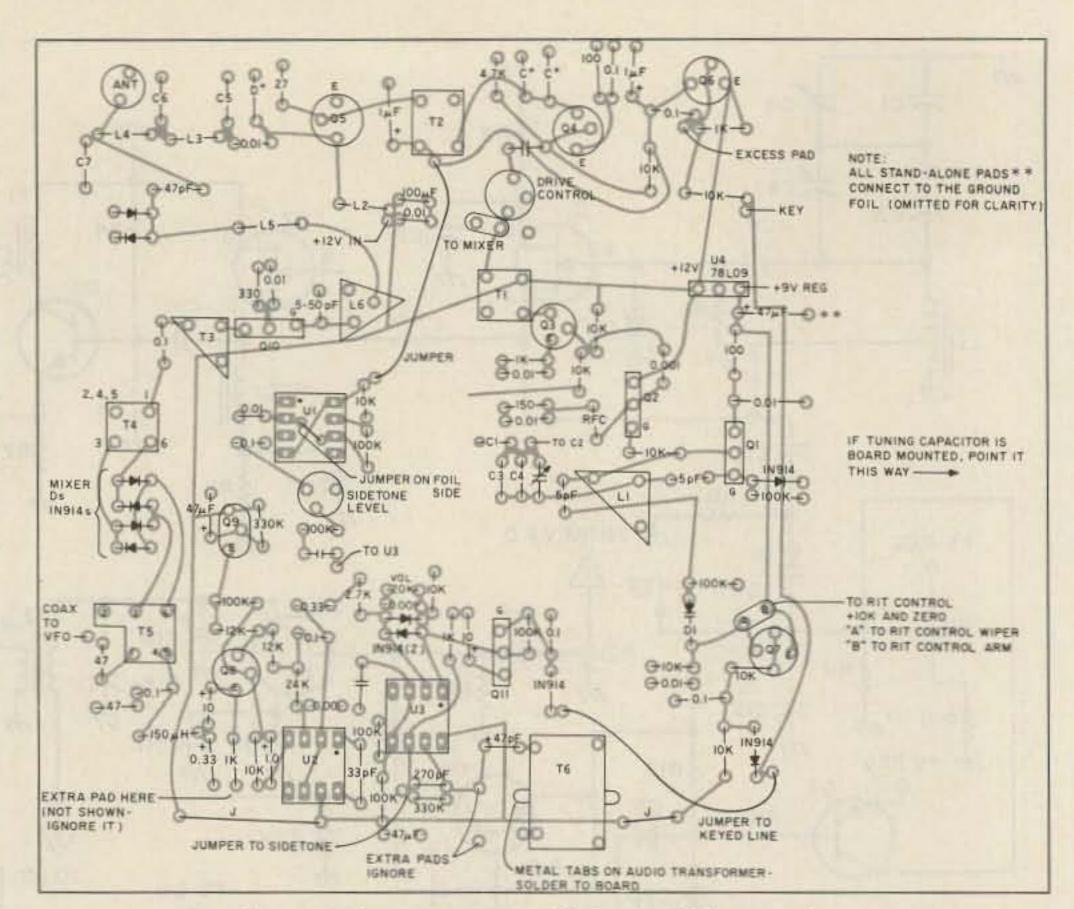


Figure 4. Parts placement guide for the QRP transceiver.

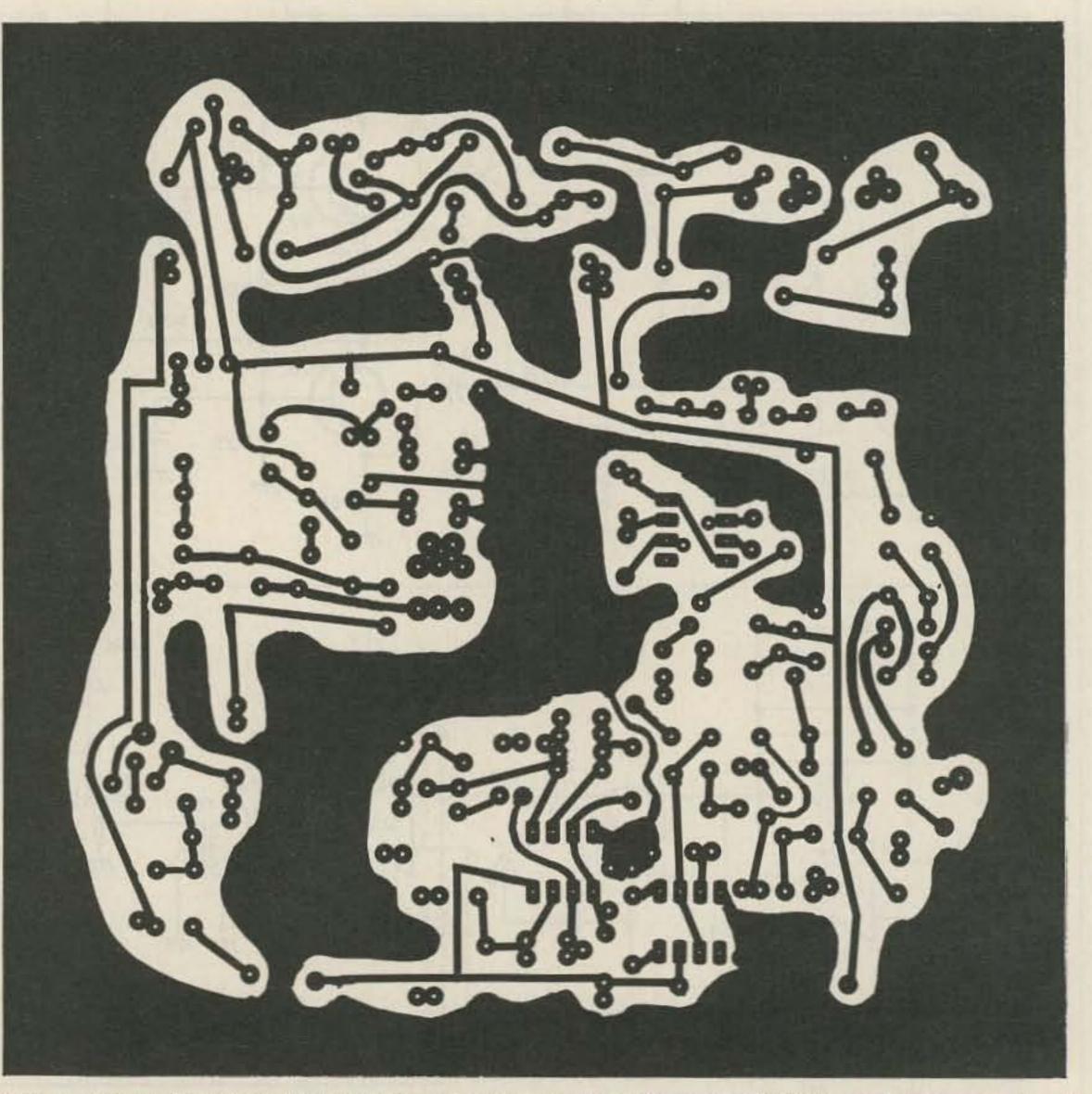
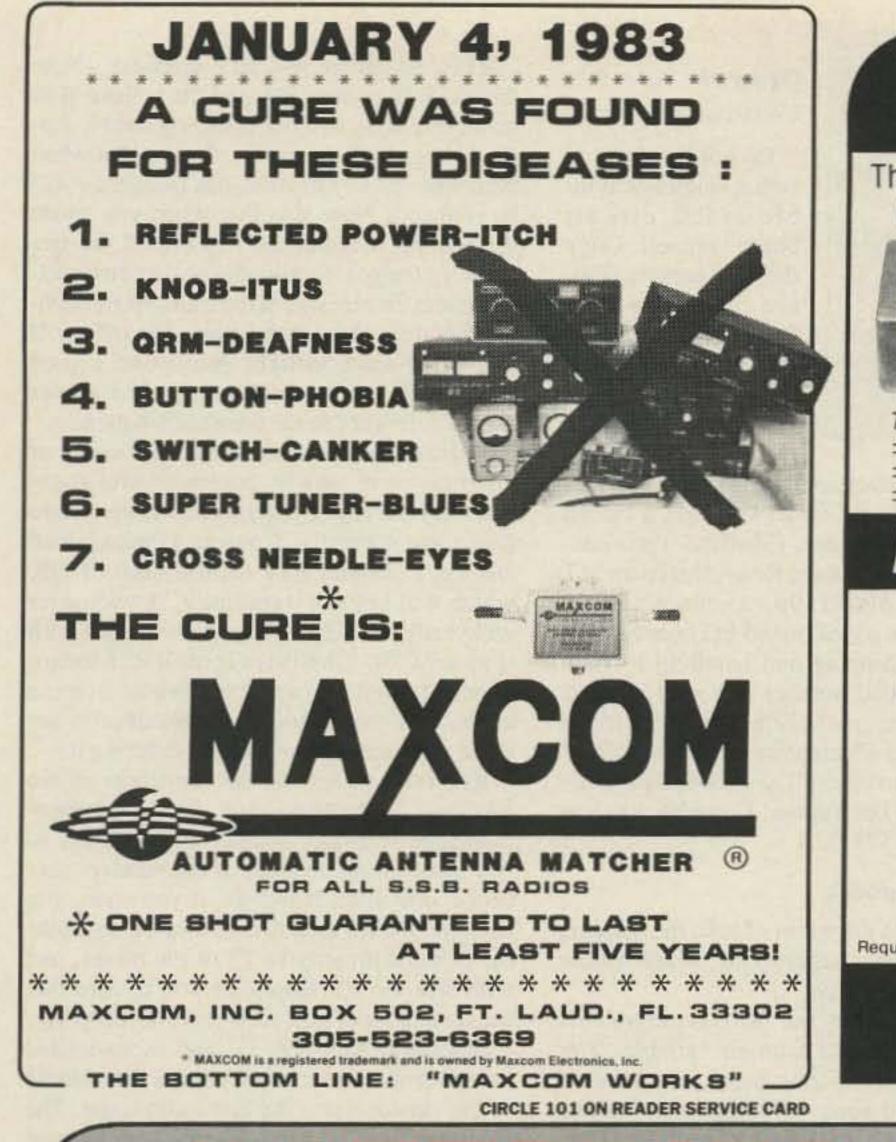


Figure 5. Printed circuit board foil diagram. Be sure to reproduce this at exactly 100%, so that components with critical lead spacings (e.g. intergrated circuits) will easily fit onto the prepared board.



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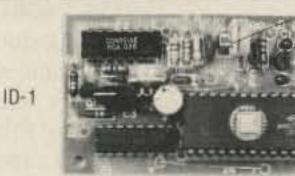
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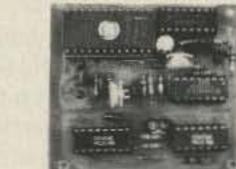


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CIRCLE 191 ON READER SERVICE CARD

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Part	30 Meters	40 Meters
A ROLLING	and a second sec	The second se
C1,3	150 pF	200 pF
C5,7	270 pF	470 pF
C6	560 pF	1000 pF (equals 0.001mF)
L1	27 turns, #26 wire, T-50-6 toroid	34 turns, #26 wire, T-50-6 toroid
L3,4	12 turns, #22, T-50-2	14 turns, #22, T-50-2
L5	34 turns, #28 or 30, T-50-6	50 turns, #28 or 30, T-50-6
L6	45 turns, #28 or 30, T-50-6	45 turns, #28 or 30, T-50-2
C18a		Radio Shack 272-1437 (22 pF)
Thes	e parts must be obtained from eit	her Radiokit, Circuit Specialists

L5, prevent this problem.

RF Amp: This device amplifies the incoming received signals to give the receiver a little more punch and better signal-to-noise ratio.

Mixer: The mixer is a doubly-balanced mixer using the common 1N4148 or 1N914 diode. The difference between the antenna's signals and the VFO's frequency yields the audio frequency appearing at the speaker. This is the most fearsome looking part of the circuit. It is actually the most fun to build.

Audio Chain: The preamp, Q8, in conjunction with U3, amplifies the audio to listening level. The audio filter U2 is a low-pass filter of conventional design. It cuts off at approximately 700 Hz.

Some Simple Rules of Home-brew

You can build this project quickly and easily if you observe a few simple rules that are common to any hobby or craft. These are absolutely indispensable:

.Know the rig. Study the schematic and plans very thoroughly. Be familiar with the modules and know what they are designed to accomplish. •Know the parts. Be familiar with what parts make up the project. Study the parts placement guide, Figure 4, and match the flow of the circuitry against the parts placement guide. Also, remember that you can destroy a part by reversing polarities, etc. •Go slowly! This one piece of advice will save you hours of teeth-gritting tension and frustration later. There is no exception to this rule. ·Go methodically. Build this project moduleby-module, where possible. This will help to prevent many possible problems and will enhance the learning potential of this project.

Order of Construction

Do not be afraid to etch a single- or double-sided circuit board yourself. Copy the foil pattern (Figure 5) directly onto Tech-200 film (Tech-200 is supplied by the Meadowlake Corp., PO Box 497, Northport NY 11768),

which is etch-resistant, or purchase supplies from Radio Shack. Otherwise, get a circuit board from a supplier. (Midland Technologies, 34374 E. Frontage Road, Bozeman MT 59715, 406–586–1190. Contact is Lee Lester. Double-sided tinned PC board, price \$12.50 plus shipping and handling.) There are also a limited number of complete parts kits available, including printed circuit board. (Tanner Electronics, 1301 West Beltline Road, Carrollton TX 75006, 214–242– 8702. Contact Jim Tanner. Complete kit, less case, is under \$73.00.)

Modular Approach

I leave this to the whim of you, the builder, but consider these suggestions, which follow the modular approach.

VFO: Assemble the VFO components through T1 first. C2 is an air variable. You can mount it on the front panel, or on one of four PC board square "walls" that can be soldered to the board to shield the VFO from the rest of the components of the rig. After you have completed the VFO, apply voltage to it. Place the board near the receiver antenna connection to find the VFO frequency in a general coverage receiver. Note how C2 and trimmer C4 change the frequency. Set the tuning capacitor to its fullymeshed position and adjust C4 for the low frequency of the segment of the board you wish to work. A vernier dial for the VFO is nice but not essential. You may need to do some experimenting to get the frequency exactly at the right spot. Also, you may have to add or subtract a small amount of capacitance (remember: NPO or polystyrene), no more than 20 pF or so. Adding capacitance will lower the VFO frequency.

RIT: Assemble the RIT circuitry. Note that the RIT control R9, and the resistor R10 connected to it, are not board-mounted. Apply voltage to the circuitry. Notice that when you close the key the transmit frequency will be changed. Note also that when you rotate the 10k pot without the key closed the frequency changes. Setting the pot at zero resistance sets the receiver at the transmit frequency. Rotating the control gives the offset. If you experiment enough, you'll find a good offset. SW1 is a "zero" button, which allows instant reference to the transmit frequency.

Transmitter: Assemble the remainder of the transmitter slowly, paying careful attention that parts are assembled on the board neatly and correctly. Connect a dummy load and key. Ground R19 off the base of Q6, which will key the transmitter. A wattmeter will verify the output. Tweak the output with trimmer C18. Turn drive control R21 (board mounted) until the output is 3 Watts. In some cases, R21 may cause the transmitter to become unstable. If so, consider omitting it.

Receiver: Assemble the remainder of the receiver. There is no easy way to compartmentalize it in any smaller components, so you must assemble most of the receiver section at one time. However, if you wish, you can omit the RF amp for the time being, route the antenna directly to T3 of the mixer, and assemble the RF amp after you're sure that the remainder of the receiver works properly.

Sidetone: Assemble U1 and its associated components. The trimpot adjusts the volume of the sidetone into the last audio stage. The sidetone level is independent of the volume control. Don't forget the jumper to U3!

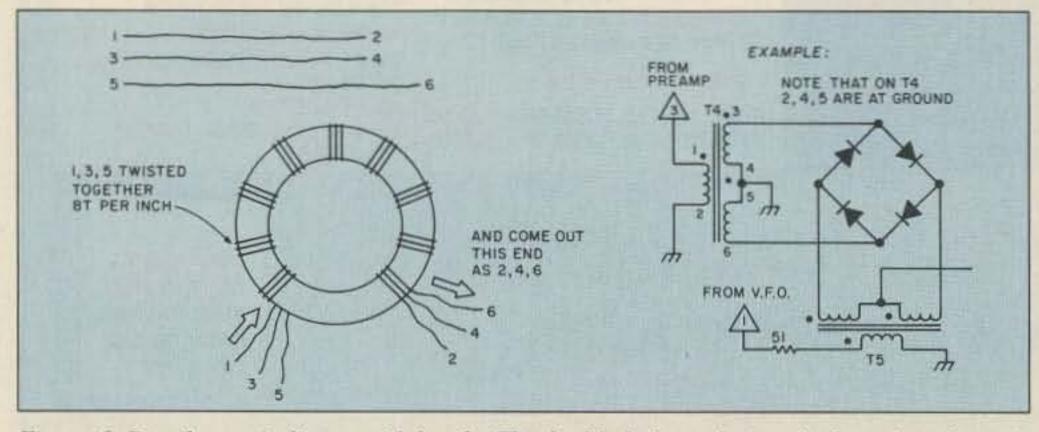


Figure 6. Details on winding toroidal coils. The doubly-balanced mixer in the main schematic (Figure 3) is reproduced here.

Construction Hints

There are a number of hints that might help you to assemble the rig and to avoid blowing up parts.

•Parts are generally noncritical, except in tuned circuits. I tried to stick to common values. If you need to substitute because of a shortage in your junk box, try it. Remember that connecting capacitors in parallel will increase the total capacitance by the sum of their values. This information is useful if you need an NPO cap but don't have the exact value. You might also use polystyrene caps or silver micas, but there may be some drift. ·Refer to the base diagrams of the semiconductors in this project (Figure 2). It is very common to reverse connections of transistors and polarities of diodes, electrolytic capacitors, etc. Make sure you do not switch the diode in the RIT circuit with the other 1N914 diodes.

•Toroids may seem forbidding, but are easier to get the hang of than tying your shoe. The T-50-2 is a red core, and the T-50-6 is a yellow core. The "50" refers to its size (0.50 inch), and the "6" is the core material. The FT-37-43 or FT-37-61 cores are black (use either one, whichever you find).

•The mixer transformers are "trifilar" wound. That is, 3 wires are twisted together 8 turns per inch, and then the twisted group are wound the correct number of turns around the core.

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	ard-mounted		EF Johnson,
			193-0004-001
5 pF NPO ceramic			Radiokit
47 pF		272-121	
5-50 pF trimmer, PC-n	nount	272-1340	
33 pF		272-1437 (22 pF)	
1µF		272-1434	
100µF electrolytic		272-1016	
47µF electrolytic		272-1015	
0.33µF		272-1433 (0.47µF)	
		272-1013	
		272-121 (47 pF)	
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	35μF air variable, panel 15 pF trimmer, NPO or air variable, box 5 pF NPO ceramic 47 pF 5-50 pF trimmer, PC-n 33 pF 1µF 100µF electrolytic 0.33µF 10µF electrolytic 0.33µF 10µF electrolytic 33 pF 270 pF 100k 100Q 10k 150Q 1k 10k panel mount 4.7k 27Q 330Q 1k PC mount 47Ω 12k 330k 24k 2.7k Any panel mount pot, 1 10k PC mounted trimpor varactor, zener or rectif 1N914 or 1N4148 33v zener (optional) PENDENT VALUES 10 turns, #26 wire on FI EPENDENT VALUES MPF-102 2N2222 2N3053 2N3053 2N3053 2N3053 2N306	0.1μF 0.01μF 0.001μF NCY DEPENDENT VALUES 35μF air variable, panel-mounted 15 pF trimmer, NPO or air variable, board-mounted 5 pF NPO ceramic 47 pF 5-50 pF trimmer, PC-mount 33 pF 1μF 100μF electrolytic 47 μF electrolytic 0.33μF 10μF electrolytic 33 pF 270 pF 100k 1000 10k 1500 1k 10k panel mount 47,0 12k 3300 1k PC mount 47,0 12k 330k 24k 2.7k Any panel mount pot, 10k-100k 10k PC mount 47,0 12k 330 k 24k 2.7k Any panel mount pot, 10k-100k 10k PC mount pot, 10k PC	Value Description BS Part No. 0.1µF 272-135 0.01µF 272-135 0.01µF 272-135 0.01µF 272-135 0.01µF 272-135 0.01µF 272-126 SkµF air variable, panel-mounted

continued on p. 49

The G3IGU Transceiver

QRP on 80 meters.

by Keith Coates G3IGU

The circuit for the G3IGU direct conversion receiver, based upon the circuit by J. Young in the February 1975 issue of *Radio Communication*, is straightforward. The RF amplifier is tuned, though, and I found that an RF gain control is essential for evening use. The AF amplifier is a simple circuit.

Construction

The layout is not critical. The VFO, AF, and PA are very well screened, with the components mounted on a length of tag strip. The receiver and sidetone generator are built onto paxolin panels (see Figures 1 and 3), and wired up at the rear. The whole transceiver, including the ATU, is built into one box so only aerial and earth connections are required. You may also place batteries inside the case.

You may consider the PA stage odd, with the 680Ω and 10Ω resistors, but I tried several other types of coupling which resulted in accidents to the BFY51. This circuit has never damaged a PA transistor. The actual RF power output will depend upon the transistor you use. Some BFY51s have given DC power inputs of from 850 mW to 1.3 Watts.

The AF filter (L5, L6, and L7) is based on the circuit of J. Young (*Rad Com*, October 1973) using 38 SWG on Mullard ferrite rings, type FX1593. In the prototype, I used scrap ferrite rings, and I could wind only about 200 turns onto them, but they worked all right.

Wind the PA and ATU coils on ferrite rod %" in diameter and 21/2" long. Wind 15 turns of 20 SWG, tapping the ATU coil every two turns for aerial impedance matching.

Different values of R20 will alter the drive

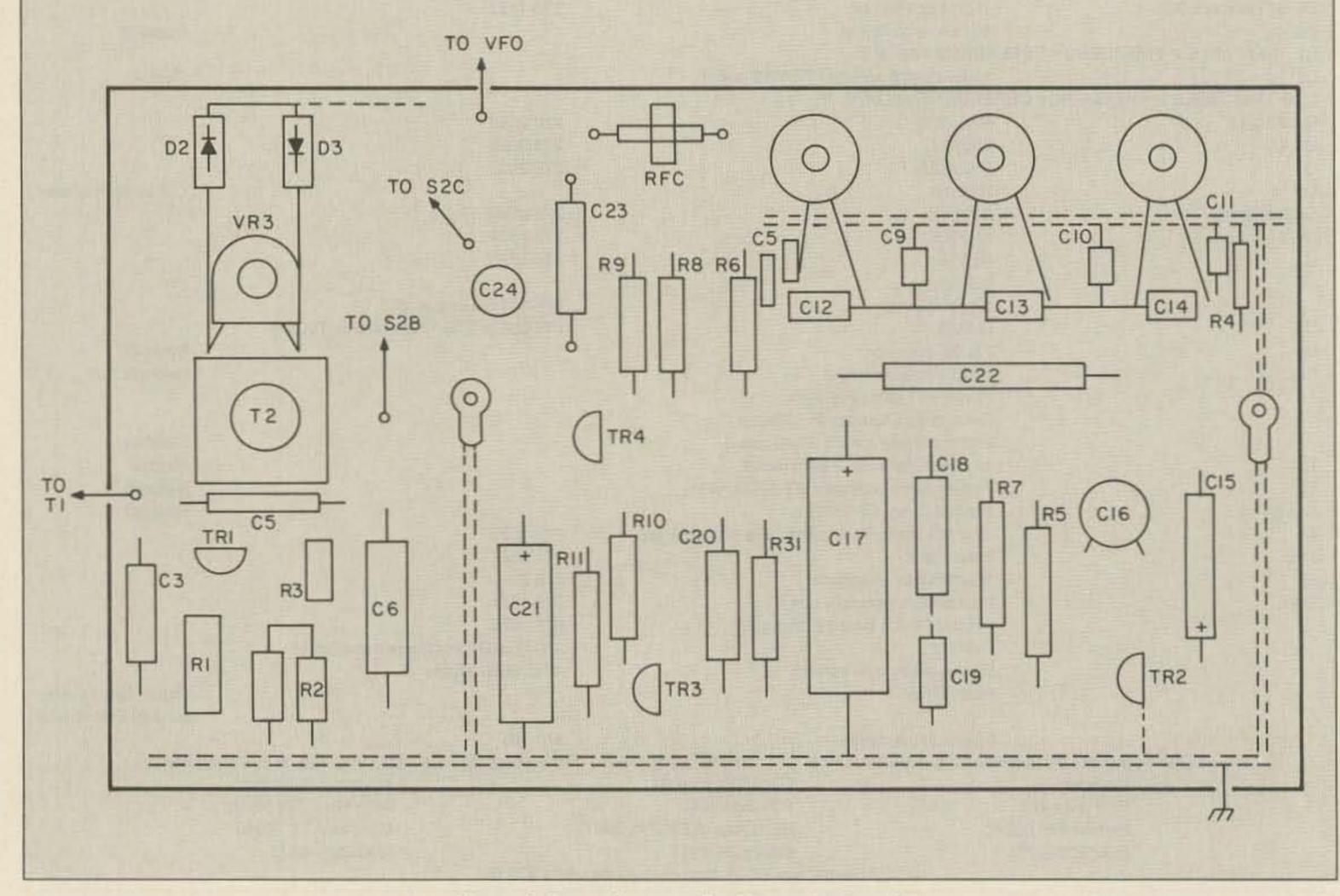


Figure 1. Parts placement for the receiver board.

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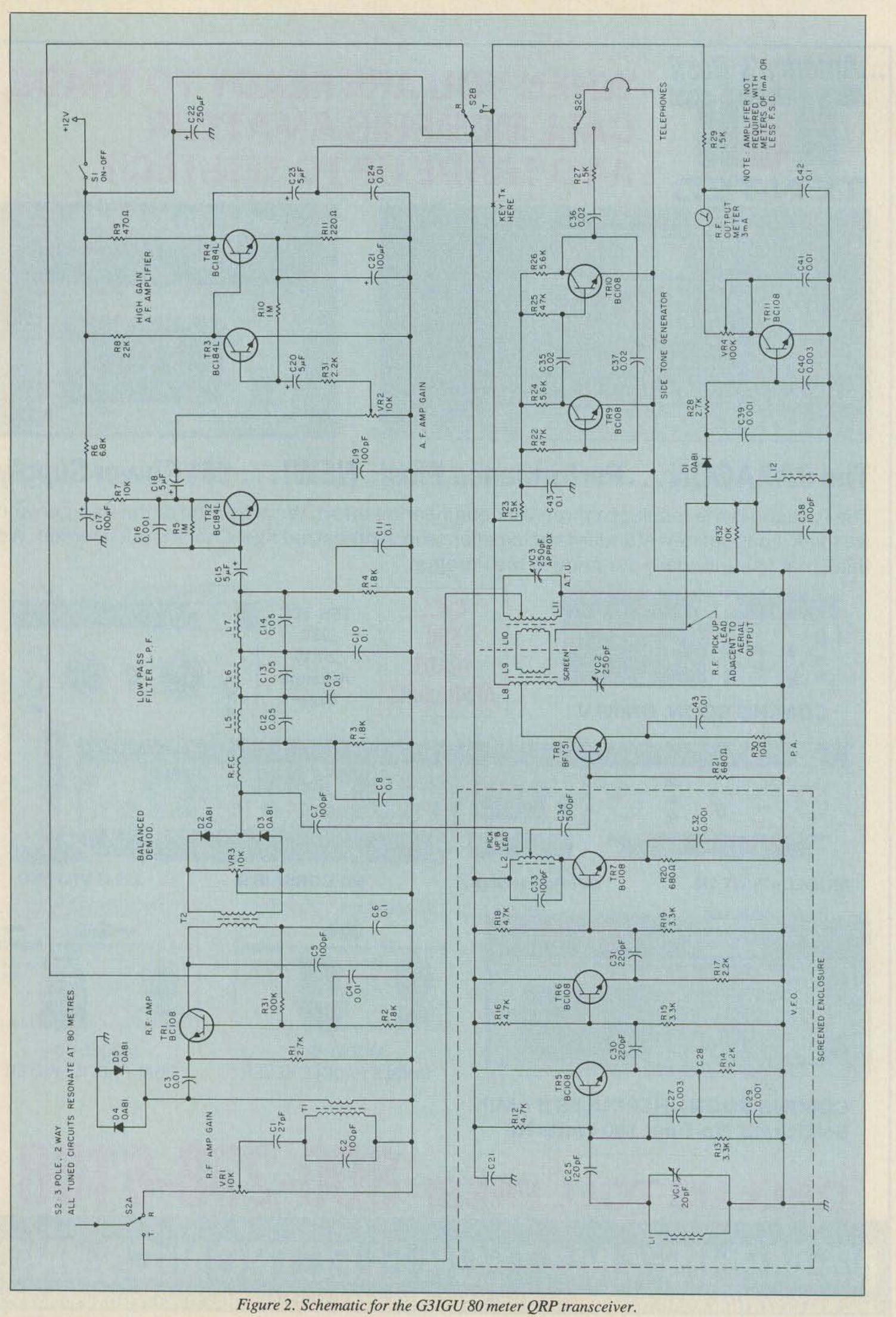




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to the PA, giving different power outputs. A $1k\Omega$ preset in series with a 470 Ω fixed resistor will give a variable output from about 200 mW to about 1.5 Watts. This is useful for points in contest operating.

Fit a 500 mA fuse in the 12 volt supply lead, especially if you want to use a car battery—and a diode to prevent reverse polarity accidents.

Suggested Coil Windings

These notes are based on another 80 meter rig I have built, using some of the information in the J. Young article. A grid dip oscillator (GDO) is useful for tuning the coils to resonance.

T1 Primary: 40 turns 30 SWG closewound on %" former with slug. Secondary: 5 turns on earthy end.

T2 Primary: as T1. Secondary: 12 turns 34 SWG close-wound in the center of the primary.

L1: 30 turns 30 SWG on ³/₈" former with the core, with 100 pF fixed and 50 pF trimmer in parallel to tune onto the CW end of 80 meters.

L2: As primary of T1, tapped about twothirds up from the earthy end.

L8: 15 turns 20 SWG on ³/₈" ferrite rod (2¹/₂" long).

L9: About 4.5 turn link on L8.

L10: As L9.

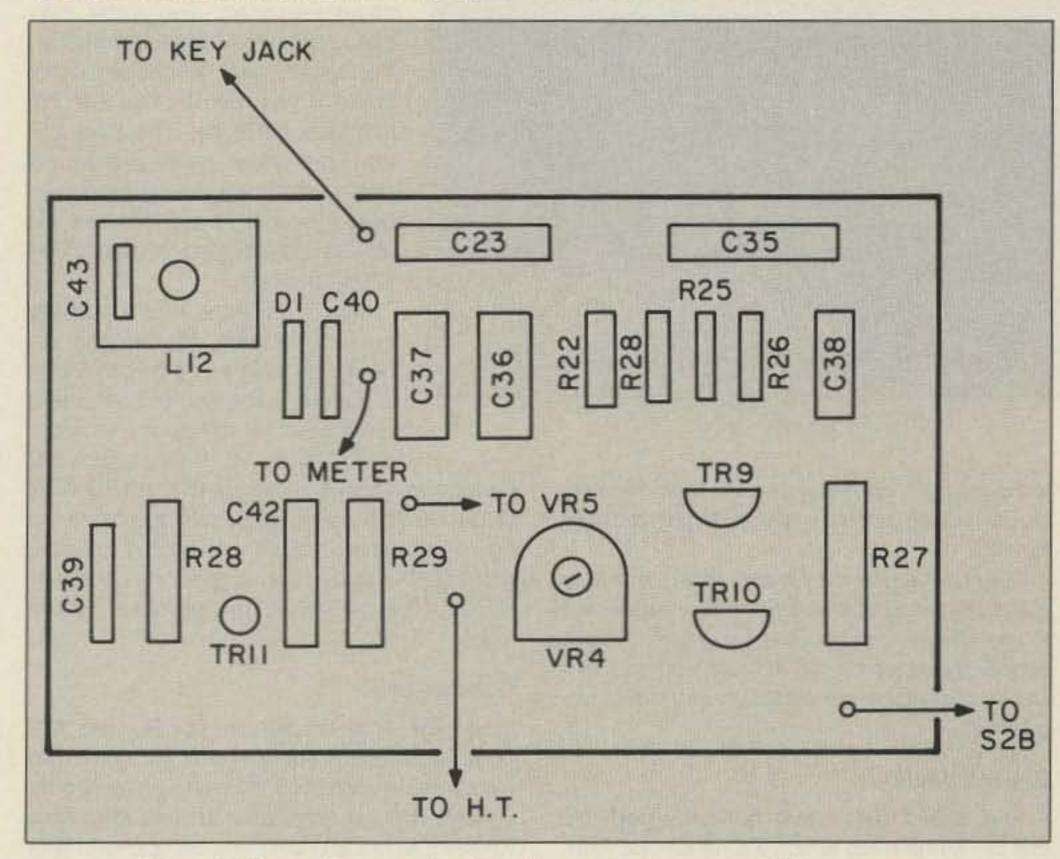
L11: As L8, with tappings about every two turns.

L12: As L2 (or perhaps a 1.5 mH RFC).

L5, L6, and L7: For each inductor, wind 200 turns of #38 wire, closely spaced on the Mullard ferrite rings. Each ring is just under ½" length and ¼" diameter. Mount the rings on the same axis spaced ¼" apart.

So, there you have it. This rig should prove to be a lot of fun to use, especially in the fall months when low-band DX picks up. Enjoy!

Adapted from "G-QRP Club Circuit Handbook."



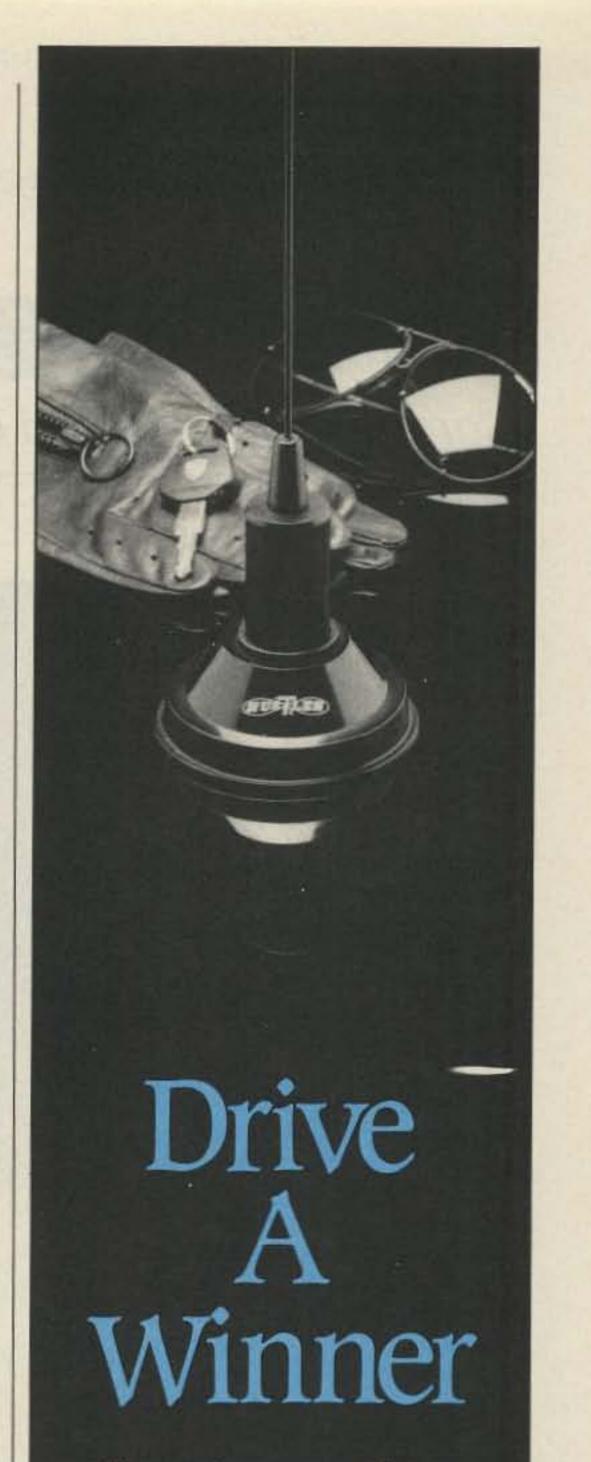


Figure 3. Parts placement for the side-tone generator and RF meter amp.

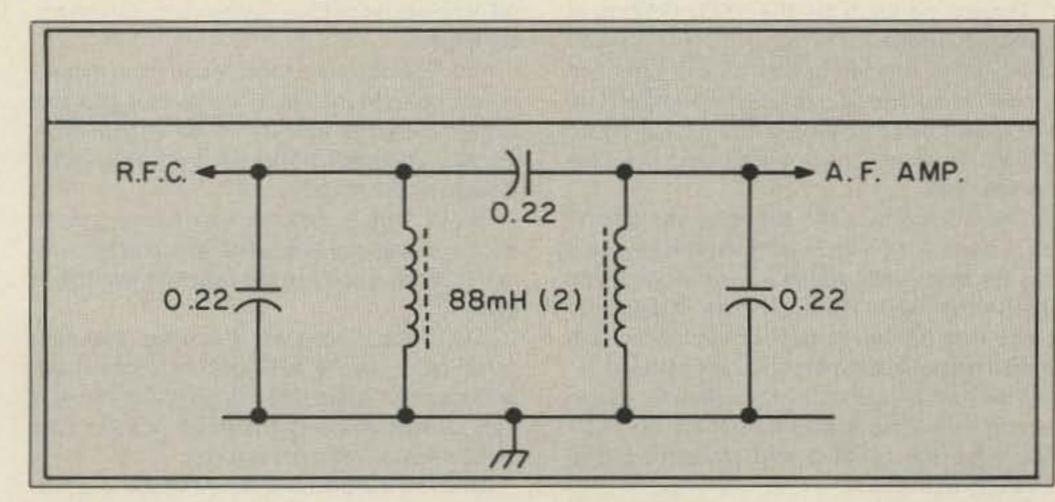


Figure 4. An alternate AF filter.

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CIRCLE 269 ON READER SERVICE CARD 73 Amateur Radio • June, 1989 29

The Ranger AR-3500

Competitively-priced QRO 10m rig.

73 Review by Marc Stern NIBLH

Clear Channel Corp. Box 445 Issaquah, WA 98027 Phone: (206) 392-0419 Price Class: \$350

When I last reviewed a Clear Channel Ranger 10 meter rig, I came to a couple of conclusions. The first was that the rig was a reasonable, all-mode 10 meter transceiver. The second was that it wasn't the most operator-friendly in the world.

After evaluating the AR-3500, a higher-power, updated version of the original, I have found some improvements, and some areas where things are pretty much the same.

In a Nutshell

The Ranger AR-3500 is a microprocessor-controlled 10 meter transceiver with 100 Watts of output. An all-mode rig (AM, FM, SSB, and CW), it features true noise blanking and noise limiting.



the squelch in a high position. It takes a lot of signal to overcome the squelch, which works in any mode.

If you want the convenience of using the mike instead of the updown switches, you must purchase an up-down microphone. You must also purchase a CW board if you wish to use the CW interface correctly. The third option you must purchase as an added-cost item is a speech processor board. These features are usually standard parts of a \$600-\$700 transceiver.

Memory storage is only partially battery-backed. Memory is retained as long as 13.8 volts DC is supplied to the rig, provided you remember not to turn the memory reset switch off. If you turn it off, memory goes away, even with the 13.8 volts DC input. This also means that if you move the rig, for whatever reason, there is no memory storage. However, we suspect in later versions of the AR-3500, the problem will be fixed.

It has outputs for CW and an external speaker. An amber LED display gives resolution to the nearest 10 Hz. It covers 28.000 to 29.995 MHz and offers splits for repeater use. Specifications put the dynamic range at roughly 105 dBm, and spurious emission suppression meets FCC specifications at about 60 dB down. The Ranger AR-3500 also offers five memories, memory scan, and programmable band scan. It weighs roughly 5 pounds and is about as big as an older 2 meter rig.

Improvements Over the AR-3300

The Ranger AR-3500 is an improvement over the AR-3300, which I reviewed last year, in the following ways:

Instead of using one set of momentary-contact switches for increasing or decreasing frequency, there are now two banks of switches under the display. The top bank is for increasing frequency and the bottom is for decreasing frequency.

There is now a real, highly effective, noiseblanker circuit. You activate it by pushing in the RF gain knob. It pretty much cancels just about all mobile noise.

By pushing in the mike gain knob, you can now activate a true automatic noise limiting circuit. This feature complements the noise blanker and helps limit noise peaks.

The RIT control, called the clarifier, seems

A CONTRACTOR AND AND AND A CONTRACT AND A CONTRACT

The Ranger AR-3500.

to have been opened up a bit over the previous model and offers somewhat broader tuning.

These changes may seem small, but they make the Ranger AR-3500 far more pleasant to use. The ANL and noise-blanker circuits are especially welcome, as is the change to two banks of switches to move up and down frequency.

Still the Same

The areas that have not changed are still the same ones which we noted last year. They are:

There's no knob for the VFO. QSYing is button-controlled. To move up 10 Hz, you must press the far button on the right ten times. No automatic mode is implemented after several seconds, as is commonly done with other momentary-contact devices in the electronics world.

The CW mode is still strangely implemented. To use it, you have to insert the key, and key the mike while you're transmitting. It's an interesting two-handed exercise. It also indicates that the developers of this rig considered it primarily for mobile voice operation.

The amber LED display washes out in strong light. This is also true of the LEDs for the separate receive and transmit signal strength indicators.

Scan mode is only activated with

Conclusions

So, the final verdict on the Ranger AR-3500? Despite the above shortcomings, it's an excellent rig. With 100 Watts and a fairly convenient size, we were able to work from New England to the Midwest reliably and with less than optimum band conditions. The extra 6.02 dB of power more than makes up for any shortcomings.

Also, you can set a repeater offset in memory and operate in split mode so that you can operate 10 meter repeater mode without making any changes, as is the case with other models on the market.

Finally, signal reports and audio reports were consistently excellent with clean, communications-quality audio reported just about every time.

And, last but not least, the price. The suggeted retail on the AR3500 has come down dramatically—from \$600 to \$350—to make it truly competitive with the other popular 10m mobile rigs on the market today.

Given all the plusses, the AR-3500 is worth a look by the serious 10 meter operator. 73

30 73 Amateur Radio • June, 1989





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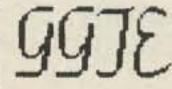
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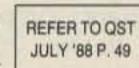
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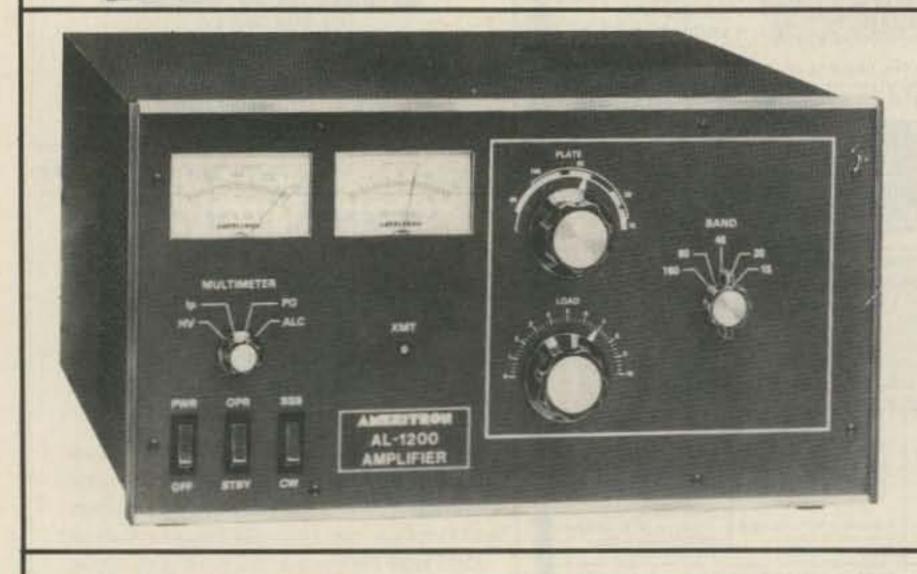
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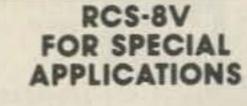
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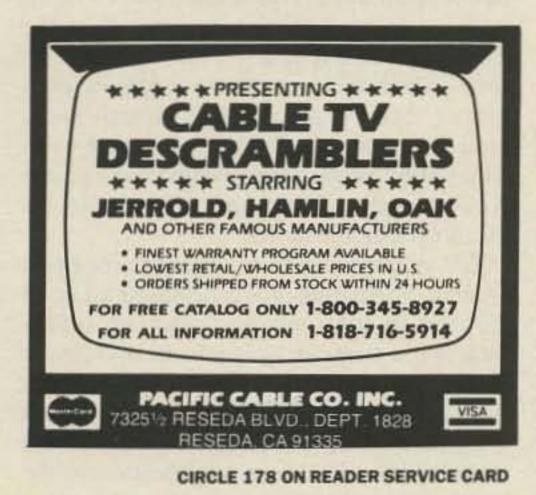
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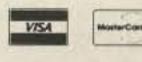
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CIRCLE 371 ON READER SERVICE CARD

The Net/ROM-NordLink Question

A case of software piracy?

by Neil Shapiro WB2KQI

Editor's Preface—As digital technology finds a larger place in amateur radio, the same complex legal and ethical problems in the computer industry are bound to crop up. This article focusses on one such issue—alleged software piracy—that has hit the amateur packet radio community.

The conflict started between two groups: Software 2000, a software development company in the US; and NordLink, an amateur packet radio club in Germany. Software 2000 developed a program, called Net/ROM, to enhance packet radio data transfer. Shortly thereafter, NordLink came out with a program, called TheNet, that had precisely the same specs—i.e., it performed the same range of tasks in the identical hardware configuration—as Net/ROM, Version 1.3. Software 2000 marketed their program—installed on a ROM chip—for \$65. NordLink made their program available free of charge.

Ron Raikes WB8DED, president of Software 2000, soon began to claim that NordLink pirated the Net/ROM software. The author, Neil Shapiro WB2KQI, made his own investigation and presents his findings in this article. and a library of other Net/ROM-equipped stations it can link to. A Net/ROM station also listens to the call for the beacons of other Net/ROM stations and automatically records the information in these beacons. From this initial information, Net/ROM nodes automatically configure possible routes of linked Net/ROM nodes for packets to travel. The end result is that users transmitting a packet need only specify the destination—Net/ROM nodes take care of all the routing! With this system, convenient and low-power long-distance communications are possible, and are becoming more routine.

Raikes' product is stored on a ROM chip. Just as a computer program exists on a floppy disk or a cassette tape, it exists within a ROM chip. It helps to think of a ROM program as existing in a protective hard shell.

Too Big a Byte?

In computers, it's pretty much a given that any breakthrough product will be quickly followed by similar products, as programmers see what is possible and begin to develop their own ideas. At first, it seemed just a happy demonstration of such a development when German ham Hans George Giese DF2AU released his TheNet ROMs. His program did exactly the same thing as Ron's Net/ROM program, with the addition of two commands. All other commands and operations appeared identical. Hans soon put into the public domain his TheNet source code (the program in the form of the language it was written in). Public domain software is free for the taking. TheNet nodes quickly began to appear. Net/ROM nodes continued to appear, but much more slowly. Still, it came as a shock to many people when Ron suddenly accused the people at TheNet of stealing his program.

tion. Configuration is the way a computer, or program, performs a given spec. The spec is the range of functions a product can perform given a particular user interface. Often, the spec of a product is called its "look and feel." There are often many configurations that can carry out the same spec. For an analogy, 1 + 2 + 3, 2 + 2 + 2, and 1 + 1 + 4—three different summing groups—all give the same sum of 6.

In the case of independent development, a developer notes the specifications of a product he wants to clone. He then puts together a development group of programmers and engineers who are "untainted," that is, they have no knowledge of the inner workings of the product to be cloned. In hardware and software development, there are a vast number of ways to design a product to meet the same specifications. There's virtually no chance that an independent development team will come up with the same configurations as that in the clone. (There are other "look and feel" issues which can complicate legalities even further, but the preceding is enough background to understand the issue facing us in ham radio today). Independent development is a legal approach, the one performed by the PC clone manufacturers. To "reverse-engineer" means to copy part or all of the original product configuration. In the case of software, this means to simply look at the program or mechanically copy it onto your own distribution device, such as a floppy disk or ROM. If the original product is copywrited, this is strictly illegal. It is still illegal if the clone is a modification of the copywrited original product. The point is that it is illegal to use the original product's configuration in any way, even as a base for a new program.

See the sidebar for a brief overview of packet radio.

We want your input on this important issue. Send your correspondence in reference to "Net/ROM-NordLink Question."

... de Bryan NS1B

The packet radio community is now embroiled in a controversy that could affect the rest of amateur radio. On the high level, the problem focusses on principles of copyright and computer law; on the grassroots level, it boils down to ethics and community action.

Net/ROM

Ron Raikes WB8DED, founder and owner of Software 2000, began marketing Net/ ROM nodes in May 1987. Raikes began beta testing (i.e. field testing) the chip in 1986. The ROM chip he supplied plugs into many popular TNC-2 compatible terminal node controllers, such as AEA's PK-80, and MFJ's 1270/74s. The chip's instructions turn a Net/ROM-equipped TNC into in a Net/ ROM node station. Other hams using factory-delivered TNCs can call into a Net/ROM node near them, often with just a 2 meter handheld or other low power transceiver.

Net/ROM is a form of extra intelligence that automates packet data routing. A station so equipped transmits a beacon with its call

How Cloned?

Think for a moment about the idea of cloned computers. Dozens of computer manufacturers—Kaypro, Tandy, NEC, Leading Edge, Standard, Franklin, etc.—produce models that all appear to be exact copies of IBM computer systems in what they do. IBM may not be happy about these clones, but they don't often make accusations of theft. What moves Raikes then to claim theft over a single ROM program, when IBM doesn't complain about a whole cloned computer system?

The answer lies in how the product was cloned. There are two principal ways to clone hardware and software—independent development and reverse-engineering. To understand how they differ, you must understand the meaning of configuration and specifica-

Back To Net/ROM

Ron Raikes accuses Hans Giese DF2AU of reverse-engineering his product. He first sought legal counsel, but the cost of an international copyright infringement lawsuit against a group in Germany (Hans Giese's NordLink Group) would be a crushing financial blow to a small development firm like Software 2000. Ron then brought his story to fellow amateurs, which sparked a raging debate, especially in the Hamnet forum of CompuServe, an on-line information service.

THE INVESTIGATION

Why Look Into It?

Ham radio is becoming more and more computerized. Contemporary PLL rigs have

a large digital component. There are many, many software programs on disk and cartridge for your ham shack. The future of ham radio is very much tied to the future of computing. A great deal of the stuff that's produced is public domain software, but much of it, especially the more user-friendly software, is commercially developed. If the developers see that they cannot trust the ham radio community, they may deal themselves out of our market. This, in addition to amateur radio's tradition of ethics and selfpolicing.

Interview With DF2AU

The first step is to determine whether or not the TheNet chip was developed by independent development or by reverse-engineering.

In a telephone interview, Giese stated that he felt forced to make a clone version of Net/ROM because no source code was supplied with the product, and there were some bugs in the first version. Using an analogy, Hans explained: "You have a radio which has spurious emissions. It came without a circuit diagram. You make such a diagram, and say this is it, this is how to repair the radio."

Hans appeared to waffle on the question of whether or not he disassembled the Net/ROM chip. At first he denied having copied Ron's program by looking at the ROM with a disassembler, one of the tools of software programmers. "We did a new source code in C and made it available; it was not disassembly." Later in our interview, however, Hans said, "I disassembled some part of it." When I repeated that to him for clarification, he considered for a long moment, and then reiterated that disassembly was not part of the process. This ambiguity may or may not be due to the language difference. After I commented on the extreme similarity of the two ROMs, Giese continued, "If he's (Ron Raikes) going to charge sixty-five bucks for a ROM, he has to live with being cloned. Let's not call it revenge. Let's say that I am an angry consumer. Normally, we would have made TheNet differently, but for Ron's high-nosed attitude." Raikes' "high-nosed attitude," according to Giese, is his refusal to release the source code for Net/ROM when it was first marketed. Yet, bear in mind that it's unusal for a company to release the source code for one of their copywrited products, for the obvious reason that it leaves the product open for bootlegging.

programmers from development work on other projects. Andy explained that TAPR is not a big organization, but just a handful of people employed full-time in development.

Who Can Act?

Clearly, investigation had to go on at the individual level, and it has. In January 1989, Thomas Allen WA6IGY, an experienced C programmer, compared copies of the Net/ ROM and TheNet source code. Allen obtained the Net/ROM source code from Ron Raikes, and a copy of the TheNet source code. He created a cross-reference table of routine names and file names in each program listing. He then compared the two source codes with the following results, quoted with his permission:

"There are 234 Net/ROM routines in Version 1.3. Of ... 232 routines in Net/ROM, all are duplicated in TheNet with identical numbers and types of passed parameters. In every TheNet C function, an identical number and type of auto variable are allocated in the stack in the same order as they are in the corresponding Net/ROM routine." After many such examples, Tom reported: "It is my conclusion...that TheNet is not an original development, but rather a direct copy of Net/ ROM...."

Some people have questioned whether or not the source code Ron has been handing out to people is the real source code. This was easy enough to verify, which Eric Williams WD6CMU did. Eric keyed in the Net/ROM source code obtained from Raikes and successfully compiled it into a Version 1.3 chip. KA2DEW, who runs about 100 TheNet nodes in the New England region. He told us he would soon be in contact with Raikes. If Ron can show him proof that the printed source code from Software 2000, which appears identical to TheNet's alleged copy, actually produces a production Net/ROM chip, he will pull down all of his TheNet nodes. He may or may not bring them up as Net/ROMs. There are many alternatives. This is the sort of action that all affected hams should be considering.

There will probably not be a formal court case because of the vast expense of such an undertaking. In this case, the ham radio community itself must serve as its own court. Are we up to abiding by our own verdict? 73

Bits of Background

There are three essential hardware ingredients to a packet station-a transceiver, a microcomputer, and a data controller that interfaces (i.e. patches together) the first two. Data controllers are responsible for converting the information that flows between the micro and the rig to forms each can accept. A telephone modem serves essentially the same function as a data controller. Data controllers require some intelligence to perform their functions, and so are computers in their own right. Data controllers dedicated to modulating/demodulating just packet radio data are most often called Terminal Node Controllers (TNCs).

Like all computers, TNCs require "software"-one or more computer programs-to know what to "do." These are instruction that are stored on a "chip" (IC). Since these programs are vital to the TNC operation, and typically never need alteration, they are stored on a Read Only Memory (ROM) chip. A ROM chip is an IC from which you can "read" (draw from) the information stored within, but to which you cannot easily "write" (add/alter information). One of the many unique functions of packet radio is its ability for different packet stations to time-share a frequency. It can do this successfully because a packet radio system monitors a channel and transmits only when it senses a clear channel. Packet stations that act as relays for packet signals are called digipeaters (digis). They act like repeaters, except that they operate on only one channel (simplex). When a packet to be relayed arrives at the digipeater, the digi stores the packet into a buffer and keeps it there until the digi doesn't detect any activity on the channel. At that point, it transmits the packet. This is a neat concept in itself, for you could theoretically send a packet anywhere, provided there are digis en route. A packeteer, however, still had to know the route and specify all the intermediate digi addresses in their correct order when sending a packet to a destination address. This can be very cumbersome for longhaul transmissions. Fortunately, much of the routing has been automated through systems such as Net/ROM, which you can read about further in the article

Government, Business Stance

I spoke to Ralph Haller, the FCC's Chief of Rules and Regulations. He was aware of the controversy, but maintained that the FCC is unable to act without a court ruling. I then turned to the Tucson Amateur Packet Radio (TAPR) organization for guidance. The present head of TAPR, Andrew Freeborn NØCCZ, said, "I encourage the FCC to resolve it. The only way we as an organization can come out and say anything would be because of a lawsuit." They will not investigate because they will not pull their own

Further Investigation

I then called on two independent computer consultants, experts in the C language, to verify or dispute Tom's claims. Each consultant was sent both TheNet and Net/ROM source code and a copy of Tom Allen's report. Neither is a ham radio operator.

Both independently arrived at the same conclusion: Tom Allen's report is correct in detail and in its conclusion.

One of the consultants, Jerry Whitnell (President of BC Software), said: "The reasons I agree with Tom are that if you look at both sources with an eye toward what kind of code a compiler would generate, you would have to conclude they are the same.... If they were developed separately, even from the same definition, I would expect to see a lot more differences than I do." The source codes varied only by some variable names.

The other consultant, Phil Reed, an internal computer consultant for Clark Equipment, stated: "... It is impossible for me to believe that two people could come up with the same routines through this much stuff...."

What To Do?

Amateur radio is self-policing; that's always been our credo and to our credit. In the absence of an expensive lawsuit, it must be up to each individual ham to examine the evidence and to draw their own conclusions.

We spoke to one ham, Tadd Torborg

... de NS1B

73 Review by Larry R. Antonuk WB9RRT Portasol Butane Soldering Pencil

An easy-to-use version of a much-abused tool.

The most abused tool in every technician's toolbox has certainly got to be the soldering iron. Normally crammed in the bottom drawer, sporting a frayed cord and a worn-out tip, the lowly soldering iron also takes a great amount of verbal abuse. It takes too long to heat up. The tip is too large/small/etc. Not enough wattage. Always rolls off the table. The list goes on and on.

It's no surprise, then, that most hobbyists (and some professionals) show a definite lack of interest when buying a new soldering pencil. Most irons are bought without much careful shopping or consideration, and the users tend to pay the price in frustration. It's not uncommon to see someone using a \$2.99 iron on a \$2500 ham rig, and then wondering why those cheap PC board traces keep peeling up.

New on the market for 1989 is a product destined to change all of that-a butane version of our old friend. The Portasol butane soldering pencil system is efficient, powerful, versatile, and even fun to use. The Portasol is about the size of a cigar tube, and comes with a pocket clip on the cap. The cap pulls off, and contains a flint-type striker for lighting the unit. The deluxe version includes a plastic carrying case and an assortment of tips. In addition to one large and one small tip, the kit comes with a torch tip and a heat-shrink tubing tip. The torch, although small, is useful for heating and bending small diameter rod, and works quite well for soldering connectors on Heliax™ cable. The heat-shrink tip is a flameless device

that works wonders on tubing (the heat gun could become a thing of the past). A tip-cleaning sponge and an iron holder (that "third hand") round out the kit.

Soldering with Gas

The first thing that you'll notice after you "fire up" the iron is that its novelty makes using this tool enjoyable, even fun. The advantages of soldering with gas—not having to wait long before soldering, not needing to find an outlet, or get tangled in the cord—all make this a very friendly tool.

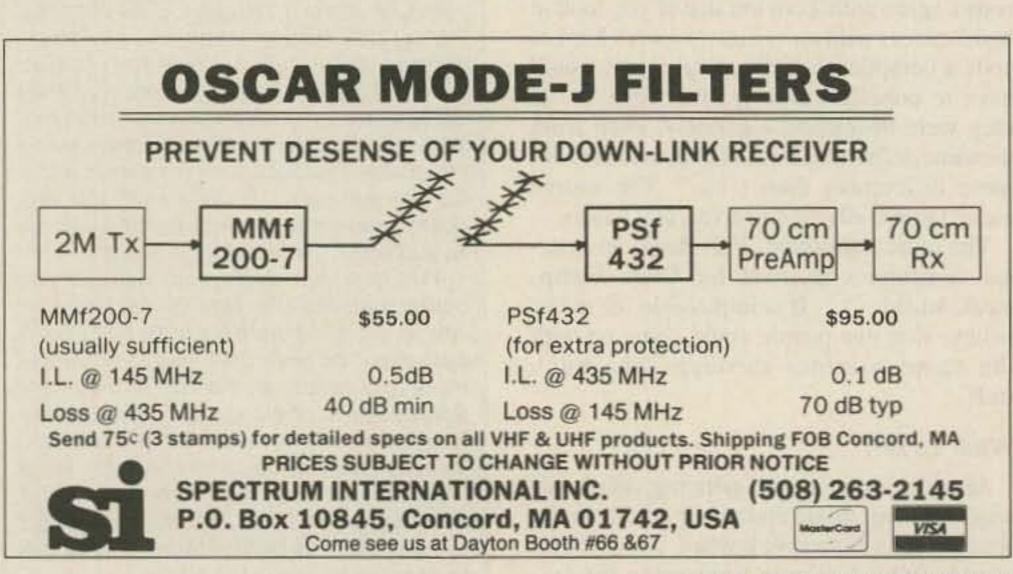
Once lit with the built-in igniter, the Portasol comes up to solder-melting temperature in about thirty seconds. The valve on the base of the unit acts as a heat control, and a sliding button on the side of the unit acts as an on-off control. Once the tip is up to heat, the iron can be set to a lower "idling" temperature. At this setting, you can expect about two hours of burn time. The tank is contained in the handle of the unit, and can be refilled with the type of canister sold at most drugstores (used for refilling cigarette lighters). These canisters were available in my area for about two dollars, and I estimate that you can get ten to fifteen charges per canister. GC-Thorsen 1801 Morgan Street Rockford IL 61102 (815) 968-9661 Price Class: \$50



well. It fell short only one occasion, which happened to be outdoors on a windy New Hampshire winter day. (We needed a good excuse to come inside, anyway.) The Portasol Butane soldering system comes as a kit for \$50, or as a one-tip iron for \$30. Considering that most professional bench irons start at fifty dollars, the Portasol is quite a bargain. As a matter of fact, if you do only intermittent bench soldering, the Portasol could easily replace a bench iron.

The small tip works well on PC board repair, but how hot does the big tip get? The only answer to that lies in the answer to the first question out of every radio man's mouth, "Yeah, but does it solder PL-259s??" It sure does, and has enough capacity to do the job

The Portasol is built in Ireland and is distributed in the US by GC-Thorsen. The basic unit, less spare tips and carrying case, is also available from Radio Shack.



CIRCLE 183 ON READER SERVICE CARD

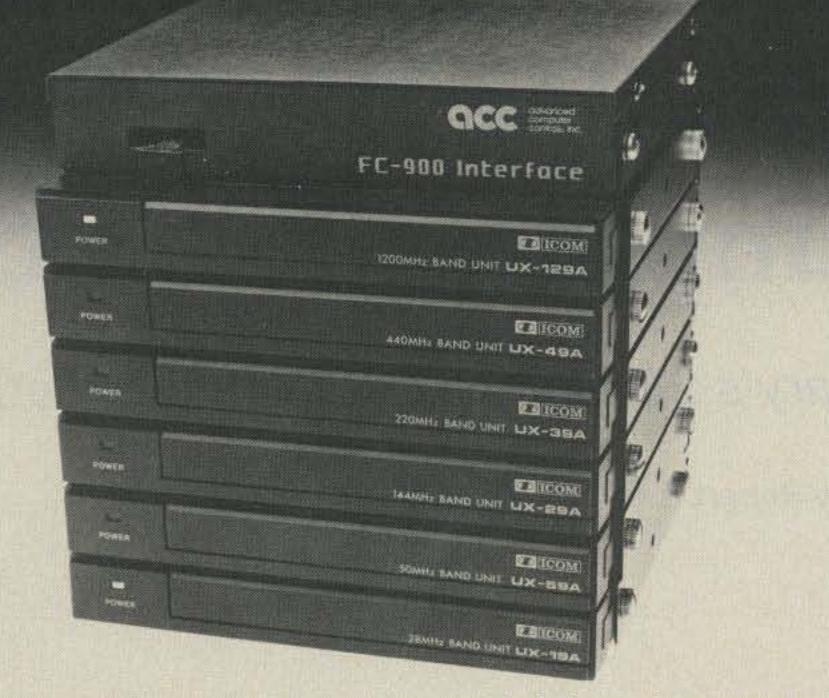


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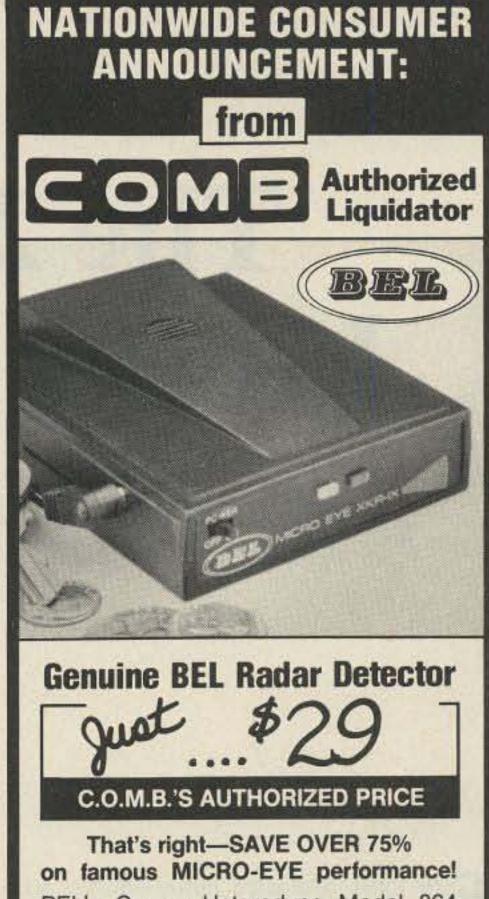


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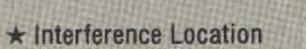
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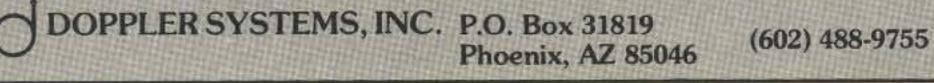
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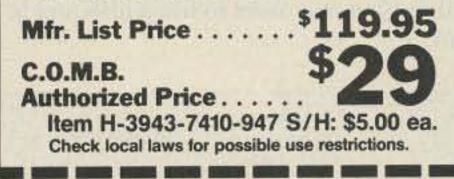


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The 220 MHz DMOS Linear Amplifier Project

Follow-up to January's 220 MHz transverter project.

by Robert E. Bloom W6YUY

F or those dedicated home-brewers who have just gotten warmed up on the transverter project (Jan. '89 73), here is another item to apply the iron to: the DMOS linear power amplifier.

Chassis

This amp is constructed on a 10" x 3¾" x %" radiating fin heat sink. The linear output of this amplifier exceeds 60 Watts RMS on CW power. The heat sink is somewhat larger than required, and runs quite cool. The amplifier is contained in an attached box made from double-sided material 1-½" deep. About a third of the box is empty. If you plan to make this state-of-the-art, cool linear amplifier, you may want to use a different heat sink.

Basic Circuit Description

The linear power amplifier package consists of two stages: a poly core F-1202, 20 Watt MOS power driver and a M/A COM PHI DU-1260T UMOS 60 Watt amplifier. These are both 12 volt transistors, but you can operate them at much higher voltages if you observe the specifications. Both of these companies manufacture a variety of units, from 2 Watts to 200 Watts, in frequencies to 1.4 GHz. See the sidebar for a description of MOS power. output of the two DMOS transistors. It probably was not necessary to do it this way but I wanted the strips to look inductive, such as in an L-network. I didn't know at the time that all but the input circuit of the driver was going to be heavily loaded with Unelco or Underwood low-inductive capacitors. The placement of these capacitors is responsible for the amplifier's outstanding purity and stability. The relatively narrow bandwidth or selectivity of a tuned design compared to a broadbanded design, along with the purity of the linear RF output, made output filters unnecessary. Despite several tuned stages preceding the UMOS amplifier, I thought it prudent to include a seven-segment filter at the input of the amplifier driver stage. Why not put it at the output? This is because silver mica "dog bone" capacitors will not handle the 60 Watts of RF current normally available. If you have the larger, more specialized capacitors required, you may wish to put them in your unit. It's best to lay out the filter in a zigzag fashion so the inductors don't couple with each other. The best place for the filter is along the side panel, allowing space between the input gate of the transistor and the BNC input coaxial bulkhead connector. If you want the filter in the output end with higher current capacitors, you will probably have to compromise space with the antenna connector and the receiver BNC connector on the wall at that end of the unit.

DMOS Power Amplifier

The only similarity to printed circuitry in the amplifier unit was the removal of four short ¼" wide strips of foil at the input and

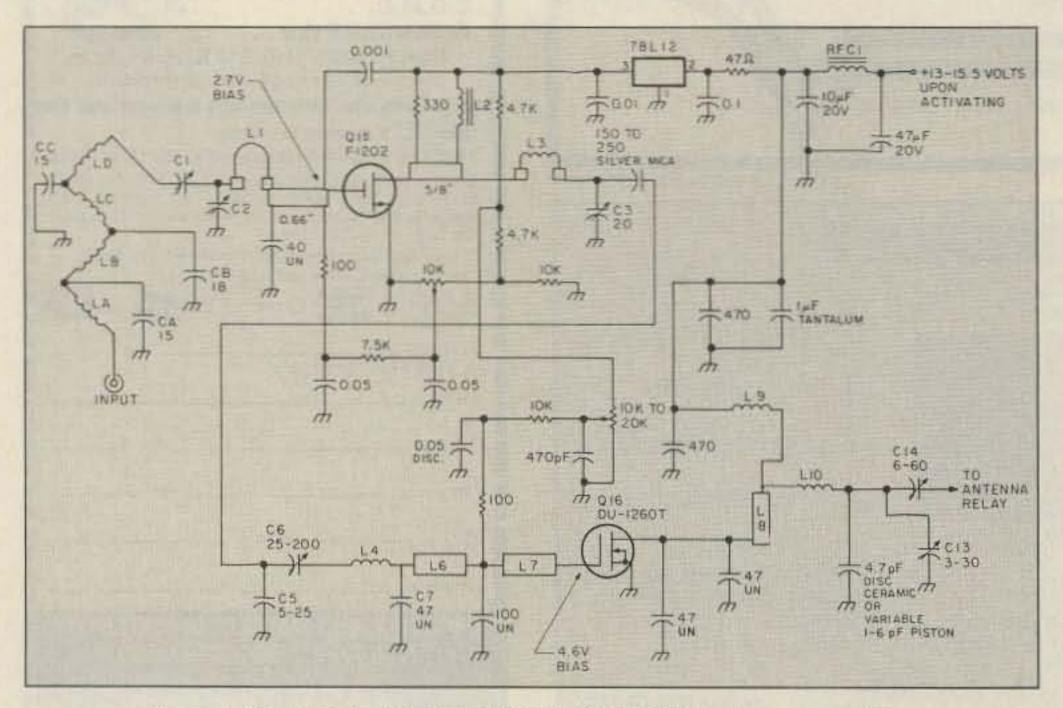


Figure 1. Schematic for the 220 to 225 MHz D-MOSFET linear power amplifier.

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Strip Line Technique

Small strips of single-sided PC board material are used as input and output inductors to the power FETs. The small strips of PC material not only make the inductance for the L-network, but also allow for the placement of non-inductive capacitors and other components.

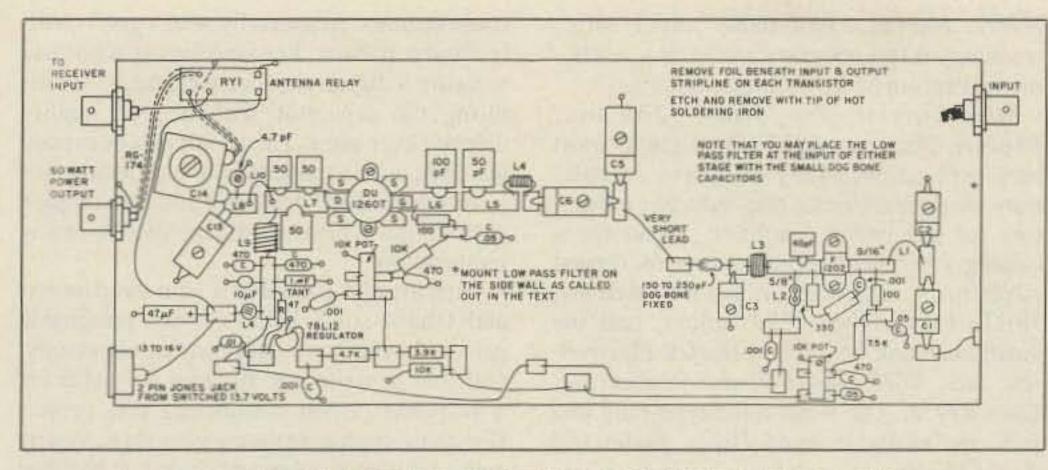


Figure 2. Parts placement for the D-MOSFET linear power amplifier.

Class A or AB bias is applied through a resistor to the gates of the driver and final transistors. Each stage has its own bias level pot. You will notice that all B + lines are well filtered as a precaution against any unwanted signals coming in on the voltage line. This is so throughout the entire transverter design, so get a good supply of 0.001 disc ceramic capacitors.

As a last precaution, check each RF stage of the transmitter for proper operation in serial progression, keeping all drain voltages disconnected until the preceding stage is working properly. Use a Bird wattmeter or other RF instrument with a small 50Ω dummy load to assure 3.5 Watts output from the transverter proper. Follow the same procedure, using a temporary cable from the output of the amplifier driver stage. Make sure that, before connecting drain voltage to any of the three MOS power transistors, the three bias pots are set to minimum voltage. Eventually, the bias voltages will be close to 6.5 V to Q-14 (DV-1205S), 2.7 V to Q-15 (F-1202), and 4.6 V to the Q-16 (DU-1260). The final transistor puts out 60 Watts plus. The power amplifier can operate very safely with 13.5 to 20 volts at the drain with higher output power from the higher voltage. The bias source voltage is regulated with a small 12 volt regulator. The purpose here is to retain the set bias voltage should you wish to master-power the system with increased voltage. The bias voltage sets the amount of drain current; an increase in drain voltage does not affect the drain current setting, but you will increase the output

power by virtue of the increased voltage.

Circuit Comments

The physical size of the linear power MOSFET amplifier is mainly related to the size of the heat sink. The one I prefer has four fins on each edge. I suggest that you write to American Electronics Co., 173 E. Broadway,

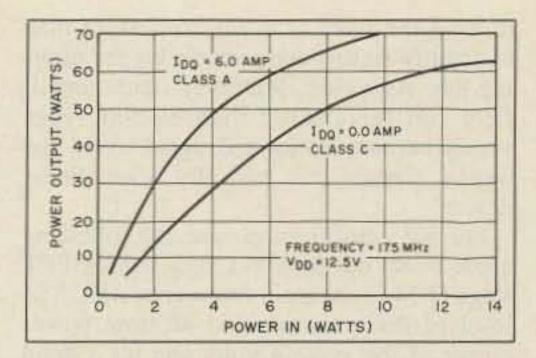


Figure 3. Input power to output power chart for the DU1260-T in the linear power amplifier.

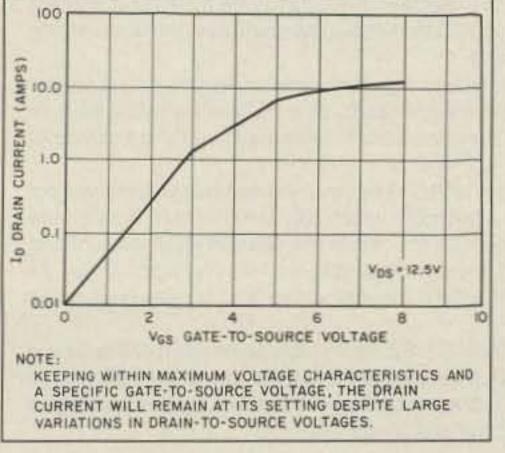
Greenwood, IN 46142 and ask for their parts catalog, which costs \$2.

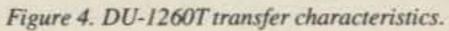
I placed the low-pass filter for the DMOS power amplifier at the driver input. The small dog bone capacitors safely handle the RF current at this point. Though I could have placed it at the input to the final DU-1260T stage, I reasoned that any garbage most likely would have been generated ahead of these stages. The number one contender is the 2N3866 stage, but it appears clean. It is better

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	220 to 225 MHz D MOSEET Lincon Amplifion
	220 to 225 MHz D-MOSFET Linear Amplifier
	Parts List
Q-1	F-1202 20 Watt gold metalized power FET transistor, single-ended from Polycore RF Devices, 1107 Tourmaline Drive, Newbury Park CA 91320.
Q-2	DU-1260T N-Channel MOSpower FET from M/A COM PHI, Inc., 1742 Crenshaw Blvd., Torrance CA 90501.
1	Jones 2 prong male and female bulkhead for source voltage input.





1	8 pin mike type male bulkhead jack from Philmore Mfg. Co., Inc., Inwood NY 11696. 8 pin mike type female plug Philmore No. 1700, \$2.95 list. Both plug and jack also
	available from Radio Shack, Henry Radio, and Hosfelt Electronics (female) P/N
1	MC8P, \$2.50. Male chassis bulkhead P/N 8PMCS. Cynch Barrier block for input power (Hosfelt); Heat Sink (Hosfelt and Pete Smith)
S-1	Miniature triple-pole single-throw Switch
RL-2	Control Relay single-pole double-throw 12 volt 40 mA coil minimum, coil resistance 250ΩRL-3Tx Plus Power Control Relay 100–270Ω field coil, 4 sets of double-throw contacts set parallel to handle 10 amperes
RL-1	12 volt Antenna Relay single-pole double-throw, with quality contacts and reasonable low capacity between contacts; Field Coil between 100–700 Ω Pad Gate and Drain Pads for F-1202. 1/16" Single-sided PC material 1/4" wide x 0.66" long and 1/4" x 5/8", respectively
L-6,L-7,	
L-8	PC Material as above, 1/4" wide 1/8", 1/8" and 0.66", respectively.
L-A, L-D	Low-pass Filter Coils 3/16" inside diameter 3 turns
L-B, L-C	Low-pass Filter Coils 3/16" inside diameter 4 turns
CA, CC	Dipped Silver Mica dog-bone capacitors with 500 V test rating 15 pF
CB	As above, 18 pF
RFC-1	3 turns on 6 hole Ferrite Bead FB-43-5111 Amidon
L-1	3/4" long #18 Tinned bent into a hairpin 1/3" diameter
L-2	4 turns on BN-43-2402 Amidon Balun Core
L-3	3 turns #20 Tinned 3/16" ID spaced one wire diameter
L-4	5 turns #20 Enameled 5/32" ID Close Wound
L-5	None
L-9	5 turns #20 Enameled 5/32" ID Close Wound
L-10	1 full turn #16 or 18 Enameled 1/4 " ID
C-1, C-5	2–25 or 3–30 pF 404 series Small Arco Compression Trimmers
C-2	10-80 pF 404 series Small Arco Compression Trimmers
C-3	3–20 pF 404 series Small Arco Compression Trimmers
C-6	25–200 404 series Small Arco Compression Trimmers
C-7, C-9,	
C-10, C-11	Underwood or Unelco 47 or 51 pF noninductive capacitors
C-5	As above, but 40 pF
C-8	As above, but 100 pF
C-12	4.7 Disk Ceramic or 1–7 pF piston capacitor
C-13	1" long 420 series 2–3 Arco Compression capacitors
C-14	1" square (two plates) Arco 300M series 6–60 pF variable compression capacitors

to have the filter at a low-level stage than to amplify signals and create a bigger filtering job. As a rule, MOSFET linear amplifiers run far cleaner than bipolar types simply because at elevated signal levels, the bipolar transistor is basically a non-linear device.

For RF amplification, use the following guide to set up the DV-1205S V-MOSFET stage Q-14 in the main transverter unit. The level of drain current and ultimate power output of the stage 4 volts sets up a drain current of 200 mA, while 6 volts sets up 400 mA, and 7 volts sets up 600 mA. If you don't get an increase in power output with increased drain current, you don't have enough driving power to increase the power output of the device. It isn't economical to increase the drain current further. Since this project has three MOSFET linear amplifier stages, set the output levels for only what you require. On the other hand, if the drive is much greater than you need, don't worry about blowing the FETs, since you can't hurt them by overdriving a little.

Test Equipment

In order to align and test the devices described in this article, you need the following test equipment.

1. A stable signal generator or calibrated oscillator and 50Ω adjustable attenuator covering the appropriate RF range.

2. A VHF-range RF vacuum tube voltmeter or a good DC vacuum tube voltmeter with UHF RF probe. (Solid state is fine, too.)

3. An electronic frequency counter covering the appropriate frequency range. Myers, Florida 33906-9989. Order series resonance 0.001 accuracy and enclose a schematic diagram of the oscillator circuit.

MHz Electronics Inc., 3802 N. 27th Ave., Phoenix, Arizona 85017 advertises in most ham publications. They also have crystals, transistors, and Unelco non-inductive capacitors for the power amplifier. (Send for a catalog.) Another excellent source for dipped silver mica capacitors, miniature variables, JFETs (15¢), 4067 (25¢) relays, and the small heat sink 2N3866 is Hosfelt Electronics, Inc., 2610 Sunset Blvd., Steubenville, Ohio 43952. The 8-pin mike type plug and jack are available from Henry Radio and Radio Shack.

You will notice full use of tuning capacitors. This could add up to a nice piece of change. Many of the stages in the receiver could be tuned temporarily with a good quality fixed capacitor. Remove the capacitor and measure a digital capacitance bridge, substituting the capacitor with a good quality dipped silver mica. Then compress or expand the coils on the toroidal core until resonance is re-established. This is a mildly complex substitution I have seen described in many publications.

Parts are also available at ham swap meets, and I have some items at very reasonable prices. If you have questions or comments, feel free to write me. Enclose an SASE for a response. Upon completing this project (I wish to emphasize taking your time, step by step), the gratification and pride you will feel cannot be expressed on paper.

Look for the 6 meter transverter project in a subsequent issue of 73 magazine. 73

What Is MOS-Power?

MOS-power FET transistors were developed by the Siliconix Transistor Manufacturing Company more than a decade ago. MOSFET transistors differ from bipolar transistors. They have a closer relationship to the vacuum tube, but are still different. You might ask, "Since they have been with us for over a decade, why haven't we heard more about them?" The answer is twofold: (1) Low-power VMOS-FETs are widely used in industrial pulse applications, and (2) The manufacturing industry of these devices is still working through the maze of problems relating to high-level production with power FETs.

We do have an early generation of CMOS transistors and integrated circuit chips. Siliconix, the originator of VMOS power transistors, sold its power MOS division to the M/A COM PHI Corporation located in Torrance, California. Today they no longer produce power FETs.

VMOS and UMOS FETs as described in this project are N-Channel MOS power FETs operating in an enhancement mode. The "V" in VMOS (vertical metal oxide semiconductor field effect transistor) relates to the "V" structure of the gate, where the current has a vertical flow across the short dimension of the chip. The "U" in UMOS is a later truncation of the "V" structure of the chip that allows the transistor to produce higher levels of output power plus a very consistent level of

4. A VHF grid dip meter to check coil resonance. (Not absolutely necessary if you follow coil winding data closely, but it can be a real aid.)

5. Capacity bridge to confirm small values of capacity marked, and to set a given capacity in a test circuit. (See *Ham Radio*, March 1980, page 54.)

6. A Bird Model 43 or other power measuring device, and a 50Ω load (termination).

A multi-range VOM. It must be capable of reading current to 10 amperes.

Where To Find Component Parts at Reasonable Prices

In this project you will use quantities of miniature plated capacitors, various sizes of compression capacitors, disc ceramic variables and fixed capacitors, and dipped silver micas (dog bone) components. Fixed disc ceramic of 0.001 μ F are sprayed around the source voltage lines as bypasses and as both coupling and decoupling circuits. In circuits requiring a degree of stability, use silver mica caps. Johnson 2–12 pF, usually 8 plates total, are used in stable RF circuits. These plated and small, high quality Argo compression types resonate coils.

All powdered iron and ferrite toroidal cores and baluns are available from Amidon Associates. You can buy the 8-pin DIN plug from Kenwood. Get two. The price ranges from \$2 to \$2.50 each. I bought my crystal from Jan Crystals, 2400 Crystal Drive, Fort

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gain over the frequency range.

VMOS or MOS power FETs are high impedance devices (possibly higher than that of the vacuum tube). At low frequencies, they are capacitive devices, rather than inductive, as compared to a bipolar device which is low impedance, and both input and output look inductive. In contrast, the dynamic impedance at the high frequencies is low, but several times higher than the BPT. The bipolar device has a reputation of "thermal runaway." The hotter it gets, the more current it draws; the more current it draws, the hotter it gets, until it destroys itself. The MOS power device has an opposite effect. The hotter it gets, the less current it draws, until it shuts itself off.

Because of the nonlinear gain of a bipolar device (having high beta, or gain at low frequencies) tapering off at the higher frequencies, the beta reaches a level of unity or the cut-off frequency. Therefore, bipolar power transistors are catagorized according to their specific frequency ranges of operation. Should lower frequencies be induced on the source power line, use special circuitry in the power source to prevent the transistor from oscillating and burning up as a result of the higher gain at the lower frequency.

VMOS, on the other hand, have a very flat frequency gain. Usually this response is better than ± 1 dB across the range, including the audio frequencies. It is common to see a 175 MHz device used in a broadband 2–30 MHz amplifier, for example. A significant deficiency of the bipolar device is immediately noted as soon as you get out of the small signal level of operation. The bipolar transistor is basically a Class C device and exceptionally nonlinear. To use a bipolar power device in the linear mode, the transistor must be bulldozer-style biased, with a silicon diode somewhere in the voltage divider chain to hold the bias level. Also, the diode must be in contact with the transistor, so that as the transistor heats up and the linear bias point level drifts, the diode will also heat up and reestablish the linear bias point.

In comparison, a MOS-power transistor with its exceedingly high resistance gate circuit can be positively or negatively biased for any class of operation: A, B, C, D, or E, unaffected by heat. In that the gate circuit draws virtually zero current, the impedance of the bias supply is immaterial and will stay exactly where it is originally set.

Most manufacturers state that you cannot destroy a VMOS device by overdriving. Some will not admit to sudden failure in a new design, such as a transient which can punch a hole through the very thin barrier between the gate and source. However, the device will operate safely with infinite SWR to either its input or output—an exceptional characteristic you can be very happy about. All of the manufacturers test their devices with a 20:1 VSWR mismatch and 30:1 is called out on the specification sheet. Sounds like April First!

Maximum junction temperature is specified at 200°C (392°F). Typical power gain of the device is 10 dB across the whole frequency range. I have seen devices specified as low as 7 dB and as high as 14 dB to 1.4 GHz. With these impressive advantages over the bipolar, we can visualize a faster demise for the bipolar transistor than even that of the vacuum tube.

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73 Review by Bill Clarke WA4BLC The MFJ Differential-T Antenna Tuner

MFJ Enterprises, Inc. PO Box 494 Miss. State, MS 39762 601-323-5869 800-647-1800 Price Class: \$240

A simpler, surer tuner.

O ver the years, various configurations have appeared on the market and in magazine construction articles. Each was alleged to be an improvement over all the others. Some may have been, but the majority just plain worked, at least after a fashion.

Antenna tuners can be thought of as variable transformers that compensate for differences between your antenna's actual RF impedance and the impedance your transceiver would like to see at its coax connector. They are the great equalizers in the game of reducing the SWR seen at the rig.

In manual tuners, the operator must make manual adjustments to controls on the antenna tuner for it to do its job. Generally, tuner adjustment consists of selecting an appropriate inductance from a multi-position switch and adjusting two variable capacitors until the SWR indication at the transmitter is at 1:1 (or as low as you can get it). SWR is indicated by a meter that must be switched between forward and reflected power to obtain comparative readings. A cross-needle SWR meter is built into the unit, giving simultaneous readings of forward and reflected power. A novel inclusion is a peak reading meter circuit for SSB power output. This is a feature many SSB operators want. Before now, that meant the purchase of a

separate meter costing as much as \$300.

Features

The Model 986 has:

- Continuous 3 kW from 1.8 through 30 MHz.
- A dual-range (200/2000 Watts) back-lighted cross-needle meter providing SWR, power, and peak reading functions.



Photo A. Front view of the MFJ-986 showing the two tuning controls, antenna selector switch, and the cross-needle meter.

> these two controls. Total time for the first tuning was nine seconds. I then logged the capacitor setting from its vernier scale and the inductor setting from the inductor's counter. This information is good as a starting point when retuning the same antenna system for the same resonant frequency later on. I then tuned the same antenna for each ham band. There were no problems and all settings were logged. Using the loop has presented a problem for my other tuner on 10 and 15 meters, but the MFJ-986 tuned it with no problems. The last operational test was to reset the tuner for each band per my notes based on the previous settings. The unit proved to be very resetable, although some fine tweaking was needed on 75 and 160 meters.

New Version

A few months ago, MFJ introduced the Model 986 Differential-T Antenna Tuner. It is a 3 kW unit, providing very simplified (only two controls) broadband tuning and incorporates all the RF output metering you'll usually ever need.

This tuner uses a single differential variable capacitor and a roller inductor in a T-Network circuit. The usual tuner configuration consists of two variable capacitors and a switch-selected inductor in a Pi-network. The first obvious improvement on this tuner is that there is one less variable control for the operator to adjust. Merely crank the variable inductor and turn the capacitor control until the SWR is maximally dipped.



Photo B. Rear panel provides feedline, ground, and 12 volt DC connectors.
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- A 6-position ceramic switch allows selection between two coax feeds, a balanced line, or a dummy position (which could be used for a bypassed antenna or dummy load).
- An internal balun for balanced feedlines.
- Small size (10.75" x 4.5" x 15.0").

Inside the Model 986

Before operating the MFJ-986, I removed the covers. Inside I found a large roller inductor with 62 turns on it, with an attached beltdriven turns counter. The capacitor is of high quality construction with adequate spacing for all legal ham output power (and then some). The antenna switch is ceramic and the balun is constructed of two stacked toroids with windings positioned in a manner that should preclude any flash-over problems. Soldering and mechanical work shows itself well, with no obvious defects or poor quality workmanship noted.

Use

The instruction manual includes a small chart for preliminary settings for each band. Using the recommended settings, I tuned my 75 meter loop for 3947 kHz. Tuning was done by turning the roller inductor crank until the counter indicated 046. I then applied a little power and continued inductor adjustment until I located the lowest reflected power indication point. Afterwards I adjusted the capacitor for further reduction. I then fine tuned with

Varied Comments

The turns counter is relative only, but it's completely accurate for logging and resetting. Having the built-in cross-needle forward/ reflected meter is a real advantage over other tuners. The peak reading meter is ideal for those of us attempting to run a full gallon.

The antenna selector switch should be selfgrounding. As it's set up, feedlines not in use are not grounded.

Due to the design of the differential-T circuit, it is possible to get a low SWR at only one combination of the controls. No more worry about too much inductance.

Highly Recommended

Pricewise, the unit is a bargain. You get a cross-needle meter that includes simultaneous forward/reflected indications and selectable peak reading, an antenna selector switch, and a 3 kW tuner all in one box. Yet the unit sells for over \$100 less than its nearest competition, which is the MFJ-989B.

Do I recommend this tuner? Yes! It is economical, solid, and easy to use. 73



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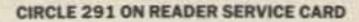




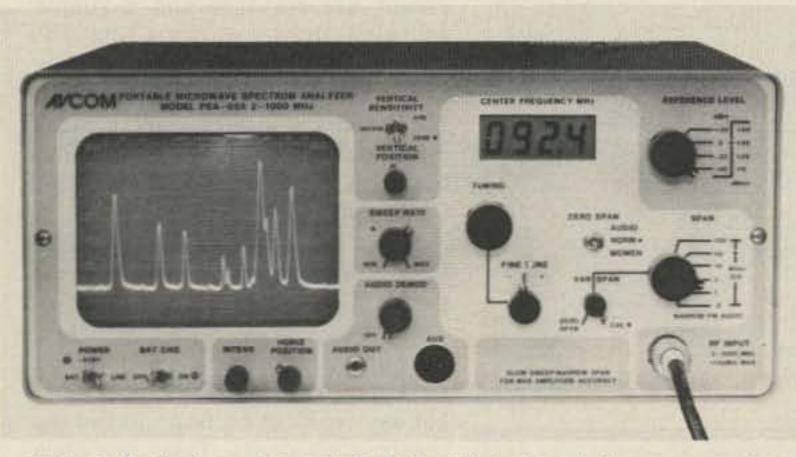
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QRP SWR Bridge

This simple project lets you monitor your antenna system's SWR.

by Tony Smith G4FAI

L ow power (QRP) operating enjoys an enduring popularity in amateur radio. Much of the equipment is relatively simple to home-brew, and there isn't the need for many of the precautions required when operating at higher power levels.

Opinion on what constitutes low power varies between different countries, and between different operators in those countries. The G-QRP Club's definition of less than 5 Watts input, and the (American) QRP Amateur Radio Club International's maximum of 5 Watts output, are the power levels referred to in this article.

Transmitters need to "see" a specified load, usually 50 to 75 ohms, at their output. Whether the antenna in use is already matched to the required impedance, or whether the match is obtained through an antenna tuning unit (ATU), a standing wave ratio (SWR) bridge lets you monitor and adjust the effect of the load on the transmitter (Figure 1). (Many modern transmitters automatically reduce their output power if the antenna system presents a mismatch.) The bridge is thus a useful device to help obtain optimum performance at all times. When a transmitter transfers power to a feeder line of the correct impedance, and the feeder terminates at an antenna also presenting the correct impedance, the antenna accepts and radiates all of the power coming to it. When the antenna has the wrong impedance, e.g. because the feeder is not correctly terminated, a portion of the power is reflected back down the feeder in the form of standing waves. The ratio between the forward power and the reflected power is the standing wave ratio, and the function of an SWR bridge is to indicate that ratio at the point where the bridge is located in the feeder line. SKIC and C2. See Figure 5 for an alternative, less expensive, single meter version. The bridge also measures forward power.

Although it should not be regarded as a laboratory instrument, the bridge is sufficiently accurate for all practical hamming purposes.

The project is housed in an easily constructed wood/hardboard case, partly to keep the cost down and partly to give the builder the satisfaction of creating a completely "home-brewed" unit. If you want to use a metal case, feed-through capacitors C4 and C5 are then unnecessary.

Construction

There are any number of ways to fabricate a case for the bridge. I built my case out of wood, using nails and glue to hold it together. I suggest drilling the holes for the nails, slightly undersize, to keep the wood from splitting. The front panel is secured by panel pins and glue, and the top and rear panels are secured by woodscrews to facilitate access and setting-up. were punched below the surface level of the case and all gaps, holes, and irregularities made good with filler and rubbed down. The case, plus rear panel, was painted inside and out with matt black paint, and the top cover with black gloss. The front and sides were covered with Fablon[™] after the meter holes had been cut out.

The holes for the meters were cut by marking the position of the meters on the front panel and drilling a series of small holes round the inside of the circle. The meter holes were then finished off with a half-round file. Exact details and measurements for meter and potentiometer mounting will depend on the particular meters obtained for the project.

You can use virtually any meter having a 100 μ A linear full-scale deflection (FSD), and these represent the main cost of the project. It's worth getting the best quality possible to ensure a long life in the meter mechanism. Those used in the prototype had a front face size of 60 x 45mm, a panel cut-out of

The Circuit

The design shown in Figure 2 is a simple unit for QRP operation on all authorized frequencies up to 30 MHz, based on a toroidal transformer T1. The secondary winding of T1 samples a small amount of RF power (both forward and reflected) which is divided by the bridge circuit and rectified by diodes D1 and D2. Forward and reflected readings are obtained simultaneously on the two meters M1 and M2, and the bridge is matched and balanced at the required load impedance by C1

44 73 Amateur Radio • June, 1989

In the prototype, the nails and panel pins

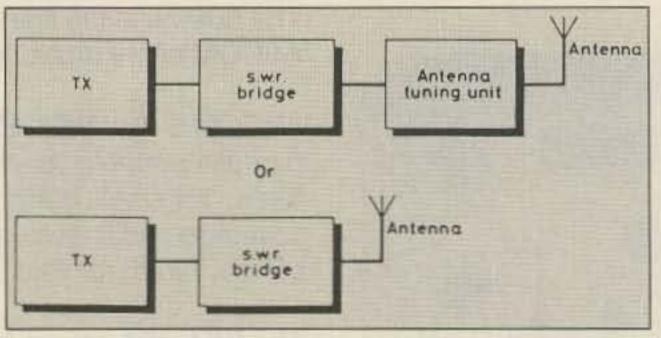


Figure 1. SWR bridge placement—keep the feeder length between the transmitter and bridge as short as possible.

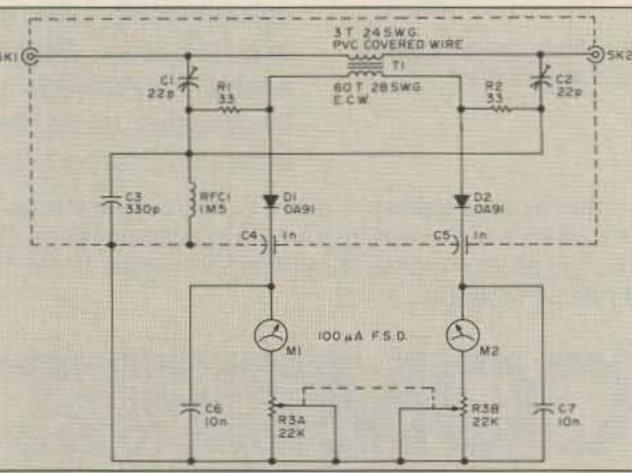


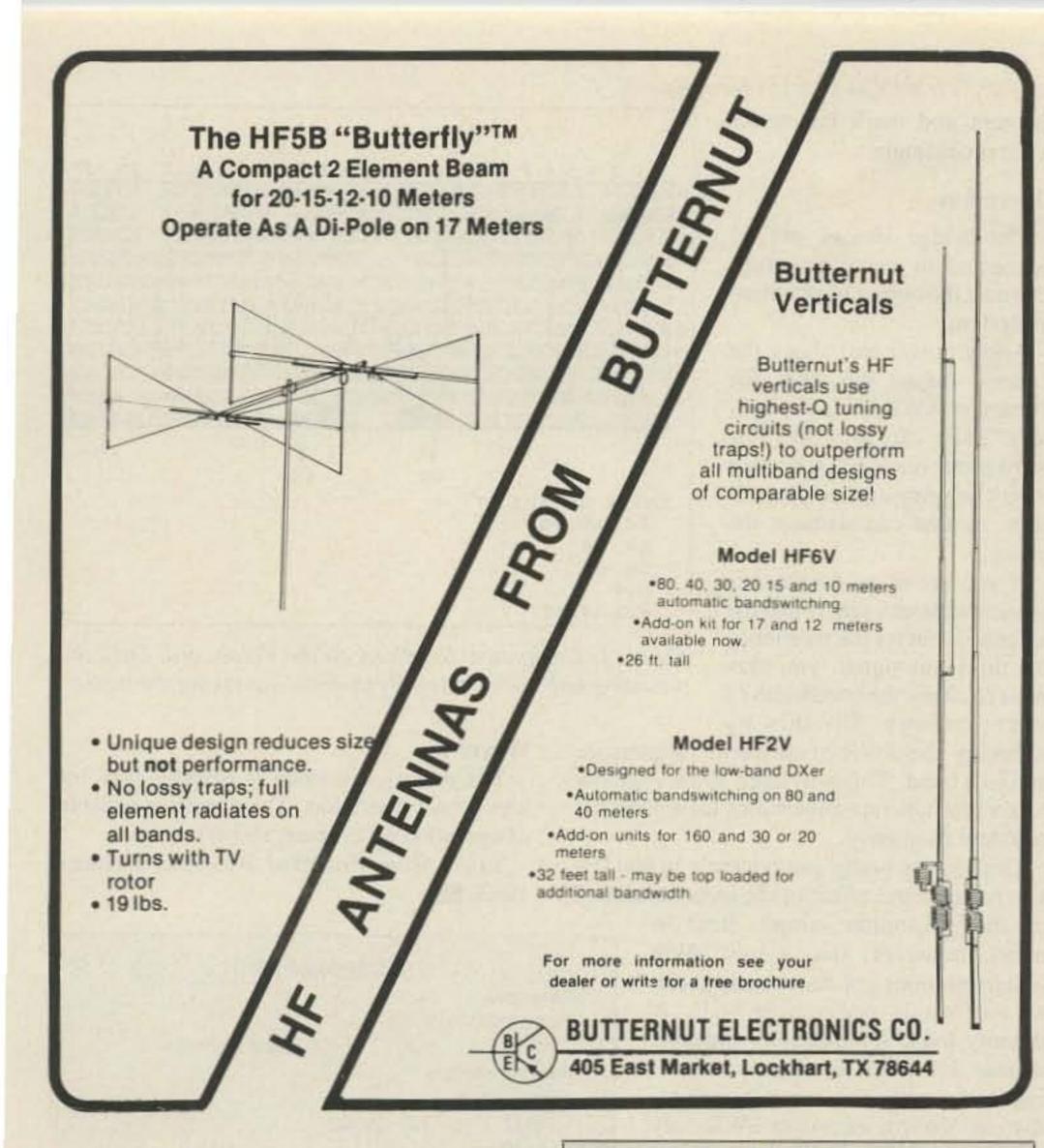
Figure 2. Circuit diagram of the QRP SWR bridge.

38mm diameter, and an accuracy of 2.5 percent.

The components are mounted on Veroboard as shown in Figure 3. Matched diodes are required and a simple matching circuit is shown in Figure 4. The circuit board is fitted on spacers inside a small aluminium box with 15mm woodscrews passing through the board, the spacers, the bottom of the box, and the earthing plate, into the floor of the case.

> Mount the input and output sockets at the rear of the box, and drill holes in the rear panel of the case to allow access to the sockets. Phono sockets were used in the prototype, as these are frequently used for QRP operation, but any type can be fitted to suit the constructor's needs. Take care when fitting the sockets to ensure that they do not prevent the lid fitting properly on the box. Similarly, make sure the box will fit into the case, leaving room for the lip of the lid between the box and the rear panel.

> Route the connections to the meters via feed-through capacitors, C4 and C5, which are intended to be soldered to chassis. As the box is aluminium this presents some difficulty. In the prototype, I drilled holes in the box (making sure the lid was not obstructed) which were marginally smaller than the diameter of the capacitors. I carefully enlarged the holes with the



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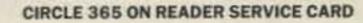
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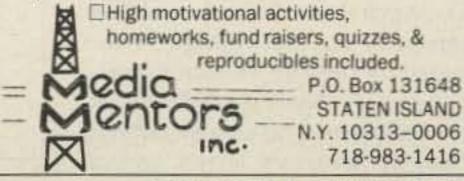


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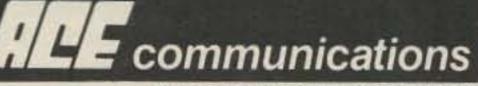
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tang of a small file until the capacitors could be secured with a press-tight fit and finally secured with a dab of "super-glue." This arrangement has proved quite satisfactory but purists might prefer to solder the capacitors to a small rectangle of tin plate and bolt the assembly to the side of the aluminium box. The wiring-up of the meters and the dual potentiometer should present no difficulty.

Setting-up

Once the unit is assembled, you must balance the bridge. Connect the transmitter to one of the rear sockets via a short length of coaxial cable having the same impedance as the TX output. A further length of the same cable connected to the other socket should be terminated by a non-inductive dummy load of the same impedance. You can make this up from one or more carbon resistors to obtain the resistance and wattage required.

Now apply a radio-frequency (RF) carrier at the highest used frequency. One meter should indicate a high, and the other a low, reading. Adjust the trimmer capacitor on the side of the bridge showing a low reading (reflected power) to obtain the lowest possible reading. Now, reverse the connections to the sockets and make the same adjustment with the trimmer for the second meter. Repeat this procedure once or twice until finally both meters, when indicating reflected power, read zero, and the bridge is then balanced. During this process, adjust the potentiometer so that whichever meter is indicating forward the unit and mark the meter scale accordingly.

Operation

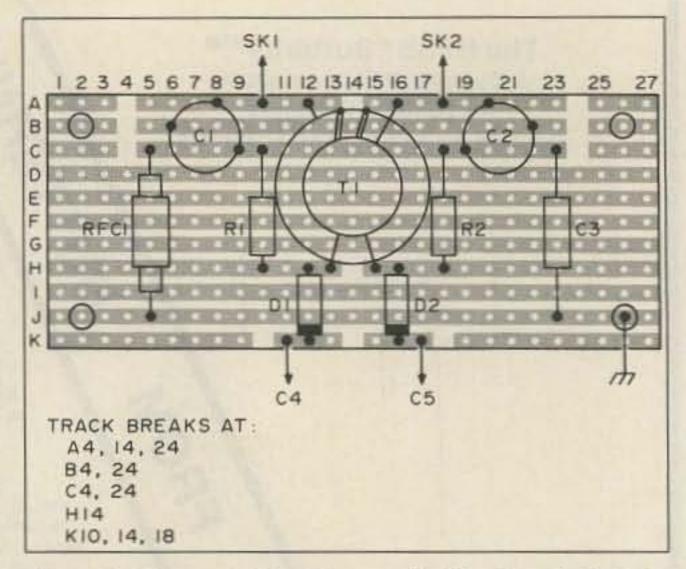
The bridge should still be connected to the transmitter. Connect the output to an antenna system.

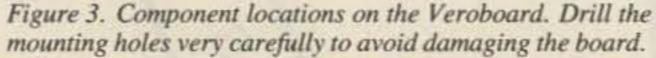
Apply power and check the meters. Adjust the tuner for minimum SWR (1:1 if possible). Take care that the forward meter reads FSD, but that it isn't pegging against the endstop, as that can damage the meter.

If you are using an antenna system without a tuner, and the antenna is cut for the frequency for the input signal, you may want to check the bandwidth of your antenna. Do this by

checking the SWR at different frequencies across a band. This will often show you how to alter the antenna dimensions for a different resonant frequency.

Leaving the bridge permanently in line lets you monitor the effect of the antenna system on the transmitter output. Bear in mind, however, that a low SWR indication does not necessarily mean an antenna is performing well. A dummy load, for example, presents a near 1:1 SWR through a matching feeder, and yet is virtually non-radiating. Too, it measures SWR only at the point in the feedline where the bridge is located-not at the antenna itself. An SWR bridge is a valuable part of every radio operator's station. It is a useful tool when constructing antennas and exercises an essential control function when they are in use. Because of its simplicity it is an ideal project for home construction, especially for beginners, and with good quality components it will last for years. QRP operation itself offers enormous scope for home construction and experimentation, and a unit such as this should be an integral part of every QRP station.





Warning

The unit as described is suitable only for low power operation. The circuit is capable of operation up to about 100 Watts.

Taken from Practical Wireless, October 1983.

	CO	MPONENTS
Resistors		
Carbon film 1/4 V	V 5%	
33Ω	2	R1,2 (Matched, see text)
Potentiometer	s	
Dual-ganged		
22kΩ	1	R3
Capacitors		
Ceramic		
10µF	2	C6,7
Feed-through		
1µF	2	C4,5
Polystyrene		
330pF	1	C3
Miniature trimm	ner	
2-22pF	2	C1,2
Semiconducto	rs	
Diode		
OA91	2	D1,2 (Matched, see text)
Mine allow a sure		

power is set at full-scale deflection.

Calibration-SWR

You can use either meter for forward or reflected power indication, depending on which socket is used for input or output. For SWR readings, both meters are used and that showing forward power needs only to indicate FSD. For reflected power, opinions differ on the need for detailed calibration. The most important marking is at a point exactly halfway across the scale, which represents an SWR of 3:1. Any SWR in excess of that may be detrimental to the transmitter. An SWR of 2:1 or less is acceptable, especially with low power.

Therefore, you need only a center marking to indicate maximum permissible SWR. The aim is to get the reading down to as near to zero as possible.

Calibration-Power

It's easy to get forward power readings since the circuit provides a reasonably uniform indication of RF power, irrespective of frequency, over its range of operation.

Calibration modes, unfortunately, require an external means of measuring RF power for comparison purposes. Those who have access to RF measurement can set the forward meter to FSD when the desired maximum RF power passes through it into a dummy load. Note the setting of the pointer on the control knob by making a mark on the front panel. With the control at this setting, feed successively lower RF powers through

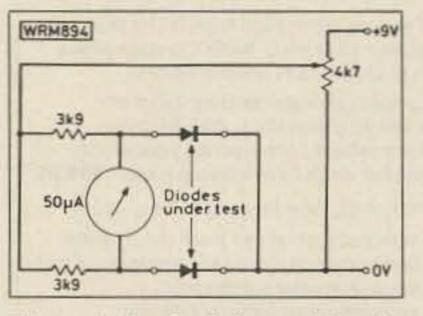


Figure 4. Simple diode matching circuit. Match the two resistors with an ohmmeter. As the voltage is increased by rotating the potentiometer, the meter should not deflect more than $1 \mu A$ from its no-current setting. It may be necessary to test several diodes to obtain a matched pair.

Miscellaneous Meter 100µA FSD(2); RF Choke 1.5mH (1); Toroidal core T68-2 (1); Veroboard 0.1 inch matrix 24 holes x 10 tracks; Metal box 73 x 51 x25mm; Phono sockets (2);

Pointer knob; Enamelled copper wire 28 s.w.g. (1.3m); Insulated wire 24 s.w.g. (100mm).

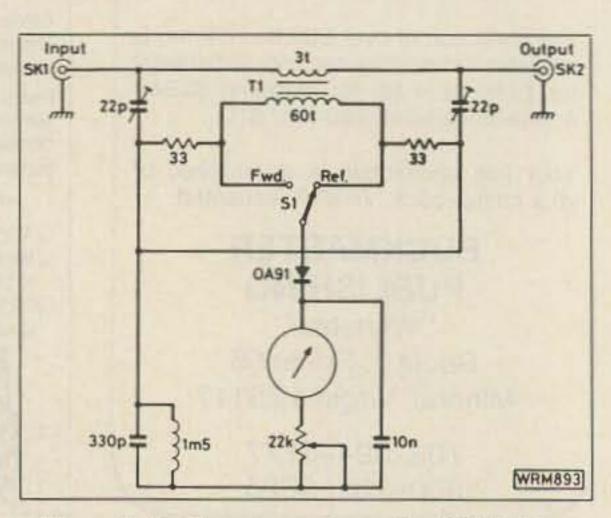


Figure 5. Single meter version of the SWR bridge.

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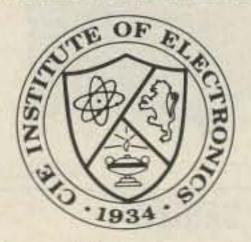
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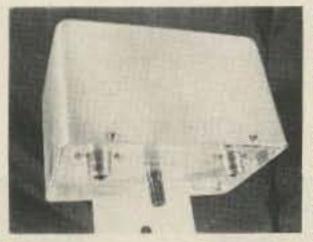
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	RS-5A	4	5	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{8} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$	7
	RS-7A	5	7	3 ³ / ₄ × 6 ¹ / ₂ × 9	à
and the second se	RS-7B	5	7	4 × 7½ × 10¾	10
	RS-10A	7.5	10	$4 \times 7\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{3}{4}$	11
	RS-12A	1.5	12		10
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NODEL DO 74	RS-35A	25	35	5 × 11 × 11	27
MODEL RS-7A	RS-50A	37	50	6 × 13¾ × 11	46
RS-M SERIES	MODEL	Continuous	ICS"	Size (IN)	Shipping
	MODEL Switchable volt and Amp meter	Duty (Amps)	(Amps)	$H \times W \times D$	Wt. (lbs.)
And the second se	RS-12M	9	12	4½ × 8 × 9	13
	Separate volt and Amp meters	10			
	RS-20M	16	20	5 × 9 × 10½	18
And	RS-35M	25	35	5 × 11 × 11	18 27
	RS-50M	25 37	20 35 50	6 × 13¾ × 11	46
MODEL RS-35M		Real of the second second			
	and the second s				
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*ICS-Intermittent Communication Service (50% Duty Cycle 5min. on 5 min. off)

continued from p. 25

Winding a transformer can be tricky when you're trying to get the right wire soldered to the correct circuit board pad. Refer to T4 on Figure 6. Note the dots. These are "phasing" dots. They indicate which wires are on which end of the winding. Numbers 1 and 2 are the ends of one wire, 3 and 4 are the ends of another, and 5 and 6 are the ends of another. Numbers 1, 3, and 5 begin the coil and 2, 4, and 6 are at the other end.

Notice, however that 2, 3, and 6 are connected together and go in one hole in the board. They are all at ground. Thus, there are only 4 connections to the circuit board.

You will probably need to use an ohmmeter to check which wires are continuous after winding the toroid. A simpler way, however is to use different colors of wire. You can use 26 or 30 gauge wire inplace of No. 28 wire. You may mix sizes if you have different colored wire of different sizes. This saves a great deal of time. The wire sizes should not be too dissimilar, though.

When you are working with the wire wound on a toroid, you will notice that it is enameled for insulation. You will have to either scrape the enamel off of the wire tips while you're soldering it to the board, or melt it off with the soldering iron. Melting it off works, but creates a mess. It helps to burn the enamel with a match before scraping.

When winding toroids, space the turns evenly. Do not bunch them.

•A shield around the VFO box can be tack-soldered to the board easily. Just a few tacks to each side will do nicely. You may have to remove it a time or two, so do not solder it down permanently until the very end. This board is intended to fit nicely into a project box that is available at Radio Shack. It is approximately 6" x 51/2". You can mount a speaker against the side wall of the cabinet top, where the vents are located, and is glue it in place. First, glue a small rectangle of cloth to the box, and then glue the speaker to the box. Make sure the material covers only the vents. The speaker must overlap the material to adhere to the box. Some components may have to be formed, trimmed, or clipped to properly fit the board. This is especially true of trimmer capacitors which come in many, many different sizes and shapes. Do not be afraid to do some "engineering" in this regard. A ham's ability to do this is what makes this hobby what it is. •With a direct conversion receiver, it is extremely important to make all connections very solid, especially ground connections. I recommend a double-sided PC board. If you keep grounding foremost in your mind, you will do fine. If a part is to be grounded, you may solder it not only to the pad on the underside of the board but also to the upper side of the board. This is why the copper is not drilled out around the upper part of the board for grounded parts. Use plenty of solder when you attach these parts to each side of the board.

the shield to the board ground plane on the upper part of the board. The same holds true for the power connection. Insert the positive lead into the proper hole and and solder it to the correct pad on the underside of the board. Then, just solder the negative lead to the ground plane.

•As with any DC receiver, you will hear the signal you are tuned to on both sidebands. The superheterodyne receiver by its very nature only "hears" one sideband. Consequently, you will need to tune to the proper sideband when you want to QSO a station so that you are not way off frequency. Tune on the "lower side" of the zero beat. This will insure that you are in correct position.

•Note the coax jumper from the VFO to the mixer transformer T5. RG-174 is handy for this purpose.

Tune up, Operation, and Troubleshooting

If you have followed the steps above, you have already gotten this rig in an operable state. Simply align the VFO, tweak the driver trimmer C18, tweak the RF amp trimmer, C23, set the RIT control R9 at half scale, and hang on to your hat!

I have made every mistake possible in building this rig. I will gladly respond to written requests for help. I have tried to guide you around some of them so that if you have hesitated to start a project before, you will give it a try this time.

Finding Parts

The parts list, Table 1, gives a Radio



- Compact Mobile Transceiver
- Microprocessor Controlled Design
- All Mode SSB/CW/AM/FM
- Effective Noise Blanker
- Five Selectable Memory Channels
- Programmable Band Scan
- Large Six Digit Frequency Readout
- Split Frequency Repeater Operation
- Dynamic Mic & Power Cable
- Mic with Frequency Scanning Buttons (optional)
- Limited 1 Year Factory Warranty by Clear Channel Inc. Issaquah, WA

SPECIFICATIONS

 Make coax and power ground connections to the upper part of the board. Simply solder Shack part number for most parts needed for this project. The more exotic ones, such as variable capacitors, trimmer C4, toroids, semiconductors, dials, and printed circuit board materials can be found in a number of mail order catalogs. One supplier in particular is dedicated to carrying parts for homebrewers.

Do not be afraid to scrounge around flea markets, surplus electronics parts houses, or your own junk box for parts. My motto is: "When in doubt, try it!" Most metropolitan cities have surplus houses that sell new (or at least unused) parts at dirt cheap prices. You just have to root around for a while to find your treasures. I once found a whole box full of vernier dials that I bought for two dollars apiece. New, they are ten dollars. Persevere, and save on parts!

Good luck and happy home-brewing! 73

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DeMaw, QRP Notebook, ARRL, 1986. Hayward and DeMaw, Solid State Design for the Radio Amateur, ARRL, 1977.

Carr, "Ferreting out the Problem," Ham Radio, June 1988. An excellent instructional on understanding toroids and how to wind them. Frequency Range: 28.0000-29.9999 MHz in 100 Hz steps Sens.: SSB/CW .15 μV, FM/AM .3 μV Power: SSB 25W PEP, 30W, CW, 8W FM/AM Input: 12.5 V, 6A DC Dimensions: 2.4"×7.7"×11" Wt: 3 Lbs. We made a special purchase of these fine transceivers and thus able to offer them at a very attractive price

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Six Meter QRP Station

Who says we don't use tubes anymore?

by Tima Popovich ex-YU1FR

T he unit described in this article proved the theory that it is possible to establish contacts at quite respectable distances with very low power.

Designed primarily for mobile use, the station runs from a 6 volt battery. For 12 volt operation, the heaters will have to be rewired and changes made in the power supply. An AC supply is included, making it a station for all-around use.

Before going into the details of construction, here is a brief description of the various parts.

The Transmitter

The oscillator is a Jones circuit which, compared with other circuits, furnishes a high range of potent harmonics. The crystal is of the highest possible frequency so that enough drive is available for the final. The final uses push-pull 6AK5s which, at low input, give 1 to 1½ Watts of output. I used 6AK5s because of their low heater drain (175 mA) and good high frequency efficiency. the final amplifier. The microphone is coupled to the 6AQ5 through a carbon microphone transformer. The quality is good and there is plenty of modulation.

Power Supplies

There are two independent power supplies in the transceiver. The mobile supply is a conventional vibrator supply delivering about 200 volts at 80 mA. The AC supply is also conventional and delivers the same voltages in addition to rectified and filtered low voltage DC for the operation of the relay and microphone.

Warm Up The Iron!

Now that I've given you a description of the transceiver, the next step is to drag out the soldering iron and begin the construction. The schematic for the transmitter and modulator is shown in Figure 1. The Jones oscillator is of the cathode feedback variety. The

feedback is caused by the RF voltage drop across the RFC in the cathode. A small RF choke in parallel with a 3–30 pF trimmer is used. The trimmer adjusts the amount of feedback to compensate for the lack of activity of some crystals. To adjust this, use an inactive crystal and set the trimmer so that the oscillator cuts in smoothly and reliably. This setting will be good for all other crystals.

The choke in the cathode consists of #28 wire close-wound 1" on a ¾" slug-tuned form. The crystal can either be 12.5 or 16.5 MHz. The screen supply of the oscillator has a form of voltage regulation caused by feeding voltage through a 10 k resistor with an NE2 or similar neon connected from the screen to ground. The plate of the oscillator is connected to a transformer consisting of L1 and L2. The final amplifier is a conventional push-pull circuit with L2 as the grid coil and L3 as the tank circuit.

The Receiver

The receiver is a superhet with a regenerative detector. This gives the best compromise between battery drain and performance. When possible, I used 6AK5s to reduce battery drain. The line-up uses a 6AK5 oscillator, 12AT7 cascode RF amplifier, 6AK4 oscillator, 12AT7 cascode RF amplifier, 6AK5 IF amplifier, 6AK5 regenerative detector, and 6AK5 audio output. The output is enough to drive a pair of headphones or a small, sensitive speaker. If you want more output, you could use a 6AQ5 at the cost of higher battery drain.

The Modulator

The modulator is extremely simple, consisting of one tube. A carbon microphone provides enough output to drive a 6AQ5, plate and screen modulating Modulator layout is not critical, the only

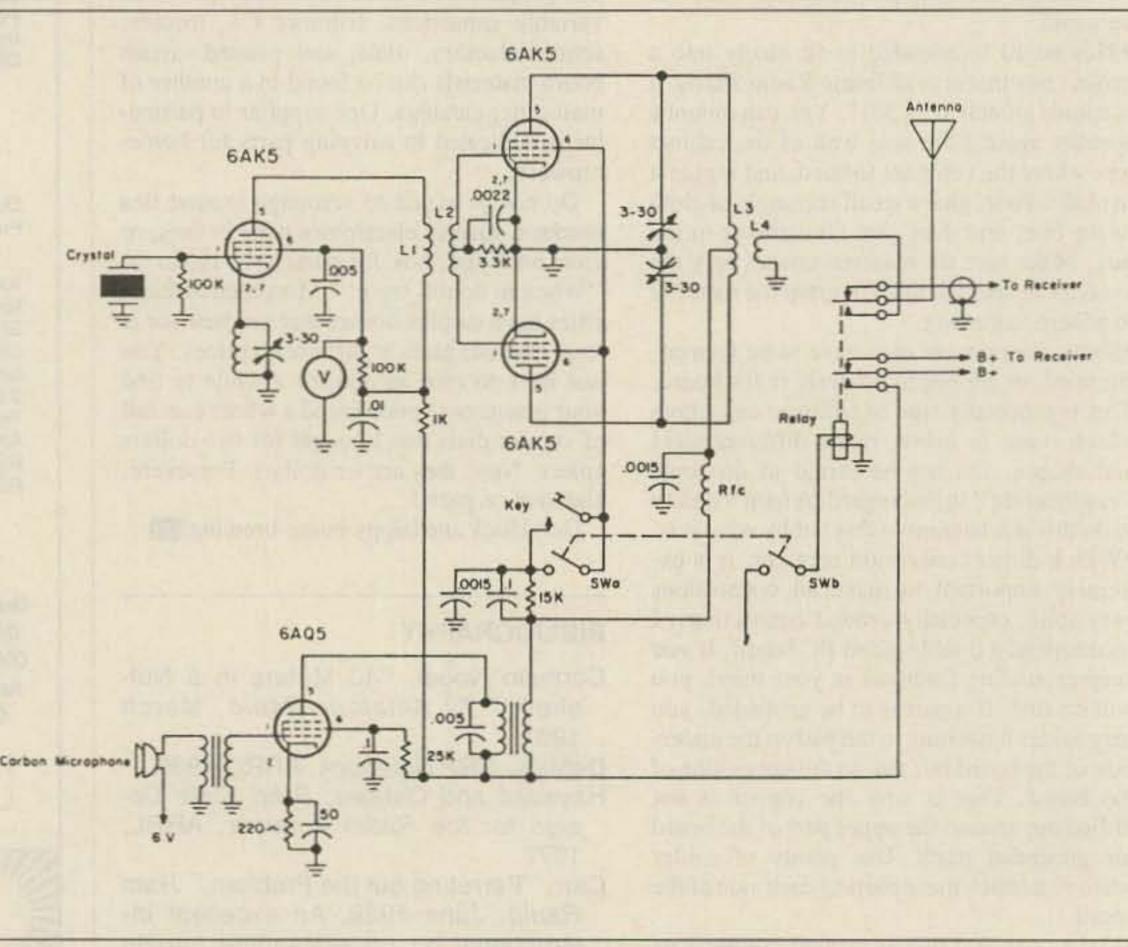


Figure 1. Schematic for the QRP transmitter and modulator.

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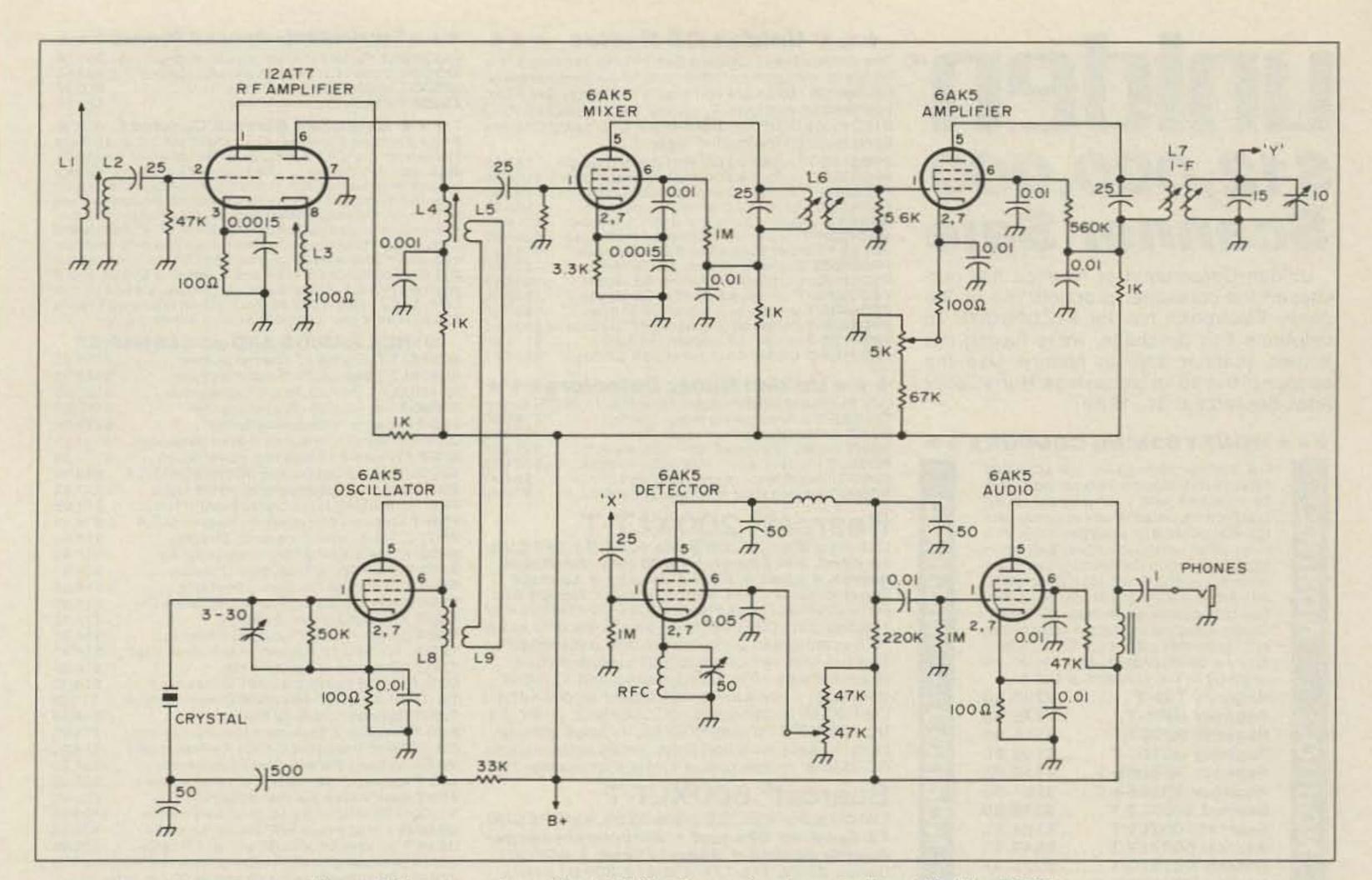
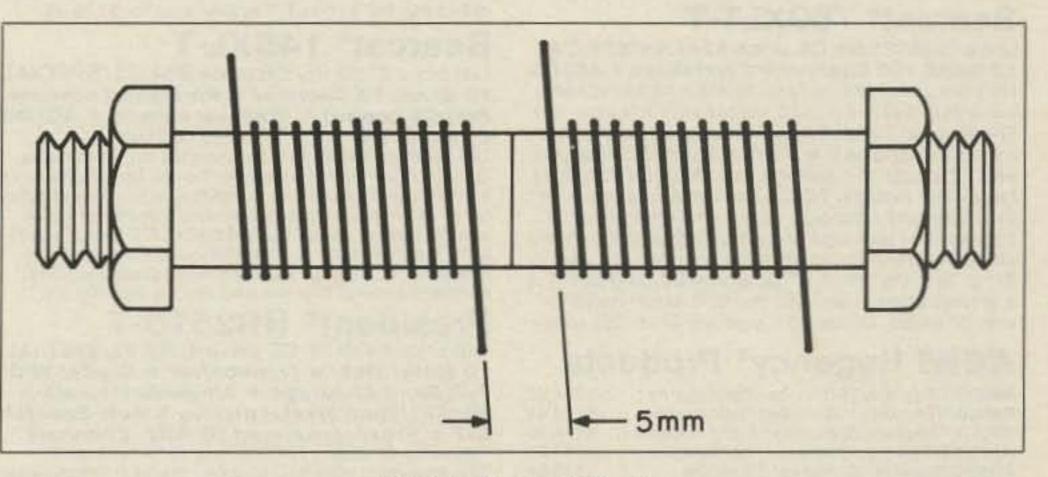
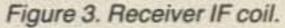


Figure 2. Receiver schematic. Add 100 pF capacitor from pin 1 to pin 8 of the 12AT7.

precaution being that you keep the plate leads away from the grid leads. A 0.005 μ F condenser is placed across the primary of the modulation transformer to prevent any undesirable feedback. I wound the modulation transformer myself because there weren't any around at the time. A Triad M4Z or similar transformer is best.

Pay attention to the receiver layout. The RF amplifier is a cascode using a 12AT7 or 6BQ7. Although the cascode was not neutralized, there were no feedback or oscillations. The stage is bandpassed with L2 tuned to the high end. A 10 MHz crystal is used on its third overtone, giving an IF of 20 MHz. It is then coupled through L6 to the regenerative detec-





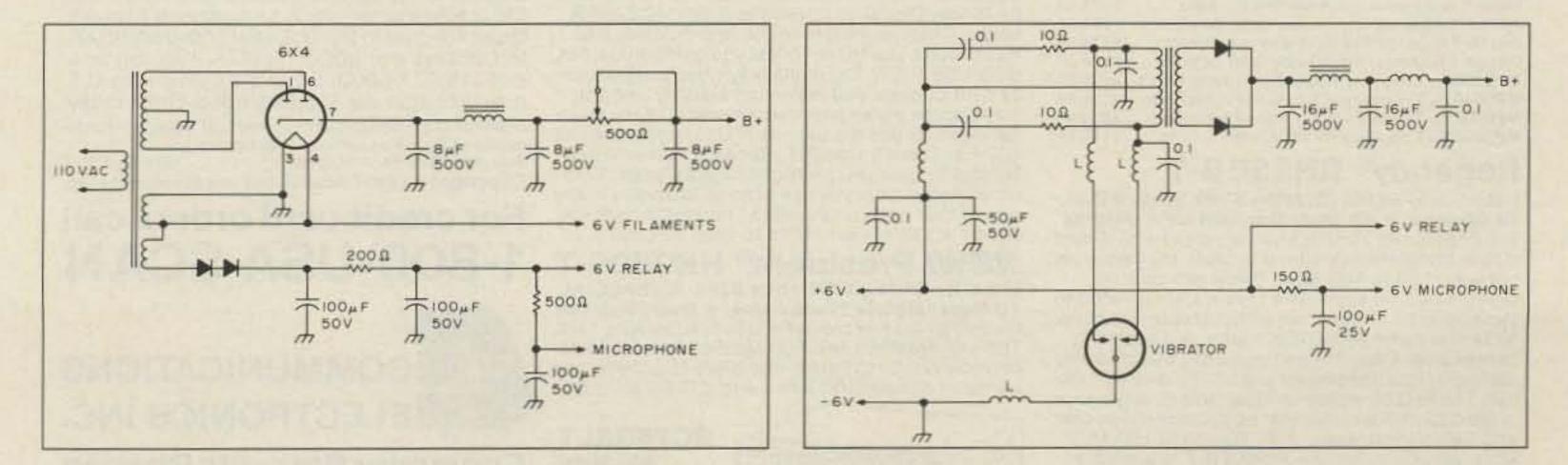


Figure 4. AC power supply.

Figure 5. Six volt power supply.

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AC/DC Frequency range: 29-54, 118-174, 406-512, 806-956 MHz. Excludes 823.9875-849.0125 and 868.9875-894.0125 MHz. The Bearcat 760XLT has 100 programmable channels organized as five channel banks for easy use. and 12 bands of coverage including the 800 MHz. band. The Bearcat 760XLT mounts neatly under the dash and connects directly to fuse block or battery. The unit also has an AC adaptor, flip down stand and telescopic antenna for desk top use. 6-5/16" W x 1%" H x 7%" D. Model BC 590XLT-T is a similar version without the 800 MHz, band for only \$194.95. Order your scanner from CEI today.

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List price \$799.95/CE price \$299.95/SPECIAL 16 Channel • 25 Watt Transceiver • Priority The Regency RH256B is a sixteen-channel VHF land mobile transceiver designed to cover any frequency between 150 to 162 MHz. Since this radio is synthesized, no expensive crystals are needed to store up to 16 frequencies without battery backup. All radios come with CTCSS tone and scanning capabilities. A monitor and night/day switch is also standard. This transceiver even has a priority function. The RH256 makes an ideal radio for any police or fire department volunteer because of its low cost and high performance. A 60 Watt VHF 150-162 MHz, version called the RH606B-T is available for \$429.95. A UHF 15 watt, 16 channel version of this radio called the RU156B-T is also available and covers 450-482 MHz. but the cost is \$454.95.

Bearcat[®] 145XL-T List price \$189.95/CE price \$94.95/SPECIAL

10-Band, 16 Channel
No-crystal scanner Priority control . Weather search . AC/DC Bands: 29-54, 136-174, 406-512 MHz.

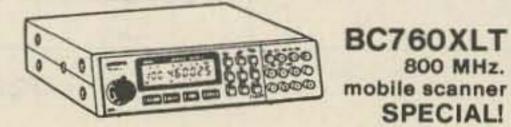
The Bearcat 145XL is a 16 channel, programmable scanner covering ten frequency bands. The unit features a built-in delay function that adds a three second delay on all channels to prevent missed transmissions. A mobile version called the BC560XLT-T featuring priority, weather search, channel lockout and more is available for \$94.95. CEI's package price includes mobile mounting bracket and mobile power cord.

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NEW! President[®] HR2600-T List price \$599.95/CE price \$299.95/SPECIAL 10 Meter Mobile Transceiver New Features Delivery for this new product is scheduled for June, 1989. The new President HR2600 Mobile 10 Meter Transceiver is similar to the Uniden HR2510 but now has repeater offsets (100 KHz.) and CTCSS encode.

800 MHz.

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tor. An RF gain control prevents overload of the detector.

The detected signal passes through a filter network which removes RF from the audio. The audio output stage has a choke in the plate circuit which should be as large as possible when used with phones. You could use an audio output transformer with a speaker, instead.

The IF transformers are really no problem to build. The coils are wound on two forms 8 mm (approximately %") in diameter which are joined together as shown in Figure 3. You can substitute standard 21 MHz television IF transformers.

The power supplies are standard and no special precaution has to be taken. The two filament windings are connected in series and rectified to provide low voltage DC for the relay and microphone. There is a resistor for adjusting the output voltage of the transmitter. This should be set to about 200 volts in order to prevent damaging the 6AK5s. The filament leads are shielded to prevent pickup of vibrator buzz when used in mobile operation. The mechanical layout for the chassis are shown in Figures 6 and 7.

Testing and Alignment

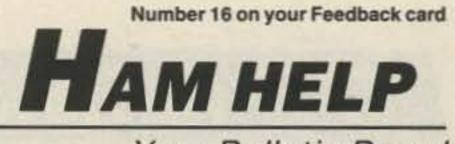
Check all voltages. When checking the plate voltage of the 6AK5 detector tube,

you should hear a click indicating that the audio works. The most critical part is the IF alignment. Using a signal generator or a grid dip meter, couple a 21 MHz signal into the grid of the 6AK5 mixer and tune the 2 IF transformers for maximum signal. If the signal is too strong, it will whistle strongly, then you may have to slightly drop the screen voltage of the detector. The oscillator is then tuned to the correct frequency. L2, 3, and 4 are tuned as described earlier and adjusted for maximum sensitivity.

Transmitter tune-up is simple. Tune the plate circuit of the oscillator to 50 MHz and adjust the trimmer in the cathode and plate coil for maximum output. Then insert a less active crystal and adjust the cathode trimmer so that it will oscillate without using excessive feedback, which can damage the crystals and cause poor stability. Next adjust the final coils for maximum output.

The unit is now complete. After using it a while, you will be amazed at the performance of such a simple rig. If you take care, you will have a station you can use at home, in the car, or anywhere you want to take it. 73

Taken from November, 1964 73 Magazine.



Your Bulletin Board

We are happy to provide Ham Help listings free on a space available basis. To make our job easier, and to ensure that your listing is correct, please type or print your request clearly, double-spaced, on a full (8½" x 11") sheet of paper. Use upper- and lower-case letters, and print numbers carefully—a 1, for example, can be misread as the letters I or i, or even the number 7. Thank you for your cooperation.

I am looking for sources of ham-related and IBM emulation software for the Hewlett Packard HP150 (touchscreen) computer.

> Paul Elliott N3GPU Box 1480 Columbia MD 21044

I need 10 C cell NiCd batteries with solder tabs. Surplus or used would be OK if they are in working condition. Thank you.

> Robert F. Cann W4GBB 2708 Old Point Drive Richmond VA 23233

I'm looking for a Programmer's Tool Kit for Hewlett-Packard HP-110 Portable (or Portable Plus), such as HP calls: "HP 45419C." Also any software for this vintage laptop, preferably amateur radio applications.

> Chuck Waite WA3JWF 89 Shagbark Drive Shavertown PA 18708

Wanted: Manual and schematic for a scanner for

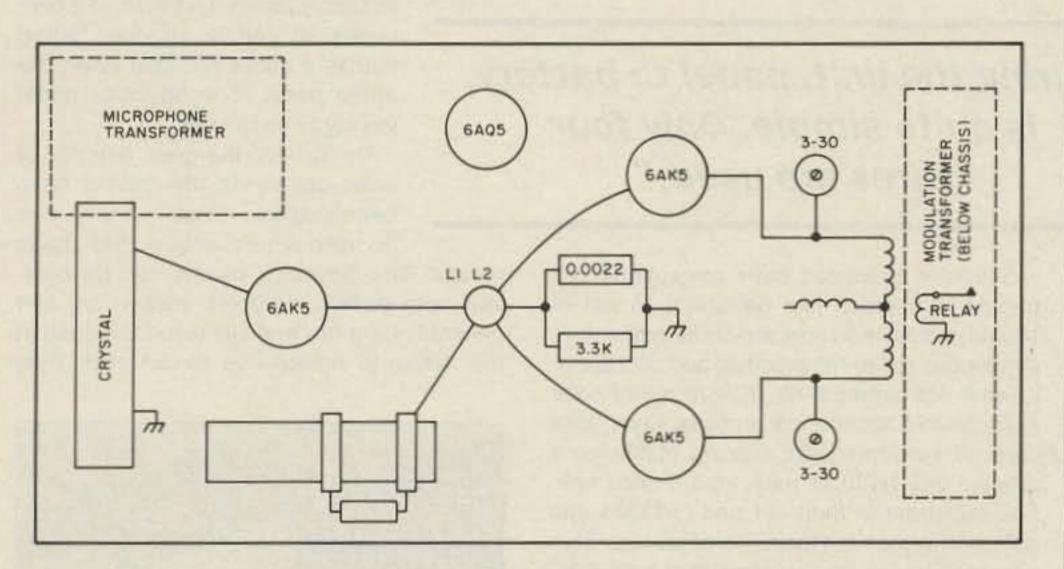


Figure 6. Transmitter layout.

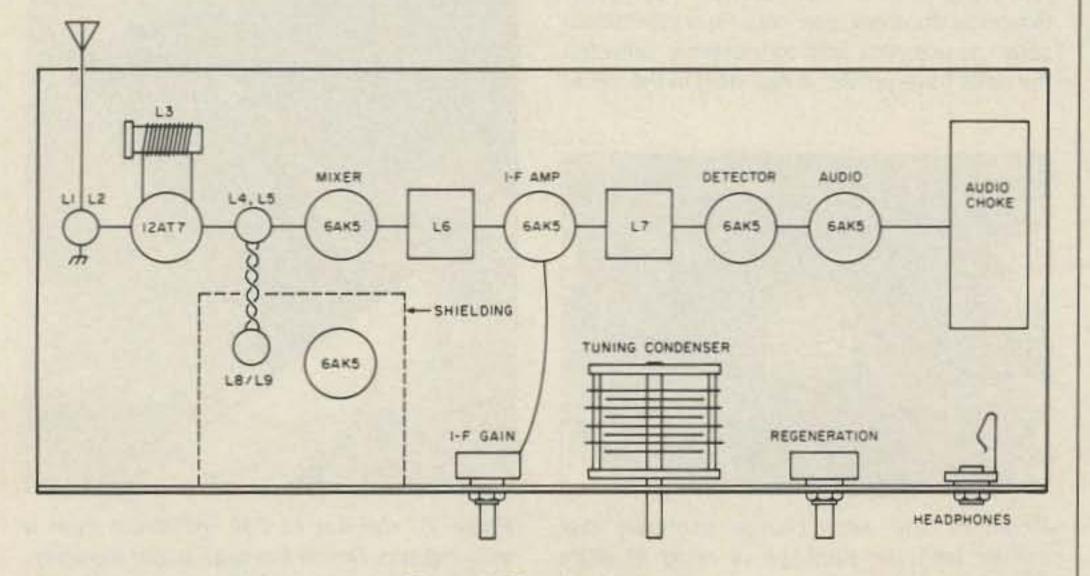


Figure 7. Receiver layout.

the Kenwood TR-7400A manufactured by Amateur Wholesale Electronics. This is the unit with 16 pushbuttons on the front that mount on the underside of the radio. I have one that needs rebuilding. Will pay for copying and postage. Please help me get this puppy running again!

> Paul Braun WD9GCO 2102 Yorktowne Drive Valparaiso IN 46383

Need: Schematic and/or service manual for National NCX3. Will pay copying and mailing costs.

> R.G. Ballou K3MQH 3601 Tower Drive Dover PA 17315

I am looking for hams who manned the US end of the MARS net and fellow GIs who manned the Nam end of the net during 1965–73. I'm writing an article for *The Veteran* that salutes the hams who helped us keep in touch with our families via MARS. Write me at the address below, or call (201) 548–8096 (home), (201) 893–4254 (campus office), or (201) 548–2266 (private office).

> Paul A. Scipione, Ph.D. 5 Burr Drive Metuchen NJ 08840

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by Michael Bryce WB8VGE

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n the past, generating power from the sun was a hit or miss proposition. Most of the early solar electric pioneers used surplus panels, with somewhat less than outstanding results. The technology and economics of converting energy from the sun directly into electricity have improved rapidly.

Antennas West's solar power supply is an excellent first step in converting to solar power. The heart of the Antennas West solar module is the Sovonics P-201 panel. Sovonics is a forerunner in amorphous silicon, or "thin film" cells.

Innovative Development

Until recently, most solar cells were made of crystalline silicon, which has the regular lattice structure of a typical crystal—much like a crystal of salt or sugar. The amorphous, or irregular, structure considerably increases the possibility that light will be absorbed, because the photons interact more with the amorphous structure. This means that an amorphous cell can be made with less material than is needed with the more common crystalline silicon. Amorphous cells can be made only one micron thick, while crystalline silicon cells are typically 300 microns thick. Amorphous silicon cells are applied to a substrate of stainless steel (as Sovonics does). Then the panel is encapsulated in Tedlar^m, a time-tested weather-, wear-, and ultraviolet-resistant material.

"Wiring the unit, panel to battery, is quite simple. Only four

Break one of those interconnections, and the panel is dead. Sovonics has moved all the interconnections to the outer edge of the cells, avoiding the former pitfalls.

Sovonics also has added bridging diodes within the panel. By feeling along the back side of the panel, you can spot the diode "bumps." In the older crystalline cell panels, if you lose one cell, perhaps to thermal shock, the panel is useless. The bridging diodes will bypass the cell, allowing the panel to continue

> to supply power. Likewise, in a conventional cell, a shadow falling across a panel will shut down the entire panel. The Sovonics panel will continue to work.

> Up to now, the great majority of

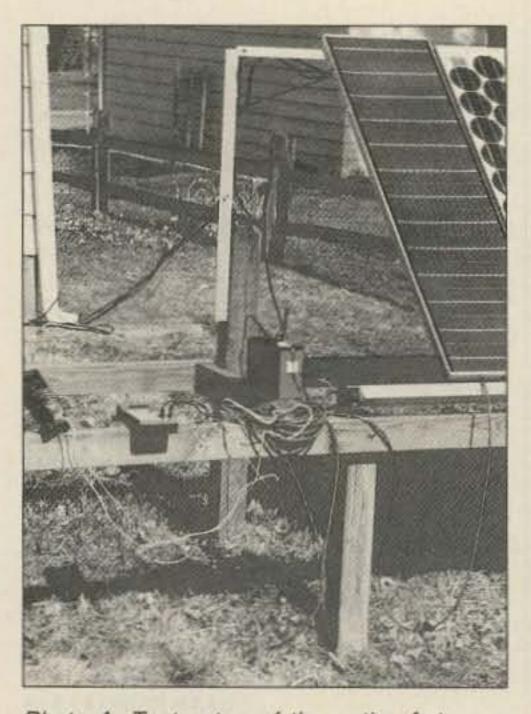


Photo A. Test setup of the entire Antennas West solar package. Note the difference between the P-201 and the corner of the Arco 16-2000.

wires are used."

Sovonics produces their amorphous cell panels very much like newsprint. A roll of stainless steel is on one end of the proprietary continuous roll-to-roll process, and on the other end, out comes a 40 kilowatt roll of solar cells. In this continuous process, layer after layer of semiconductor coating builds up a tandem cell 1/100 as thick as a human hair. The substrate is then cut and installed into different frames for their line of panels. This construction results in a panel that is flexible, lightweight, and unbreakable. However, Sovonics does not stop here. In conventional solar panels, the interconnections between the cells have proven a real pain in the neck.



Photo B. The small charge controller that comes with the package is rated at eight Amps.

solar panels on the market have been in glass. Glass is heavy, and no one would argue that glass

breaks. The Sovonics panels can be bent, shot with bullets, dropped, walked on, and generally beat up, and still work. Because of the nature of amorphous silicon cells, they

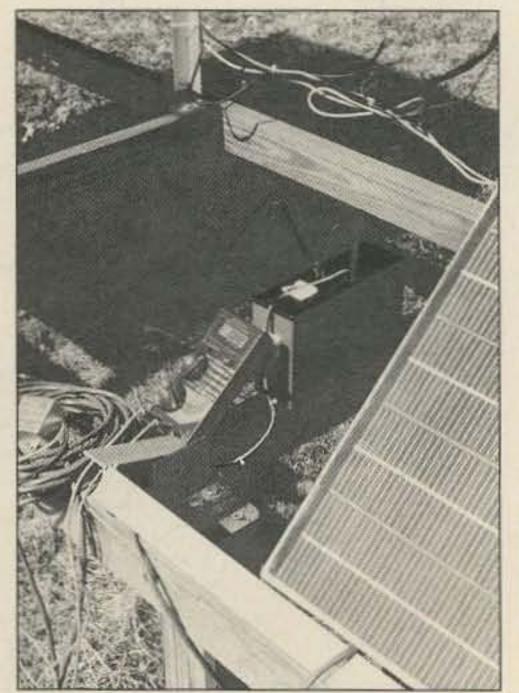


Photo C. Current of 880 milliamps from a morning sun. Notice shadows under the array. The Sovonics P-201 is in the foreground.

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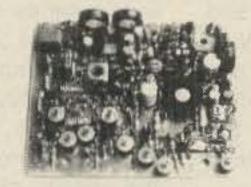
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 AN EXTENSION PANEL IS AVAILABLE FOR LOCAL MONITORING OF THE REPEATER AND CONTAINS ALL NECESSARY METERING, STATUS LIGHTS AND INDICATORS. ALL ADD ONS ARE AVAILABLE FROM THE COMPANY AND ARE COMPLETE INCLUDING INSTRUCTIONS.



work quite well in diffused light, such as hazy humid weather or cloudy skies. The crystalline cells will fall flat on their faces under those conditions.

Antennas West makes use of the Sovonics P-201 panel. It is rated at 23 Watts under peak sun conditions. This boils down to about 1.6 Amps for battery charging. The P-201 measures one foot wide by four feet long, and weighs under five pounds. Antennas West supplies a 30-foot cable that is attached at one end to the P-201 panel. This is a four conductor cable in which two sets of the wires are connected together. This reduces loss from the panel-to-controller cable.

Setting Up the Panel

Enough on the theory of operation. The Antennas West solar module kit was extremely easy to set up and get running. When you

first open the box you'll be greeted by the Sovonics P-201 panel. If you have ever seen one of the crystalline cell panels, all covered with tempered glass and framed in 1/4inch thick aluminum angle stock, you'll be in for a shock.

The panel looks like it is made of printed cardboard. You can twist and bend the entire panel. Give the center of the panel a good thump with your hand and it yields to the

pressure applied. You will also find a bag full of all kinds of things. Terminal strips, nuts, bolts, and various other goodies. The Antennas West solar package is very complete. All you need is a radio and battery. They even included a tube of RTV sealer for repairs and for gluing the panel down on a flat surface. Since the connecting wire between the panel has already been attached, all you need to do is insert the charge controller between the panel and the battery. You will also find a rather large technical manual. running QRP equipment, either, but also 200 Watt radios. The manual goes into great detail on computing your power consumption at your location. A very good section on battery selections, along with charge control, rounds out the manual. The technical manual is 41 pages long.

The Antennas West solar kit also comes with a series switch charge controller. This will keep the battery(ies) from overcharging. By monitoring the terminal voltage of the battery, a relay will open up and stop all flow of current to the battery, preventing overcharging. The controller will then monitor the voltage of the battery and will turn on the series relay to maintain the full charge terminal voltage. This "pulse" charging will reduce battery gassing considerably. The controller works super well with the sealed gell/cell batteries. The controller was de-

"It's lightweight, vandal resistant (repeater operators take note), and should provide year after year of trouble-free energy generation."

> signed by KA8IDB. It is potted in epoxy and is quite small-about two inches square. Wiring the unit, panel to battery, is quite simple. Only four wires are used. The charge controller can be mounted on a wall with the wood screws supplied or with some double-backed tape, also supplied. Since my entire station operates from solar power, I isolated some of my gear to operate directly from the Antennas West solar kit. I used my Argosy transceiver and a KDK 2 meter mobile. A 50 Ah gell/cell battery was used for energy storage. I mounted the P-201 alongside my other panels on the array rack. This rack is tilted to optimize my location. The P-201 is rated at 23 Watts peak output. This happens when the isolation from the sun is 1000W/m2 at 42°C, a widely accepted standard. In real life, we can count that amount of sun on one hand, (if you live in Ohio). Using digital current and voltmeters, I measured maximum current of 1.4 Amps several times. Depending on the state of charge of the battery and the isolation of sunlight, you may not see the rated 23 Watts. In mid-March, I averaged close to 18 Watts. No question, had I lived in the Sun Belt, I would have received higher Watts/day. Operating my 100 Watt Argosy and 2 meter FM radio, I had no trouble maintaining communications. I operated several hours a week, mostly on CW. The FM gear was used more, about 10 hours per week. Had I operated more, or changed to a higher power radio, I could have added more panels in parallel to boost charge current. No question about it, 23 Watts is not much, but that is the beauty of solar power-You can add panels as your needs grow.

For larger power requirements, I would recommend the use of a larger Sovonics panel, along with a charge controller that will handle the higher current. You can purchase additional P-201 panels from Antennas West for about \$200. That breaks down to about \$8 per peak Watt. You can do better, *if* you know what to buy and how to interconnect the different systems together.

Drawbacks

Were there some things that I did not care for? The Sovonics panel, as super tough as it is, is a little rough around the edges in quality. I have talked with the people at Sovonics and they acknowledge the quality control problem. New equipment is being installed to improve quality control. The panel that came with the review unit, while working perfectly electrically, had some workmanship defects. There

> were holes that were drilled off-center on the back side of the panel. Since the panel does not have a frame as such, the aluminum sheet that the laminate is bonded to was not folded over properly.

> You should be aware of some of the down sides to amorphous silicon solar panels. Since Sovonics panels are made using amorphous silicon, they suffer (as do all amorphous silicon solar cells) from a

small degree of degradation. The panels are not as stable as their crystalline counterparts. The power output will drop as they age and then level off, usually within the first 30 days or so. Sovonics panels degrade about 10% of their rated power. The stainless steel substrate used by Sovonics has an "annealing" effect on the cells. It seems that after an initial drop in power, the panel will come back up slightly. That is why Sovonics rates their panels lower than other manufacturers. This gives the end user a more realistic power capacity.

Instructions

The manual needs some attention. It is printed directly from a dot matrix printer. Instead of opening like a book or magazine, the manual opens end to end, much like the old "Thunder Chief" yellow tablets of my school days. The pages of the manual are gummed together at the top. I worry that the pages will' fall out under constant use. Unlike the manual that came with your tribander, there is so much information for the new user of solar power, I can envision many a newcomer reading and re-reading the manual. My manual had several typos, and on several pages, some of the print was unreadable. Perhaps the ribbon in the printer got out of its guide when the manual was printing. All and all however, the manual is quite complete. In fact, I talked with Jim Stevens, of Antennas West, about changing the layout of the manual so it would open like a magazine. I also suggested adding three hole punch-outs to each page.

I was very glad to find out what you can and cannot operate from the 23 Watt P-201 panel. 23 Watts is not much power, unless you know how to put it to use. And I'm not talking about Because amorphous silicon panels are less efficient, you'll require twice the surface area for the same amount of energy produced using a crystalline cell panel.

All and all, I was very happy with the Antennas West QRV solar package. After you get used to the strange appearance of the Sovonics panel, you'll find it a strong performer. It's lightweight, vandal resistant (repeater operators take note), and should provide year after year of trouble-free energy generation. Even if you don't want to limit yourself to only 23 Watts, just keeping the module in the closet will provide emergency power for those times when you may need electricity most. If you like the idea of using solar energy to help power your shack but don't want to spend a lot of time and money, the Antennas West QRV solar package is ideal. And if you want to keep connected to the grid, but like the idea of a small emergency power supply, again this solar package fits the bill.

The Antennas West QRV solar package is the most complete and thought-out design for the newcomer to solar electric power on a small scale.

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Decoding OSCAR Telemetry - Part II -

by James R. Miller G3RUH

Part I of this article, (in the May '89 issue of 73) covered telemetry info on OSCAR-9 (UoSAT-1), OSCAR-11 (UoSAT-2), and OSCAR-13 (P3C). This final part covers telemetry info on Fuji-OSCAR-12 (F-0-12), and some birds yet to be launched: UoSAT-D and the Microsats. (Note that F-O-12 is NOT the same as UoSAT-D.)

Fuji OSCAR-12

General: JAS-1 or Fuji-OS-CAR-12 was launched on August 12, 1986 from the southern tip of Japan. It carries two transponders: a traditional one for SSB/ CW, and the world's first spaceborne packet radio BBS. In orbit 1600 km (1000 miles) high, it's inclined at 50 degrees to the equator with a period of 120 minutes. It offers users an aggregate of two hours communication per day. When in SSB/CW mode, it sends telemetry in Morse code on 435.795 MHz. When in the digital mode, telemetry and traffic is in the AX.25 packet format on 435.910 MHz. Nowadays, FO-12 is somewhat troubled by insufficient power from the solar panels to support the digital mode fulltime. The improved JAS-2 is in preparation and, based on the experience of its predecessor, it should be highly successful. Since the digital mode supports a packet mailbox, users can also transmit data in the 2 meter band to the satellite. The modulation format, however, is not the same as for terrestrial packet. Nevertheless, you do need a packet radio Terminal Node Controller (TNC). Data Transmitted: In the digital mode, FO-12 sends its telemetry in "unconnected" AX.25 packet frames, which appear on your terminal as seen in Figure 1. You will see that the telemetry contains 40 numbers which you can decode into voltages, currents, temperatures, status points, etc., using the published equations. For example, the first item is "Total Solar Array Current, mA," and decodes as I = 1.91 x (N-4). Setting N = 275, you find that this current is 518 mA.

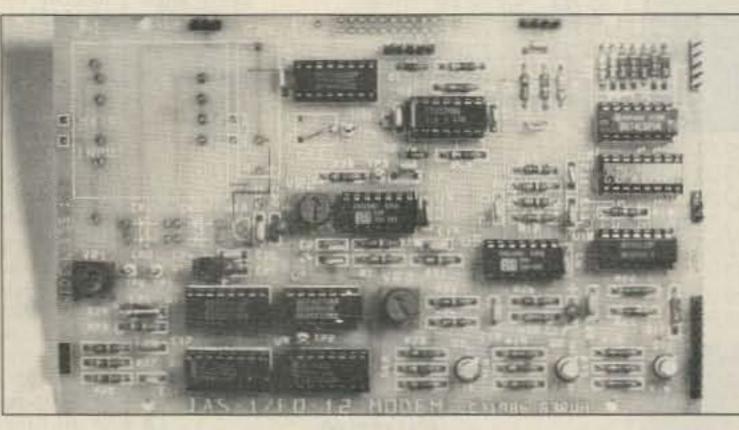


Photo A. FO-12 PSK Packet Radio Modem. This uses regular CMOS/ TTL chips and no hard-to-get parts. This modem is used with the FO-12 flying BBS and AMSAT-NA's forthcoming MicroSats. PSK modems are also used for PSK packet experiments terrestrially, through OSCAR-13's voice transponder, and even meteor scatter.

all the above functions plus an uplink modulator. It has been available since 1986, with about 500 presently in use. This modem can also be used for experimental PSK work either terrestrially or through OSCAR-13's voice transponder. A power advantage of some 10 dB over normal packet signaling is typical.

Decoder/Modem Specifications:

Downlink-Input 50 mV to 5V RMS audio from SSB/CW receiver. PSK demodulator. Output TTL digital, 1200 bps.

Uplink-Input TTL digital, 1200 bps; Output, 1200 bps Manchester encoding modulator to mike level.

In addition to the telemetry data, you would

also be able to monitor the packet traffic. This looks no different from the familiar terrestrial scene, except it's faster!

Telemetry Format: In contrast to conventional local packet radio, which uses two tones (AFSK) to signal binary "0" or "1," FO-12 uses phase shift keying (PSK) modulation. The carrier phase is changed by 180 degrees (inverted) when a change in binary level is signaled.

The downlink carrier on 435.910 MHz passes through a balanced modulator driven by the AX.25 digital data at 1200 bits/s to generate PSK.

The uplink is different: 1200 bits/s data is exclusive-ORed with its 1200 Hz clock (called "Manchester" coding), and this audio is transmitted FM on 145.850, 145.870, 145.890, or 145.910 MHz.

Telemetry Demodulation: A PSK demodulator consists of a phase reference derived from the received audio with a special phaselocked loop (PLL), and a phase detector to extract the phase changes and convert them to digital bits. In addition, the received signal is subject to 16 kHz total Doppler shift due to the spacecraft's movement, at a maximum rate of 40 Hz per second. Tuning the receiver by hand to follow this is practically impossible, so an auto-tune circuit is essential, especially if you want to turn antennas and operate a keyboard as well.

The G3RUH FO-12 PSK Modem provides

- Connects-To AX.25 TNC's "modem disconnect jack." Suitable for TNC-2 and derivatives, such as TNC-200, TNC-220, Tiny-2, PK-80, PK-87, PK-88, etc.
- Digital AFC-Tracks changing Doppler shift via the up/down lines of all known ICOM, Trio/Kenwood, and Yaesu receivers.
- Controls-Auto-tune on/off, PLL bandwidth, Lock/Tune/Power LEDs.
- Set-up-Three trim pots; PLL frequency, 1/2 supply voltage, and up/down tuning sensitivity set.
- Power/PCB-12V @ 40 mA. Built-in AC PSU options. Double-sided plated through PCB, 160 x 100 mm. 11 ICs, 40 resistors, 25 capacitors.
- Availability-The PCB is available from AMSAT-UK (17 pounds airmail). You may also order it from AMSAT-VK and Project OSCAR. RadioKit sells the PCB plus full kit of parts. AMSAT-NA stocks no satellite products, though this could change in response to demand. Phone to check. All addresses and numbers are at the end of this article.

Associated Equipment: You must use a 70 cm SSB radio to receive FO-12 on 435.910 MHz. Tuning rate should preferably be 20 Hz/step or better. You can use 100 Hz steps, but at the expense of data errors when badly mistuned. You can take audio direct from the external speaker socket. Some receivers will

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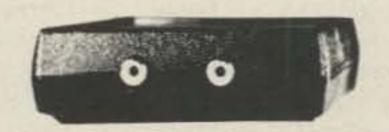
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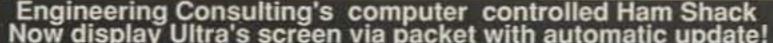
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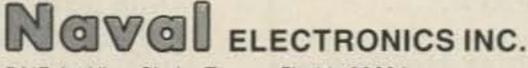
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LUSAT	AMSAT-LU	Packet Radio BBS (PACSAT)
Downlink	Uplinks MHz	Signaling Format
437.050	145.900/920/940/960	AX.25 1200 bps as FO-12
145.973		BFM Voice
437.100		AX.25 1200 bps as FO-12
437.150	145.840/860/880/900	AX.25 1200 bps as FO-12
	DOVE NUSAT LUSAT Downlink 437.050 145.973 437.100	DOVE BRAMSAT (Brazil) NUSAT Weber State Univ LUSAT AMSAT-LU Downlink Uplinks MHz 437.050 145.900/920/940/960 145.973 — 437.100 —

Table 1.

have a separate AF output socket on the rear panel that bypasses the volume control. To transmit on the uplinks, you need a 2 meter FM transmitter.

FO-12 is very strong, so you can use a vertical collinear antenna at close range. Many operators favor beam antennas, though, and they will have more than enough gain for practical purposes. Steering in azimuth is then essential, and elevation highly desirable, if you want to be able to observe all passes.

An AX.25 Terminal Node Controller (TNC) is essential for use with a suitable VDU or computer terminal just as for terrestrial packet. You can process telemetry data by hand or by a simple program on the computer. It is *not* possible to display the raw data directly from the modem on a VDU or 1200 baud terminal, as it is in AX.25 packet format.

Reading: The FO-12 Handbook contains full descriptions of the satellite and its sys-

concept is evolving fast. The paper by Tom Clark sketches the program from its conception to today, and explains the designs in a very readable and entertaining style.

Clark T., W3IWI, "AMSAT's Microsat/ PACSAT Program," Proceedings of the 7th ARRL Computer Networking Conference, October 1988, pp. 41–47.

Johnson L. V., WA7GXD, "Microsat Project—Flight CPU Hardware," Proceedings of the 7th ARRL Computer Networking Conference, October 1988, pp. 104–106.

Price H., NK6K, and McGwier R., N4HY, "PACSAT Software," Proceedings of the 7th ARRL Computer Networking Conference, October 1988, pp. 145-149.

UoSAT-D

General: UoSAT-D is scheduled for launch on Ariane in the second half of 1989, with 4 AMSAT Microsats and the primary commercial mission, SPOT-2.

The orbit will be circular, much like

grow, we foresee more automated communication.

Telemetry Format: Uplink and downlink will use 9600 bits/s direct FSK. That is, "1" will cause an increase in carrier frequency, and "0" a decrease.

Precisely controlled shaping of the bit transitions will be essential to constrain the data's audio spectrum to under 7 kHz, and to ensure reliable communication through conventional FM radios with a 20–25 kHz radio channel.

The data will also need to be randomized (scrambled) before transmission, and unscrambled again after reception. This is to ensure that no long runs of all "1s" or all "0s" are transmitted, which would be especially error-prone in this modulation arrangement.

Because the audio bandwidth is somewhat wider than the normal voice, signals must go directly from the receiver's FM discriminator to the transmitter's varactor frequency modulator.

Telemetry Demodulation: The G3RUH 9600 Baud Packet Radio Modem was introduced in mid-1988, and by February 1989 some 500 modems were in worldwide circulation for high speed terrestrial packet radio links.

UoSAT-D has an identical modem design onboard. The modem provides all the modulation and demodulation circuits required for UoSAT-D. It's designed for use with a Terminal Node Controller (TNC), typified by the TNC-2, TNC-200, TNC-220, Tiny-2, PK-80, PK-87, PK-88, etc. It's a high perfor-

tems, as well as essential details of telemetry decoding.

Fuji-OSCAR-12 Technical Handbook, AMSAT-UK, London, E12 5EQ, England, 64 pages (obtain from AMSAT-UK, 4 pounds airmail, AMSAT-VK, or Project OSCAR).

Miller J.R., G3RUH, "A Packet Radio PSK Modem for JAS-1/FO-12," Ham Radio, February 1987, pp. 8-22.

Microsats

General: Four small Microsats, conceived by AMSAT North America, are presently under construction and testing. Launch is scheduled for the second half of 1989, along with UoSAT-D (and, of course, the primary commercial mission SPOT-2). See Table 1 for a summary of their main features. Their orbits will be circular, much like UoSAT-2's, and polar with a 99-minute period and appearances around 10:30 a.m. and 10:30 p.m. local time. They will be stabilized, Earth-pointing, with strong signals, hopefully requiring only omnidirectional antennas.

At the time of writing this article (February 1989), details of the telemetry data and packet BBS access have not been finalized, but we expect them to be quite straightforward.

Associated Equipment: Since communication with Microsats A/C/D will be identical to communication with FO-12, simply refer to the FO-12 section of this article for details of the equipment you need.

Reading: The Microsats are new, and the

UoSAT-2's, polar with a 99-minute period and appearances around 10:30 a.m. and 10:30 p.m., local time, with strong signals. Hopefully, it will require only omnidirectional antennas.

The downlink frequency will be around 437 MHz FM, and user uplink around 145 MHz FM. UoSAT-D will use a 9600 bits/s data rate in both directions with AX.25 packet radio format.

As above, details of the telemetry and packet BBS access have not been finalized yet, but we expect them to be straightforward. As the number of experienced users mance, full-duplex modem that works with most voiceband NBFM radios, assuming only minor modifications.

A key feature is digital generation of the transmit audio waveform. Precise shaping compensates for the amplitude and phase response of the receiver. This results in a "matched filter" system, which means that the received audio offered to the data detector has the optimum characteristic (eye) for minimum errors. It also allows very tight control of the transmit audio bandwidth.

Decoder Specifications:

Modulation-FM. Audio applied direct to

Mode JD Transmitter will be toggled ON/OFF every two hours using this epoch.

Figure 1. FO-12 telemetry in "unconnected" AX.25 packet frames as they appear on your terminal. The telemetry contains 40 numbers which you can decode into voltages, currents, temperatures, status points, etc. TX varactor. \pm 3 kHz deviation gives RF spectrum 20 kHz wide (-60 dB). Fits standard channel easily.

TX Modulator—Eightbit long digital F.I.R. transversal filter in EPROM for transmit waveform generation (12-bit optional). Gives "brick-wall" audio spectrum. Typically -6 dB at 4800 Hz, -50 dB at 7500 Hz. Allows compensation for distant receiver (the channel) to achieve perfect

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RX eye. Up to 16 TX waveforms (32 optional), jumper selectable. Output adjustable 0-8 V, pk-pk.

- Scrambler—(Randomizer): 17-bit maximal length LFSR scrambler. Jumper selectable Data or BERT (bit error rate test) mode.
- RX Demodulator—Audio from receiver discriminator, 50 mV-10V, pk-pk. 3rd order Butterworth filter, 6 kHz. Data Detect circuit for use on simplex (CSMA) links. Independent unscrambler. New digital PLL clock recovery circuit with 1/256th bit resolution. Average lock-in time, 50 bits (depends on SNR).
- Connects-to AX.25 TNC "Modem Disconnect" jack. Suitable for TNC-2 (and any other, provided the internal modem can be bypassed). Standard TNC digital connections needed: TXData, TXClock (16x bit rate), RXData, Data Detect ("DCD"), GND. TTL levels. RADIO: TX Audio, RX Audio, GND.
- Power/PCB—10-15 V DC at 40 mA (CMOS ROMs), 170 mA (NMOS ROMs). Total 19 ICs (13 CMOS, two DACs, two EPROMs). 5 volt regulator and heat sink. 160 x 100mm double-sided, plated through, solder resist, full ground plane. No hard-to-get parts. Instruction booklet, 16 pages.
- Availability—The PCB is available from G3RUH (19 pounds airmail plus 6 pounds for the pair of EPROMs, which you may

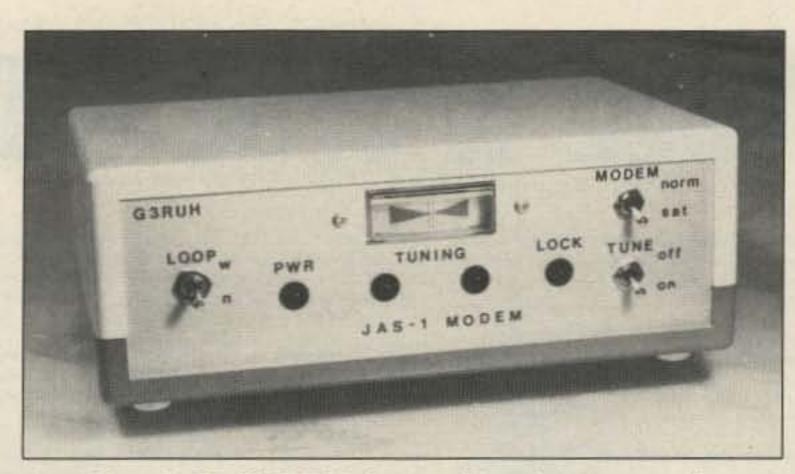


Photo B. FO-12 PSK Modem in cabinet showing controls.

copy). Assembled/tested boards can be obtained from Pac-Comm. RadioKit plans to stock complete kits of parts—check. Project OSCAR will take PCB orders. Canadian outlets are being arranged.

Associated Equipment: You can use a 70 cm FM radio to receive UoSAT-D. Tuning rate can be quite coarse; 1 kHz steps will be adequate. You must take audio direct from the receiver's FM discriminator, implying a minor internal modification. To transmit on the uplink, you need a 2 meter FM transmitter. Apply modulation directly to the varactor to provide true FM. UoSAT-D should be strong. A vertical collinear antenna may be adequate at close range. An AX.25 Terminal Node Controller (TNC) is essential to use with a suitable VDU or computer terminal, just as for terrestrial packet. It is *not* possible to display the raw data direct from the modem on a VDU or 9600 baud terminal device as it is in AX.25 packet format.

Reading: Ward J., GØ/K8KA, "The UoSAT-D Packet Communications Experiment," Proceedings of the 7th ARRL Computer Networking Conference, October 1988, pp. 186-193.

Miller J.R., G3RUH, "9600 baud Packet Radio Modem Design," Proceedings of the 7th ARRL Computer Networking Conference, October 1988, pp. 135–140.



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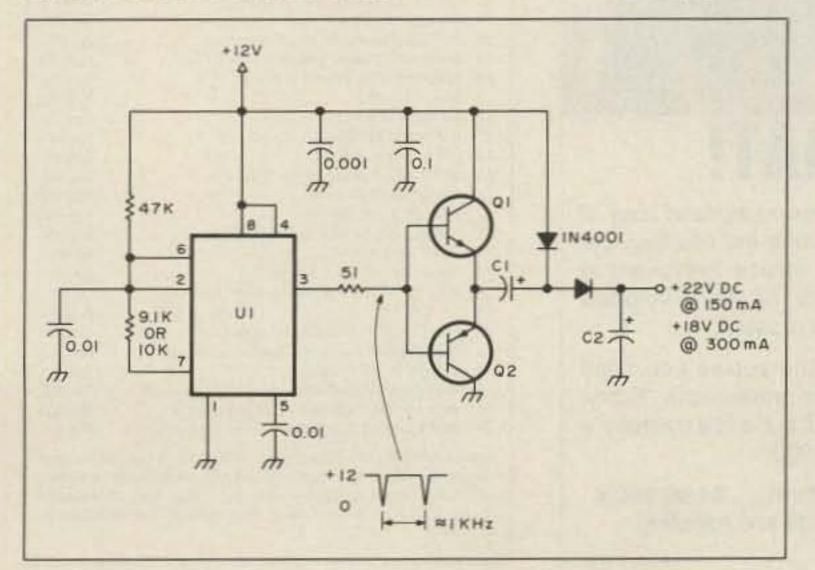
Voltage Doubler Circuit

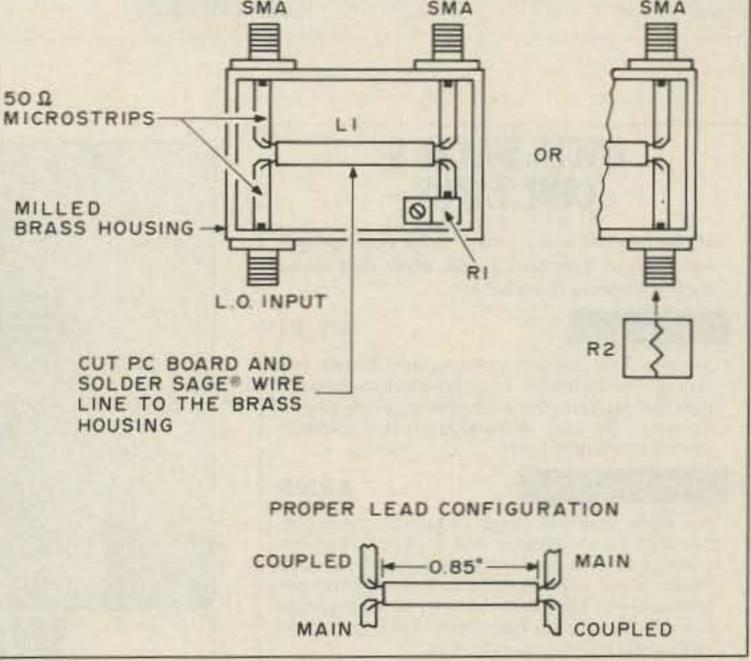
I've used this circuit for the past two years to drive relays of 24 and 28 volts DC from a 12-volt power supply. It is a DC-DC converter which powers a 28-volt DC antenna relay. You can use this circuit with almost any PNP or NPN power transmission. It will work the first time every time.

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Parts: For U1, you'll need a NE 555 timer. C1 & C2 require 50 μF/ 25 volts DC. NPN, Q1: TIP29; TIP120; 2N4922; TIP61; TIP110; and 2N4921. PNP, Q2: TIP30; TIP125; 2N4919; TIP62; TIP62; TIP115; and 2N4918.

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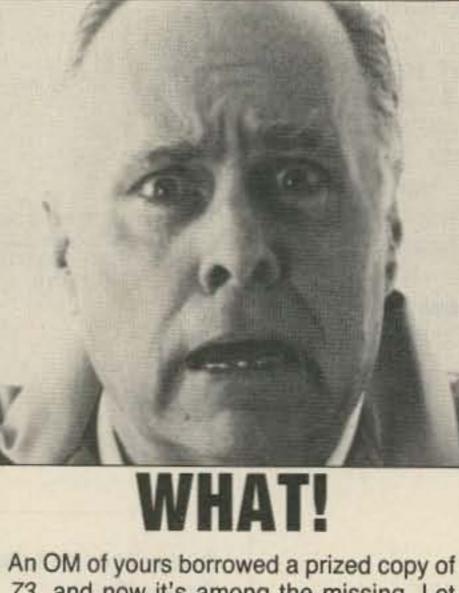
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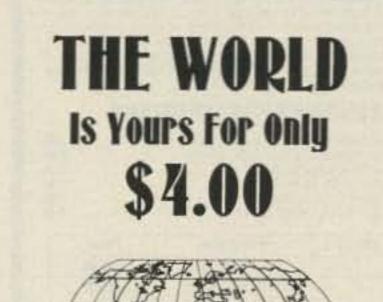
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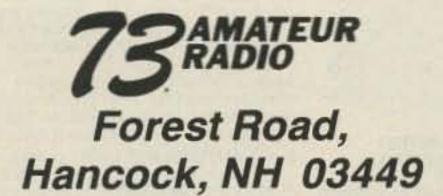
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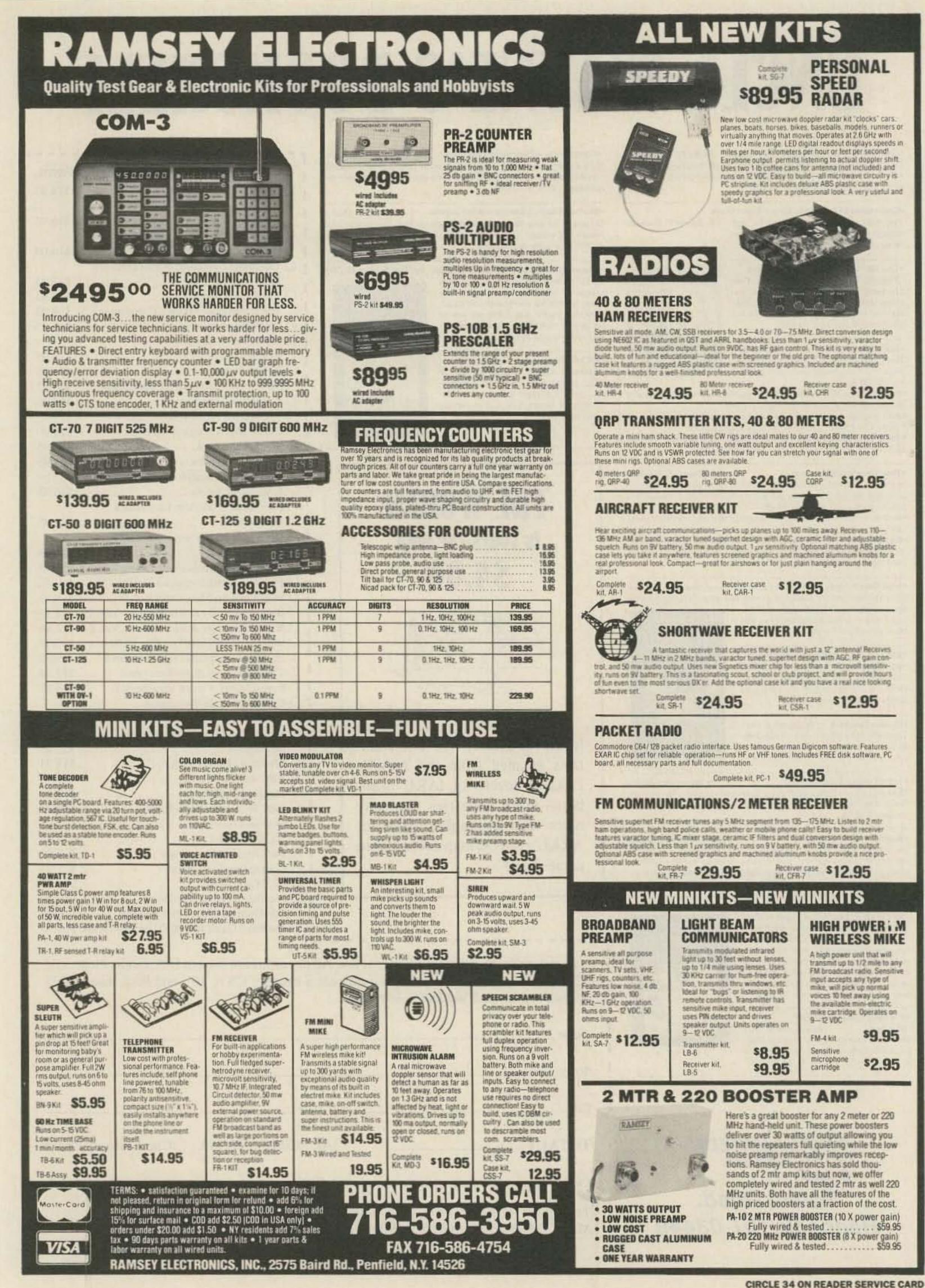
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Get on this favorite DX band.

by Frank Lee G3YCC

Adapted from G-QRP Club Circuit Handbook

A re you ready for the challenge of 20m QRP? Want the added enjoyment of rolling your own rig? If so on both counts, then check out the following home-brew project! This interesting little project uses components ranging from tubes to ICs.

Hybrid

Some of the modules used to build this rig were removed from existing equipment; others were built specially. This explains the different devices for the TX modulator and the RX mixer, the option of two carrier injection oscillators (CIO), and the SSB-type filter instead of a CW filter.

Circuit Description

The Colpitts VFO circuit, Figure 1, has gate clamping to improve stability. It's followed by two buffers, the second providing individual outputs to the TX and RX. A RIT circuit operates on receive. You must set it up correctly when you first align the rig (see instructions below).

Build the VFO in a stout metal box, with care for mechanical rigidity. The RX front end uses 40673 dual-gate MOSFETs (see Figure 2). The tuned circuits are peaked to the center of the CW band with trimmers.

Coil winding details for the VFO and other stages appear in the respective figures.

The mixer output is link-coupled to a KVG 9 MHz SSB filter, whose output is amplified by an SL612 IF amplifier IC (see Figure 3). The product detector uses two BC 107 transistors. Carrier reinjection is from a crystal oscillator using the USB crystal supplied with the KVG filter. Figure 4 contains two diagrams: an FET oscillator and a PNP bipolar oscillator. You can use either, or you can alter the circuit polarities to suit an NPN transistor. An LM380 IC would work fine here.

The TX mixer is an MD108 (Figure 5), fed from the VFO and the lower sideband carrier injection oscillator. (You could probably use the less expensive 40673 as a mixer.) The mixer output is applied to an SL610C RF amplifier, then to a FET which drives a 12BY7A PA similar to that in the well-known "Tucker Tin" circuit. I tried to use a transistor PA, but had troubles with it (likely due to my lack of experience in transistor PA design!).

A simple diode/meter circuit measures relative power output (see Figure 6). Sidetone is provided by an NE555 circuit (see Figure 7).

Send/receive switching is by means of a 4-pole change-over relay controlled from a

2

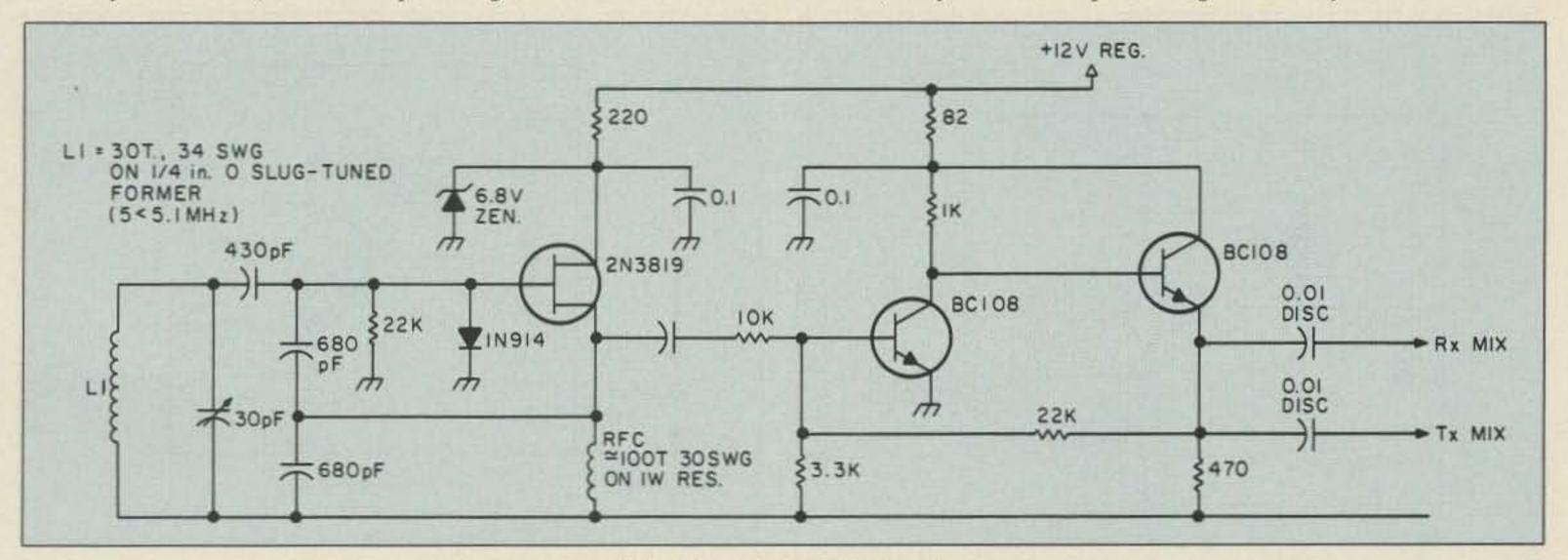


Figure 1. Colpitts VFO circuit.

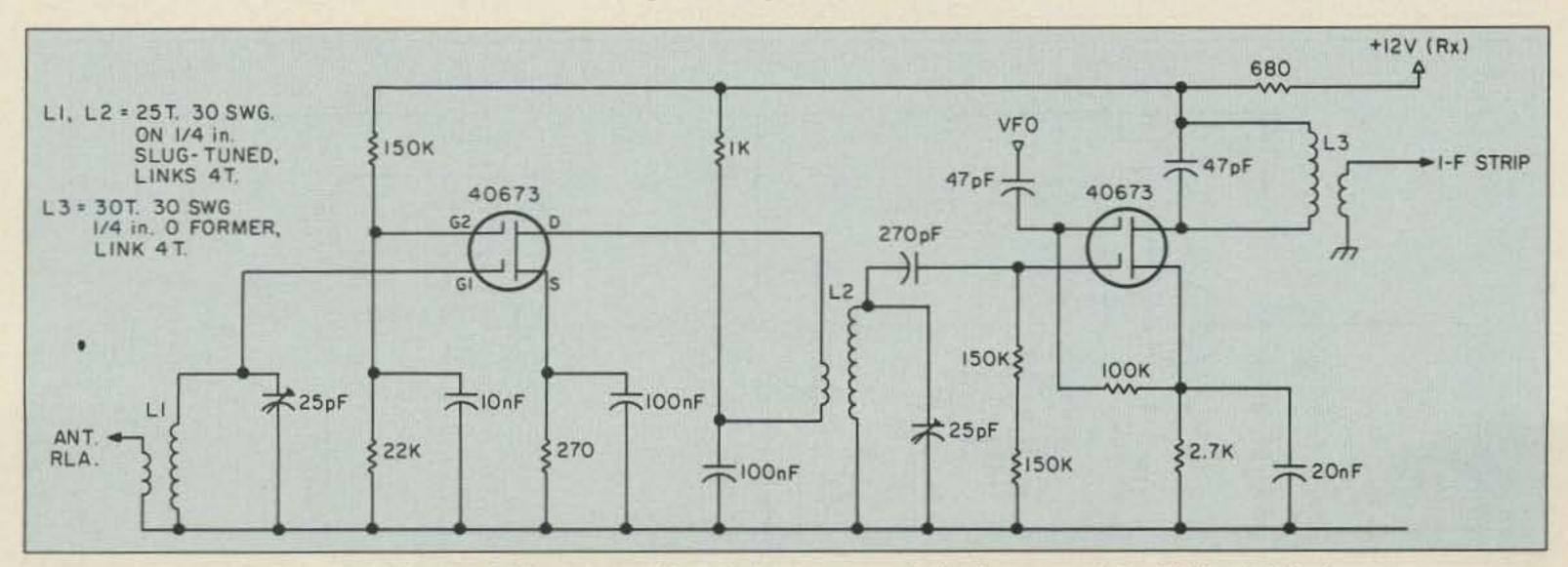


Figure 2. The receive front-end. The associated tuned circuits are peaked to the center of the CW band with trimmers.

switch, with one spare contact set. A reed relay is used for keying. You could also operate this rig on 80 meters after selecting the appropriate VFO and CIO frequencies and changing the appropriate coils.

RIT Alignment

Alignment is conventional except for the RIT (Figure 8), which must be set up as follows to compensate for the frequency difference between the two CIO crystals: Using an external receiver with no aerial connected, and a signal source such as a crystal calibrator, switch the transceiver to "send" and zero beat it with the signal source.

2. Switch the transceiver to receive, then use the RIT control to zero beat it with the signal source. Carefully mark the setting of the RIT control on the front panel of the transceiver so that it can be accurately repeated. 3. When searching the band, do so with the RIT control set to this mark. If it is required to net on to another station, tune to zero beat, then off-set the RIT control to give the required beat note. After a QSO or an unsuccessful call, always reset the RIT control to its zero mark in readiness to zero beat with the next station to be called.

So what's the best DX so far with this rig? A VK answered a CQ from G3YCC—you can't get too much further than that!

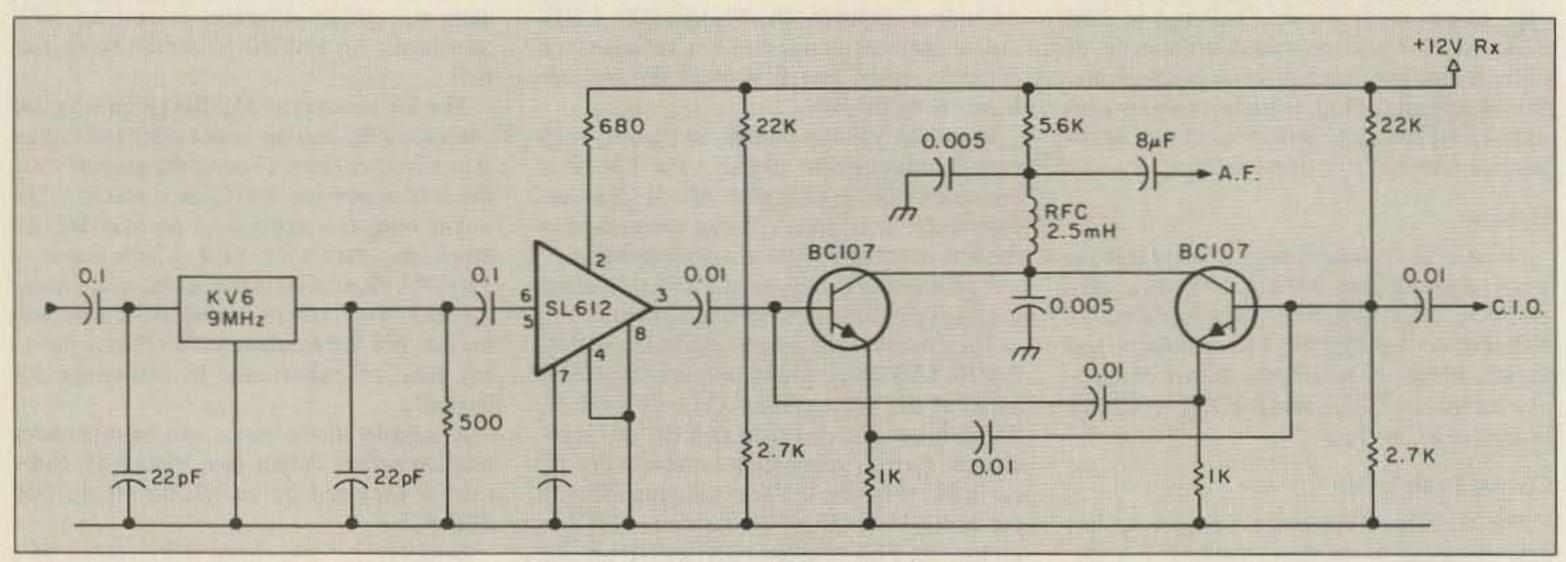
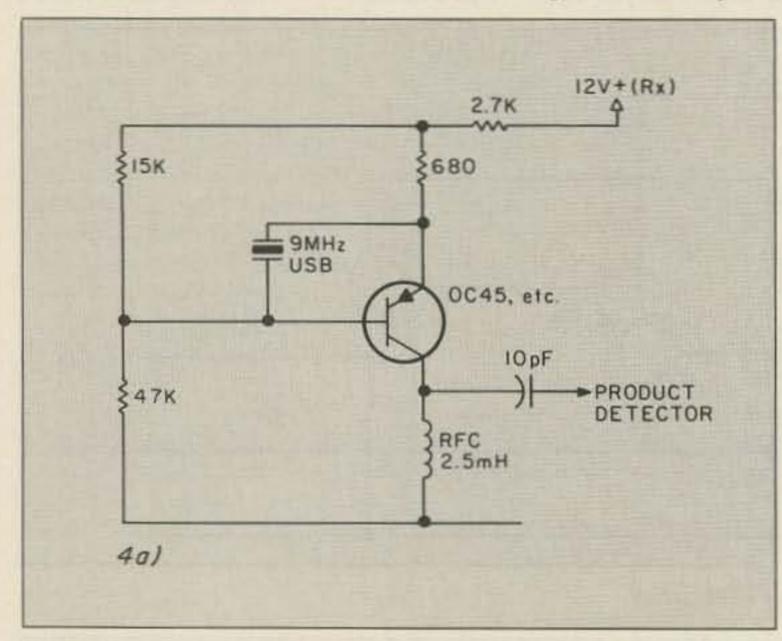


Figure 3. Receive filter, IF, and product detector.



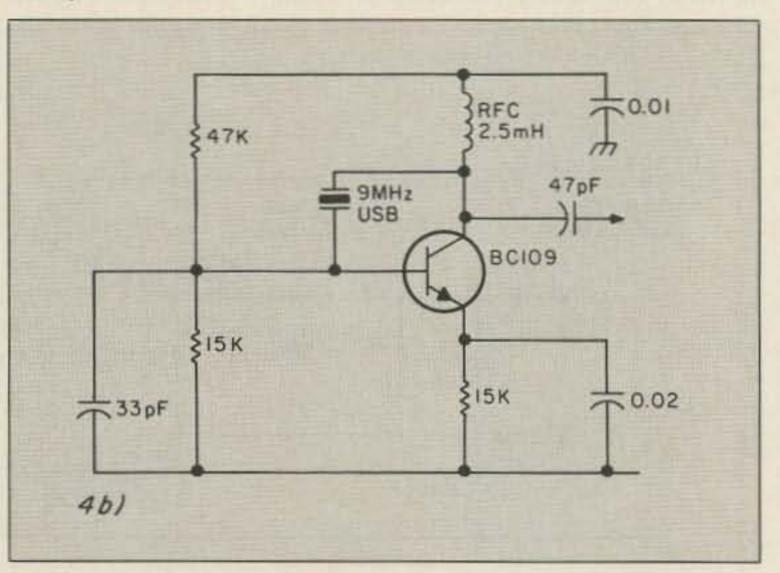


Figure 4a,b. What's in the junk-box? Pick between two receive carrier circuits.

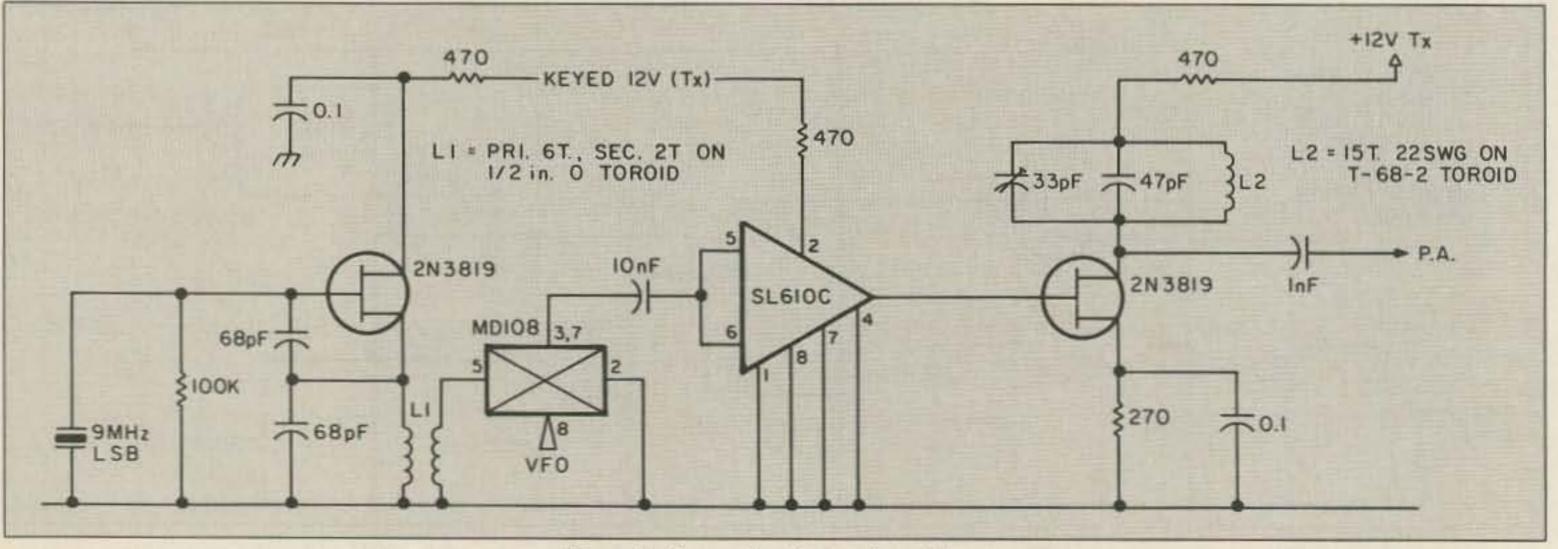
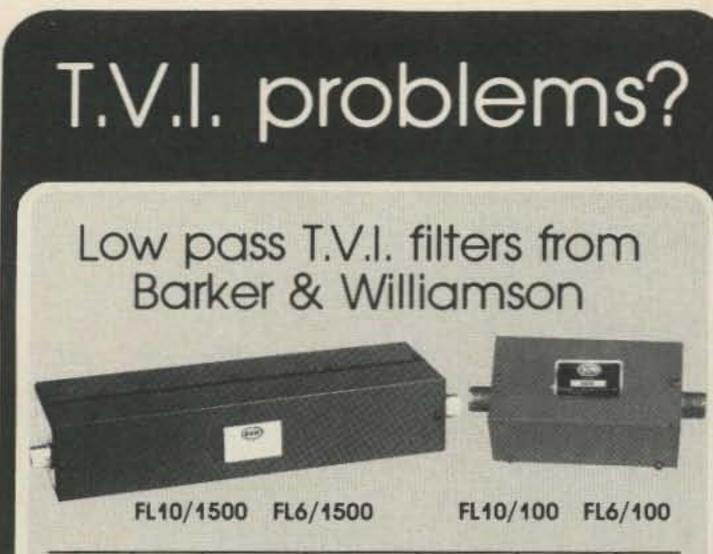


Figure 5. Transmit mixer and predriver.



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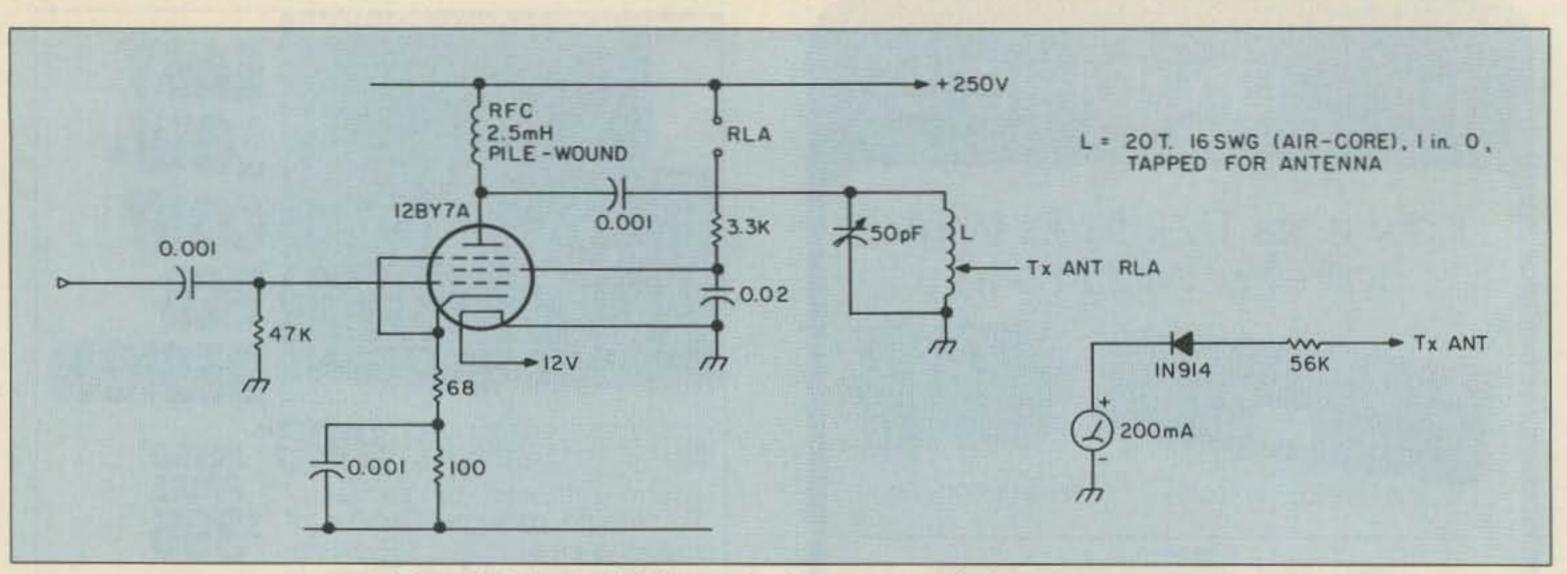


Figure 6. A simple diode/meter circuit to measure relative power output.

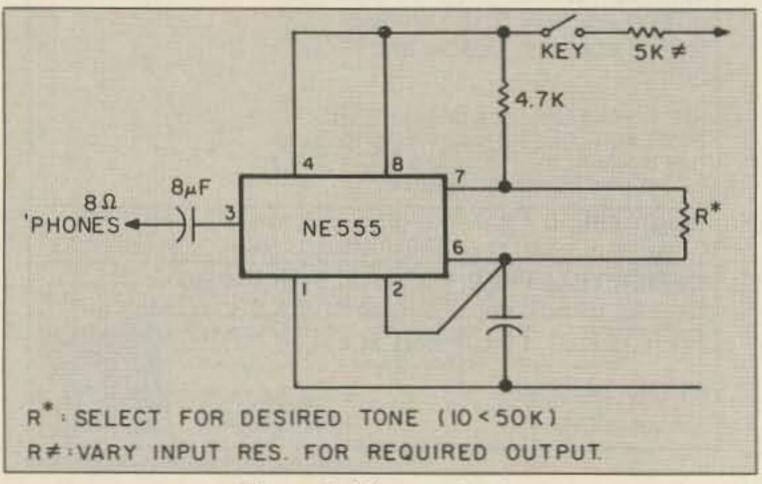


Figure 7. Sidetone circuit.

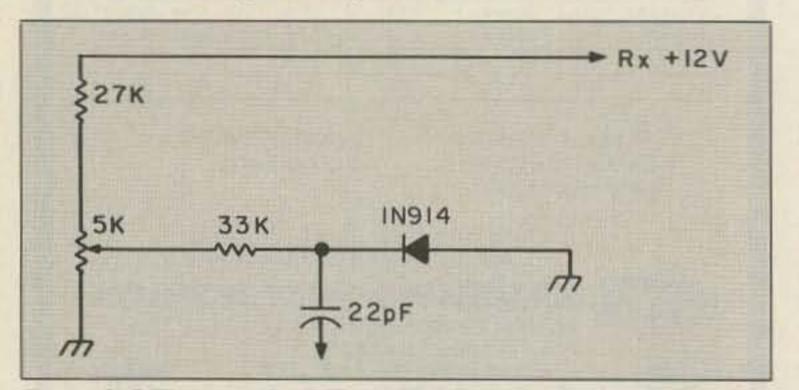
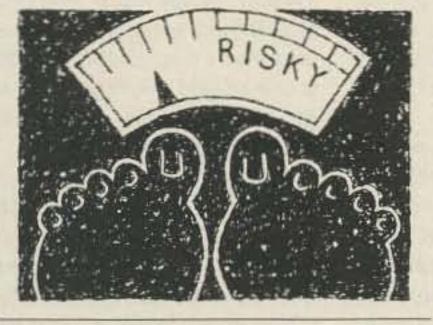


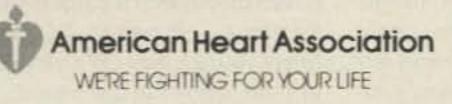
Figure 8. RIT circuit. Set RIT to compensate for the frequency difference between the two CIO crystals.



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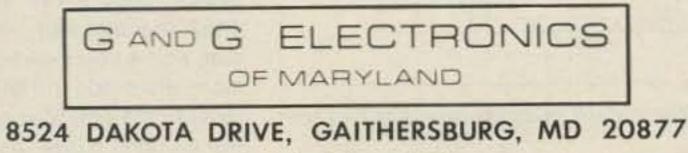
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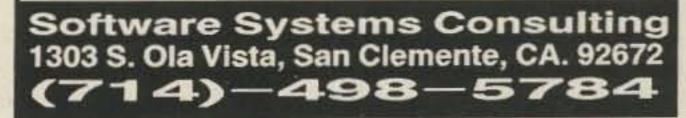
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ABOVE AND BEYOND

VHF and UHF Operation

C.L. Houghton WB6IGP San Diego Microwave Group 6345 Badger Lake San Diego CA 92119

10 GHz ARRL Contest Preparations

In April, I covered the construction of a tripod and microwave dish antenna for use on 10 GHz. This month I would like to continue with local involvement and where to get equipment to operate on the microwave bands. The prime goal is to prepare for the 10 GHz ARRL contest later this summer. This month, let's cover some of the things that you can do in your own area to enhance operation on microwave.

At first I thought San Diego was dormant until N6IZW and I started to talk about operations on the local repeater and at swap meets. This resulted in quite a few fellow amateurs forming a common interest forum, the San Diego Microwave Group. Through discussions, we began forming a common bond, which has grown and spread quite widely. Participation in a local group stimulates interest and helps us sort out data from other parts of the country. This assists us in experimenting. As to equipment, you have basically two choices: buy the very fine M/A COM Gunnplexer, or obtain surplus microwave equipment at swap meets or even possibly for free.

the frequency of the transmit source to the ham band, usually about 10.250 GHz, by lowering the frequency adjust screw further into the cavity about 1 to 2 turns. The microwave unit is set in the factory to around 10.525 GHz.

The only limiting factors with surplus devices are the system sensitivity and any gains associated with detector noise and antenna types. Remember the SOLFAN types were intended to be short range devices, but they work very well for the small cost of obtaining them.

Transmitter output power is a consideration, but you may be surprised with what you can do with 10 mW. Usually, with modest transceivers and small horns, 25 miles is the limit. With larger dish antennas, 200-mile contacts are possible.

By the way, I still have a quantity of 50 to 100 mW 10 GHz Gunn devices available for \$5 each postpaid.

Success Stories

Steve KA0ZIL from Plymouth,

Steve KA0ZIL goes on to say that with two units, he will probably rope Rusty N0HVW, a good friend, into 10 GHz operation. Figure 2 is a sketch Steve provided of one of his units. This unit is very similar to the SOLFAN devices. Power to the Gunn diode is positive.

With 5 volts positive on the Gunn, Steve was able to measure about 1 mA on the detector diode. A little much, but still OK for a transceiver. Connecting the detector to a monitor receiver, Pat was able to detect his finger movement in front of the cavity while monitoring on the receiver. For a Doppler radar device, connect your detector diode to a small audio amplifier. The low frequency sound you hear is the microwave Doppler signals returning. As a matter of fact, the radar devices the police use are very similar. They have circuits that measure only the low frequency audio tone (Doppler) to indicate your speed. It's a direct correlation. For a speed of about 35 miles per hour, the audio Doppler returned is about 1085 Hertz. This works out to about 31 Hertz per mile per hour.

Setting the Frequency

The biggest problem remaining

with my HP counter. It remains to be seen just how much bouncing around the units will take for a change in frequency in the postal system. They were well-packed and should survive. Postage cost less than I'd anticipated, at \$2 for a one-pound package. The rates go up very quickly for a package over two pounds.

The Injector, described in the January 1989 issue of 73 Magazine, is an alternative to verifying frequency. Take a detector mount and replace the normal detector (1N23 diode) with a surplus varactor and a 3 dB pad for DC return. Inject your 2 meter HT on low power (100 mW) in to the mount. The varactor should produce energy radiating on 10 GHz. 146 MHz times the 70th harmonic = 10.220 GHz, a good marker. Experiment with surplus varactors for best results on output. It will be very low power, and close coupling is needed, but it works well.

So. Cal. Microwave Weekend News

There was quite a flurry of microwave activity on 10 GHz narrow band FM and SSB here in southern California over our most recent microwave weekend. The contacts were from a location in the Lake Arrowhead, San Bernardino mountains at Heaps Peak. Phil W6HCC was operating his 10 GHz system with about 1 Watt of power output, and had a very noticeable signal. You could turn your antenna some 20 degrees away from the true path and still copy him at a distance of over 100 miles with no trouble. There were several other stations operating remote to Phil W6HCC at Heaps Peak. Chuck WA6EXV was operating in the desert to the east checking out locations. Kerry N6IZW, Ed W6OYJ, Art WA6OYS, and Leon WA5BNH from the San Diego Microwave Group were operating on Mt. Soledad in San Diego proper, anchoring the southern end of the 100 mile test path. The signals from W6HCC's rig with 1 Watt output were so strong they were pinning the S-meter on the narrow band systems at Mt. Soledad, 153 km distant. Kerry N6IZW made contacts with both FM and SSB over the 10 GHz path to Heaps with relative ease. His system uses a two stage MGF-1402 preamp with about 18 dB gain and 4 dB noise figure. Provisions are made in N6IZW's rig to reverse the amplifier and use it in the transmit mode, as it is linear

Scrounging for Equipment

By scrounging, you can get QRV on the 10 GHz microwave band for next to nothing. The quality is not as good as the M/A COM Gunnplexers, but it will work well. Go to your local burglar alarm and electric door companies and try to obtain some of the older microwave control units they no longer use, since they're switching to I.R. optical units.

Pat AA6EG wrote to me questioning the use of a peculiar type of alarm unit and detector diode current. See Figure 1 for details. You can check the detector for injection with a meter (0 to 1 mA) in series with the detector diode and ground. With the transmit source on, you should observe a DC current flowing in the detector. About 0.5 to 0.7 mA is optimum. Adjust Minnesota, writes: "I had some time off from work, so I called some local automatic door companies. I picked two out of the several listed because they were local companies. I struck paydirt with both calls. At one, the tech is going to clean up the shop next week and set aside all microwave units he would otherwise toss out. The other shop had two units for me! One was an old SOLFAN with a detector, and the other was a small black box, like the ones above the doors at the grocery store. The kicker is that they both work!"

is to set the frequency so that your operation is within our amateur bands. I have received letters from several amateurs without test equipment, who are trying to set the frequency. Without test equipment, it can be quite bothersome. I am willing to set up cavities sent to me in the mail (provided return postage is included) to the frequency desired, and I will provide a voltage vs. frequency spread calibration chart for the unit. Ron Wicker WA5VJS has taken me up on this offer and shipped me two SOLFAN units.

I set both units on 10.250 GHz

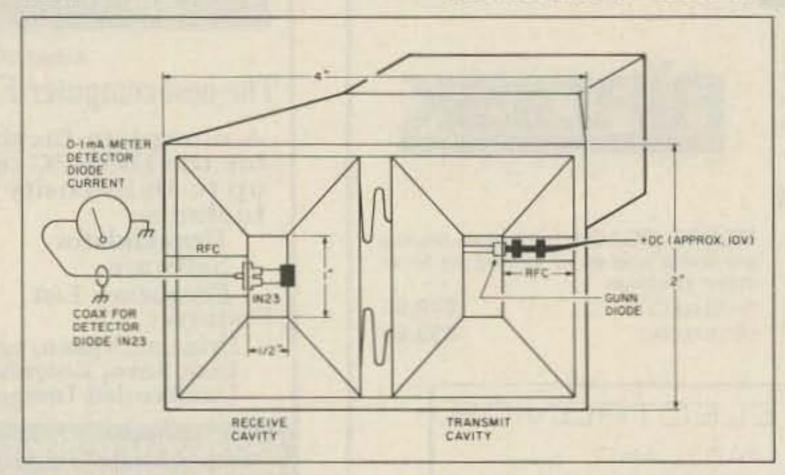


Figure 1. 10 GHz dual cavity from AA6EG. Each cavity couples to its own horn antenna. Antenna gain is 10–12 dB.

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and gets about +5 dBm output on transmit (approximately 3 mW power). The S-meter indicated full peg on both SSB and FM.

Leon WA5BNH was using his system which places the mixer directly on the antenna without a preamp. His output power (transmit) is about 100 µW. Leon was able to make contact with Phil W6HCC on Heaps Peak who was still full peg on WA5BNH's rig. W6HCC decided to reduce his power to about 100 mW, and Leon WA5BNH saw the S-meter come just off the peg. Further reducing W6HCC's power to 20 mW gave WA5BNH's S-meter an S-7. The copy at Heaps was just above marginal during the test, using 5 kHz FM for the contact on 2 meter HTs.

Kerry decided to try another test. He replaced the 2 meter FM transceiver with a Santec LS-202 multimode 2 meter HT capable of FM and SSB with the same transmitter power. He switched the mode to SSB on both ends of the path. The resulting copy went to full Q-5 copy on SSB at Phil W6HCC's location. Going back to FM again led to marginal copy. It's often very handy to be able to switch to SSB from FM

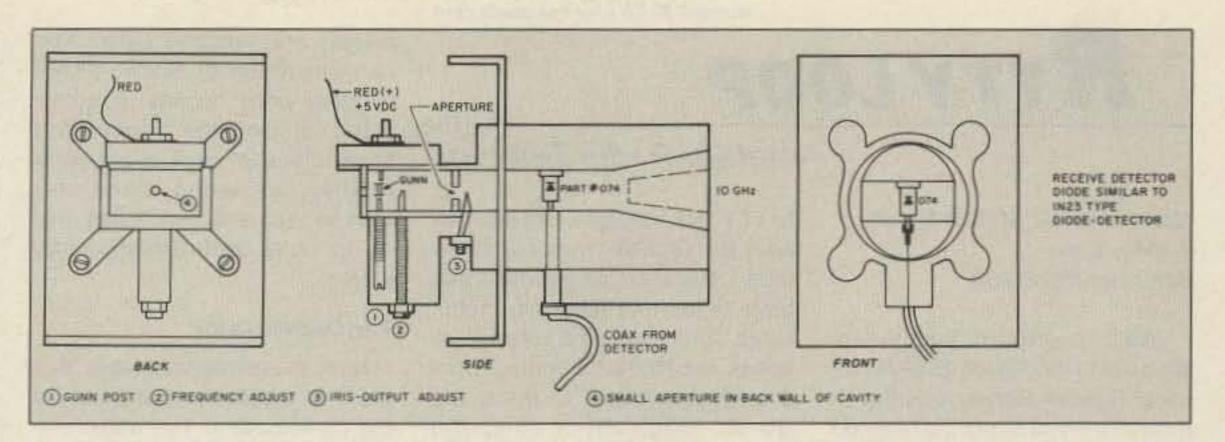


Figure 2. KAØZIL's 10 GHz unit. With 5 V to ground, the detector diode gives about 1 mA DC.

to improve copy on a long path.

Equipment Detail

A brief outline of the equipment is in order so that you can see just what is pieced together. The parts are not all identical, and they depend on what is available through scrounging or swap meets. The heart of the unit is the phaselocked oscillator that provides about +10 to +20 dBm output on 10 GHz. The units that we have been able to obtain have come from many different sources. The prime source seems to be the surplus disposal section at Collins Microwave in Richardson, Texas. They hold monthly auctions to dispose of out-of-spec equipment, and the hams in that area pick up the material and make it available through newsletters and swap fests.

The phase-locked oscillator is basically a high power microwave oscillator running in the 1.2 to 2 GHz range, depending on the model. You tune it with a varactor controlled by a 97 to 100 MHz crystal reference. Some crystal oscillators are internal and some are external. The internal types usually demand a higher price, about \$35 to \$50 dollars each, depending on condition. The less desirable units run about 5 to 10 dollars less. In future

columns I will describe fully the microwave "brick" oscillators as well as the preamps used, and the relay switching techniques needed to place a system of your own in use.

Let's Hear From You!

I would be glad to answer any questions concerning VHF/UHF and microwave operations. Please send a self-addressed stamped envelope for a prompt reply. I will include some of your letters in future columns to assist others who are having the same problem. Send all questions to me at the above address. 73s and see you next month! 73

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13 cm	hambassadors
20 meters	Hartley circuit
30/40 meters	Henry Radio 40
80 meters	Home-Brew contest
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RTTY LOOP

Amateur Radio Teletype

Marc I. Leavey, M.D. WA3AJR 6 Jenny Lane Baltimore MD 21208

Well, I heard you. With the responses to the March 1989 RTTY Loop Reader Survey pouring in (I mean it—you really *did* respond to this one!), many of you made one thing quite clear. You are anxious to anger your spouse, parent, or significant other and burn little holes in the kitchen table with a construction project or two. Glad to oblige.

The most-asked-for items by far were small, one- or two-chip, or transistor projects useful to the RTTYer, new or old. Simple demodulators and AFSK units led the pack, with other types of test or interfacing circuitry following. With these requests ringing in my ears, let's see what I can muster up.

The TU, Demodulator, and Modem

Receiving RTTY is the first item of business, and that requires a terminal unit of some kind. Early in this hobby, the device that decoded the bloodle-bleeps of RTTY into the clunky-chunks of TTY was called a "Terminal Unit," probably because it was the electronic unit used at the terminal. Commonly abbreviated TU, this term is still quite widely used. A bit later, the moniker "demodulator" surfaced, derived from the demodulation of frequency shift keying into TTY loop voltages. We also still hear the phrase "truncate to demod." Recently, an interface that both sends and receives, modulates and demodulates so to speak, is called a "modem," from the initial syllables of these two words. Originally a computer term, it has crept into our vocabulary as well.

However you wish to call it, our goal is to make a simple device

project are common parts. You can buy them at Radio Shack or other parts houses. I recommend building the device on a small piece of perf board, with point-to-point wiring. Clubs may wish to etch a circuit board; this could be a useful introductory project.

The Demodulator

Now, to the matter at hand. Figure 1 is a schematic diagram of the demodulator. The audio output of your receiver, either HF or VHF, is coupled to the demodulator to through a 0.1 μ F capacitor to pin 2 of the XR-2211. With no input filtering on this device, it is

"MODEM MGR... supports split-screen operation or full screen at speeds to more than 19KB, and it will run under either ProDOS or Apple DOS 3.3."

which will convert frequency-shifted audio tones into a keyed voltage. The heart of this circuit is a demodulator on a chip, the XR-2211 phase-locked loop demodulator. Although not in the latest Radio Shack catalog, it used to be carried on their parts wall, and it may be in the clearance bin at many stores. If not, Radio Shack dealers can order one for you. Also, you can buy it at many parts stores and by mail order; the Jim-Paks line carries it.

important to present a clean signal, either a good VHF RTTY signal or a strong, interference-free HF signal. ing at TTL levels, the output from this one-chip wonder is at TTL levels. Don't try to drive a Model 15 with it—at least, not directly. Future columns will include some interfacing schemes that will let you do this.

Apple News

In the March issue of RTTY Loop, I mentioned Byron Schulten's Apple woes, but somewhere between my data transmission and the typesetter, his computer mutated from an Apple ligs to an Apple IIe. Well, Bruce Klutchko, M.D. WB2HLX, Hastings-on-Hudson, New York, offers his advice regarding a piece of software called MODEM MGR. Bruce says that he has used this program for several years, and has found it one of the most comprehensive and well-supported programs available for the Apple II+, IIc, IIe, or Ilgs. It supports split-screen operation or full screen at speeds to more than 19KB, and it will run under either ProDOS or Apple DOS 3.3.

Bruce notes that Apple users sometimes feel orphaned by the amateur industry, but they're reluctant to give up their machines. He feels that MODEM MGR speaks to that need precisely. It is available from MGR Software, Suite 101, 305 So. State College Blvd, Anaheim CA 92806. Contact them for current pricing and availability, and be sure to mention 73's RTTY Loop when you write.

All other components in this

Dem	nodulator P	arts List	
Integrated Circuit	XR-2211	Jim-Paks or ma	il order
*Resistors	5100Ω	RS 271-1330	5/\$0.39
1/4 or 1/2 Watt	18000Ω	RS 271-1337	5/\$0.39
	100kΩ	RS 271-1347	5/\$0.39
	200kΩ	RS 271-1350	5/\$0.39
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Potentiometer Miniature PC mount	5000Ω	RS 271-217	\$0.69
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	0.0047 µF	RS 272-130	2/\$0.40
	0.1 µF x 3	RS 272-135	2/\$0.59
Perf board	0.1" grid	RS 276-1394	\$1.99

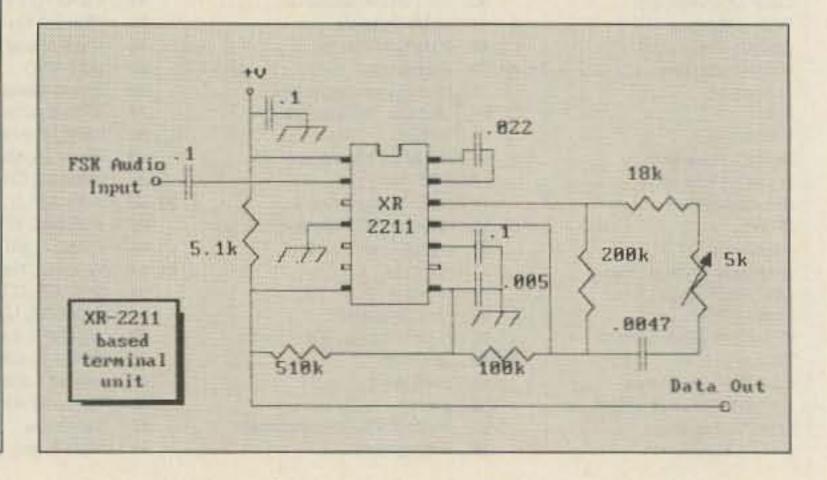
*Resistor values are nominally within 10%. For all practical purposes, the available Radio Shack values are close enough for this project to the specified values. If you can get exact values, fine. If not, don't lose any sleep over it. A phase-locked loop (PLL) demodulator is normally tuned for the frequency and bandwidth desired. Here, the 0.022 µF capacitor from pin 13 to pin 14 of the integrated circuit and the 20 k resistor (an 18 k fixed and 5 k variable) on pin 12 set the center frequency to about 2125 Hz, midway between a 2025 Hz mark and 2225 Hz space frequency.

Set the bandwidth to allow 300 baud transmission with the 200 k resistor between pins 11 and 12. The filter of the 0.005 μ F capacitor and 100 k resistor coming from pin 8 provide additional trimming.

Naturally, with a circuit operat-

Next—Transmitting

Next, we'll cover the other side, transmitting, with a one-chip RT-TY modulator. As always, I welcome your questions and comments, either by mail or E-mail. Send paper to the above address, E-mail to me on CompuServe (75036,2501) or Delphi (MAR-CWA3AJR) with your comments, questions, suggestions, or criticism. All of it is appreciated.



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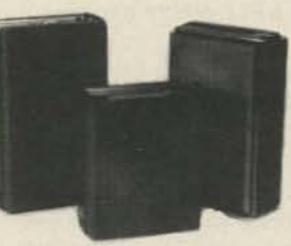
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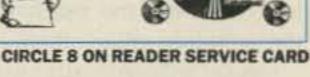


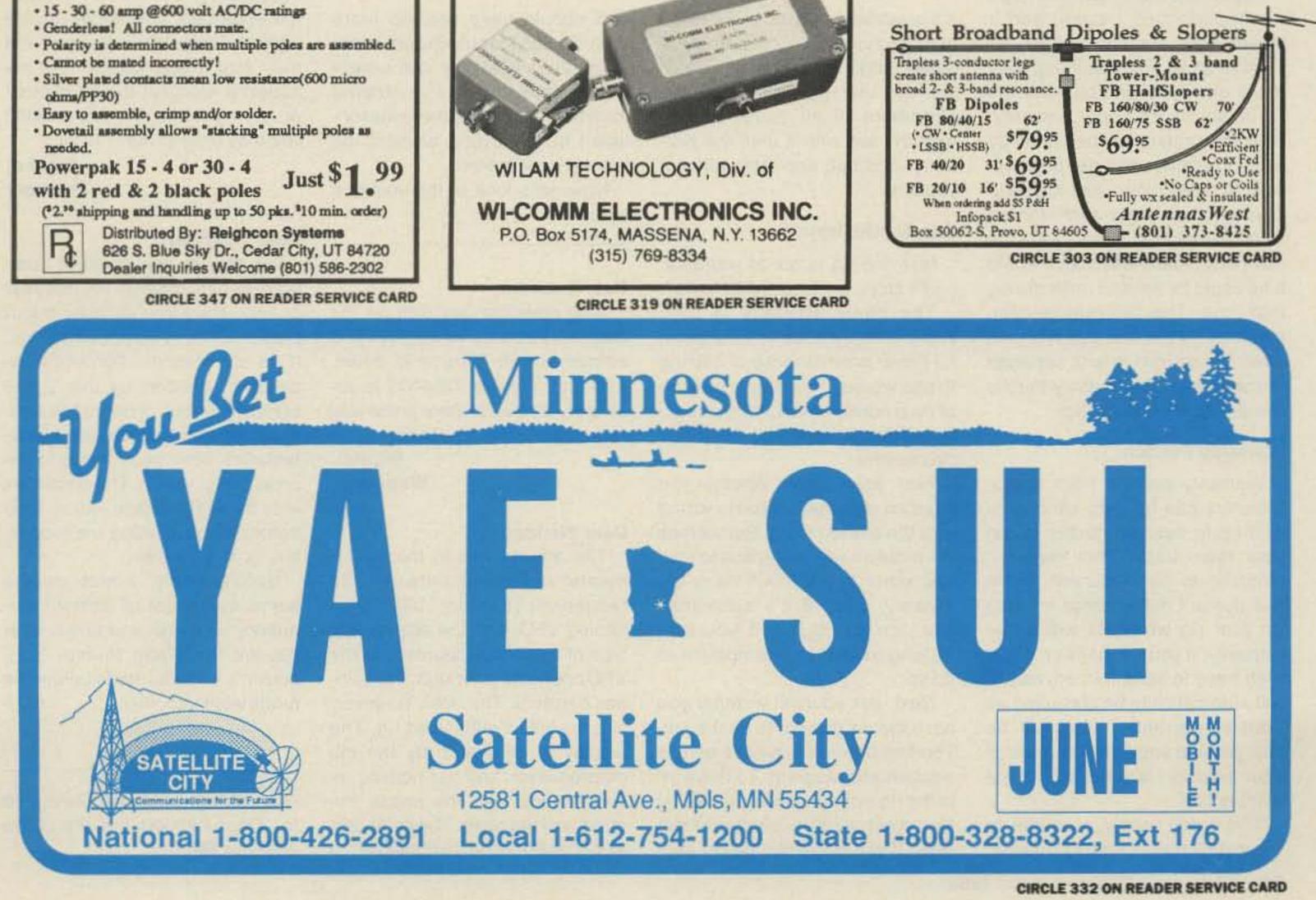
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WLA21M	3	13	8	57
WLA22M	4	11	12	61
WLA23M	4	22	12	87
WLA24M	3	23	18	109
WLA25M	5	11	20	82
WLA26M	6	21	24	199
Ad	d \$4 for S	H: BW	1-500 MHz	







Number 24 on your Feedback card

Ask kaboom

The Tech Answer Man

Michael Geier KB1UM 7 Simpson Court S. Burlington VT 05403

Fix or Ship?

Previous columns covered how to fix your radios—an important part of the ham experience. There comes a time, however, when it makes sense to send the rig back to the factory, even if you are a very skilled technician, and especially if you're not. This column is about determining the cutoff point between "I can fix this!" and "Where's the shipping box?"

Technical Skill

One very important factor is your confidence in your ability to repair your rig. With the cost and complexity of today's rigs, you don't want to get in over your head and make mistakes that can result in tremendous repair bills later. This ability varies widely among hams, and seems unrelated to class of license. Some hams are just more into the mechanics of the technology than others.

Manufacturers discourage owner-performed repairs, and it makes good economic sense for them to do so. For one thing, they make money when you send the rig in, unless it's under warranty. Also, they maximize their profit by fixing the most units per day possible. If a technician has to spend several hours wading through an owner's botched repair job, the company makes less than it would if he could fix several units during that time. The problem is compounded by the fact that the tech often has no idea how to separate the original problem from what the owner has done to the rig!

such as filters, FM boards, and the like. The basic purpose of warranty service is to correct "infant mortality," or the sudden malfunction of a new product. It is axiomatic, and true, that a solid state device will tend to either die within a week, or work for years. Hence the standard 90-day warranty. Although the trend is toward longer warranties, they are a pretty safe bet on the part of the companies. So are extended service contracts.

Fixing vs Tweaking

One thing I've found about warranty service is that it's just about impossible to get a radio adjusted unless it is so far out of whack that ply malfunction, perhaps a VOM will do, but do you really want to dive into a PLL problem without a scope?

Finally, weigh your time versus the expected repair costs. A job that will take you 14 hours to puzzle through, but may only cost \$60 at the shop, is probably not worth doing, unless you have lots of free time (free what??), or you just want to play with it on weekends, in which case it will probably sit broken even longer than it would at the service center!

Getting Parts

They say that in Australia, parts are plentiful because there are lots of electronics enthusiasts. That's certainly not the case here in the good old U.S.A. Chances are that you'll wind up having to order parts from the manufacturer. Expect to get soaked. I was recently charged \$11.70 for a chip

"a new solid state device will tend to either die within a week, or work for years."

put the radio on the displayed frequency. In other words, the TS-130's display follows the radio, and the TS-440 works the other way around.

Dear Kaboom,

The middle segments of all the numbers in the digital display on my Kenwood TS-120S have gone out. Otherwise, the radio works fine. But it sure is hard to tell what frequency I'm on; the numbers look like something from another planet! Where should I look?

> Signed, Half-Digit

Dear Half,

The likely culprit is the TC5066BP, IC16 on the counter board. This chip is a display-tube driver, and it controls the middle segment. The part is available from Kenwood. The board is just behind the display. Be careful not to break the delicate display tube when you pull the assembly to change the chip.

Dear Kaboom,

I have a modern digital HF rig, and when I tune through the bands, there's an annoying thump in the audio every 10 kHz. It's especially noticeable on AM signals. I called the company, and they said it was normal, but my cousin's identical model doesn't do it, and his is two years older! Are they lying to me or what?

Warranty Service

Warranty service from manufacturers can be very slow—you wait up to several months to get your radio back. This makes it tempting to fix it yourself, but it just doesn't make sense to open up your rig while it's still under warranty. If you tamper with it and then have to send it in anyway, it will automatically be classified as "out of warranty." You will be charged the regular rate, even if your intrusion is unrelated to the malfunction.

This doesn't apply, of course, to the installation of factory options,

it's practically unusable. As far as manufacturers are concerned, it either works or it doesn't. So, if you are unhappy with, say, the alignment of an oscillator frequency, live with it until the warranty runs out, and then adjust it yourself.

The Big Decision

Now the rig is out of warranty, and it stops working. What to do?

The basic strategy is this: Weigh the chances of a successful repair against those of making things worse. This does not have to be a purely emotional gut reaction. You can approach it in a logical manner.

First, ask yourself whether you have an idea about what is wrong with the darned thing! Sometimes the problem will be obvious to you, and other times it will be a big mystery. Even if it's a mystery, you can still tackle it yourself, as long as you feel competent to do so.

Next, ask yourself whether you have the equipment to do the job. The first order of business here is a schematic diagram. To delve into the rig without one is just asking for major trouble. Look at your test gear. If you suspect a power supthat should have cost no more than \$3.00! Manufacturers mark up parts very heavily. (An exception is Yaesu. Parts I've ordered from them have been very reasonable.) In any event, at least the labor (yours) is free!

Now, let's look at this month's letters:

Dear Kaboom,

Why does the last digit on the frequency display of my TS-130S sometimes drift up and down, while my friend's TS-440S is absolutely stable? Is there some way I can make mine stay put?

> Signed, Wanderin'

Dear Wanderin,'

The answer lies in the fundamental difference between the two radios. The older '130 has an analog VFO, and the display is a type of frequency counter. As the VFO and/or counter drift, the number wanders. The '440, however, is a digitally synthesized rig. The display is generated by the microprocessor, and has nothing directly to do with the actual frequency of the radio. The computer also controls the synthesizer to Signed, Thumper

Dear Thumper,

No, they're not. If you've been reading ham mags in the last year or two, then you've read about phase noise in synthesized rigs. It's a sort of modulation of the oscillators, caused by the digital control process. It degrades a radio's performance, and the manufacturers have been trying to improve the situation. The current fix is to make the phase locked loop tighter by decreasing the loop filtering, and it works.

Unfortunately, it also causes some overshoot at certain frequency intervals, and this is what causes the audio thump. Your cousin's unit was made before the mods went into effect.

Have a tech question? Send it off to "Dear Kaboom" at the above address.

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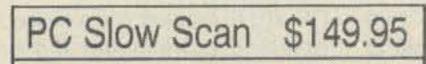
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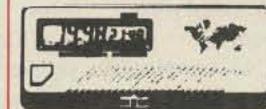
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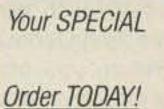


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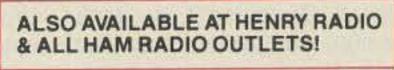
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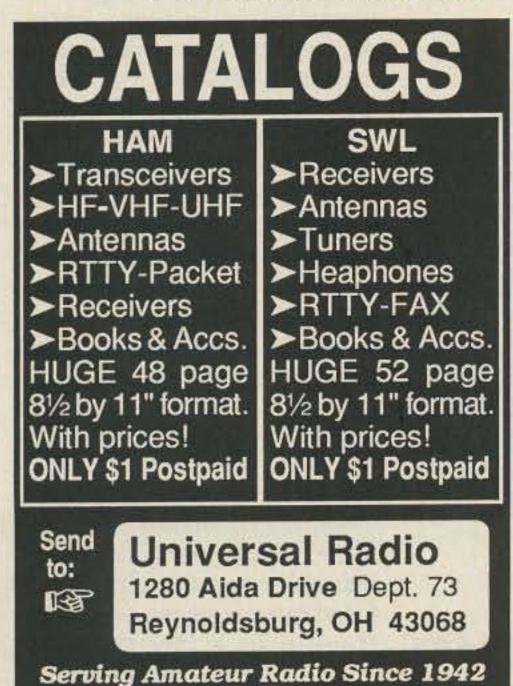


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CIRCLE 152 ON READER SERVICE CARD

Number 25 on your Feedback card

Mike Bryce WB8VGE 2225 Mayflower NW Massillon, OH 44646

URP

Building one's equipment is a lot of fun-great fun, in fact. On the other hand, it sure is no picnic when you're all done, and then nothing happens. So, we'll take a close look at getting that dead radio to fly with some simple troubleshooting technique.

Before you start to construct any project, give the schematic a good look over. You will occasionally discover errors and, somewhat more often, important omissions in product documentation and magazines. Look over the schematic for proper Vcc connections, ground points, input/outputs, and other important details. In many cases, the Vcc pins are not marked in schematics, assuming that everyone knows that pin 14 of a 4011 chip is Vcc and pin 7 is ground. Of course if you don't know that, and you don't connect the pins to the proper points, the circuit just won't work! Aside from that, there are zillions of reasons for a non-working project. Let's take a look at several of those reasons this month.

Low Power Operation

then either you're not applying a key voltage to the PA, or the PA transistor is defective. Remember, most failures occur because of heat. The PA transistor and the power supply pass transistors generate heat, so you should watch those parts. If you don't see any current being drawn by the circuit, check for Vcc on the oscillator.

What do you do if your dead project has a self-contained power supply? Well, don't laugh, but be sure that it's plugged into a live outlet. Check for the proper voltage coming out of the power supply. Look for internal fuses. Some transformers use a fused primary wire inside the transformer. When these go, you can't fix them, short of replacing the defective unit.

Another common problem with power supplies is that there may be steering diodes used for battery/AC operation. Check these diodes with your VOM.

Without the oscillator, you'll not get a microwatt of power out. You can check for proper oscillator operation with either an RF probe or a general coverage receiver. I use a frequency counter on my bench. A small two or three loop pickup coil will sniff out the RF. I won't get into PLLs. They can cause a lot of trouble and are beyond the scope of this column. In troubleshooting most simple two or three transis-

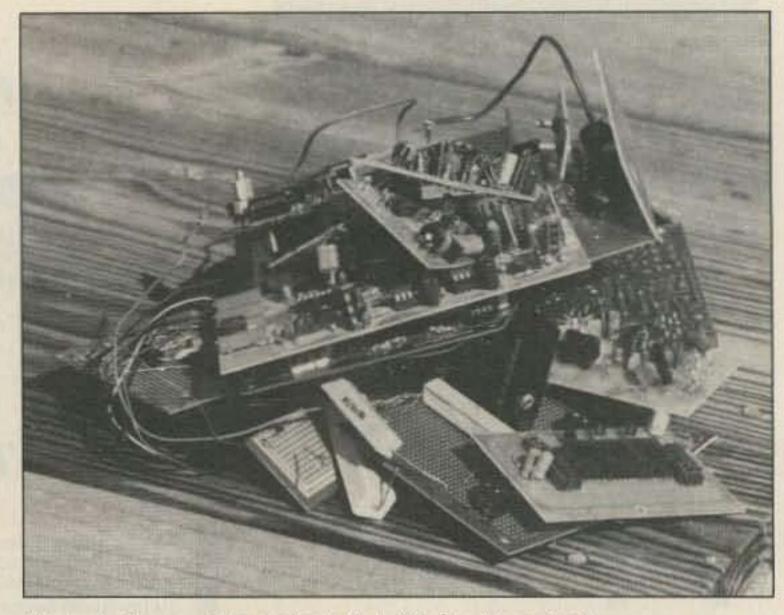


Photo A. Some of the projects that didn't quite make it . . .

tor QRP transmitters, check the oscillator first. Next, check for output of the oscillator. A coupling capacitor may be at fault. From the oscillator, check for output at the buffer transistor (if used). If all is as it should be, but there's still no output showing at the antenna, check for Vcc on the PA transistor.

Now check the output coupling capacitor. Capacitors rarely go bad, but sometimes you pick out a dud from the junk box. An out-oftolerance capacitor can cause you a lot of fuss.

Next in line to look at is the

is the case, check the output section for a short. You can use your VOM to find a DC short, but not an RF short caused by a capacitor breaking down under the presence of RF. In this case, use a WCF. A WCF? Yup, a Well Calibrated Fingertip.

Happy, healthy capacitors don't get hot during operation. With your fingertip, check the output capacitors. (With the power off! No RF burns, please.) If you find a * warm capacitor, replace it. I also use this technique when troubleshooting computer mother boards. All those 0.1 µF caps on each chip. It has saved me a lot of time. Take care, however, to ground yourself when using this method when working around components such as CMOS chips. Static electricity can kill these components. After you get some troubleshooting time under your belt, the WCF will save you a lot of grief. PA transistors, audio power amplifiers, and other heat producing devices all run warm. You can tell just how well the device is doing just by the amount of heat it generates. Regulator ICs should be warm. If not, then the circuit is not drawing much current, or none at all. If the regulator is steaming hot, too much current is being drawn. After exhausting all the easy-tofix problems, we have to look a bit deeper into the circuit. I've always had a hard time with fixing a radio that I did not build. However, I've had some luck by having someone look over my work. Sometimes, after spending hours and hours looking over a circuit, you just can't see the problem. A friend can sometimes pick out the trouble in a few seconds! continued on p. 80

The Approach

Other than looking for errors in the schematics and wiring, what do you do? Break the problem down into small bite size pieces. You'll need some rather simple test gear, including a good quality VOM, either an analog or digital model. You'll also need a logic probe for those digital projects, and a variable power supply. The supply should sport a current meter.

Now for the troubleshooting. First things first. Just what is the project doing? Or not doing? Just because the transmitter has no output doesn't necessarily mean the circuit is totally dead. Let's connect our small transmitter to the power supply. With the ammeter monitoring the current being drawn, we can get a reasonably clear picture of what is going on. After you power up, what kind of current do you see flowing? Depending on the type of circuit you're working on, you should see some current being drawn by the oscillator(s). Key the transmitter. Does the current go up? If not, transmitter. Does it use TR/ switching? If so, check the diodes. A shorted diode will cause the output to come up zero. In this case, monitor the current meter on the power supply. It should show normal current, perhaps even draw more current than it should. If that



Photo B. A little home-brew unit that sports a VMOS power amp and a direct conversion receiver.

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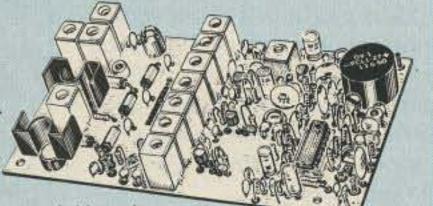
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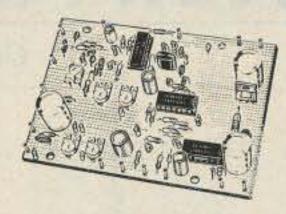
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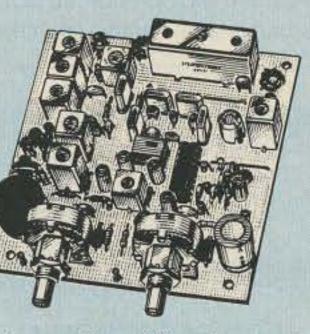
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VHF		136-138	28-30
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Kit with Case	\$59	146-148	28.30
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	60.000	220-224	50-54
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Kit less Case	\$49	432-436	50-54
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Number 26 on your Feedback card

New products

Compiled by Linda Reneau

PRODUCT OF THE MONTH

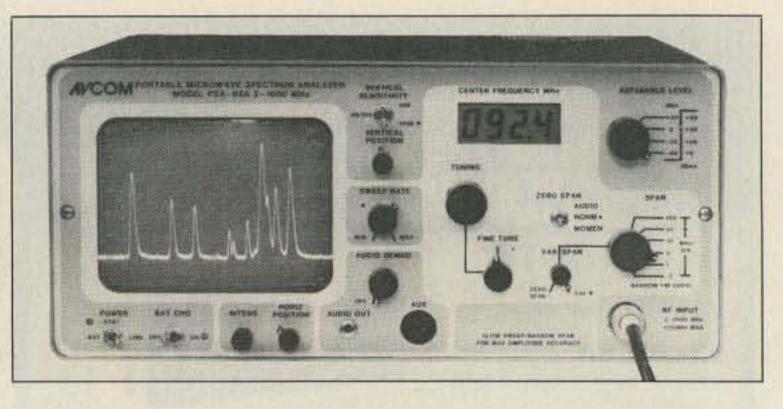
MODEL CCB RF DETECTOR

The hand-held Model CCB RF Detector from Optoelectronics will indicate the presence of a 1 mW transmitter within a twentyfoot distance. The bargraph display successively illuminates up to 10 segments as the distance to the transmitter decreases. This simplifies locating and deactivating the unauthorized transmitters, or "bugs," placed in rooms for listening to private conversations.

Other applications include checking the output from small or large transmitters used in radio telemetry, two-way radio, ham radio, garage door openers, RC transmitters, cordless and cellular phones, marine and aircraft

radio, CB, police and emergency radio services.

The CCB has a two-stage wideband RF amplifier, and a forward biased hot carrier diode for a detector. The output of the detector is filtered and fed to the log output bargraph driver circuit. Each segment responds to a 3 dB step increase in signal strength. Screwdriver adjustable pots are provided for zero and full-scale adjustment.



AVCOM

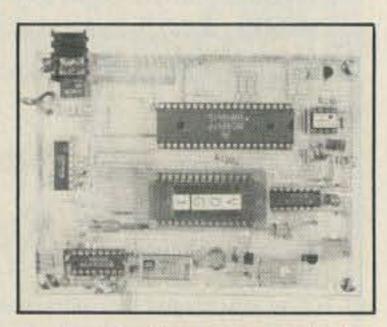
Avcom introduces a new portable spectrum analyzer, the model PSA-65A, which covers frequencies through 1000 MHz in one sweep with a sensitivity greater than -90 dBm at narrow spans. The light-weight PSA-65A, battery or line powered, was designed for 2-way radio, cellular, cable, LAN, surveillance, educational, production, and research and development work.

Options include frequency ex-

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The CCB RF Dectector is \$100. Optoelectronics, Inc., 5821 N.E. 14th Avenue, Fort Lauderdale FL 33334. (800) 327–5912 or (305) 771–2051. Accessories include the Model TA-100S telescoping BNC antenna for \$12 and the CC-12 vinyl zippered case for \$10. Circle Reader Service Number 201.

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Youngsters will love the hands-on experience of operating their own keys. Every child will want to have her and his own. This is a great fund-raising item for a school.

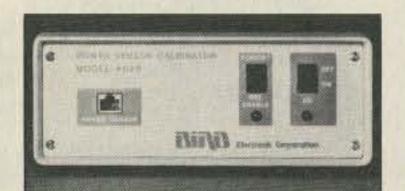
Call Carole WB2MGP's Ham Radio Hotline for information on this and other instructional



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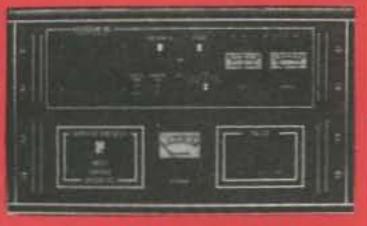
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continued from p. 76

All of us have at least slightly different perspectives on these things.

If you're working on a homebrew project and can't seem to get it to operate quite right, drop a line to the author. There may be a spider or two that got into the article. If you do write, please, by all means, send an SASE for your reply. I know from firsthand experience that those who send an SASE will get a reply quicker than those who don't. In your home-brew project, again, look everything over closely. Be especially picky about the proper pinouts of transistors, ICs, and other active devices. Next, check for the proper polarity of the electrolytic capacitors. Those critters just don't work if they're installed backwards. Look over the values of the resistors. It's so easy to transpose a 1kΩ resistor for a 10kQ resistor at 2 o'clock in the morning.

To Tweak or Not To Tweak

If you're working on a commercial product, whatever you do, don't get out the diddle sticks and start messing with the alignment! I've never seen a piece of equipment stop working because the alignment went bad, unless someone diddled with it first. Don't diddle unless you really know what you're doing. There is one exception-Heathkit gear. If you can't seem to get one working as it should, then do an alignment. Most Heathkits can be aligned with

sent me information on converting the Ten-Tec Century 21 for 12 volt operation. For all those who wrote in to me, thanks! For the rest of the gang, here is the modification for 12 volt operation.

First, you'll need a magnetic circuit breaker for the 21. This is Ten-Tec part number 1170. Since the

"...most failures occur because of heat."

simple tools, sometimes using nothing but the radio itself. You can sometimes pinpoint trouble by going through the alignment on Heath gear. Finding a stage that will not peak up as it should will give you a starting point for more serious troubleshooting. But again, don't diddle with the alignment of non-Heath gear. We'll look at some more troubleshooting guides later on this year.

Ten-Tec Mod

I want to thank all of those who

protective circuitry for the PA transistors in the Century 21 is included in the internal power supply, you must use the circuit breaker when running the 21 from 12 volts. After you obtain the magnetic breaker, apply 12 volts to the 21 via one of the AUX 12 VDC phono jacks on the rear apron of the Century 21.

Doing this, however, makes the front panel wattmeter inactive (while on external 12 volts only). To adjust for full power, turn up the drive until the breaker trips, reduce the drive a tad, and

reset the circuit breaker. You're all set to fly this month for Field Day!

Speaking of Field Day, I sure hope that you guys send in some photos this year. It's been slim input from the QRP operators on the subject of Field Day. Sure could use some good photos. If you like what you see, then by all means drop a line to the editors.

For those of you who just can't get enough solder smoke in your face, I've got some modifications to the Two-Fer. These modifications are by Don Garrett WA9TGT. The mods make for better output filtering, full QSK, automatic antenna switching, high SWR protection, and power output adjustment. The 12 volt line on the oscillator has been moved to the collector of Q4.

This keys the oscillator along with the PA and buffer amplifier. Since there is not enough room this month for the mods, those wishing to get a copy should send me an SASE. I'll send you out two data sheets for the modifications. No SASE, no data!

Don't forget Field Day this month. Watch for openings on ten meters. Should prove to be a lot of fun! 73

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LOOKING WEST

Bill Pasternak WA6ITF 28197 Robin Ave. Saugus CA 91350

Barry Goldwater Says YES to No-Code!

"I'll make a prophesy, and I won't be alive to ever see it come true. If we continue to require a knowledge of code for an [amateur] license, people are going to just plain die! I'm 80, and I know I'm not going to be around here forever, and when I'm gone, that's one less guy who knows the code, so what's the difference. I don't want to see amateur radio die out because, as I have said, 98% of all of the improvements made in radio have come out of an amateur's shack. I want to see that encouraged. I think we can swell our ranks by at least 200,000 if we just allow young would-be amateurs to come in as licensed amateurs without having gone through the process of learning Morse Code!"

With these words, former US Senator Barry M. Goldwater to get some new blood. We have to get the new ones who will sit down with a screwdriver and soldering iron and a manual, and build something. When they [younger hams] hear of some new method of communications, they [will] sound like they know something about it...You ask the average ham our age-or my age, because I'm a hell of a lot older then you-to describe some of these new signals, and they can't do it."

Partly Politics

Senator Goldwater says that the American Radio Relay League, publications, and industry, must take an active roll in leading amateur radio to new times through a no-code amateur license: "...you first have to get the ARRL behind it. You have to get these magazine editors-who I think are inclining that way. And [talking to the amateur radio industry] you have got to remember one thing, if you have more amateurs, you are going to sell more equipment.



Barry Goldwater K7UGA, an elder statesman of amateur radio and veteran CW op, during his statement of support for a no-code entry-level license.

K7UGA threw his hat into the amateur radio political arena on the side of those who favor expansion of the amateur service through the introduction of a code-free entry level amateur license. Senator Goldwater made those comments in a videotaped interview record at his Scottsdale, Arizona, ranch on Saturday, February 25, to newsman Roy Neal K6DUE, producer Frosty Oden N6ENV, and Newsline Radio's Bill Pasternak WA6ITF.

Needed: New Blood

During the same session, K7UGA said that he did not think that the amateur community could hold onto the majority of the spectrum it has, particularly at VHF and UHF, without substantial growth. "Can they [the amateurs] hold onto it with the numbers they now have? It's very doubtful. Can you hold onto them with a couple hundred thousand young amateurs? Yes!"

K7UGA went on to give his view that experimentation and building in amateur radio may be a dead issue with many of today's hams, but it can be revived by getting younger people interested in the service: "....We have got "You have the same problem in anything that touches on politics... The easiest way [to grow] is to convince the American Radio Relay League that, opposition or no opposition, if they want to increase the amateur ranks, they have to do away with the number one objection—code."

Pass it Along

The complete program was uplinked to the WESTSTAR 5 Communications Satellite (122.5 Degrees West) on Sunday afternoon, March 12 at 3 PM Eastern/Noon Pacific. It appeared on transponder 1D (1 Direct-Horizontal Polarization). Amateurs with satellite receivers and VCRs who recorded the program are encouraged to replay it at their regular club meetings, and use it to help formulate their opinion on these issues. As no music was on the presentation, it's suitable for live or delayed retransmission on ATV systems. You can also replay the audio on your local repeater. Newsline Radio and the BEAR Information Service provided the audio portion of the Goldwater conference by dial-in telephone after it aired. 73

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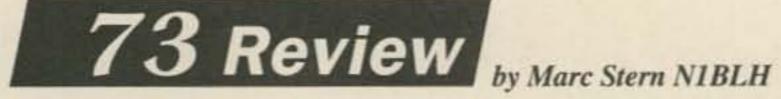
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ow that we are nearing the peak of what promises to be the best solar activity in history, many operators are discovering the fun of the 10 meter band. It's a band which combines the attributes of HF and VHF, and offers lots of prime DX. With such recommendations, is it any wonder that 10 meter rigs are selling like hot cakes, and that Novices are on the air using their phone privileges?

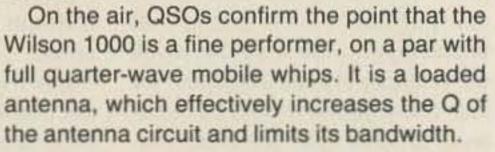
10 Meter Antennas

One of the more interesting aspects of 10 meters is the antenna. There are so many possibilities that it can boggle your mind. For example, you can convert a 109-inch CB whip to 10 meters (11 meter CB to 10 meter Ham), you can convert one of the many magneticmount or shortened 10 meter antennas, or you can buy a 10 meter antenna made specifically for the band. One of the better 10 meter antennas that we've found lately is the new Wilson 1000. Wilson, long a manufacturer of quality communications antennas, is a name that many will remember fondly as one of the pioneering firms in VHF communications. Although

Wilson has been out of the radio manufacturing business for a few years, it has remained in the antenna business. The firm's long experience shows up in the 1000.

For starters, it just doesn't look like other 10 meter antennas on the market. Maybe it's the big base loading coil, or the 60-inch-plus tapered 17-7 steel radiator or, maybe, it's the PL-259 connector in the base of the antenna. Who knows? All we do know is that the antenna works very well. In a comparison test with the American Antenna HAM-10, we found that the 1000 performed as well as or better than the HAM-10, and was far less prone to noise pickup. (The test setup was: a clear parking lot; our car; Uniden HR-2510 and Clear Channel AR-3500; and a field-strength meter.) Using an attenuator, we cranked the power back to about one Watt and tested the antennas. The results were interesting-the Wilson performed better, especially toward the lower end of the band. That is one of the interesting points about the Wilson 1000: It arrives set up to work in the lower end of the band. We still found the VSWR too high for our liking, and trimmed the radiator about 5 inches to make sure that the

antenna was resonant. It is fairly flat across the entire band, although the VSWR does climb at the high end, near 29.600 MHz.



To keep these losses to a minimum, Wilson uses quality constructions techniques, including a wide base loading coil that is made out of 10 gauge, silver-plated wire. The tap point is determined by a computer. The antenna is made of a quality, high impact plastic, and the connectors are standard PL-259/SO-239. which should assure a tight fit and years of use. Remember, if you are thinking of this antenna, that such quality construction doesn't come cheap. At \$89.95, the Wilson 1000 is not inexpensive. However, given its construction and performance, it's a purchase worth considering. 73



ANTENNA ANALYSIS

The new MN program will analyze almost any antenna made of wire or tubing. Compute forward gain, F/B, beamwidth, sidelobes, current, impedance, SWR, nearfields, and far-fields, in free space or over realisticallymodeled earth. Plot antenna radiation patterns on your graphics screen. MN can compute the interaction among several nearby antennas. The 5-1/4" MN disk contains over 100 files, including libraries of antenna and plot files, a file editor, and extensive documentation. MN is an enhanced, easy-to-use version of MININEC for IBM-PC. \$75 (\$80 CA & foreign).

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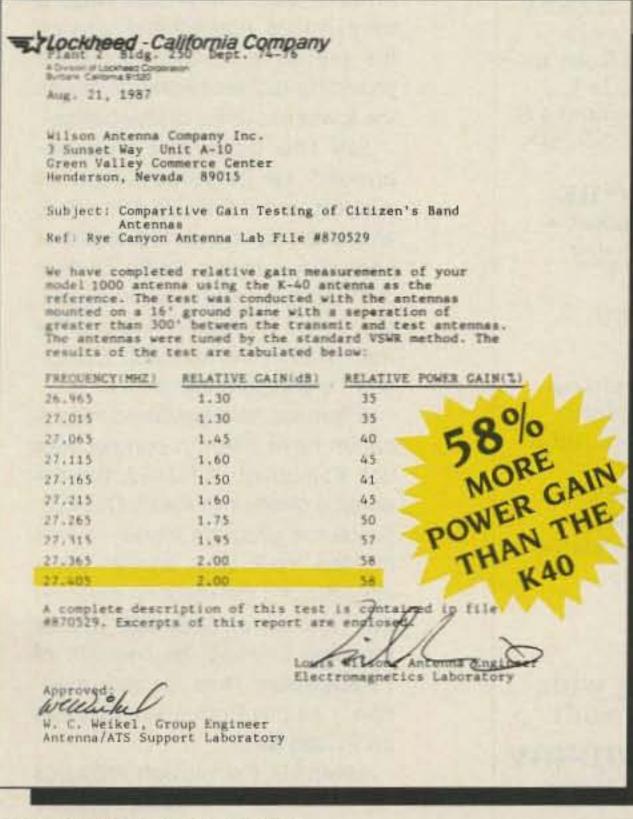
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rigidity needed for support. This new design eliminates 95% of the dielectric losses. We feel that this new design is so unique that we have filed a patent application on it.

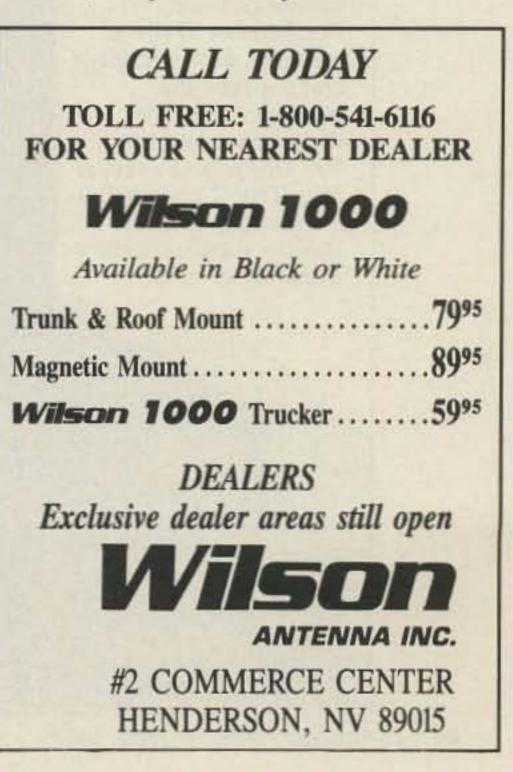
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LETTERS

Let's Petition the FCC

At my place of employment, where an FCC commercial license (2nd Class/General) is required, less than 10 in a department of more than 200 employees are licensed amateur radio operators, though many expressed an interest in the hobby. At my former place of employment in the Telecommunications Dept., there were only two licensed people, though again, many were interested in ham radio. Why, in a nation with millions of electronic technicians, engineers, and computer hobbyists, are so few willing to go even for Novice?

The nail in the coffin is the code requirement. If anyone is to be blamed for the lack of public interest in amateur radio, the blame must rest on the ARRL. It has been spoon-feeding its members the propaganda that if the FCC created a no-code license, the ham bands would end up like CB. But many nations do not require code in order to obtain a VHF/

From the Hamshack

UHF license, and this has not happened there. In these other nations, a large percentage of the licensed amateur operators are engineers and electronic technicians.

I propose that we (1) petition the FCC for the creation of a no-code VHF license (Technician class) which would allow transmission of SSB/AM/FM/Digital on one or more VHF/UHF bands.

> Joe Hill KO7P S. Pasadena CA

Joe, thoughtful no-code license petitions are already appearing at the FCC's doorstep. See the first item in QRX for a summary of one of these...NS1B

Yes to Code

I'm writing in response to all of the articles on no-code. In my opinion there should be a code requirement in all cases. Some say the code test is too narrow of a filter. I believe on the other hand the written test is too wide of a filter. Anyone can memorize the questions and answers.

Some say if we don't increase our numbers we will lose more spectrum. Even if we increase our numbers to a million, that's still less than half of a percent of the US population, and no competition for back-slapping lobbyists and corrupt politicians. I'd rather have minimum spectrum and people who are dedicated to the hobby than mega-frequency allotment and chaos.

> James S. Smith KA6MLE Morro Bay CA

Not the First!

On page 24 of the April 1989 issue of 73, you ran a picture of the Kenwood TM-621A with the caption "....The world's first 2m/ 220 MHz dual band mobile rig in a single box" This is incorrect!

In 1975 I worked as a circuit board assembler for Comcraft Corporation of Goleta, California, building the Comcraft CST-50. The CST-50 was a 2m/220 mobile, digitally-frequency-synthesized single box, designed by Jack Dickenson N6PI and Len Surrette of the Santa Barbara area.

I built them, and years later when I got my ticket, I made my first contact on one. The CST-50 was a miracle of miniaturization for its day; the frequency synthesizer was all 7400-series TTL.

I hope you'll set this straight. With all the America-bashing, we should at least give credit where it's due.

Jeff Berkowitz N6QOM Beaverton OR

Thanks, Jess. Of course I remember Comcraft. I still have a 2 meter Comcraft which gave me many years of faithful service.

... Wayne

Little Rock Teams Up with Big Apple

The Crew at The Radio Club of Junior High 22 in New York City, a nonprofit organization using ham radio in education, has more than 200 teenagers on 15 and 40 meters every school day for at least eight hours. There are bound to be some interesting contacts.

Thanks to Bill McClintock K5SGG, Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas, is now on the long list of supporters who believe in ham radio as a teaching tool. Bill the ham began working with the Crew in the fall of 1988. He introduced the students to Arkansas via countless QSOs on 21.395, their morning and evening frequency. As the term progressed, more and more Arkansas hams joined in, each bringing a view of life in a state many kids never heard of before. Near mid-term, with increasing check-ins from newly admitted Arkansas operators, Bill the ham decided to go to the top. Bill the governor should know just what a tremendous educational service his fellow resident hams were providing to the children living on the lower east side of Manhattan. Bill the governor was impressed. He delivered a letter of support and a full-size state flag, which had flown over the capitol of Little Rock, to the Radio Club of JHS 22. It is permanently on display in the classroom housing the main station and home of "Education Thru Communication." Arkansas hams involved in education have been in contact with Joe Fairclough WB2JKJ, the executive director of Radio Club 22. Since the program works so well in New York City, and at other sites around the country, perhaps the children of Arkansas will be the next to reap the benefits of "Education Thru Communication." All this from a simple QSO on 21.395 MHz.

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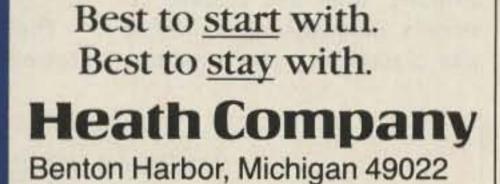
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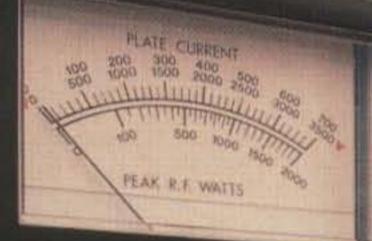
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a watt

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Heathkit SB-1000 LINEAR AMPLIFIER





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AND COMPLET

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Number 31 on your Feedback card

73 INTERNATIONAL

edited by C.C.C.

Notes from FN42

At last! See box for the list of current Hambassadors, in alphabetical order by country. Where only a country is listed, we have a vacancy; countries not listed at all have never had a Hambassador, and we will welcome volunteers. (Preference will be given to nationals of a country; please give years and experience as a ham.)

Esperantist hams note: Major S. N. Rai Deb Barma (Retired), Krishnaloy, Vivekananda Sarani, Narendrapur–743 508, West Bengal, India, expresses interest in the International League of Amateur Radio Esperantists (see June, 1988, issue, p.90, col. 4, and the July issue, p.91, col. 1).

Roundup

Country of the Month: France. What tallest structure in the world (then) celebrates its centennial this year and was saved from being torn down by The Unknown Ham?

Well, sort of: When radio was

Then in 1914, thanks to the antenna, a secret message was picked up telling of an impending attack on the city in which this structure was built, and troops were moved into position in time for a famous battle. That ended all thought of demolition.

The structure was the Eiffel Tower, of course, the city was Paris, and the battle was of the Marne. The tower was built for a world exhibition and was not intended to be permanent—which was fine by its critics, one of whom called it a "hollow candlestick," and another, an "arrogant piece of ironwork."

It is a tourist landmark, and in honor of its birthday on May 15, tourists and the world will be seeing the first of many 1989 spectacles. One hundred giant lights will be turned on around the city and 100 giant balloons, 20' in diameter, will be launched to form a 15mile ring around the tower. Fireworks will blaze into the sky, and the official birthday message is an exhortation ''to make universal communication the great adventure of the 21st century.'' 1989, with a "World Channel" broadcasting radio and TV to every nation, in many languages, by satellite 24 hours a day. (From a story by John Njor, in *Politiken*, Copenhagen, reprinted in *World Press Review.*)

[In 1944, the RP part of CCC, then in the US Army Signal Corps which was using the tower, went to its topmost level, planning to climb the vertical ladder and then stick a hand higher than the tip. When he got up there he had no trouble changing his mind! Rereading a wartime letter home many years later, however, he found he had jokingly predicted he'd probably claim he did it, anyway. Embarrassing, because af-



73 INTERNATIONAL HAMBASSADORS

Argentina Australia-Ken Gott VK3AJU, 38A Lansdowne Rd., St. Kilda, Victoria 3183 Austria Bahrain-lan Cable A92BW, POB 22381, Muharrag Bangladesh Belgium Brazil-Gerson Rissin PY1APS, POB 12178, Copacabana, 20000 Rio de Janeiro, RJ; Carlos Vianna Carneiro PY1CC, Afonso Pena, 49/701, 20270 Rio de Janeiro British West Indies (See United Kingdom) Canada Chile Canary Islands (See Spain) China (People's Republic of)-Chang Han Dong (BY4AOM), Inst. of Estuarine & Coastal Research, East China Normal Univ., Shanghai 200062 Colombia Costa Rica Cuba Cyprus-Aris Kaponides 5B4JE, POB 1723, Limassol Czechoslovakia-Rudolf (Rudy) Karaba OK3CMZ, Gogol'ova 1882, 955 01 Topol'cany Denmark Dominican Republic Ecuador El Salvador Finland France Germany (Federal Republic of)[West]-Ralf Beyer DJ3NW, Opferkamp 14, 3300 Braunschweig Great Britain (See United Kingdom) Greece-Manos Darkadakis SV1IW, POB 23051, 11210 Athens Hong Kong, Crown Colony of (See United Kingdom) India Indonesia Iraq Ireland Israel—Ron Gang 4X1MK, Kibbutz Urim, D.N. Hanagev 85530 Italy-Mario Ambrosi I2MOP, via Stradella 13, 21029 Milano Japan (The Japan Amateur Radio League, Inc., Shozo Hara JA1AN, President, sends its regular publication to 73 International.) Jordan Kenya-Rod Hallen 5Z4BH, Box 55, APO New York 09675 Korea (Republic of)[South]-Byong-joo Cho HL5AP, POB 4, Haeundae, Pusan Liberia Liechtenstein Malaysia Malta Mexico Mozambique Nepal Netherlands (Kingdom of)-Joseph A. Stierhout PAØVDZ, POB 265, 6950 AG Diereb New Zealand-Des Chapman ZL2VR, 459 Kennedy Rd., Napier Norfolk Island-Kirsti Jenkins-Smith VK9NL, POB 90, Norfolk Island, 2899 Australia Norway Panama Papua New Guinea Peru Philippines-Leo M. Almazon WA6LOS/DU, 10098 Knight Drive, San Diego CA 92126 Poland-Jerzy Szymczak, 78-200 Bialogard, Buczka 2/3 Portugal-Luiz Miguel de Sousa CT4UE, POB 32, S. Joao do Estoril, 2765 Russia (See United Soviet Socialist Republics) San Marino (Represented by Italy at this time) Saudi Arabia South Africa (Republic of)-Peter Strauss ZS6ET, POB 35461, Northcliff, ZA-2115 Spain-(Represented at this time by the Canary Islands Hambassador): Woodson Gannaway N5KVB/EA, Apartado 11, 35450 Santa Maria de Guia, (Las Palmas de Gran Canaria), Islas Canarias, Spain Sri Lanka Sweden-Rune Wande SMØCOP, Frejavagen 10, S-155 00 Nykvarn Switzerland Taiwan (Republic of China)-Tim S.H. Chen BV2A/2B, POB 30-547, Taipei, Taiwan 107 Thailand—Tony Waltham HS1AMH, POB 2008, Bangkok Togo Trinidad and Tobago (Republic of) USSR-Gennady Kolmakov UA9MA, POB 341, Omsk - 99 Venezuela Vanuatu (Republic of) Yugoslavia Zambia Zimbabwe-Bernard C. Herring Z21EI, POB 2234, Bulawayo **United Kingdom** British West Indies-Errol Martin VP2MO, Box 113 Plymouth, Monserrat BWI, Leeward Islands Zone 8 Great Britain-Jeff Maynard G4EJA, 32 Waldorf Heights, Hawley Hill, Camberley GU17 9JQ, England Hong Kong-Phil Weaver VS6CT, POB 12727

invented, what was virtually the world's longest-range antenna was placed atop the structure.

The tower will be an "electronic Tower of Babel" for the rest of

CALENDAR FOR JUNE

- 1—Children's Day, China; National Day, Tunisia (7th for Chad, 25th for Mozambique).
- 2—Anniversary of the Republic, Italy; Coronation Day, Great Britain.
- 3-Labor Day, Bahamas.
- 5—Constitution Day, Denmark; Liberation Day, Seychelles; Bank Holiday, Ireland; Queen's Birthday, New Zealand (10th for Great Britain).
- 6—Memorial Day, South Korea; National Holiday, Sweden (10th for Portugal, 23rd for Luxembourg).
- 7—Independence Day, Norway (12th for Philippines, 26th for Madagascar and Somalia, 29th for Seychelles). We asked this question a couple of years ago—and nobody took the bait. We're trying again: Liberation Day for the Seychelles was on the third. Independence Day on the 29th. What could the status of these 86 islands and its (now 67,000) people have been between June 5 (liberation) and June 29 (independence)?—CCC
- 13-Corrective Movement Day, Yemen.
- 14-Flag Day, USA (20th for Argentina).
- 17—Republic Day, Iceland; Commemoration Day, West Germany.
- 18-Evacuation Day, Egypt; Father's Day, USA.
- 19-Revolution Day, Algeria.
- 22-National Sovereignty Day, Haiti.
- 24—Peasants Day, Peru; Kings Day, Spain; St. Jean Baptiste Day, Canada.

ter the war he really did "remember" he did it and probably had said so many times. Today he claims he has told only that one lie in his whole life. Oh? Right there is at least his third one....-CCC]

Malta. C.A. Fenech 9H1AQ (35, Main St., Attard, Malta) sends us the requirements for being a ham in the Republic of Malta. Apply to The Chief Inspector of Wireless Telegraphy, Wireless Telegraphy Branch, Auberge de Castille, Valletta, Malta. Fee (do not send until requested): 3 Maltese pounds (approx US\$8). If you use the 73 International form (see last month's issue) provide this additional information: (1) Proof of Morse speed dated no more than one year before your application. (Required: 36 words averaging five letters long per three minutes sending, the same for receiving, with no more than four uncorrected errors; and 10 five-figure groups in 1-1/2 minutes, sending or receiving, no more than two uncorrected errors permitted. (2) Details of your occupation. (3) Home telephone number. (4) Mother's and father's names. (5) Circuit diagram of transmitter(s).

South America. The Brazilian magazine, Electronica Popular (Caixa Postal 1131, 20000 Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil), sends us the following about its awards. The EP-AA (sponsored by the magazine's Amateur Radio department, "CQ-Radioamadores"). Contact after March 31, 1967 with 60 countries bordering the Atlantic Ocean including one Brazilian oceanic island (PYØ). DXCC list countries only, and only Atlantic border countries-not of interior seas like the Mediterranean. All authorized amateur bands and transmission types with minimum report of 3-3 for phone and 3-3-8 for CW. Send log authenticated by a recognized amateur radio association and five IRCs (only IRCs, please!) to EP-AA Manager at above address. Worked All PY Award (WAPY), sponsored by the magazine's Antenna Editorial Group. One confirmed two-way contact on or after May 15, 1981 (EP's 25th anniversary), any band, any mode with each of the nine continental PY call areas (PY1 to PY9; NOT valid are PP, PR, PS, PT, etc.). The award is issued to the amateur, not the callsign, but contacts must be made from the same call area if any, or same state or county. Send GCR list (no QSL cards) showing full details of QSLs, certified by a recognized amateur radio society. No fee for non-Brazilians, but it is suggested that 5 IRCs would be helpful to help cover costs. Send to the Antenna Editorial Group at above address.

Sweden. DXers who don't know about Radio Sweden (are there any?) should send for information (address S-10510 Stockholm, Sweden). Radio Sweden publishes a weekly Sweden Calling DXers bulletin, and "Listeners who send in media news go on the mailing list for one year." Send tips to George Wood at Swedish telex 11738, Telefax +46-8-667-6283, to Compu-Serve (Easyplex 70247,3516), through the FidoNet system (to 2:501/297, or to SMØIIN on the packet radio BBS SKØTM. A recent issue carried two-to-eightline news items on broadcasts from 17 nations; the next (#2018 if you want it) listed publications available such as their own Beginners Guide to DXing, Communications in Space-The DXers Guide to the Galaxy, The DXers



Alan Kaul W6RCL submitted this for QSL card of the month—it came in second place—and is awarded the honor of being printed here! (Only overseas cards eligible.)

GM4UQG at above address.

NORFOLK ISLAND POPULATION ZOOMS TO ADDITIONAL PERSON PER TWO SQUARE MILES

[Only temporarily, thank goodness! By now it should be back to its comfortable ± 135 for each of its 13.5 square miles! We enjoy

"What famous structure . . . was saved from being torn exploring the Island, but in the late evenings Pete would come up on 20m CW as VK6BCW/VK9N. (Quite a mouthful! The VK6 call was due to Perth, in Western Australia, being his first landfall in Australia.)

No sooner had Pete and Meredith departed for New Zealand than Kari VR6KY arrived. She had been in New Zealand with her daughter, and as there was still time to wait for the next ship to Pitcairn, they came here to visit friends and relatives. Kari had most certainly not come to operate DX! That would be a busman's holiday. And after a few weeks of visiting, swimming, sightseeing and so on, they left in time to be home for Christmas. During this busy period of visitors, JOTA took place on the amateur bands, and the Scouts and Guides, who have been active here for decades, participated. Bob VK9ND acted as host to some 20 girls and boys, under the supervision of their scoutmaster. They talked with other young people in Australia and on some of the Pacific islands. (Propagation and time limitations prevented chats with the USA and Europe.) Direct shipping service to Australia has been withdrawn, and mail goes aboard infrequently-arriving ships which then travel via Fiji and goodness knows where else. The Post Office accepts no responsibility for the resulting delays. Remember that one IRC pays for such surface mail ONLY! QSL cards are not accepted as valid for the "greeting card" rate. And postal rates are up. Air mail to the USA is now \$1.00 and to Europe and South America, \$1.10.

down by The Unknown Ham?"

Guide to Computing, the first two free, the third for US\$3 (GBP2, FF20, SEK20, DM7, or 7 IRCs).

Other titles listed, some evaluated, included Passport to World Band Radio, World Radio TV Handbook, International Listening Guide, Ninety-Nine Nights on Medium Wave, Guide to Utility Stations, The Soviet Maritime Radioteletype Dictionary, and other publications.

UK (Scotland). John McGill GM3MTH (Paddy) writes of awards by the Scottish Tourist Board (Radio Amateur) Expedition Group (PO Box 59, Hamilton, Scotland ML36QB). The Thistle Award is for contacting four separate STB events and the Supreme Tartan Banner Award for contacting a further two stations for a total of six. The first must be claimed first, separately, by sending QSLs or log extracts and US\$2, 1 pound, or equivalent. For the second, send proof and US\$3, 1 pound 50 or equivalent. Annotations awarded free for a further 2/4/6 etc. events. Available to SWLs on a heard basis. Address Awards Manager Robbie

the placid-pace-of-life feeling we get while reading Kirsti's reports. "...the sea and the sky were both blue, and the Island was invitingly green...." Ahh! So sit back, heave a deep sigh, relax, and read the following at the rate of 100 wpm!—CCC]

The end of 1988 saw quite an influx of visiting amateurs to Norfolk Island, combining a little operating with pleasure.

Mine JH1LKH arrived in October after a stopover on Lord Howe Island (VK9L), halfway between Sydney, Australia, and Norfolk Island, and the only land to be sighted over that stretch of water.

Mine operated as VK9NQ from Norfolk Island for a week, but did not devote all his time to the bands. He managed to make about 1,000 QSLs, mostly on CW. But the sea and the sky were both blue, and the Island was invitingly green after the winter rains and there was sight-seeing to be done.

Following on Mine's heels came Pete W6ZH, equipped with his truly portable home-brewed CW 20m rig. Pete and his wife, Meredith, spent most of their time

Be patient!

de Kirsti Jenkins-Smith VK9NL

Dx

Chod Harris VP2ML PO Box 4881 Santa Rosa, CA 95402

Antoine Baldeck F6FNU Controversial QSL Manager

The February, 1989, issue of *Radio*, the official publication of the Reseau des Emetteurs Francais (REF, the French equivalent of the ARRL), contains a notice that QSL cards coming from QSL manager F6FNU will not be accepted for any REF award after March 1, 1989. The International DX Association has severed all ties with F6FNU and asked him to stop putting the INDEXA logo on his QSL cards. And the ARRL has sent a letter to F6FNU concerning his controversial QSL practices.

These steps are particularly significant because Antoine Baldeck F6FNU handles QSLs for about 150 stations, including some very active DX stations and some stations in otherwise rare countries. Among the stations for which F6FNU handles cards are: FR/G/ FH4EC, FTØWA, TR8SA, 6W6JX, 5R8JD, 5T5NU, FR4FA, 3B9FR, and many more, mostly French overseas operators. Antoine is a 56-year-old grandfather, of Eastern European descent. He is a retired engineer from the French power company and enjoys an 85% pension.

Number 32 on your Feedback card

Hams Around the World

would be equivalent to a stateside manager such as W3HNK refusing to answer directly a QSL request with a self-addressed envelope with a \$0.25 stamp!) In other words, F6FNU asked for money over and above the cost of return postage for a direct QSL.

French amateurs were incensed by this requirement for a "tip" in addition to postage, an unprecedented practice. F6AJA, editor of *LNDX*, published an editorial against the demand for funds in addition to adequate return postage. F6EYS, president of the Clipperton DX Club, wrote Antoine:

"I believe that a manager who cannot break even (including mailing, printing, etc.) is badly organized. If one wants to make a profit, the explanation is different. He believes he is engaged in a trade, he becomes a commercial manager."

Antoine was quick to defend his practice of requiring additional funds from French DXers. He cited the expense of printing the cards, forwarding cards to distant stations, and helping with customs duties, spare parts, etc., all legitimate expenses for a QSL manager. However, three separate letters from F6FNU cite another reason for the demand for additional funds. In a letter to F6AJA, one of the reasons given is "the hours spent." In a letter included with some QSLs, he says, "The extensive mail, the time I am spending to help them ... is not for free...QSLing takes 5 hours per day." And in a letter to me, Antoine says, "I spent a lot of time and money on various stations." These statements from F6FNU could lead the DXer to think that Antoine expects payment for the time spent on QSL chores.

francs (about \$0.50), a tidy profit. Another stateside DXer sent three separate self-addressed envelopes with adequate French postage for airmail return. A card came back via the bureau. Antoine apparently kept the postage. Another US DXer sent four US\$1 and two IRCs for five QSLs. He received one back via the bureau. another via Imprime mail, for a postage cost to F6FNU of \$0.50. A very prominent DXer sent F6FNU three SAEs with three IRCs each and received his card back without postage via a package sent bulk to me! A local DXer has spent \$20 trying unsuccessfully to get a card from Antoine. The cards arrived only after F6FNU was chastised for his QSL practices.

An SWL sent Antoine 10 cards with 6.3 FFrs and an IRC. Antoine cut the stamps off the envelope and returned the cards printed matter rate for only 3 FFrs, a profit of more than 6 FFrs. Even French stations who provide as much as 20 FFrs in addition to postage have had their cards returned unanswered, sometimes covered with insults.

Lately, Antoine stopped sending cards even when the US amateur included a "greenstamp" (US \$1 bill). Antoine says this is because US\$1 is not enough to pay for the airmail postage back to the US, but a single card in an airmail envelope can be sent from France to the US for 4.8 FFrs, and US\$1 equals 6.2 FFrs. Even with a 10% conversion tax, the US\$1 more than covers the postage. Antoine refuses to answer QSL requests from foreign DXers who do not include funds in addition to airmail return postage. He says, "People who send French stamps, Hi Hi. Never I send to W3HNK, or W4FRU, WA3HUP an SAE with \$0.45. This process don't agree me. It's good only for very poor, poor peoples."

REF and thus cannot receive cards via the REF bureau. (About 50% of French amateurs are members of the REF.)

Many DXers outside of France have received cards from F6FNU via their own bureau. Antoine sends cards that he receives without SAEs (or without adequate payment in addition to postage) to various bureaus worldwide, including the W2 bureau. These cards are eventually distributed via the in-coming bureau system.

How to Get a Card from F6FNU

Despite all the problems, F6FNU does QSL, if you follow his rules to the letter. Thousands of DXers around the world have learned to live with Antoine's rigid rules and receive their QSLs on a timely basis.

In fact, more than a dozen DXers wrote letters to me specifically defending F6FNU, saying he is a good QSL manager.

Many stated that by sending US\$2 and an SAE, or sufficient funds in addition to return postage, they never had any problem getting cards from Antoine. Antoine even sent copies of more than 100 thank you notes he has received over the years. Obviously, the majority of amateurs are willing to accept his rules, in ex-

Investigation Begins

What has led to the above unprecedented actions? To find out, I launched a comprehensive, sixmonth investigation into Antoine Baldeck F6FNU and his QSL management. I received hundreds of pages of material on F6FNU, from hundreds of DXers around the world, much of it from Pierre Essinger F6HIZ (director of INDEXA), and from F6FNU himself.

The controversy surrounding F6FNU's QSL management began early in 1986, when Antoine sent a letter to the French DX newsletter Les Nouvelles DX (LNDX) stating that French hams who wanted a direct QSL card from Antoine are requested to add one International Reply Coupon (IRC) or an additional stamp to their self-addressed, stamped envelope (SASE), or F6FNU would answer via the bureau. (This

Beyond France

For some time, F6FNU's insistence on funds in addition to postage affected only French DXers. But the problem soon began to impact DXers around the world. For example, one US DXer sent two IRCs with each of two QSL requests to F6FNU. Although two IRCs are sufficient for airmail return to the US, Antoine returned the cards via "Imprime Air Mail," at a cost of 3.2 French

QSL via the Bureau?

Many DXers prefer to QSL via the worldwide bureau system. Antoine states in letters to F6AJA, "Those who have the real ham spirit should send all their QSLs only through the bureau, as it is my wish," and, "I prefer to receive the French QSLs via the bureau as I can take all the time to control them and to answer them twice a year via the REF." But later Antoine writes, "I have resigned from the REF. Consequently, no more QSL via the bureau." Antoine says that 98% of his French friends are not members of the change for their QSL.

To get a card from F6FNU, first select a good-quality, unaltered QSL card, with your callsign on the same side as the report. Then carefully fill out the card, paying particular attention not to smudge or correct any of the information on the card, regardless of importance. Any errors will probably mean you will not get a return QSL, so if you make a mistake, don't correct it; start over with a new card.

Then send the card to Antoine Baldeck F6FNU, B.P. 14, 91291 Arpajon Cedex, France, with a self-addressed, airmail envelope, with your country clearly indicated on the return envelope. Don't try to use return address stickers to reduce return postage costs; Antoine doesn't like them. Don't send cards for more than one callsign in a single envelope. Include one IRC per request for Europeans, two IRCs for anyone else. Don't send French stamps or foreign currency. (Antoine says not to send US\$1, but he does QSL if you send US \$2, or US \$1 with an SASE.)

If you follow these rules, you have a 90% chance of receiving your return QSL. Good luck! 73

Number 33 on your Feedback card Special events

Ham Doings Around the World

Listings are free of charge as space permits. Please send us your Special Event two months in advance of the issue you want it to appear in. For example, if you want it to appear in the June issue, we should receive it by March 31. Provide a clear, concise summary of the essential details about your Special Event.

PEOTONE IL **MAY 21**

The annual Hamfest sponsored by the Kankakee Area Radio Society will be at the Will County Fairgrounds from 8 AM to 3 PM. Indoor exhibit area, ARRL booth, large outdoor flea market. Free parking, \$2.50 advance, \$3 at door. Talk-in on 146.34/.94. KARS c/o Frank DalCanton KA9PWW, RR 1 Box 361, Chebanse IL 60922. (815) 937-2452 before 4 PM CST or (815) 932-6703 evenings.

SCOTTSBLUFF NE JUNE 2-4

The Tri-City Radio Amateur Club will operate W0VQN to celebrate the Centennial of Banner County. Suggested frequencies: SSB-3.920, 7.240, 14.250, 21.300, 28.400, 52.50. CW-3.725, 7.125, 14.125, 21.120, 28.130. For QSL and large certificate, send SASE to PO Box 925, Scottsbluff NE 69363-0925.

CATSKILLS NY JUNE 2-5

The 3rd international convention of Chaverim International for Jewish amateur radio operators will be at the Raleigh in the Catskill mountains. Three meals a day, entertainment, use of facilities, cocktail party, dinner dance, meetings. Sonny Gutin WB2DXB, 42 Arrowwood Court, Deptford NJ 08096. (609) 853-7889.

Prize drawing after Saturday potluck. Equipment displays, Swap Shop, VE exams, fish viewing room, banquet, arts and crafts. Talkin on 2 meter FM, 146.30/.90, 147.38/.98, 146.49 simplex. Bob Lathrop, Treasurer, 919 N. Woodward Drive, Wenatchee WA 98801.

MADISON OH JUNE 3-4

The Wireless Institute of Northern Ohio (W.I.N.O.), sponsored by the Lake County ARA, will operate KO8O from a winery to commemorate Ohio Wine Month from 7-11 PM EDST the 3rd on 7235 and 14235 kHz, and from 11 AM to 3 PM EDST the 4th on 14235 and 21310 kHz. For 81.5x11 QSL, send legalsized SASE to KO80-WINO Weekend. 10418 Briar Hill, Kirtland OH 44094.

QUEENS NY JUNE 4

The Hall of Science ARC Hamfest will be at the New York Hall of Science parking lot, Flushing Meadow Park, in Queens. Amateur radio exhibit station, tune-up clinic, films, free parking, door prizes, commercial dealers. \$3 admission. Sellers, \$5 per space. Talk-in on 144.300 simplex link 223.600 repeat and 445.225 repeat. Call at night Steve Greenbaum WB2KDG, (718) 898-5599 or Arnie Schiffman WB2YXB, (718) 343-0172.

CHELSEA MI JUNE 4

The Chelsea ARC, Inc., is sponsoring its Swap 'N Shop at the Fair Grounds. Admission, \$2.50 in advance, \$3 at door. YLs, XYLs, and kids under 12, free. Table space, \$8, trunk sale, \$2 per space. Campgrounds in area, plenty of parking, special handicap parking. Talk-in on 146.980 Chelsea Repeater. Robert Schantz, 416 Wilkinson St., Chelsea MI 48118. (313) 475-1795.

NEW PHILADELPHIA OH JUNE 10-11

The Tusco ARC will operate W8ZX beginning 1700 UTC on the 10th to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the club. To promote interest in amateur radio, they will give demonstrations of packet on 145.050, and 2 meter repeater operations on 146.730. Other frequencies: 28.400, 21.340, 14.300, 7.265, 3.945. For QSL, send SASE to W8ZX, PO Box 725, New Philadelphia OH 44663.

AKRON OH JUNE 11

The Goodyear Amateur Radio Club's 22nd annual Hamfest and Family Picnic will be at Wingfoot Lake Park near Akron. Family admission, \$4 in advance, \$5 at gate. The outside flea market will be \$3 per vehicle. A sheltered, inside dealer area available, at \$6 per table (reservations suggested). Prizes for the OM, XYL, and Mobile Check-in. Park facilities. No overnight, no swimming. William F. Dunn W8IFM, 4730 Nottingham Lane, Stow OH 44224. (216) 673-8502.

WILLOW SPRINGS IL JUNE 11

The 32nd annual Hamfest, sponsored by the Six Meter Club of Chicago, Inc., will be at the Santa Fe Park in Willow Springs. Advance, \$3, at gate, \$4. Large Swapper's Row, displays in pavillion, AFMARS meeting, prizes, picnic grounds, plenty of parking. Talk-in K9ONA 146.52 or K9ONA/R 37-97. Advance tickets from Mike Corbett K9ENZ, 606 South Fenton Ave., Romeoville IL 60441.

MADISON IN JUNE 11

The Clifty Amateur Radio Society will sponsor its 2nd annual Novice Graduation with a special events station operating 1500-2100 UTC on the 11th, using callsign W9EFU. 25 KC up from the bottom of the Novice bands. QSL with #10 SASE to Clifty Amateur Radio Society, PO Box 452, Madison IN 47250.

COVINGTON KY

ALBERTA CANADA JUNE 16-18

The Central Alberta Radio League Annual Picnic will be at the Burbank Campsite, Door prizes, bunny hunt, barbecue, fun. Talk-in VE6QE 147.00/146.400 or 147.330 simplex. Register at the communications bus, \$15. \$5 more for private campsite. P. Fitzgerald VE6QT, (403) 746-2621 or D. Miller VE6XF, (403) 886-4883.

DUNELLEN NJ JUNE 17

The Raritan Valley Radio Club will hold its 18th annual Hamfest at Columbia Park. Sellers, \$6 per space or \$12 for multiple spaces. No tables supplied. Buyers, \$4 admission, spouse and family free. Door prizes. Talk-in on the club repeater, W2QW/R 146.025/.625 and 146.52 simplex. Dave KA2TSM, (201) 763-4849 or John WA2C at (201) 968-5070.

BYRON CENTER MI JUNE 17

The Independent Repeater Association is sponsoring its annual Hamfest at the National Guard Armory. Free tables for dealers and sellers. Reserve tables. Door prizes. Talk-in on 147.165/147.765. The Independent Repeater Association, 562 92nd St. SE, Byron Center MI 49315. (616) 455-3915.

PETOSKY MI JUNE 17

The Straits Area Amateur Radio Club presents its 14th annual Swap Shop at the 4H Building on the Fairgrounds. Admission, \$2.50; tables, \$3 per 8 feet. Door prize, small prizes each quarter-hour. Self-contained RV parking. Talk-in on 146.08/.68/.52. Irene N8HBT, (616) 539-8986 or Clark KA8TIL, (616) 582-6455.

MONROE MI JUNE 18

The 1989 Monroe Hamfest, sponsored by the Monroe County Radio Communications Association, offers vendor exhibits, flea market, FCC exams, more. Handicapped parking inside the grounds. \$3, advance, \$4 at gate. Talk-in on 146.12/.72 and 223.18/224.78. Larry Lindner KB8AIZ, 2001 Ida-Maybee Rd., Monroe MI 48161. (313) 587-3663.

JOHNSTOWN PA JUNE 3

The Conemaugh Valley ARC will operate WA3WGN to commemorate the centennial of the flood of 1889. Operation will be on the lower General phone bands of 20 and 40 meters, and the Novice phone portion of the 10 meter band. For commemorative QSL, send #10 SASE to Conemaugh Valley ARC, 194 Barron Ave., Johnstown PA 15906.

DEERFIELD NH JUNE 3

The Hosstraders flea market is back at the Deerfield Fairgrounds. New date, this spring only. Admission, \$5, camping nominal. Profits benefit Shriners' Hospitals, last year's gift over \$20K. Handicap accessible. Questions, map, send SASE to WA1IVB, RFD Box 57, West Baldwin ME 04091.

ATHENS GA JUNE 3

The Athens Radio Club will hold its annual Hamfest at Athens Tech. VE exams, walk-ins welcome (bring copy of license). No charge for admission or flea market space. Talk-in on 146.745/.145. Don Bullard WA4IML, (404) 742-7261 after 6 PM EST.

MARTINSVILLE IL JUNE 3

The Eastern Illinois Hamateur Radio Club will hold its first annual Hamfest/Craft Show at the Martinsville Fair Grounds. Admission, \$3; 12 and under, free. Talk-in on 147.03/.63 and 146.52 simplex. Mike Bumpus N9GIK, RR2, West Union IL 62477. (217) 279-3840; or Bryan Chrysler, 110 N. Randall, Martinsville IL 62442. (217) 382-4640.

WENATCHEE WA JUNE 3-4

Apple City ARC W7TD will hold its Hamfest at Rocky Reach Dam. \$5 for hams, \$1 for others. Free camp/trailer space with power.

ST. LO, FRANCE JUNE 6

ATTENTION D-DAY HAMS: The A.R.AM ham club in St. Lo France is seeking US hams who participated in the invasion of France on D-Day, or shortly afterwards, landing on Utah Beach. Join the A.R.AM Club on the air in a 45th anniversary commemoration. Reply with an SASE, include unit ID and date of landing to W2QFC, 308 Parkdale Avenue, East Aurora NY 14052-1619.

DADE CITY FL **JUNE 9-11**

The East Pasco Amateur Society will operate special events station AB4LN to celebrate the Centennial of Dade City. Operations begin daily at 10 AM. Phone band operations will be 10 MHz up inside the General/10 meter Novice phone band. RTTY operations will be in accordance with the band plan. Send your confirmation QSL and business-size or 9x11 SASE for certificate. EPARS Centennial, AB4LN, PO Box 942, Dade City FL 34297-0942.

MIDLAND MI JUNE 10

15th annual Hamfest, sponsored by the Central Michigan Amateur Repeater Association, will be at the Midland Community Center. Amateur electronics and equipment (new/used), license exams, door prizes. Admission, \$3. Tables, \$8. Talk-in on 147.000 + 0.600 MHz. CMARA Hamfest, PO Box 67. Midland MI 48640. Please SASE or call (517) 631-9228 evenings and weekends.

MILFORD CT JUNE 10-11

Milford will celebrate its 350th anniversary with a special events station from 1200Z Saturday to 2200Z Sunday. Frequency will be in the lower third of the General band 80 through 15. 10 meter operation will be in mid portion of Novice phone band. 2 meter, via 146.925 repeater. Special QSL available with QSL and SASE to PO Box 1639, Milford CT 06460.

JUNE 11

The Northern Kentucky Amateur Radio Club announces HAM-O-RAMA 89 to be held at the Erlanger Kentucky Lions Park. Main and door prizes. ARRL, packet, and antenna forums. Indoor exhibit area for major vendors, \$15 per table. Extensive outside flea market. Admission, \$5 (\$4 in advance). Flea market spaces \$2 each. Talk-in on 147.855/.255 or 147.975/.375.N4OEB, NKARC, PO Box 1062, Covington KY 41012. (606) 331-3258.

MILTON PA JUNE 12

The Penn Central Hamfest will be held at the Winfield Fireman's Fairgrounds. Games, demonstrations, contests. \$4 at gate, \$1 per 6-foot tailgating area. Inside tables with electricity, \$2 per 6-foot area. Jerry Williamson WA3SXQ, 10 Old Farm Lane, Milton PA 17847. (717) 742-3027 or Bob Stahl, 452 4th St., Northumberland PA 17857. (717) 473-7050.

BOULDER CO JUNE 12-DEC 11

VE Team Test Schedule: June 12, August 14, September 24, October 16, November 13, and December 11. Pre-registration preferred. Tests at American Legion, 4760 28th St., in Boulder. Bring picture ID, one other ID, check or M.O. payable to ARRL-VEC for \$4.75, original license and copy, any credits for any test elements, copy of any FCC 610 you submitted, soft pencils, calculator. Barbara Mc-Clune NØBWS, (303) 530-1872.

ALBANY GA JUNE 16-17

The Albany Amateur Radio Club is sponsoring the 1989 ARRL Georgia State Convention. Awards, forums, exams, indoor flea market, commercial exhibits. Admission, \$3. Parking, free. Talk-in on 146.82 MHz, 444.5 MHz, 29.68 MHz. Albany Amateur Radio Club, POB 1205, Albany GA 31702. (912) 883-7910.

STEVENS POINT WI JUNE 18

The Central Wisconsin Radio Amateurs are sponsoring their Hamfest at UWSP's Student Center. Free admission, parking. Tables available. Tailgaters welcome. VE exams, walk-ins OK. Commercial vendors and exhibits. Talk-in on 146.985/.385/.670/.070. Art Wysocki N9BCA, 3356 April Lane, Stevens Point WI 54481. (715) 344-2984.

MIDDLETOWN MD JUNE 18

The Frederick Amateur Radio Club will hold its annual Hamfest on Father's Day at the Frederick County Fairgrounds. Admission, \$4; tailgaters, \$5 per 10-foot space. Spouses and children free. Indoor tables, \$10. Dave Durkovic N3BKD, 7128 Limestone Lane, Middletown MD 21769.

SANTA MARIA CA **JUNE 18**

The annual Santa Maria Radio Swapfest will be at the Union Oil Co. Newlove Picnic Grounds. Swap tables, prize drawings, games, Santa Maria Bar-B-Q. All proceeds support the programs of the Satellite Amateur Radio Club. Talk-in on 146.94 (down) WB6IIY/R. Hank Korczak W6PME, 917 West Anthony Way, Lompoc CA 93436. (805) 736-1761.

NYCNY JUNE 26

The Radio Club of Junior High School 22 NYC, Inc., will operate WB2JKJ from 1100-2000 UTC on the above date in recognition of the first day of summer vacation for the school children of the Big Apple. 7.238 and 21.395 MHz only will be used. For an incredible QSL, send your card to The Crew at 22, PO Box 1052, New York NY 10002.

continued from p. 6

have learned to read—and providing you bother to take the time to read you know that the average American parent spends less than 15 minutes a week talking with their kids. They spend much more than that yelling at them. Is it any wonder our kids don't have the incentive to do much in school? That they are messing with drugs, getting pregnant, wasting their time cruising or loafing around the mall, smoking, and have little focus in life?

So, in annoyance, we push our schools to pass 'em anyway. And we watch the SAT scores plummeting. We watch America being passed by Japan, Taiwan, Singapore, and Korea. We read with dismay that our kids can't read and don't even know where our country is on a world globe. We read that only 7% of our high school graduates can even hope to cope with an engineering college. We read about less than 10% having any physics in high school. We read about our graduating technological illiterates—into a world which is technology-driven.

As Pogo once said, "We have met the enemy and he is us." Just as we neglect our pets and put up with their bad habits, we have also neglected our children. Then, when they "go bad" we throw them out. Throw out the pregnant teenage daughter. Throw out the drug-using kid. "Get the hell out of here and don't come back." Blame them, not us.

The loved child isn't going to shoot his parents or run away from home.

What's more important to you: a temporary fix from the Today Show; quickly forgotten entertainment-driven news; totally wasted time with Geraldo, Oprah, or Donahue; an evening of brainless sitcoms; or working with your kids to help them cope with life? Can you turn off the TV and miss football? No, I see the problems which face amateur radio as just a reflection of those facing our country. Have you brought forth a whiny, complaining youngster who wants everything made easy? Or do your kids move heaven and earth to learn and excel-like the Asian youngsters? How hard will they work to achieve things? Our educational system is a shambles because we've let it get that way. We've refused to be involved. Anything which is neglected is going to deteriorate, right? As parents we've neglected our kids, and our educational system. As hams we've neglected our hobby. Perhaps it's approaching time to rethink our priorities. I wish I had some easy solutions to getting kids interested in amateur radio. For two years now I've been asking the 73 readers to look around for some way to get kids into the hobby. For two years I've had almost no letters from readers explaining how they've attracted kids to hamming. I've had plenty of mail from disgusted hams blaming the kids for not being interested. I've had plenty of letters with excuses. Kids are interested in computers now. They see the world on TV, so they haven't any interest in talking with foreign hams. They're too busy with other interests. There are too many things for kids to do.

was a Boy Scout, complete with troop and patrol meetings, hikes, weekend camping trips, and so on. I sang in the St. Paul's Church choir, which kept me busy three times a week practicing and two performing. I also sang in the Erasmus Hall High School Choral Club, where we practiced five days a week. I sang in the Savoyards two days a week, and with the Philharmonic Choir of Brooklyn two days a week. I was into photography and the school camera club-including an amazing number of hours in the YMCA darkroom. I didn't miss much in movies, going two or three times a week. I roller-skated all over Brooklyn in the evenings with friends, went ice skating and sledding in the winter, swimming at Coney Island in the summers. And yes, dancing lessons, too.

In between building electronic gadgets—a hi-fi system, receivers, transmitters and test equipment—I had fun experimenting with making explosives, ran a small mail order stamp business (Elm Stamp Company), took voice lessons, was a member of the book club in school (read a lot), and loved to play card and board games with my folks and their friends.

I've talked with some of the few young hams we have attracted to our hobby and found that they, like me and probably like you, when you were a kid—have plenty of interests from which to choose. The difference for them, as for me, was the support of a local ham club. If my high school hadn't had a ham club I wouldn't be haranguing you now.

How can you get your own kids to be interested in amateur radio? Easy. But first you have to gain their confidence. You have to learn how to talk with them. That, as I mentioned earlier, is a lot like the system you use to train animals-you spend some time with them and use love. Do things with them. Talk with them. If you get interested in this you'll have to be careful. After years of neglect you aren't going to be able to get them to talk right away. They'll be very suspicious at first. You'll have to figure out how to get them to turn off their TV or turn off the heavy metal sound so they can hear you. Good luck. I'd still like to hear from any readers who have had success in getting a youngster interested in amateur radio. I know there have to be dozens who have made the grade, so let's hear from you! What can you tell us to help? Once you manage to get in communication with your kids, you're going to be appalled by what's happened to our educational system and you're going to start putting on the pressure to improve it. We all know that technology is the future and that electronics is the engine driving technology. We also know that the best time to get kids interested in becoming an engineer or scientist is when they are ten to fifteen years old. So we need to get those radio clubs going in schools again. We need computer clubs, science fair project clubs, etc. As you get more and more involved with your schools you'll find one obstacle after another-almost insurmountable obstacles. Don't let that stop you. You'll face bussing, fierce union demands for extra teacher pay to monitor clubs, after-school sports. Well, if you want to see America ever get back first place in electronics, you'd better be able to solve all these problems. You'll have one big asset—me and 73 backing you up and helping you network with other parents (and grandparents). I can't do it all, but I sure can help you. That's providing I can get you away from your TV set long enough to talk with your kids. And away from that 75m net, too.

Yes, I'm asking the almost impossible. I'm asking you to try and love that mewling, whiny kid of yours who is forever in need of money to spend on beer which will eventually get him killed in an accident, fast food which will give him heart trouble in a few years, cigarettes which will take at least fifteen years off his life, who is listening to rock music at a level which will cause permanent ear and possibly brain damage...and who wouldn't be caught dead in your ham shack.

America is only about a million engineers short right now, so it isn't an emergency. Besides, I'm sure you've read that over half the engineering graduates from American colleges are foreigners, with a high percentage from Asia. If you've been reading the science columns in the news and science magazines you are well aware of the high percentage of Asian names turning up in every new technology.

Electronics is moving ahead faster and faster and, because of our lack of engineers, we're being left behind. You know, as a result of that Incentive Licensing debacle 25 years ago, America has lost about two million of the best possible engineers, technicians editorials mentioning the incredible dollar value of our ham bands, but I suspect many hams just chuckle a bit and never give any serious thought to the situation.

Let's put it this way. If you were a decision-maker in the OET, what would you recommend the FCC do? You've got an increasing number of groups clamoring for radio spectrum, yet it's all allocated. If any current services are going to expand or any new ones be permitted, frequencies are going to have to be taken from some current user. Where are you going to get them?

When you take an inventory of the radio spectrum under 1 GHz, looking at national interest in the light of service and business interests, what frequencies are being used the least in the public interest?

We amateurs have our reserved bands with the understanding, as expressed clearly in the amateur regulations 97.1, that we continue to merit them by maintaining a supply of newcomers interested in technology who (1) can help in time of war, (2) provide emergency communications, (3) invent and pioneer new communications technologies, and (4) improve international friendships. That's our mandate—our leasing agreement for the billions of dollars in radio spectrum set aside for us.

If you were an OET investigator, you'd check out our actual ham band usage and turn in a devastating report. In WWII, 80% of the licensed hams joined the military and provided an invaluable resource. WWII was won by electronic technology and hams were right in the middle of it-doing research and development, manufacturing, operating, and servicing. I worked for General Electric in 1942, building and testing BC-191/375 transmitters for the Army. Then I joined the Navy, where I operated and maintained radio, sonar, and radar equipment on the USS Drum (one of the top ten scoring submarines) from 1943-1945—so I was there and know what a big difference hams made. Today, what have we to offer? The number of hams of military age are miniscule-and, in general, hams are so far behind the state of the art in communications technology that we're still fighting over Morse Code at a few words per minute in a day where 8,000 word a minute electronic communications is common. Hams haven't contributed anything significant to communications technology in over a generation, so that excuse for the hobby is moot. We're still getting good marks in emergency communicationsbut more from a lack of competitors than our own expertise. The fact is that when an emergency comes along our so-called emergency nets fall apart. Our National Traffic System only seems to work when it isn't needed. It's still made up of brasspounders, and still isn't able to pass high speed or automatic traffic. It's more wrapped up in message counts and protocols than throughput, as those involved saw during recent emergencies such as the Mexico City earthquake. Can packet radio already run circles around our traffic

Baloney! When I got into hamming I wasn't exactly short of other interests. I and scientists that amateur radio would have provided.

So, if you have youngsters or grandchildren, what are you going to do about taking an interest in them? In their education? And in getting them into amateur radio?

Please advise.

New Technologies

The FCC's Office of Engineering and Technology (OET) seems to have considerable clout within the FCC and could have a serious impact on amateur radio.

It's the FCC's responsibility to apportion the radio spectrum in the best interests of the country. With electronics and communications growing at a faster and faster pace, and the Hertz resource unchangeable, obviously something is going to have to give.

AM broadcasters want more channels. FM broadcasters want more channels. TV wants wider channels for high definition TV. Cellular radio is growing rapidly—as are mobile services for business, government and the military. Then, there are an increasing number of radio services such as portable phones, TV distribution systems, alarm systems, paging systems—the list is almost endless and expanding every day.

With over 70 MHz of spectrum under 1 GHz, the amateur radio "service" is one of the largest spectrum holders. Older hams are so used to having this enormous number of frequencies reserved for their personal, private hobby use that few even question the rationale involved. I've written several nets, as so many involved are saying?

International good will? Har de har. I've written about that recently and gotten many letters from foreign hams backing my observations that DX awards kill the fun of hamming for ops in rare countries. They're hounded off the air for their QSL cards and are almost never allowed to actually talk with anyone.

When is the last time you tuned six meters? How many dozen hams would be inconvenienced if six were taken away for some new service? Not many! That's four whole megahertz! Well, at least two meters is full, right? Horsepucky! I've been listening to 2m all around the country and what I hear are repeaters being used to allow retired hams to die from boredom instead of loneliness. I hear very few repeaters where I can even get an answer when I call in, so I know hardly anyone is actually using them. And that's what's "filling" two meters. If you ever get to New York or Los Angeles, check out 2m and you'll hear garbage you don't even hear on CB anymore-incredible filth.

220? Tell me about how much you are using 220. The FCC's opened part of the band to Novice voice, but the Novices are ignoring the band and flocking to 10m, where they can make phone contacts with skip stations. The clubs with 220 repeaters are, for the most part, willing to go to great lengths to keep the imagined hordes of Novices from polluting their repeaters.

In the meanwhile, we seem to have forgotten that hams were given only temporary use of 220-225 MHz, not permanent ownership. So tempers flared when the FCC had the gall to suggest that some of the band might be put to some better use. Hey, that's OUR band they're trying to take away. Well, it was never OUR band and our use of it during its loan hasn't been anything of which we can be proud. I remember passing out buttons at hamfests twenty years ago which said, "220-use it or lose it." Well, for the most part, we never could be bothered to use it. How else could we have proven to the FCC that we needed 220-225 MHz? We're awfully big on griping and low on using. Then there's 450 MHz-which has almost entirely been taken over for remote control and relay operations. Much of this could just as well be on 10.5 GHz. Most controlling could be done on channel on two meters these days. How much use of any value to our country do we contribute on 450? Yes, I know there are exceptions-but that's what they are: exceptions. Is it all doom and gloom? Well, not if there's a solution to the problem. Right now we're in the weakest position we've ever been in with amateur radio-and that's because so many old timers are willing to take the hobby right on down with them to the grave. We need young Novices, need 'em by the hundreds of thousands. With new blood coming in we will be able to honestly say that we're a viable service and rate the government reserving our frequencies for us. I'm still hearing old timers on the air, and getting letters from them saying all is hunky-dory, that there's nothing to worry about-ham radio is growing just fine-that we must keep on the pressure for the Morse Code. They're still doing all they can to keep youngsters out of their clubs, still doing nothing to help school clubs get started, and still will have nothing to do with Novices.

So, if you were an OET investigator, what would you recommend to the FCC? Be honest now.

Well, yes, but listen to how crowded 20m is these days—right? Sure, but it's awash in a 30-year old technology which should have been replaced years ago by much narrower band systems. Complaining about the QRM on 20m today is like beefing about the QRM back in the old spark days—and we're just two generations away from there, when we should be three or four.

We have the technology today to narrow our voice channels down to a few Hertz—using digital techniques and chips. We could get hundreds to thousands more voice channels on 20m, each with far less interference than we have right now. We could if we had some experimenters left. Alas, ham gear than we. Many Japanese ham manufacturers don't bother to try and sell to the small ham market we have left here.

With the OET on the move, the day of reckoning—the day many older hams have been blind to and refuse to even face—may be approaching. Is it already too late? I don't know. You tell me. Do you think there is any fight left in the mass of retired hams who are enjoying the hobby they've inherited from the pioneers who won it for them fifty years ago? Do you think they care about the future enough to get Novice programs going in their clubs and start reversing the trend of the last twentyfive years?

On every side we see the importance of electronics—the incredible developments in video, computers, and communications. We hams know perhaps better than most other people the way these developments will shape the future of the world as technically improved education systems bring dent wastes a valuable person. I'd like to see himbe in charge of the national economy, while the president is mainly involved with international problems. The VP would report to the president, just like a corporation.

This would give some clout at the top level for modernizing our educational system, developing ways to cut educational costs, making it easier for small businesses to start and grow, and to encourage American firms to outdo the Japanese in newer technologies.

The local press was much more interested in reporting again on my losing battle with the IRS 15 years ago than on my ideas for improving education, cutting college costs, and regaining American technical leadership. I picked too big an outfit to fight, believing that being right would win.

If I were to become VP you can bet I'd get simple courses on basic electronics into every grade school in the country—and I'd get 'em to start thousands of radio, computer, electronic experimenter, and science fair clubs to get kids personally interested in learning, building, and experimenting.

I'd make sure kids understood how computers, photocopiers, facsimile, telephone systems, cameras, radios, televisions, video recorders, tape recorders, etc., all work. They'd be familiar with CD, CDV, CDI, HDTV, and so on. They'd know how microprocessors work, how to program computers, and understand digital electronics—all by the age of 15.

I'd encourage schools (and colleges) to test and use more productive teaching systems. I'd encourage colleges to try work-study programs to cut tuition costs. I'd encourage all schools to go to 50-week a year teaching to make better use of schools and teachers. How about encouraging video instruction systems such as CD-I to help more youngsters learn to read-to help high school dropouts learn-to re-educate workers who need to learn new skills? These ideas aren't from left field. I've talked them over with many college presidents and have found them all most receptive. But the need is for pressure from the government to bring about needed changes. Will America lose out on fiber optics-on superconductors-and many new electronics technologies? Japan is working hard to beat us. What are we doing? Japan knows they still have to fight to keep ahead, but the message hasn't penetrated here yet. So here we are with Japan the number one country in the world in technology and finance, while America has the highest foreign debt in the world and even has to turn to Japan with military electronic R & D contracts. For starters I'd like to run a list of the American ham clubs and the number of new Novices they're graduating. Please have the secretary of your club send me a card or note every month telling me how many Novices your club graduated last month. Please send me pictures of your club Novice graduating classes for possible publication in 73. I'll come up with an award for the top clubs in recognition of their interest in helping our country.

"CQ/Ham Radio (Japan) is fatter than all of our ham rags combined . . . "

most of them have died or retired, and our lack of youngsters coming into the hobby has cut off our major input from these chaps for the last twenty-five years.

Will the broadcast industry be able to get the rest of 220 MHz for a new FM band? They tried once to get it, failed, and are now trying again. Their prospects are brighter this time. Their proposed service makes sense as a place for a new digital FM service with 200 kHz channels. The time when amateur radio could count on holding on to the ham bands without having any real justification may be passing. The question you should be asking today is this: How many Novices has my ham club generated this month? You have noticed the full pages of Silent Keys in QST, haven't you? You may be sure the OET noticed. With the average ham age approaching 60, this list will be heading toward two pages a month as the smokers and overweight hams blow away. It takes ten years for the FCC list to catch up, so many old-timers will continue to believe the seriously inflated figures we've been seeing. QRM? Hey, the last two hams left on 20m will both be calling CQ at the same time on the same frequency. The Japanese are serious about amateur radio. Perhaps you've noticed that all of the technical innovations in our rigs for the last twenty years or so have come from Japan-like our incredibly small synthesized hand-held and our new computer-controllable synthesized rigs. They've been attracting youngsters in Japan-hundreds of thousands of them. It only takes one look at any of their ham magazines to see the difference. CQ/Ham Radio is fatter than all of our ham rags combined, running well over 600 pages a month. Every issue is packed with great construction projects, a whole section on club activities, contests. They have a much wider selection of

down costs, as communications do more and get cheaper via satellites and fiber optics.

The compact disc application of digital data storage to audio has turned into the fastest growing consumer electronics industry in history. Now we're getting ready for digital video, high definition TV, and many other remarkable developments-all coming from Japan. Indeed, the Japanese may have lost the military war forty years ago, but they're winning the economic war-and winning much of it with electronics which they're using in cars, cameras, and to take away every consumer electronics industry from America with both home and office products. Oddly enough, the American shortfall in electronics engineers, technicians, and scientists is just about what amateur radio would have contributed to our country if we'd not suddenly stopped ham growth twenty-five years ago. Blaming the ARRL or the FCC for this now is pointless. The need is to recognize the problem and solve it, to figure out how to generate the needed technical people to get America back in the technological race and thus to help regain American economic clout. Until then we'll have to get used to more and more Japanese-owned hotels and businesses here. No, of course this isn't the only problem America has. We desperately need someone in Washington who has the responsibility to get America back to Number One. Someone to tackle the educational and tax problems which have contributed to our downfall. Someone to organize us to get back to being Number One. In hopes of throwing some light on this need I tried throwing my 73 Magazine baseball cap into the New Hampshire political ring, aiming at the Vice Presidency. My idea was to elect a vice president who would have actual work to do, just like in any corporation. The job of sitting around waiting for an acci-

What else would you suggest we can do? 73

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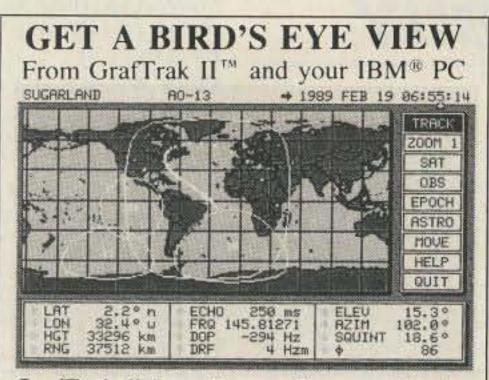
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Good VHF in June

In general, conditions look pretty good for June, with continuing high Solar Flux levels and only occasional Unsettled to Active geomagnetic field. HF in June is not quite as good as during other months, but exceptionally good VHF conditions make up for it.

by Jim Gray W1XU

Stay Tuned

As always, tune in to WWV (I use 10 MHz) at 18 minutes past any hour for the latest Solar-Terrestrial update. In the "best band to use" chart, the following parenthetical notes apply: (1) try 40 or 30 meters; (2) try 15 or 18 meters; (3) try 10 or 12 meters; (*) try 80 meters. Note that with WARC bands active, you may use 30 and 40 together; 10 and 12 together; and 17 and 20 together for openings shown on the band-time chart.

EASTE	RV	J	UN	JIT	EĽ)	ST	A	E	5	то	:
GMT	00	02	04	06	08	10	12	14	16	18	20	27
ALASKA	15	-	-	-	-	20	20	20			-	15
ARGENTINA	15	20	20	20	-	-	<u></u>			10	10	10
AUSTRALIA	-	+	-	20	20	20	15	15	15	-	-	
CANAL ZONE	15	15	20	20	20	-	20	20	15	10	10	10
ENGLAND	20	20	*40	-	-	20	-	15	15	20	20	20
HAWAII	15	15	15	20	20	40	20	-		-	15	10
INDIA	15	20	-	1	20	20		2	141	-	-	+
JAPAN	15	-		-		20	20	20	24	-	-	15
MEXICO	15	15	20	20	20		20	20	15	10	10	10
PHILIPPINES	20	15	20	20	-	-	20	- 1	-	4	-	+
PUERTO RICO	15	15	20	20	20	4	20	20	15	10	10	10
SOUTH AFRICA	Vel	14	-	20	20	4	-	15	15	15	20	20
U.S.S.R.	20	20	20	20	-	23	20	-	12-	15	15	20
WEST COAST	*15	*15	80	80	80	-	20	20	20	20	15	15
CENTR	A	4	UN	דוע	E)	ST	A	TE	S	TC):
ALASKA		15	15			^{1]} 20	20	20	20		-	
ARGENTINA	15	15	20	20	-	-	-	-		10	10	10
AUSTRALIA	15	15	15	20	20	20	20	20			-	t
CANAL ZONE	15	15	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	15	10	10
ENGLAND	20	20	20	40	-	-	-	-	-	5-	-	15
HAWAII	10	15	15	20	(1) 20	11 21	20	20	-	-	- 4.	-
INDIA	121 20	220	-		-		20	-		-		+ + -
JAPAN	-	15	15	-		1 ¹¹¹ 20	20	20	20	-	-	-
MEXICO	15	15	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	15	10	10
PHILIPPINES	20	20	15	20	-	-	-	-	-	-		12/20
PUERTO RICO	15	15	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	15	10	10
SOUTH AFRICA		-	40	20	- 1	-		-	15	20	20	-
U. S. S. A.	20	20	20	-	-	-	+	-	-	15	15	20
WESTE	RN	J	UN	TIV	E)	ST	A	TE	S	TC):
ALASKA	15	15	20	20	20	20	20	20	15	20	-	15
ARGENTINA	10	15	15	20	¹⁴ 20	-	20	20		12	2	15
AUSTRALIA	10	10	15	15	20	20	40	40	20	12	- 1	-
CANAL ZONE	15	15	20	"20	⁽¹⁾ 20	40	80	-	-	13 15	3 15	15
ENGLAND	15	20	20	20	-	-	-	20	15	15	-	15
HAWAH	15	15	15	20	20	40	40	20	-	121	15	10
NDIA	-	-	15	-	-	-	20	20	20	1.5	-	-
APAN	15	15	-	20	20	20	40	20	20	20	-	15
MEXICO	15	15	20	11 20		2	80	-		1315	10 15	
PHILIPPINES	-	-	15	-	-	20	20	20	15	15	-	-
UERTO RICO	15	15	20	11 20	11 20	40	80	-	-	13115	@15	1.5
SOUTH AFRICA	-	-	-	20	20	-	-	20	20	15	-	-
J. S. S. R.	20	20	20	20	20	-	125	-	1		-	1
AST COAST	G.V.	2.4	80	80	80	-	20	20	20	20	15	15

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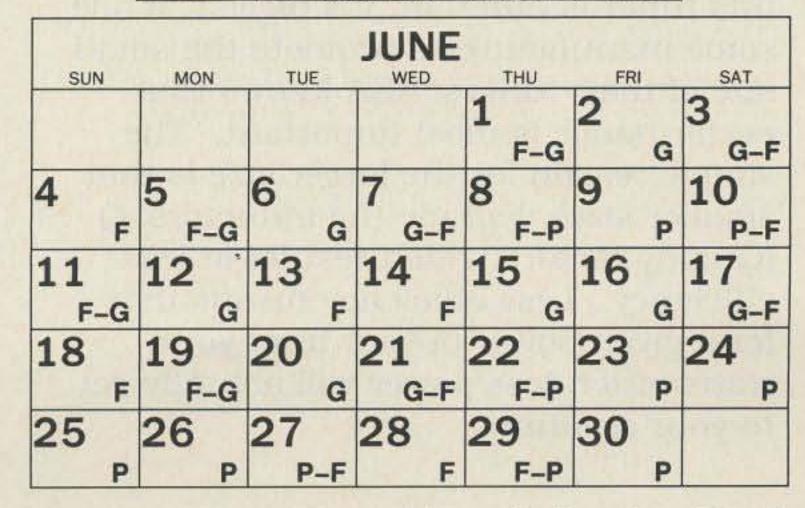
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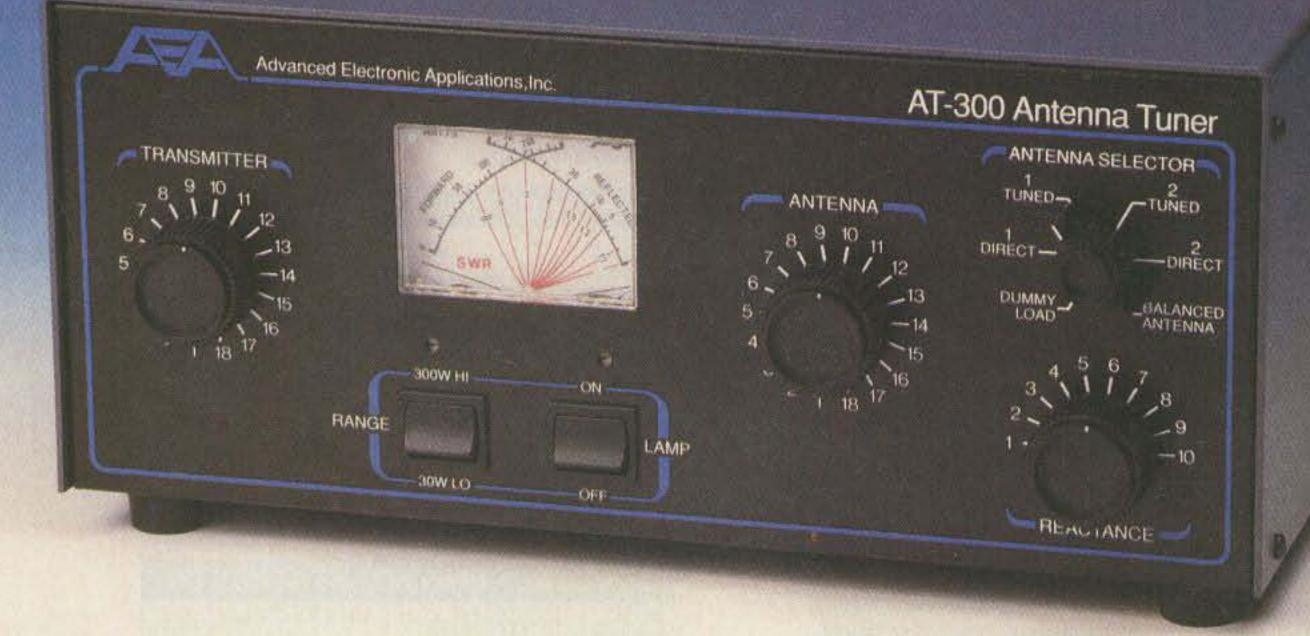
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