



## DOUBLE YOUR PLEASURE DOUBLE YOUR BANDS

#### **Dual Band Radios from ICOM!**

Double your operating pleasure with Icom's new dual band IC-3210 mobile and IC-32AT handheld FM transceivers. Each unit incorporates a wealth of special features and options designed to move you into the forefront of today's expanded 2-meter and 440MHz activity. Icom dual banders: the FM enthusiasts dream rigs!

**Wideband Coverage.** Both the IC-3210 and IC-32AT receive 138 to 174MHz including all NOAA weather channels, transmit 140 to 150MHz including MARS/CAP, and operate 440 to 450MHz. Total coverage of today's hottest FM action!

**Full Duplex Operation.** Simultaneously transmit on one band while receiving on the other for incomparable dual band autopatching!

**20 Memories.** Store any combination of standard or odd repeater offsets and subaudible tones.

**Powerful!** The IC-3210 delivers 25 watts output on both bands. The IC-32AT is five watts output on both bands. Selectable low power for local use on both units.

**Programmable Band and Memory Scanning.** Includes easy lockout and recall of various memories. Exceptional flexibility!

**Repeater Input Monitor Button.** Opens the squelch and checks Tx offset simultaneously.

**Priority Watch.** Monitor any channel for calls while continuing operation on another frequency.

**Optional Beeper.** Monitors for calls with your subaudible tone, then gives alerting beeps.

**Double Your Bands** with Icom's dual band IC-32AT handheld and IC-3210 mobile, and double your operating pleasure on 2-meters and 440MHz.

## ICOM First in Communications

ICOM America, Inc., 2380-116th Ave. N.E., Bellevue, WA 98004 Customer Service Hotline (206) 454-7619 3150 Premier Drive, Suite 126, Inving, TX 75063 / 1777 Phoenix Parkway, Suite 201, Atlanta, GA 30349 ICOM CANADA, A Division of ICOM America, Inc., 3071 - #5 Road, Unit 9, Richmond, B.C. V6X 214 Canada All stated specifications are subject to change without notice or obligation. All ICOM radios significantly exceed FCC regulators: Imiting spurous emissions. 3210247688 188

## THE TRADITION LIVES ON... TOMORROW'S TECHNOLOGY TODAY LOOK TO EIMAC.

1934



For over fifty years Eimac has supported the amateur radio fraternity with the finest power tubes in the world. Started by radio amateurs, for radio amateurs, Eimac continues its tradition of dedication to amateur radio. The new 3CX800A7 and 3CX1200A7 are examples of this continual dedication to the development of tubes for amateur use.



The FCC now allows 1500 watts output power; these new tubes are tailored to the challenge. Enjoy the improving band conditions, the new WARC bands, and upgrade to 1500 watts output in your new linear.

301 Industrial Way / San Carlos, CA 94070 / 415+592-1221 1678 South Pioneer Road / Salt Lake City, UT 84104 / 801+972-5000

## KENWOOD

... pacesetter in Amateur Radio

# Dual New Bander

# **Two in the Hand!**

### 2m/70cm Dual Band HT

The new TH-75A Dual Band HT from Kenwood is here now! Many of the award-winning features in our dual band mobile transceivers are designed into one hand-held package.

- Dual Watch function allows you to monitor both bands at the same time.
- 1.5 watts on 2 meters and 70cm: 5 watts when operated on 12 VDC (or PB-8 battery pack).
- Large dual multi-function LCD display.
- 10 memory channels for each band stores frequency, CTCSS, repeater offset, frequency step information, and reverse. A lithium battery backs up memories. Two memories for "odd split" operation.
- Selectable full duplex operation.
- Extended receiver range: 141–163.995 and 438–449.995 MHz; transmit on Amateur band only. (Modifiable for MARS and CAP. Permits required. Specifications guaranteed on Amateur bands only.)
- Uses the same accessories as the TH-25AT (except soft cases).
- Volume and balance controls, plus separate squelch controls on top panel.
- Super easy-to-use! For example, to recall memory channel, just push the channel number!
- CTCSS encode/decode built-in!
- Automatic Band Change (ABC). Automatically switches between main and sub band when signal is present.
- Automatic offset selection on 2 meters.
- Tone alert system for quiet monitoring. When CTCSS decode is on, the tone alert will function only when a signal with the proper tone is received.
- Four ways to scan, including dual memory scan, with time operated or carrier operated scan stop modes, and priority alert.
- Automatic battery saver circuit extends battery life.



• Supplied accessories: Dual band rubber-flex antenna, PB-6 battery pack, wall charger, belt hook, wrist strap, water resistant dust caps.

#### **Optional Accessories**

PB-5 7.2 V, 200 mAh NiCd pack for 1.5 W output = PB-6 7.2 V, 600 mAh NiCd pack
PB-7 7.2 V, 1100 mAh NiCd pack = PB-8 12 V, 600 mAh NiCd for 5 W output = PB-9 7.2 V, 600 mAh NiCd with built-in charger = BC-10 Compact charger = BC-11 Rapid charger

 BT-6 6-cell AA battery case = DC-1/PG-2V DC adapter = HMC-2 Headset with VOX and PTT = SC-22 and SC-23 Soft case
 SMC-30/31 Speaker mics. = WR-1 Water resistant bag.

## KENWOOD

KENWOOD U.S.A. CORPORATION COMMUNICATIONS & TEST EQUIPMENT GROUP P.O. BOX 22745, 2201 E. Dominguez Street Long Beach, CA 90801-5745 KENWOOD ELECTRONICS CANADA INC. P.O. BOX 1075, 959 Gana Court Mississauga, Ontario, Canada L4T 4C2

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



JULY 1989 Volume 22, Number 7

Publisher & Editor-in-Chief: T.H. TENNEY, JR., W1NLB

#### EDITORIAL STAFF

Managing Editor: Terry Northup, KA1STC

Technical Editor: Marty Durham, NB1H

Consulting Editor: Robert D. Wilson, WA1TKH

Associate Editors: Tom McMullen, W1SL Joseph J. Schroeder, W9JUV Alfred Wilson, W6NIF

Production Editor: Susan Shorrock Copy Editor: Peggy Tenney, KA1QDG Editorial Assistant: Beth McCormack

#### **Editorial Review Board:**

Peter Bertini, K1ZJH Forrest Gehrke, K2BT Michael Gruchalla, P.E. Bob Lewis, W2EBS Mason Logan, K4MT Vern Riportella, WA2LOQ Ed Wetherhold, W3NQN

#### PUBLISHING STAFF

Assistant Publisher: J. Craig Clark, Jr., N1ACH

Director of Advertising Sales: Henry S. Gallup, N1GCF

#### Advertising Production Manager: Dorothy Sargent, KA1ZK

Circulation Manager: Susan Shorrock Circulation: Therese Bourgault Traffic Manager: Phil Alix, N1FPX Book Store: Maribeth Buchanan

Cover Photo: Hans Evers, PA@CX







WA2FTK, page 9

K3HW, page 20

NH6N, page 84

#### FEATURES

A 435-MHz LOW-NOISE GaAsFET PREAMPLIFIER Paul Gregory, WA2FTK with Vic Gauvin, K1JUL	9
The Weekender: VARIABLE VOLTAGE REGULATOR Howard Weinstein, K3HW	20
COMMON-POINT GROUNDING: LIGHTNING PROTECTION FOR REPEATERS Peter J. Bertini, K1ZJH	24
Ham Radio Techniques: HAVE YOU MET SID? Bill Orr, W6SAI	31
DESIGN DATA FOR PIPE MASTS R.P. Haviland, W4MB	38
Elmer's Notebook: VISUAL AIDS — LIGHT EMITTING DIODES Tom McMullen, W1SL	56
The Weekender: A SENSITIVE RF VOLTMETER John Pivnichny, N2DCH	62
A HIGH-PERFORMANCE 2-METER TRANSVERTER Bob Lombardi, WB4EHS	68
Practically Speaking: MORE DIGITALLY GENERATED SAWTOOTH, PLUS TRIANGLE WAVES Joe Carr, K4IPV	78
VHF/UHF ANTENNAS Bill Schreiber, NH6N	84

#### DEPARTMENTS

4	FLEA MARKET	94
6	DX FORECASTER	96
48,90	ADVERTISER'S INDEX	98
53	READER SERVICE	98
92		
	4 6 48,90 53 92	4 FLEA MARKET 6 DX FORECASTER 48,90 ADVERTISER'S INDEX 53 READER SERVICE 92

HAM RADIO Magazine (ISSN 0148-5989) is published monthly by Communications Technology, Inc. Greenville, New Hampshire 03048-0498 Telephone: 603-678-1441. Subscription Rates: United States: one year, \$22.95; two years, \$38.95; three years, \$78-1441. Subscription Rates: United States: one year, \$22.95; two years, \$38.95; three years, \$74.95; 55.00; three years, \$74.00. All subscription orders payable in U.S. funds, via international postal money order or check drawn on U.S. bank. International Subscription Agents: page 46.

Microfilm copies are available from Buckmaster Publishing Mineral, Virginia 23117. Cassette tapes of selected articles from HAM RADIO are available to the blind and physically handicapped from Recorded Periodicals, 919 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107.

Copyright 1989 by Communications Technology, Inc. Title registered at U.S. Patent Office.

Second-class postage paid at Greenville, New Hampshire 03048-0498 and at additional mailing offices. Send change of address to HAM RADIO, Greenville, New Hampshire 03048-0498.

## **Backscatter**



#### The more things change, the more they remain the same

Sometimes, I get the feeling that Amateur Radio is going to explode into open warfare. No, I'm not talking about IARU societies fighting each other. But in certain aspects of the service, lawsuits, accusations, and innuendo seem to be the order of the day. Whatever happened to talking, reason, and the subtle art of negotiation?

Two repeater wars are brewing — one between a repeater group in Los Angeles, California and a group in Mexico. The other is between repeater groups in Illinois and Indiana. While I don't know if the group in the Southwest tried to arbitrate a solution to their problem, I am sorry to see that they chose the route of litigation in an attempt to solve it. According to Westlink, both repeaters have been coordinated by their local authorities onto the frequency pair. I wonder if there was any communications between the two coordinating groups before the frequency assignment. I'd like to think there was. If not, we have slipped one step closer to spectrum anarchy. In the Midwest, a similar situation exists. With luck a solution can be negotiated between the coordinators and repeater owners so that they don't have to resort to litigation.

#### A glimmer of hope

But despite all the repeater troubles, there is a movement afoot which could help us cast off the chains of the past and move forward to a revitalized interest in Amateur Radio. I'm referring to the on-going discussions about no-code. (I would much rather call the new license class code-free or beginner's class, as I'm afraid no-code presents a negative image to some within the hobby.) CQ's recent survey of their readership showed a 60-40% split in favor of a code-free beginner's license. As I reported last month, our informal sampling resulted in an even split. The ARRL's study committee has even suggested a code-less license to the ARRL Board of Directors with some very intiguing privileges. And even though some clubs and groups are vehemently against the idea, many others embrace it with open arms.

Marty, NB1H, and I gave a presentation to the Granite State Amateur Radio Club on the code-free license this past May. Most of the group looked on the idea favorably. Several, however, did not. Among other things, their biggest concern was control — would this new class of license open the floodgates to bad habits and other potential problems. On the drive home, I thought about their objections; I find that I do not agree with them. The code-free license is more than an attempt to reach out to those who simply do not want to learn the code. It is a effort to bring licensing into the 1980s with a ticket designed for a communicator. These hams will not be any less than those now currently licensed. It will be incumbent on us to get them to upgrade and gain more privileges. What will be the eventual outcome of the proposal? No one knows and it will be months before we have any idea.

So, the more things change, the more they remain the same! I sure hope we can find a way to mediate our differences and, at the same time, accentuate the positive things that are happening in our hobby. What we do not need is more litigation between Amateurs. In this era of government deregulation, the FCC simply is not going to be the "all powerful, omnipotent Oz" it used to be. Funds and personnel have been cut in the FCC offices to the bare bones. One communications lawyer commented to me that FCC regulation and operation were being done through "mirrors and tricks" — illusion in fact! We simply cannot depend upon the FCC to solve our problems. It is up to us to solve them for ourselves.

Can we do it? Can we police and maintain order in the Amateur service? I don't know, but I hope so. As long as the trend is toward asking the courts to solve our problems, we cannot. If we go back to arbitration amongst ourselves and depend on each other to deal in good faith, maybe it is possible. We'll see.

Craig Clark, N1ACH

## KENWOOD

... pacesetter in Amateur Radio

## 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<sup>™</sup> high sensitivity direct mixing system ensures true 102 dB receiver dynamic range.



- 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.

WINDI .

- 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 desk mics. • PG-2S extra DC cable • PS-430 power supply • SP-41/SP-50B mobile speakers • SP-430 external speaker • TL-922A 2 kW PEP linear amplifier (not for CW OSK) • TU-8 CTCSS tone unit • YG-455C-1 500 Hz deluxe CW filter, YK-455C-1 New 500 Hz CW filter.

transceivers and most accessories. Specifications, features, and prices are subject to change without notice or obligation.

**KENWOOD U.S.A. CORPORATION** 

2201E. Dominguez St., Long Beach, CA 90810

P.O. Box 22745, Long Beach, CA 90801-5745



#### TS-680S All-mode multi-bander

- . 6m (50-54 MHz) 10 Woutput 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.

### **Comments**



What are the current challenges, technical or otherwise, that would entice newcomers to our hobby? Just acquiring the legal right to communicate with ham gear is not enough. Most publishers and even the ARRL appear to promote more and more sophistication in our equipment, but then sponsor increasingly simple activities in which to use it. Just learning a new computer program so that you can use your PC on packet requires little or no technical skill and is not much of a challenge. Occasionally, I read or hear a derogatory remark about the simplicity of the homebrew gear so strong in the memories of those who were hams prior to WW2. I have but one response: The gear we built was near state-of-the-art for the times. How much homebrew gear is around today that you could consider state-of-the-art?

The early enchantment with the mysteries and complexities of the hobby does appear to be slipping away and cannot be restored by producing a mass of appliance operators. If up-todate technical challenges cannot be initiated, I am afraid that our hobby will slowly be downgraded to a CB-type of activity, we'll hear more and more stations "backing-out" of QSOs, and blown fuses will soon become major problems.

> Paul Swearingen, W9PJF, Benton, Illinois 62812

#### Here we go again!

#### Dear HR

Well, the long suffering public (especially the Amateur Radio community) has been had again. The Feds have laid another bundle of fallacious logic on our heads and again expect us to bow down and take it. The incising of the 220-222 MHz portion of the electromagnetic spectrum was again performed "in the public interest." Somehow I am sharply reminded of a child receiving a beating "for his own good." Oh, yeah? Really? Is THAT logical? "For his own good" indeed! Have you ever heard of anyone running up and asking for a beating "for his own good?"

Another one that goes right along with this is, "This is going to hurt me more than it will you." Oh, yeah? Then let ME do it to YOU — then it won't hurt you so much. I might admire a little more honesty in all of this. "I am going to beat you as a punishment for" or "I am going to beat you because I am bigger and stronger and have more power than you." At least you would know just where you stood in the grand schematic of things.

If we are going to play the numbers game with the FCC chief engineer (and treat ALL frequencies alike) and the land mobile service needs 2 MHz, then why not give them 2 MHz up at 24,000 MHz? That would amount to the same 2 percent that he claims is all that we are losing.

What is the fierce pressure to force a breakthrough in land mobile communications? Will those brown UPS trucks get the goods to your door appreciably faster? It would be most interesting to find out whose brotherin-law has a warehouse FULL of this new, breakthrough 220 mobile equipment — already. Or to unearth which country is ready to load ships full of this new, breakthrough stuff.

Remember that business (and politics) function just like the King — who always announces that he CAN TOO put Humpty Dumpty back together again. ALL HE NEEDS IS MORE HORSES AND MORE MEN!

> Joseph A. Weite, KH6GDR, Makakilo, Hawaii 96706

## Need for new challenges

#### Dear HR

Many of the ham magazines have recently featured letters or editorials which bemoan the slow or even negative growth in our numbers. Some press for some sort of "no-code" license as a panacea, guaranteed to reverse all of the undesirable trends and to rejuvenate the hobby.

What sort of growth would satisfy a manufacturer of ham gear or a publisher of Amateur Radio magazines? At the beginning of World War II, the ham population totalled about 50,000. The latest total I have heard is around 250,000. This five-times increase, which occurred during a period of time when our total population approximately doubled, seems a remarkable growth to me.

I am surprised however, that we retain as many in the hobby as we do. I have many memories of young children leaving sophisticated toys in the closet while spending long hours with crude, self-made ones. Could this same psycological mechanism be at work among hams who have tired of their complex toys? Where is the challenge in a hobby if the required license can be obtained by memorizing a few pages of data - and when sophisticated gear, beyond the understanding of most operators, is cheaply available? I can easily see why the excitement and the near magic I felt when I first became a ham does not exist for a big segment of our present group.

No one tried to encourage me in the mid-30s when I developed an interest in Amateur Radio and decided to get my license. I studied hard to understand the theory and copied code for long hours to get my speed up to 15 wpm or so. Then, I had to build homebrew gear as I could not afford commercial equipment. Every step along the way to getting on the air presented a challenge to a young teenager. I suspect it was the challenge that initiated and sustained my resolve.

## KENWOOD

... pacesetter in Amateur Radio

## **Dual Band Afford-ability!**

## TM-701A

#### **Dual Bander**

The TM-701A combines two radios into one compact package. You get 25 watts on 2 meters and 70cm, 20 memory channels, tone encoder built-in, multiple scanning, auto repeater offset selection on 2 meters, and a host of additional features!

KENWOOD TM-701A

- 20 multi-function memory channels. 20 memory channels allow storage of frequency, repeater offset, CTCSS frequency, frequency step, and Tone On/Off status, CTCSS and REV, providing quick and easy access during mobile operation.
- 25W on 2m and 70cm.
- Selectable full duplex-cross band (Telephone style) operation.
- · Easy-to-operate front panel layout.
- Multi-function DTMF mic. supplied. Controls are provided on the microphone for CALL (Call Channel), VFO, MR (Memory Call or to change the memory channel) and a programmable function key. The programmable key can be used to control one of the following functions on the radio: MHz, T. ALT, TONE, REV, BAND, or LOW power.
- Easy-to-operate illuminated keys. A functionally designed control panel with individually backlit keys increases the convenience and ease of operation during night-time use.

 Optional full-function remote controller (RC-20).

A full-function remote controller using the Kenwood bus line may be easily connected to the TM-701A and mounted in any convenient location. The new controller is capable of operating all front panel functions.

Built-in dual digital VFO's.
 a) Frequency step selection (5, 10, 15, 20, 12.5, 25kHz)

b) Programmable VFO The user friendly programmable VFOs allow the operator to select and program variable tuning ranges in 1 MHz band increments.

- Programmable call channel function. The call channel key allows instant recall of your most commonly used frequency data.
- Programmable tone encoder built-in.
- Tone alert system—for true quiet monitoring.

When activated this function will cause a distinct beeper tone to be emitted from the transceiver for approximately 10 seconds to signal the presence of an incoming signal.

Easy-to-operate multi-mode scanning.
 a) VFO scan

Band scan, Programmable band scan. b) Memory scan plus programmable

memory channel lock-out c) Dual scan

Dual call channel scan Dual memory scan Dual VFO scan

d) Scan stop modes Time operated scan (TO) Carrier operated scan (CO)

#### e) Scan direction

f) Alert

When the AL switch is depressed memory channel 1 is scanned for activity at approximately 5 second intervals.

Breakthrough,

- MHz switch.
- Lock function.
- Repeater reverse switch.

MOBILE TRANSCEIVERS AND REMOTE CONTROLLER.

IF-20

EMOTE CONTROLLER

POWER

LOW

#### **Optional Accessories**

RC-20 Full-function remote controller

RC-10 Multi-function remote controller

• IF-20 Interface unit handset • MC-44 Multifunction hand mic. • MC-44DM Multi-function hand mic. with auto-patch • MC-48B 16-key DTMF hand mic. • MC-55 8-pin mobile mic. • MC-60A/80/85 Desk-top mics. • MA-700 Dual band (2m/70cm) mobile antenna (mount not supplied) • SP-41 Compact mobile speaker • SP-50B Mobile speaker • PS-430 Power supply • PS-50 Heavy-duty power supply • MB-201 Mobile mount • PG-2N Power cable • PG-3B DC line noise filter • PG-4H Interface connecting cable • PG-4J Extension cable kit • TSU-6 CTCSS unit

## KENWOOD

KENWOOD U.S.A. CORPORATION COMMUNICATIONS & TEST EQUIPMENT GROUP P.O. BOX 22745, 2201 E. Dominguez Street Long Beach, CA 90801-5745 KENWOOD ELECTRONICS CANADA INC. P.O. BOX 1075, 959 Gana Court Mississauga, Ontario, Canada L4T 4C2

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

### While others offer you some digital modes using 3 year old technology, only MFJ gives you all 9 digital modes and keeps on bringing you state-of-the-art advances



No three year old technology at MFJ! Using the latest advances, MFJ brings you 9 exciting digital modes and keeps on bringing you state-of-the-art advances. You get tons of features other multi-

modes just don't have.

#### Only MFJ gives you all 9 modes

Count 'em -- vou get 9 fun modes --Packet, AMTOR, RTTY, ASCII, CW. WeFAX, SSTV, Navtex and full featured Contest Memory Keyer.

You can't get all 9 modes in any other multi-mode at any price. And nobody gives you modes the MFJ-1278 doesn't have.

#### The best modem you can get

Extensive tests in Packet Radio Magazine prove the MFJ-1278 modems gives better copy with proper DCD operation than all other modems tested.

#### New Easy Mail<sup>™</sup> Personal Mailbox

You get MFJ's new Easy Mail™ Personal Mailbox with soft-partitioned memory so you and your ham buddies can leave messages for each other 24 hours a day.

#### **20 LED Precision Tuning Indicator**

MFJ's unequaled tuning indicator makes it really easy to work HF packet stations.

And unlike others, you use it exactly the same way for all modes -- not differently for each mode.

**Just** tune your radio to center a single LED and you're precisely tuned in to within

#### MFJ Packet Radio



MFJ-1270B super clone of TAPR's TNC-2 gives you more features than any other packet controller -- for \$139.95.

You can double your fun by operating VHF and HF packet because you get high performance switchable VHF/HF modems.

You get the Easy Mail<sup>TM</sup> Personal Mailbox with soft-partitioned memory so you and your ham buddies can leave messages for each other 24 hours a day.

In MFJ's new WeFAX mode you can print full fledged weather maps to screen or printer and save to disk using an IBM compatible or Macintosh computer with an MFJ Starter Pack.

A new KISS interface lets you run TCP/IP. They also come NET ROM compatible -- no modification needed!

You also get 32K RAM, one year unconditional guarantee and a free 110

VAC power supply (or use 12 VDC). For dependable HF packet tuning, the

Copyright 1989 by MEJ Enterprises, Inc.

10Hz - and it shows you which way to tune!

#### New MFJ technology prevents collisions: gets packets through faster

MFJ's new Anti-Collision technology gets packets through faster, more reliably. How? Automatic random transmit delays prevent packet collisions.

An MFJ exclusive: MFJ-1278 is the only multi-mode to have this new technology.

#### Multi-Gray Level FAX/SSTV Modem

You'll enjoy natural looking pictures that only multiple gray levels can give you.

MFJ's exclusive new built-in modem lets you transmit and receive up to 16 gray levels.

#### **Only MFJ can transmit FAX**

Most packet stations can receive FAX. But only the MFJ-1278 lets you transmit FAX without internal modifications that disable other modes.

So now you can send your own high resolution pictures, maps and diagrams by FAX to stations throughout the world.

Too bad they can't send theirs to you ... unless they have the MFJ-1278.

#### **One FREE Upgrade!**

When you buy your MFJ-1278 today. you don't have to worry about missing new modes and features that come out tommorow.

Why? Because your MFJ-1278 comes with a coupon good for one free eprom upgrade exchange that'll add new features.

#### MFJ Video Digitizer

Here's an actual print-out of Aimee from the MFJ Order Desk. She was digitized with the MFJ-1292 and the result was printed on a 9-pin Epson compatible printer. We reduced the size to fit the ad.



Create fascinating digitized snapshots you can transmit with your MFJ-1278 of anything you can point your camcorder at!

The MFJ-1292 "Picture Perfect" Video Digitizer connects your video camera to your IBM compatible computer so you can capture digitized video snapshots on disks.

Your MFJ-1292 package includes a plugin card for your computer, software and complete instructions for ... \$199.95.

As an added bonus you get a handy Contrast and Brightness Control unit that you can conveniently place near your keyboard for fine tuning your pictures.

MFJ-1274 gives you a high resolution tuning indicator that's accurate to within 10 Hz -- and it's only \$20.00 more.

#### Plus more ...

Plus you get . . . 32K RAM, free AC power supply, KISS, true DCD, random code generator, independent printer port. lithium battery backup, RS-232 and TTL serial ports, standard 850 Hz RTTY shift, socketed ICs, tune up command, automatic serial numbering, programmable message memories, software selectable dual radio ports and tons more -- all in a sleek 91/2 x 91/2 x 11/2 inch cabinet.

#### Get on the air instantly Just plug it all in

All you need is an MFJ-1278, your rig, any computer and a terminal program.

With an MFJ Starter Pack, \$24.95, you just plug it all in, wire up your mic connector and you're on the air.

Order MFJ-1282 (disk)/MFJ-1283 (tape) for C-64/128/VIC-20; MFJ-1284 for IBM compatibles; MFJ-1287 for Macintosh.

#### **Unconditional Guarantee**

You get the best guarantee in ham radio a full one year unconditional guarantee.

That means we will repair or replace your MFJ multi-mode (at our option) no matter what for a full year.

#### Get 9 new ways of having fun

Don't settle for 3 year old technology. Choose the only multi-mode that gives

you the latest advances and all 9 modes. Get 9 new ways of having fun -- get yours

today!

#### **Packet Pictures**

Transmit and receive high resolution VGA, EGA and CGA color pictures via packet with MFJ picture passing software. Beautiful color pictures are

automatically received, saved to disk and 'painted'' to screen.

Pictures are compressed as they are transmitted - so you get true high speed picture passing.

You can save to disk any CGA picture you can see on your screen.

You can set up your own picture bulletin board and exchange pictures with others - even if you're not there.

Let's help spread picture passing throughout the world and create a new world standard. Get this powerful new software for only ... \$9.95.

MFJ-1288 works with virtually any packet radio controller and IBM compatible computer. It's included free in the MFJ-1284 IBM Starter Pack.



MFJ ENTERPRISES, INC. P.O. Box 494, Mississippi State MS 39762 601-323-5869; TELEX: 534590 MFJSTKV Nearest Dealer/Orders: 800-647-1800

#### MFJ ... making quality affordable



## A 435-MHz LOW-NOISE GaAsfet Preamplifier

### Upgrade your 435-MHz receiving system for OSCAR and terrestrial weak signal reception

Paul Gregory, WA2FTK, 136 Covered Wagon Trail, W. Henrietta, New York 14586 with Vic Gauvin, K1JUL, 27 Van Cortland Drive, Pittsford, New York 14534

rticles on VHF/UHF GaAsFET preamplifier construction aren't unusual. But many feel that these preamps are too difficult to build, that they are too unstable, or that parts are too hard to get. I hope my project will help to allay some of these fears.

#### Why a preamplifier?

Why add a preamplifier to your receiving system in the first place? Under extremely weak signal conditions (like those from a satellite), your receiving system needs all the help it can get. Things like feedline loss between the antenna and the receiver degrade the signal strength seen at the receiver's front end. In addition, the receiver may not be sensitive enough to hear the weak satellite signals. To overcome these problems you can add a low-noise preamplifier, like a GaAsFET, to the receiving system to improve overall receiving system performance.

Let's look at the satellite downlink receiving system at my station. I have 65 feet of 9086 coax (similar to 9913) between the antenna and a 435-MHz receiver. The cable loss is approximately 3.1 dB per 100 feet, which is 2 dB for 65 feet at 435 MHz. The receiver's RF amplifier has 10 dB of gain with a noise figure of 5 dB — not a very sensitive system. With a typical satellite signal level at the antenna terminals, the receiving system performance can be illustrated

by the signal-to-noise (S/N) ratio at the receiver input to the mixer. This is shown in **Figure 1** (see appendix A at the end of the article for assumptions and computations). As is the case with any system, the losses and noise contributed by the system components degrade the S/N ratio at each step in the signal path. Because of the low signal levels in this case, the contribution is significant and greatly degrades the signal by the time it reaches the receiver mixer. There's 4 dB of S/N reduction due to the coax and 7 dB at the receiver — a net S/N ratio of 6 dB. It's necessary to increase the working signal to levels much higher than the noise, so that the noise has less effect.

#### Where to add a preamp?

The addition of a preamplifier at the receiver input is a common solution to this problem. Figure 2 shows what happens when you add the 20-dB low-noise amplifier discussed later in this article. The 4-dB S/N degradation resulting from the coax is still present, and you have an additional degradation of 1 dB due to the preamp itself. However, the noise contribution caused by the receiver has been reduced to approximately 0.1 dB, as compared with the 7 dB of the previous system. This is a 6-dB net improvement in S/N for a final ratio of 12 dB. For a greater improvement, increase the working signal level at the coax to the point where the coax noise is insignificant with respect to the signal level — just as you did with the receiver noise.

To do this, you must amplify the input signal at the antenna before it reaches the coax. The results of this configuration are illustrated in **Figure 3**. As you can see, the preamp S/N degradation is now roughly 0.6 dB and the coax contribution changes from 4 dB to 0.1 dB! The receiver contribution is still insignificant at 0.3 dB and the net S/N is now 16 dB, nearly as good as it is at the antenna.

As these examples show, it's not how much gain your amplifiers have (the final signal level in **Figures 2** and **3** is the same), but where in the circuit the gain occurs that determines your ability to increase the signal above the noise to a point where you can reduce its effect significantly.

#### The preamp

The GaAsFET preamplifier circuit I've described here is similar to one in *The ARRL Handbook*<sup>1</sup>. I made minor changes to improve stability and allow operation at 28 volts DC because of my relay requirements. It offers excellent



S/N calculations - no preamplifier.



#### S/N calculations --- preamplifier at receiver input.

performance and gain, and can be used for both satellite and terrestrial communications.

#### **Circuit details**

The basic circuit is shown in Figure 4. The GaAsFET tran-

sistor is a Mitsubishi MGF 1302, which provides approximately 18 to 20 dB of gain in this circuit. The input is tuned by C1, C2, and L1; the output is tuned by C5 and L2. You can use miniature ceramic trimmer capacitors for the variable capacitors; however, I recommend piston-type capa-



S/N calculations - preamplifier at antenna.



#### Schematic diagram. Except as indicated, values of capacitors are in pF. Resistances are in ohms.

citors. The source bypass capacitors, C3 and C4, are leadless trapezoidal capacitors. Note that there are two source leads on the GaAsFET transistor, and that each lead is connected to a trapezoidal bypass capacitor. The output coupling capacitor, C6, is a silver mica.

The relays I used require 28 volts DC, so the preamplifier circuit is designed to work at that voltage. If you use 12-volt relays instead, change R3 from 390 ohms to 150 ohms, 2 watts. When DC voltage is not applied to the amplifier circuits, the preamp is in transmit mode, bypassing the amplifier (see **Figure 5**) and protecting the GaAsFET from static charges when not in use.

#### **Construction details**

I built the complete amplifier circuit on a piece of doublesided pc board  $3-3/4" \times 1-5/8"$ . The remaining sides are double-sided pc board soldered together. The long sides

#### PARTS LIST

C1,C2,C5	0.8 to 10-pF piston trimmer, Johanson or Trimtronics
C3,C4	470-pF leadless trapezoidal
C6	68-pF silver mica
C7	1000-pF solder-in feedthrough
C8	10-μF, 35-volts DC electrolytic
D1,D2	1N4004
J1,J2	BNC chassis mount
J3	F connector, Radio Shack 278-212
K1,K2	Relay, Amphenol 300-11361 (shorting type)
L1	2.5 turns 3/16-inch Inside diameter, 1/4 Inch long, 22 AWG
L2	2 turns 3/16-inch inside diameter, 22 AWG, tapped
	1/2 turn from C7 end, turns spaced 2 wire diameters
Q1	Mitsubishi MGF 1302
R1	100-ohm, 1/4-watt metal film
R2	1-k, 1/4-watt metal film
R3	390-ohm, 2-watt carbon composition
Z1	1N4730, 3.9 volts, 1 watt
	Enclosure approximately 4 x 5 x 6 inches



Normally closed position of antenna switching relays is used to bypass the preamplifier for protection from atmospheric static charges. A shorting-type relay is used to short the open contacts to ground during transmit, therefore providing further protection from RF leakage.



Shielded box dimensions. Note 1: Center-to-center distance tailored to accept transmit signal path hardware between relays (enables relays to be parallel). Note 2: Place as close as possible to center shield.

are  $3-3/4'' \times 1''$ , and the two end pieces are sized to fit. Refer to **Figure 6** for dimensions and hole locations. Make sure the solder joining the sides is continuous along the board edges, both inside and outside the enclosure. (Tack solder all the sides first to be sure everything fits properly.) Before you install the center shield, drill a 1/8" hole in its center and solder one 470-pF trapezoidal capacitor (C3 and C4) to each side of the hole.

Figure 7 shows a suggested component layout diagram. Install J1, C2, C5, C7, and J2, as well as C3 and C4 on the center shield, first; they're used as mounting points for other components. You may wind L1 and L2 on a 3/16" drill bit. The direction of the turns isn't important, but you should wind the input and output inductors in opposite directions. This will help to minimize coupling. Make your lead lengths as short as possible. I did this for L2 and R2 by placing the resistor inside the coil and soldering to a common point.

To protect the GaAsFET, I suggest that you install it last (along with R1). Place the drain of the GaAsFET (the longest lead) through the hole in the center shield and solder each source lead to the trapezoids (see **Figure 7**). Use care when handling the GaAsFET: discharge yourself by touching a grounded metal object before handling the transistor. It is static sensitive and may be damaged if you don't. Also, when soldering the leads, be sure not to use excessive heat. Be sure the drain lead is centered in the hole after you've soldered the two source leads.

Note that Z1, D1, D2, R3, and C8 are located outside the shielded box. D2 and C8, as well as K1 and K2, are connected at J3, the DC input connector at the enclosure that houses the entire assembly. D1 and R3 are in series to feed-through capacitor C7 at the shielded box. Z1 is connected to C7 and grounded right to the outside of the box.

The shielded box is designed to connect to the coaxial relays (see Photo A). Each relay contains two bulkhead-mount N connectors, with O rings on one side for weatherproof mounting and a BNC male connector on the other side. The preamplifier connects directly to these BNCs and is supported by the relays. Attaching the relays to a weathertight chassis provides a convenient method of installation; everything is held in place by the mounting hardware (Photo B).

The transmit signal path connection between the relays is made up of two 90° elbow N connectors and the doublemale N.

The final assembly (before weatherproofing) is illustrated in **Photo C**. I used an F connector for the DC input (J3) because I needed shielded cable (like RG-59) to protect the preamp from atmospheric static while not in use. The enclosure should also be grounded to the antenna tower.



Suggested component layout. All leads must be as short as possible (use C6 to make up the distance required to J2 because of relay spacing).



### If You Want the Most Advanced TNC Today...

In 26 countries around the world, tens of thousands of amateurs know that Kantronics is the leader in bringing tomorrow's technology to their stations today. They also know they will always be among the first to incorporate justintroduced features and modes with Kantronics software and firmware updates.

And, they know that Kantronics is unique in its ability to seek out, develop and incorporate the most advanced features into each of five different TNC models before anyone else. Why? Because every program Kantronics writes, and every unit Kantronics designs and produces are born right here at the factory in the U.S.A.

#### **Meet Your Mailman**



In this age of telco LANS, E-mail and FAX,

PBBS is just one of the firsts Kantronics delivered.

you will know you have mail in your **Personal Packet Mailbox**<sup>™</sup> when your KAM "STA" LED is blinking. New firmware level 2.85 has also added a handy automatic mailbox userconnect. So save your computer and monitor life by turning them off when you are away, and never miss a beat on the airwaves.

Version 2.85 KAMs have increased Packet Cluster<sup>™</sup> compatibility, KA·NODE<sup>™</sup> path preservation, KA-NODE recognition of the "NET" nodes and HF baud rates from 50 through 300! And there are three new mailbox commands: *List Mine, Read Mine* and *Kill Mine*.

## and Tomorrow...

Will the Real Dual-Port Please Stand Up?

Read our lips. The KAM<sup>™</sup> is the only true dual- port when it comes to packet. Your Personal Packet Mailbox<sup>™</sup> is accessible from both HF and VHF! Version 2.85 has dual-port compatibility with RLI/MBL boards and KISS mode for both ports. You can monitor HF and VHF packet operations at the same time. Users can even gateway from HF to VHF (or in reverse) through your KAM.

Kantronics All-Mode<sup>\*</sup> (KAM) has Packet, WEFAX, ARQ, FEC, RTTY and CW reception. But we have five models to suit your particular taste. Ask your dealer for the best choice today...and tomorrow.



1202 E. 23rd Street Lawrence, Kansas 66046 (913) 842-7745







## Food for thought.

Our new Universal Tone Encoder lends its versatility to all tastes. The menu includes all CTCSS, as well as Burst Tones, Touch Tones, and Test Tones. No counter or test equipment required to set frequencyjust dial it in. While traveling, use it on your Amateur transceiver to access tone operated systems, or in your service van to check out your customers' repeaters; also, as a piece of test equipment to modulate your Service Monitor or signal generator. It can even operate off an internal nine volt battery, and is available for one day delivery, backed by our one year warranty.

- All tones in Group A and Group B are included.
- Output level flat to within 1.5db over entire range selected.
  Separate level adjust pots and output connections for each
- tone Group.
- Immune to RF
- Powered by 6-30vdc, unregulated at 8 ma.
- Low impedance, low distortion, adjustable sinewave output, 5v peak-to-peak
- · Instant start-up.
- Off position for no tone output.
- · Reverse polarity protection built-in.

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

- Frequency accuracy, ± .1 Hz maximum 40°C to + 85°C
- · Frequencies to 250 Hz available on special order

Continuous tone

**Group B** 

TEST-TONES:	TOUCH-TONES:		BURST TONES:				
600	697 13	209	1600	1850	2150	2400	
1000	770 1	336	1650	1900	2200	2450	
1500	852 14	477	1700	1950	2250	2500	
2175	941 10	633	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

### COMMUNICATIONS SPECIALISTS

426 West Taft Avenue, Orange, California 92667 (800) 854-0547/ California: (714) 998-3021



- 183

#### РНОТО А



The shielded assembly connects directly to the transmit/receive relays. The photo illustrates the hardware used for the transmit signal path (used whenever preamplifier is not in operation).

#### Tuneup

You can do the initial amplifier tuneup before you connect it to the relays and install it in the receive line. Be sure that the transmitter cannot be keyed. Tune in a known signal strong enough to just move the S-meter and adjust C2 and C5 for maximum S-meter reading; then tune C1 for best signal-to-noise ratio. Retune C1 and C2 for best signal-tonoise and maximum gain as necessary. Disconnect the antenna; the background noise should be greatly reduced.

Tune around the band to determine if there are any "birdies" caused by the amplifier. If there are, adjust C5 until they disappear. *Do not touch C1 and C2*. (Since I added R2, I've encountered no difficulties in this configuration. If you do have problems, refer to the December 1987 *Ham Radio* "VHF/UHF World" column by Joe Reisert, W1JR.) Reconnect the antenna and you'll find that the background noise reappears. Readjusting C5 will slightly detune the output stage; however, sufficient gain in the circuit means that gain reduction will be insignificant.

#### Parts information

Components C1-C5, C7, and Q1 are available from: Microwave Components of Michigan 11216 Cape Cod Taylor, Michigan 48180

I purchased the relays at a hamfest. They are manufactured by Amphenol, and provide the minimum number of external adapters to connect to the preamplifier without requiring a custom relay. You can use any high quality coaxial relay provided it can handle the power requirements of the transmitter, provides enough isolation during transmit to protect the preamplifier, and is rated to at least 500 MHz. Relay substitution may require additional adapters to interface to the preamplifier and external coax to the antenna and the station.

#### РНОТО В



The entire assembly mounted in its enclosure. The hole in the shielded box is an optional access hole for adjustment of C1. The "power-related" components attach to J3 at the enclosure (hidden under the shielded box), keeping them out of the RF section of the circuit.

#### РНОТО С



Final assembly in its enclosure before weatherproofing. The antenna and feedline to the receiver connect at the N connectors. The F connector is the input for the shielded power cable.

#### Conclusion

Adding this amplifier to your station will give you a stateof-the-art receiving system for modes J and L operation, as well as significantly improved terrestrial operation. You'll really be able to hear those weak signals and enjoy satellite/UHF DXing.

REFERENCE

<sup>1 &</sup>quot;GaAsFET Preamplifiers for 144 and 220 MHz," The ARRL Handbook for the Radio Amateur, ARRL, 1986 and later editions.

#### Appendix A

#### **Computations and assumptions**

The values used in the signal-to-noise ratio diagrams are based on typical signal levels in "average" station setups. Values are given in dBm since most people can relate to these by way of other experience. All values in the illustrations have been rounded, and some "adjusted" by no more than a few tenths to simplify the diagrams. The following is the basis for several of the values used.

#### Input signal level (-128 dBm)

This value of -128 dBm results when you have a satellite roughly 22,000 miles (35,406 km) away operating at 435 MHz on mode J or JL, with an EIRP output of 2.5 watts (due to uplink station limitations and/or the amount of activity on the satellite). The receiving antenna has a gain of 14 dBi and you're using SSB filters (2.1 kHz) in your receiver. The power (Pant) at your antenna terminals is determined by the strength of the signal, its path loss to the antenna, and your antenna gain:

 $P_{ant} = EIRP (dBm) - path loss (P_{loss}) + ant gain$ An EIRP of 2.5 watts equals 34 dBm. The path loss is computed by:

= 10 Log [ $(4\pi \times distance meters)$ /wavelength  $P_{loss}$  (dB) meters<sup>2</sup>  $= 10 Log[(4\pi \times 35,406,000)/0.68]^2$  $= 176.2 \ dB$ 

Therefore:

= 34 - 176.2 + 14Pant = -128.2 dBm at the antenna terminals

#### Antenna and sky noise (-145 dBm)

To compute the noise received from the atmosphere (sky) and generated in the antenna, you must consider the atmospheric and antenna "noise temperature"<sup>1</sup> (the temperature at which the noise from a reference resistor noise standard is comparable to the noise in the atmosphere), and the receiver bandwidth (the noise that the bandwidth of the receiver will let through). Use the following formula: Noise (w) =  $k \times sky/ant$  noise temp (Kelvin)  $\times$ 

MOISe(A+S) (W)	-	$\kappa \wedge skylan noise temp (kettin) \wedge$
		bandwidth (Hz)
where k	=	Boltzmann's constant = $1.38 \times 10^{-23}$
		joules/Kelvin
noise temp	=	100 Kelvin <sup>1</sup> (typical)
bandwidth	=	2100 Hz
Therefore:		
$N_{(A+S)}$	=	$(1.38 \times 10^{-23}) \times 100 \times 2100$
	=	2.9-18 watts
	=	–145.4 dBm

#### **Component noise**

The noise generated within each of the components is determined by the following general formula:

 $N_{pwr}$  (W) = GktBwhere G = gain of component k = Boltzmann's constant  $(1.38 \times 10^{-23} J/K)$ = noise temperature of component (Kelvin) t = bandwidth of system (2100 Hz) B

The formula stated in dBm is:

$$N_{pwr} dBm = G (dB) + 10 \log \frac{ktB}{0.001}$$
(1)

The only item you don't know for each component is its noise temperature. However, you do know the noise figure (NF), so temperature may be derived as follows:

#### Coax noise

The coax provides a 2-dB loss in the system; therefore, its noise figure (as a passive component) is also equal to that amount.

$$T_{coax} = 290 \ [antilog \ (2/10) - 1] = 169.6 \ Kelvin$$
  
$$= -2 + 10 \ Log \ \frac{k \times 169.6 \times 2100}{0.001}$$
(3)

0.001

....

$$= -145.1 \ dBm$$

#### Preamp noise

The preamp noise figure is 0.5 and its gain is 20 dB.

$$T_{preamp} = 290 \ [antilog \ (0.5/10) - 1] \\ = 35.4 \ Kelvin \\ = 20 + 10 \ Log \ \frac{k \times 35.4 \times 2100}{0.001} \\ = -130 \ dBm$$

#### **Receiver noise**

The receiver noise figure is 5.0. Its gain is 10 dB.

$$T_{rx} = 290 \ [antilog (5/10) - 1] = 627.1 \ Kelvin$$

$$N_{pwr} = 10 + 10 \ Log \ \frac{k \times 627.1 \times 2100}{0.001}$$
  
= -127.4 dBm

#### How to "add" power expressed in dBm

The adding of different dBm power levels to arrive at noise totals is not necessarily an intuitive task, so I'll discuss it here. Power in dBm is a log function with respect to a standard reference value (1 mW), and values can't be added directly. Instead, they must be converted back to power (in watts, or milliwatts in our example), added, and the total reconverted to dBm. As an example, add the coax noise (C) and the combined antenna plus sky noise (A+S) levels of Figures 1 and 2. These values are -145 and -147 dBm, respectively.

The formula for converting power to dBm is:

dBm = 10 Log (power in mW)

The inverse of this is the formula for converting dBm to power:

= antilog (value in dBm/10)  $P_{mW}$ 

Taking the values:

antilog  $(145/10) = 3.16 \times 10^{-15} \, mW$ 

antilog (147/10) =  $2.00 \times 10^{-15} \text{ mW}$ 

 $= 5.16 \times 10^{-15} \, mW$ Total power

Converting back to dBm:

$$P_{dBm} = 10 \ Log \ (P_{mW}) \\ = 10 \ Log \ (5.16 \times 10^{-15}) \\ = -143 \ dBm$$

REFERENCE

<sup>1.</sup> The Satellite Experimenter's Handbook, ARRL

## Radio Shack The Technology Store

### HAMS! SHOP THE SHACK® FOR THE BEST VALUES



The Realistic® HTX-100 gets you into the 10-meter fun! Memory stores 10 favorite frequencies and mikemounted pushbuttons permit safe and easy frequency selection while you drive. RIT ±1.5 kHz fine-tuning control. Front-panel switchable 25-watt/5-watt power output. Full 10-meter coverage, USB or CW. #19-1101 'Must have a Ham license to transmit.



**Deluxe Magnet-Mount Antenna** 

3795

- Stores in Trunk—Out of Sight Of Thieves and Vandals
- No Damaging Holes to Drill
- Easily Moves From One Vehicle To Another

Real performer! Excellent antenna for use with your 10-meter rig. Super-strong magnet for insta-mounting on roof or rear deck of your auto. With base-loaded, low-loss coil, and 54" steel whip. Prewired 16-foot cable with PL-259 connector. Great for removable sets! #21-960

#### Novice/General Exam Study Guides



1995 Each

- Complete! Prepared by Gordon West, WB6NOA
- Two Self-Paced Code Cassettes Included
- Sample Test Questions And Answers
- Durable Molded Binders
- FCC Form 610 Included

Radio Jhack The Technology Store<sup>™</sup>

A DIVISION OF TANDY

Novice Class Exam Study Package. #62-2402 General Class Exam Study Package. #62-2404



Over 1000 parts in stock! Binding Posts, Books, Breadboards, Buzzers, Capacitors, Chokes, Clips, Coax, Connectors, Fuses, Hardware, ICs, Jacks, Knobs, Lamps, Multitesters, PC Boards, Plugs, Rectifiers, Resistors, Switches, Tools, Transformers, Transistors, Wire, Zeners, More!

Prices apply at participating Radio Shack stores and dealers

## The Weekender

## VARIABLE VOLTAGE REGULATOR

By Howard Weinstein, K3HW, 15 Lakeside Drive, Marlton, New Jersey 08053

he variable voltage regulator (VVR) is a versatile and indispensable device for use on the workbench or in the shack. It lets you adjust the output voltage of a fixed DC power supply between 1.2 and 37 volts DC, and will supply output current in excess of 1.5 A. The circuit incorporates an LM117K three-terminal adjustable output, positive voltage regulator in a TO-3 can. Thermal overload protection and short-circuit current-limiting constant with temperature are included in the package. This device is *almost* blow-out proof!

#### **Circuit description**

The LM117K is a three-terminal floating regulator. During operation, the LM117K develops and maintains a nominal 1.25-vôlt reference ( $V_{ref}$ ) between its output and adjustment terminals. This reference voltage is converted to a programming current ( $I_{prog}$ ) by R1 (refer to Figure 1), and this constant current flows through R2 to ground. The regulated output voltage is determined by:

 $V_{out} = V_{ref}(I+R2/RI) + I_{adj}R2$ 

Capacitor C1 reduces sensitivity to input line impedance. Capacitor C2 reduces excessive ringing. Diode CR1 prevents C2 from discharging through the IC during an output short.

#### Construction notes

Any available enclosure will suffice for building the VVR. For my project, I installed the parts on a piece of aluminum scrap and attached ceramic standoffs (refer to Photo A and Figure 2). The circuit can be used in your own power supply, or even in a piece of equipment that requires tight regulation. Be creative!

When installing programming resistor R1, locate it as close to the regulator as possible to minimize line drops



Circuit diagram-VVR.



Top view of VVR showing ceramic standoffs.



#### Bottom view-VVR.



Typical test setup.



#### PARTS LIST

CR1	1N4002 or equivalent
R1	237 ohm, 0.25 watt
R2	5000-ohm potentiometer, linear taper
C1	0.1-µF disc
C2	1.0-µF tantalum electrolytic, 100 volts
IC1	LM117K
MISCI	ELLANEOUS
Enclo	sure, mounting plate, standoffs
Five-w	vay binding posts (4)
Femal	e test jacks (2)
TO-3 /	nsulator kit

which may appear in series with the reference. The ground end of R2 can be returned near the load ground to provide remote ground sensing and improve load regulation. The test point jacks labeled "RES" are provided so you can measure the resistance of R2 when determining the value for a *fixed* resistor. This is necessary when designing regulator circuits for single fixed-voltage regulators.

Caution: Do not measure resistance at the "RES" test point jacks with voltage applied to the VVR! You will damage your ohmmeter!

Remember that V<sub>out</sub> on the LM117K is the transistor case. Therefore, it must be carefully mounted and properly insulated from chassis ground.

#### Applications

As I mentioned earlier, the uses and applications for this simple, easy-to-build project are limitless. I have used it at my place of employment for designing fixed-voltage regulators. I use it on my workbench at home with an old military surplus 24-volts DC power supply to provide 12 and 5 volts DC for various projects. I have included the circuit in all of my portable QRP gear, and have built an outboard regulator which I use in the mobile to protect an IC-37A from surge damage. Refer to Figure 3 for a typical test-bench setup.

#### Parts availability

All of the components used in the VVR are readily available through Radio Shack retail outlets and most mail-order houses. I have assembled a VVR parts kit consisting of IC1, TO-3 insulator and mounting kit, C1, C2, CR1, R1, and R2 with instructions, diagrams, and schematic for \$13.00 plus \$2.00 shipping. Send a check or money order for immediate delivery.

#### Invitation to Authors

ham radio welcomes manuscripts from readers. If you have an idea for an article you'd like to have considered for publication, send for a free copy of the ham radio Author's Guide. Address your request to ham radio, Greenville, New Hampshire 03048 (SASE appreciated).



## **COMMON-POINT GROUNDING:** LIGHTNING PROTECTION FOR REPEATERS

### Practical tips to minimize damage at your repeater site

Peter J. Bertini, K1ZJH, 20 Patsun Road, Somers, Connecticut 06071

any of us don't worry about lightning until after it's done some damage. It's almost impossible to protect your equipment fully against a direct hit, but you can still take steps to avoid most lightning damage.

#### What is lightning?

Lightning can be compared to RF energy. This analogy may not be entirely accurate, but both share similar characteristics. Series impedance will hinder lightning's path, just as it does RF. A recent article on lightning and commercial radio sites mentioned that a typical lightning strike could produce a 1000-volt differential between the top and bottom of a 6-foot communications rack! Resistance has little to do with it; it's the result of the 1- $\mu$ H inductance of an average rack frame. Every  $\mu$ H of inductance offers enough impedance (to lightning) to cause a 1000-volt drop. A lightning bolt can carry currents in excess of 60,000 A and hundreds of millions of volts.

#### Transverse and common mode

Transverse and common-mode voltages are two forms of foreign voltages that affect single-pair lines. The pair of wires in question could be the AC power line, the autopatch phone line, or antenna feedline.

Transverse-mode voltage appears across the line. Spikes, transients, or other glitches imposed on AC line voltage fall into this category. Many hams use coaxial arresters on HF dipole antennas for transverse protection.

A common-mode voltage is one that is in phase (zero potential) across the wire pair; it's measured from one or both wires to a third point. For example, imagine that lightning strikes the power lines outside your house on both sides of the line, simultaneously. Theoretically it's possible that the line voltage would remain unaffected, while everything that's plugged into it is suddenly millions of volts above earth ground!

Of course this doesn't happen in real life. Both transverse and common-mode voltages will appear on antenna feedlines, power, or phone lines when hit by lightning. Our friendly HF'er, with his dipole and coaxial arrester, probably has a good earth ground tied into his station. He's using forms of both common and transverse-mode protection, though he may not know it. (Sometimes common mode is referred to as longitudinal mode; transverse mode may also be called differential mode.)

#### **Protective devices**

Photo A shows AC surge suppressors often used by commercial and Amateur installations for AC power line protection. These are professional units, not to be confused with the low-cost variety sold in many stores. They contain gas discharge devices, MOVs, and fuses for transverse and common-mode protection. Telephone installers use something like the Cook Electric suppressor shown in **Photo B**.



Typical AC line protection device.

#### РНОТО В



Cook Electric model 600 phone line protection device uses highvoltage fuses and gas discharge cartridges for phone line protection. Also shown is multiple phone line protection block with replaceable gas discharge cartridges.

These units use high-voltage fuses and gas discharge devices to protect the customer's equipment.

A typical repeater station will have a good-quality surge suppressor installed at the AC outlet. There's also a phone company arrester at the service drop for the autopatch line. The repeater cabinet is well grounded, as well as the antenna tower. Everything's been done "by-the-book," but when lightning strikes two weeks later, the repeater suffers major damage! What went wrong?

#### Lightning looks for the shortest path

Here's what might happen when lightning strikes. Suppose telephone installers run 60 feet of ground wire between protection blocks and the nearest ground. Where's a lightning strike going to go after hitting the phone line? When it reaches the protection block, the lightning seeks the shortest path to ground. The phone company's ground gives some protection, but the rest heads for the well-grounded repeater! Maybe 5 percent of the charge makes it to the repeater, perhaps only a few thousand volts. It travels through the autopatch (poof!) and finally to ground.

Let's say there's a commercial base in the same building. His radio takes the hit, not yours. He has grounds and AC protection just like yours. He's also at the end of the AC leg feeding your repeater. Most of the strike is shunted to his base station grounds. What wasn't dissipated heads back towards the service entrance ground. The current races by your outlet, the suppressor fires, and the lightning finds the shortest path through your repeater power supply into that good earth ground you thoughtfully provided. When the gas arresters fired, all three AC leads — white, black, and ground became one common ground path.

What about a lightning strike on the repeater antenna? There's a good ground at the tower base, and much of the current is dissipated there. The antenna hard line is bonded to the tower about two-thirds of the way down before leaving for the building. Several feet of ground wire connect the tower base to the ground rods. The tower has inductance, it acts like a voltage divider when the lightning strikes — and the coax is at the tap-off point! The coax offers some resistance to the lightning. Inside the building the equipment ground will dissipate most, but not all, of what's left. The rest finds a path back through the phone and power lines — after passing through your repeater.

#### Never provide the ground path

As these hypothetical cases illustrate, it's often easy to unwittingly give lightning a path through equipment you had intended to protect. Even the best ground offers limited protection; zero-inductance wire just hasn't been invented yet! Transverse protection is easy, but common-mode protectors need a low-impedance ground to work best. With a highimpedance ground, a transverse voltage can impinge upon the AC power lines' hot, neutral, and ground wires, becoming a common-mode hazard. That's why wall socket-mounted AC suppressors are often ineffective. The ground lead is too far removed from a real earth ground to deal with fast rise time transients.

We've done a lot of lightning protection work at our Soapstone Mountain repeater site in northern Connecticut. Two of our club repeaters share this site, where we have at least one lightning-induced outage every summer.

First, we ran the antenna hard-line cables down to the tower base and bonded them to the tower's grounding system. We sealed everything with 3M's Scotch-Kote<sup>™</sup> to protect the aluminum coax from galvanic action. All our antennas' elements are at DC ground potential. Running the coax down the inside of the tower, instead of on an outside leg, might offer some additional protection. Because lightning acts like RF, the skin effect would minimize currents on cables inside the tower.

It's okay to have one ground rod at the tower base. But it's even better to drive additional ground rods several feet out from each tower leg, increasing the size of the ground field. Use heavy copper straps to bond the ground rods and tower legs together. Ground wires must be short; avoid sharp bends. Some Amateurs believe that grounds aren't needed if a tower is set in concrete. Don't fall for this old wives' tale!

Chemical ground rods work best. They are expensive about \$150 apiece. These rods are hollow pipes filled with a special chemical. Small holes along the pipe allow a small amount of chemical to leach into the soil, improving the ground conductivity.

Use the longest ground rods possible. Stay away from the kind sold at TV shops; they are too short to be of much use. Electrical supply dealers carry the larger sizes. Some mountaintop locations are rocky enough to prevent you from driving a ground rod. If you must, bury the rods horizontally in trenches laid out in "wheel spoke" fashion around the tower. *Never* add rock salt around the ground rods. The short-term benefits will soon be outweighed by the salt's corrosive action.

#### Multiple ground paths eliminated

Establishing the common-point ground: Our first step in establishing a common-point ground system was to remove all the earth grounding from the repeater racks. We mounted a  $2 \times 3$ -foot piece of plywood covered with copper roofing flashing on the wall near the ground wire entrance, and attached the ground wire to this surface (see Photo C). The better the earth ground, the better the common-point ground will work. Lightning arresters for the coax, phone line,

#### 1.2M-1.5M PARABOLIC DISH/FEED/DOWN CONVERTER to 2 Meters



- RCP, LCP, or Linear Polarization
   LNA NF < 1.5dB, G > 22dB
  - LNA NF = 1.5dB, G = 22
     Preselector Filter –
  - Machined 4-Pole Combline Microstrip Mixer on high dielectric
  - Microstrip Mixer on high dielectric alumina
- Local Oscillator Heater Stabilized, ± 2ppm for CW/SSB
- Down Converter mounted in feed assembly for optimum performance

Frequencies available: 1.269-1.691 GOES WX - 2.304-2.40 OSCAR Mode-S - 3.456GHz

- Feed/Down Converter Assemblies are interchangeable in common feed mount.
- 1.2 Meter or 1.5 Meter Spun Aluminum Dish has mtg. hardware for 1.5" mast.
- Feed Antenna has + 5dBiC Gain.

#### PRODUCT PRICE LIST

RCPiLCP Feed Assembly, Type N connectors. Model WCFA-(freq) Linear Polarized Feed Assembly, Type N Conn. Model WLFA-(freq) (Specify frequency: 1.269, 1.691, 2.304, 2.400, 3.456GHz)	\$185.00 135.00
1.2 Meter Spun Aluminum Dish with mtg. hardware WUDA-1.2M 1.5 Meter Spun Aluminum Dish with mtg. hardware WUDA-1.5M	395.00 495.00
LNA – 2 stage GaAsFET, NF < 1.5dB, G>22dB, SMA Conn.WLNA-(freq) (Specify frequency: 1.2, 1.69, 2.35, 3.456GHz)	265 00
Preselector Bandpass Filter, Machined 4-Pole Combline, SMA conn. (Specify frequency: 1.691, 2.3, 2.4, 3.456GHz)	85.00
Tripod Feed Mount - accepts all feeds	100.00
Microstrip Mixer - Thick Film, Machined Housing WHMM-(freq)	45.00
Local Oscillator – Heater Stabilized, Thick Film, WHLO-(freq) (Specify frequency: 1.5535, 2.159, 2.255, 3.311, or any spot F <sub>0</sub> )	325.00
Complete Feed Down Converter to 2 Meters. Model WFDC-(freq) (Specify frequency; feed type) (Other IF's avail., GOES-137.5MHz)	675.00
Complete Dish/Feed/Down Converter Assembly 1.2 Meter Dish, Model WDDC-1.2-(freq) 1.5 Meter Dish, Model WDDC-1.5-(freq)	1155.00 1255.00

All Products Shipped UPS except Parabolic Dish shipped by Truck - Freight Collect



178 Look at our MOBILE MARK ... "ON WINDOW" Line VHF UHF (420-520) (140 - 175)3 db gain No Hole Easy to Mount No Hole · Easy to Mount Rugged Rugged Superior Performance Superior Performance Radiator Snaps On and Off Radiator Snaps Competitively Pricec On and Off Competitively Priced MODEL OW 3-150 140-174 MHz MODEL OW 3-220 210-250 MHz 3 db gain No Hole · Easy to Mount Rugged Superior Performance Swivel Vertical Adjustment Radiator Removal Without Loss of Vertical Adjustment · Competitively Priced MOBILE MARK, \*\* COMMUNICATIONS ANTENNAS 3900-B River Road Schiller Park, IL 60176 312-671-6690 brings imagination and innovation to antennas ..... and has been since 1948!!





Common-point grounding system installed at the Soapstone, Connecticut repeater site.

and AC power feed are all mounted on the copper flashing; their ground connections are fastened directly to this surface. This common grounding surface eliminates ground loops through the repeater equipment, and lets the suppressors deal with common-mode transients properly.

AC power line decoupling: The common-point ground is only the first step in isolating the repeater from lightning discharge ground loops. A heavy-duty 100-foot extension cord connects the repeater equipment to the AC line arrester at the common-point ground. The extension cord is wound into a large coil, forming a trifilar choke. The choke's bulk impedance yields a poor return path for lightning through the repeater. A short extension cord is used betwen the AC arrester and the wall socket. A surge supressor is used at the wall socket with another at the repeater rack for cascaded protection.

Phone line decoupling: Treat the phone line the same way as you would the AC power. We scramble wound a large choke on a 2-inch PVC pipe form using 100 feet of in-house telephone wire, and connected it between the arrester

## **NYTE** Takes the fear out of full power antenna tuners, and the guesswork out of PEP measurement with these two MUST SEE PRODUCTS!!

#### MB-V-A



Discover this durably built, feature packed MB-V-A Antenna tuner. You'll find operating conveniences that make antenna tuning a snap and value engineered to do the job over wide operating ranges. Compare quality, features and the NYE VIKING TWO YEAR WARRANTY.

#### RFM-003



Get correct easy to read measurements of PEP for SSB, AM, and Pulse along with full time completely automatic SWR display with this unique Power Monitor System. Two models to choose from: The RFM-003 for 3KW indication and The RFM-005 for 5KW.

#### CHECK THE FEATURES:

- Pi Network. Low Pass Pi Network tuning 1.8-30 MHz Heavy duty silver plated continuously variable inductor with 25:1 vernier dial. 7000 volt variable capacitor and 10.000v switch selected fixed capacitors on output side. Tunes 40-2000 ohms loads. Good Harmonic suppression!
- Automatic SWR. Hands free metering of SWR. No reset or calibration needed Separate power meter—300 or 3000 w f.s. automatically switched. Easy to read 2.5" recessed and back-lighted taut band meters.
- Antenna Switch. PUSH-BUTTON antenna switching to (4) antennas (2 coax, single wire and twin lead). Coax bypassed on first coax output. We designed this switch to take the power. Rated at 10KV and 20 amps.
- 3 KW Balun. Trifler wound triple core torroid gives balanced output to twin feeder from 200 to 1000 ohms and unbalanced output down to 20 ohms.
- Maximum Power Transfer. Match your transmitter output impedence to almost any antenna system for maximum power transfer. Amplifiers only run at their designed Q when properly matched.
- Model Options. MB-IV-A1 includes all MB-V-A features less antenna switch and balun. MB-IV-A2 is identical to MB-IV-A1 with the addition of a triple core balun.
  - 1.8 MHz will not tune on some antennas.

- [3] Modes Peak Average and Peak and Hold with a unique non-drift Sample &
   Hold Analog memory circuit.
- (2) Ranges Automatically switched power scales to 5 KW
- · Fully Automatic SWR Full time meter displays ratios directly without drift.
- $\bullet$  Built-in ALO Protect your amplifier tube investment with this fast acting lockout.
- Remote Couplers Six feet remotes the interchangeable calibrated couplers.
- True RMS Conversion H.F. couplers use forward biased full wave detection.
- Rugged Construction Heavy gauge aluminum construction. Top quality glass epoxy PCB. This meter is built to last.
- Accuracy Guaranteed to ± 5% F.S.
- Warranty TWO FULL YEARS.
- Added Features Switchable reverse power all mode metering Full status LED Display — Adjustable ALO is switchable SWR/REFL power — Heavy duty Nicad batteries charged by the applied RF for the field and a charger is supplied for fast charging and backlighting of the taut band meters for the ham shack.

#### **OTHER NYE VIKING PRODUCTS**

Phone Patches — Electronic and Memory Keyers — Squeeze Keys — Straight Keys — Code Practice Sets — SWR Wattmeter for the blind — Low Pass Filters — All Band Antennas and more .... ASK FOR A FREE FULL LINE CATALOG.

#### TO ORDER, CALL YOUR FAVORITE DEALER

Amateur Electronic Supply Ham Radio Outlet Henry Radio Madison Electronics EGE R&L Electronics rf enterprises Barry Electronics C-Comm Ross Distributing Quement Electronics LaCue Communications Ham Station

*In Europe:* Kneisner & Doering, Braunschweig, W-Germany



Wm. M. Nye Co. Inc.

1614 130th Ave. N.E. Bellevue, WA 98005 TEL: (206) 454-4524 FAX: (206) 453-5704



JRC NRD 525. COMPLETE PROGRAM ENVIRONMENT. MENU DRIVEN AND DESIGNED FOR EASE OF USE. SCAN FUNCTION ADDED TO RADIOS THAT DO NOT SUPPORT IT. ERGONOMETRICALLY DESIGNED FOR EASE OF OPERATION. MOST FUNCTIONS REQUIRE SINGLE KEYSTROKES. PROGRAM COLOR CODED FOR EASE OF USE, ALTHOUGH WILL STILL RUN IN A MONOCHROME SYSTEM.

MENUS FOR THE FOLLOWING: AMATEUR HF-AMATEUR VHF- AMATEUR UHF AM BROADCAST-FM BROADCAST-TELEVISION BROADCAST SHORT WAVE BROADCAST AVIATION HF(SSB)-AVIATION VHF-AVIATION UHF HIGH SEAS MARINE-VHF MARINE MISCELLANEOUS HF, VHF, UHF MOST POPULAR FREQUENCIES ALREADY STORED ADDITIONAL LIBRARIES AVAILABLE COMPLETE LOGGING FACILITY ALL FREQUENCY FILES MAY BE ADDED TO, EDITED OR DELETED AVAILABLE FOR IBM PC, XT, AT, 80386 256K RAM 1 SERIAL PORT AND 1 FLOPPY MINIMUM PROGRAM WITH INITIAL LIBRARIES 99.95 RS-232 TO TTL INTERFACE ONLY (NEEDED IF DON'T HAVE MANUFACTURERS INTERFACE) 99.95 INTERNAL PC INTERFACE W/1 SERIAL & 1 RADIO PORT 129.95 (CALL FOR PRICE) SPECTRUM ANALYZER MODULI (CALL FOR PRICE) COMPLETE SYSTEMS INCL. RADIO, INTERFACE, COMPUTER, AVAILABLE

> DATACOM, INT. 8081 W. 21ST LANE HIALEAH, FL 33016 AREA CODE (305) 822-6028

176

SATELLITE ESSENTIALS

Satellite TV is still full of the wonderment that made it so popular in the early '80s. The tinkerers are there, the programming is there, and never has the cost of becoming a dish owner been so low.

So, how do you find out about this exciting entertainment?

Through publications devoted specifically to satellite TV, that's how!



#### America's Weekly Guide To Satellite TV

OnSat is unsurpassed for the most up-todate listings of satellite programming. Dr. Dish, Mailbag, and the Transponder Service Watch are all geared to help you make the best use of your satellite TV system. A sample issue can be obtained for only \$1.

## STVGUIDE

#### The Complete Monthly Guide To Satellite TV

STV Guide contains over 300 pages of programming information, product reviews, home troubleshooting, and information about satellite TV. A sample issue can be obtained for only \$2.

Both OnSat and STV Guide contain listings for over 120 channels and Prime Time Grids for over 50 channels. Subscribe to either the weekly OnSat or the monthly STV Guide for only \$48 per year.

To start receiving the best in satellite TV guides and information, call toll-free (800) 234-0021. VISA® and MasterCard® accepted.

STV Guide/OnSat PO Box 2384 • Shelby, NC 28151-2384 (mounted on the common ground point) and the repeater. We used the Cook electric model 600 arrester here.

**Coax cable decoupling:** Fifty feet of low-loss Belden 9913 coax wound into a coil serve as the antenna choke. Use this between the repeater and the coaxial arrester on the common-point ground.

We placed the arresters mounted on the repeater rack close together to limit induced currents through the rack frame. This is a duplication of the common-point ground, except that no earth ground is attached at the repeater cabinet. If the rack is sitting on a concrete floor, filed or not, it should be raised on wooden two-by-fours to lower capacitive ground coupling.

#### Loose ends

Try to keep everything in one rack; two racks invite multiple ground paths. All racks must be firmly bonded together. Rack interconnections can be protected with chokes or transorbs. The relays can be driven by open-collector outputs before the signal lines leave the rack. Audio transformers in series with audio signal leads going between cabinets will give common-mode isolation and stop ground loops between racks.

Our lightning problems were caused by ground loops between the racks housing our two repeaters. The two controllers were tied together to allow cross control between the two systems. A good lightning hit usually knocked out a few driver chips and both processors. While it might take only about an hour to effect repairs, the processor chips with their piggybacked programmed EPROMs would cost us \$150 each!

Finding good protective equipment may be a problem. PolyPhaser Corporation\* carries a wide line of lightning protection devices similar to the ones shown and mentioned here. They also offer a 10-percent Amateur discount, and give Amateurs dealer rates on orders over \$240.

\*PolyPhaserCorporation, 1425 Industrial Way, P.O. Box 1237, Gardnerville, Nevada 89410-1237.





### AMATEUR TELEVISION

SURVIVES 100,000 FT. FALL KPA5 1 WATT ATV XMTR ON 434 MHZ WORKED PERFECTLY IN WB8ELK LIVE CAMERA BALLOON THROUGH 100,000 FT AND BACK TO CONTINUE RUNNING EVEN AFTER FREE FALL IMPACT IN THE MOJAVE DESERT! VIDEO SEEN FOR 300 MILES.





#### KPA5-E board \$169 Shouldn't your ATV transm

Shouldn't your ATV transmitter be as reliable? Weather you want to put one in a balloon, R/C model, Robot, use as portable ATV xmtr, or get one in our ready to go TX70-1 for the shack, with P.C. Electronics you *see* the best! Companion receiving downconverter board TVC-2G \$49, or ready to go in a cabinet - TVC-4G \$89.



Hams, Call or Write for our latest catalog of ATV gear! Transmitters sold only toTech or higher licensed amateurs varified in latest Callbook or copy of new license. 5/89

 (818) 447-4565 m-f 8am-5:30pm pst.
 Visa, MasterCard

 P.C. ELECTRONICS
 Tom (W60RG)

 2522 Paxson Ln Arcadia CA 91006
 Maryann (WB6YSS)





à lies as las	ASTRON POWER SUPPLIES • HEAVY DUTY • HIGH QUALITY • RUGGED • RELIABLE •				
INSIDE VIEW — RS-12A	<ul> <li>SPECIAL FEATURES</li> <li>SOLID STATE ELECTRONICALLY REGULATED</li> <li>FOLD-BACK CURRENT LIMITING Protects Power Supply from excessive current &amp; continuous shorted output</li> <li>CROWBAR OVER VOLTAGE PROTECTION on all Models except RS-3A, RS-4A, RS-5A.</li> <li>MAINTAIN REGULATION &amp; LOW RIPPLE at low line input Voltage</li> <li>HEAVY DUTY HEAT SINK • CHASSIS MOUNT FUSE</li> <li>THREE CONDUCTOR POWER CORD</li> <li>ONE YEAR WARRANTY • MADE IN U.S.A.</li> </ul>				volts Iuli load & tage
MODEL RS-50A		DDEL RS-50M		MODEL	VS-50M
RM SERIES	19" ×	5¼ RACK MO	UNT POW	ER SUPPLIES	
	MODEL RM-12A RM-35A RM-50A Separate Volt and Amp Meters	Continuous Duty (Amps) 9 25 37	ICS* (Amps) 12 35 50	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Size (IN)} \\ \text{H} \times \text{W} \times \text{D} \\ 5\% \times 19 \times 8\% \\ 5\% \times 19 \times 12\% \\ 5\% \times 19 \times 12\% \\ 5\% \times 19 \times 12\% \end{array}$	Shipping Wt. (lbs.) 16 38 50
MODEL RM-35M	RM-12M RM-35M RM-50M	9 25 37	12 35 50	$\begin{array}{c} 5 \frac{1}{4} \times 19 \times 8 \frac{1}{4} \\ 5 \frac{1}{4} \times 19 \times 12 \frac{1}{2} \\ 5 \frac{1}{4} \times 19 \times 12 \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	16 38 50
RS-A SERIES	MODEL RS-3A RS-4A RS-5A RS-7A RS-7B RS-10A RS-12A RS-12B RS-12B RS-20A RS-35A RS-50A	Continuous Duty (Amps) 2.5 3 4 5 5 7.5 9 9 9 16 25 37	ICS* (Amps) 3 4 5 7 7 7 10 12 12 20 35 50	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{Size (IW)} \\ \textbf{H} \times \textbf{W} \times \textbf{D} \\ 3 \times 4 \frac{5}{16} \times 5 \frac{5}{16} \\ 3 \frac{5}{16} \times 6 \frac{5}{12} \times 9 \\ 3 \frac{5}{16} \times 6 \frac{5}{16} \times 9 \\ 4 \times 7 \frac{5}{12} \times 10 \frac{5}{16} \\ 4 \times 7 \frac{5}{12} \times 10 \frac{5}{16} \\ 4 \frac{5}{12} \times 8 \times 9 \\ 4 \times 7 \frac{5}{12} \times 10 \frac{5}{16} \\ 5 \times 9 \times 10 \frac{5}{12} \\ 5 \times 11 \times 11 \\ 6 \times 13 \frac{5}{16} \times 11 \end{array}$	Shipping W1. (Ibs.) 4 5 7 9 10 11 13 13 13 13 13 27 46
RS-M SERIES	MODEL • Switchable volt and Amp meter RS-12M • Separate volt and Amp meters RS-20M	Continuous Duty (Amps) 9 16	ICS* (Amps) 12 20	Size (IN) H $\times$ W $\times$ D 4½ $\times$ 8 $\times$ 9 5 $\times$ 9 $\times$ 10½	Shipping Wt. (Ibs.) 13 18
MODEL RS-35M	RS-35M RS-50M	25 37	35 50	5 × 11 × 11 6 × 13 <sup>3</sup> /4 × 11	27 46
VS-M AND VRM-M SERIES	<ul> <li>Separate Volt and Amp Meters • 0 to Full Load</li> </ul>	lutput Voltage adjustable Continuous	from 2-15 volts	• Current limit adjustable fr S* Size (IN)	om 1.5 amps Shipping
	MODEL         @13.8VI           VS-12M         9           VS-20M         16           VS-35M         25           VS-50M         37           • Variable rack mount power suppli	Duty (Amps) DC @10VDC @5VDC 5 2 9 4 15 7 22 10 es	(An @1 1 2 3 5	$\begin{array}{c c} \textbf{nps} & \textbf{H} \times \textbf{W} \times \textbf{D} \\ 3.8V \\ 12 & 4\frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 9 \\ 10 & 5 \times 9 \times 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 15 & 5 \times 11 \times 11 \\ 10 & 6 \times 13\frac{3}{4} \times 11 \end{array}$	Wt. (ibs.) 13 20 29 46
MODEL VS-35M	VRM-35M 25 VRM-50M 37	15 7 22 10	35	5 5 4 × 19 × 12½ 5 5 4 × 19 × 12½ 5 4 × 19 × 12½	50
RS-S SERIES	Built in speaker     MODEL     RS-7S     RS-10S     RS-12S     RS-20S	Continuous Duty (Amps) 5 7.5 9 16	ICS* Amps 7 10 12 20	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{Size (IN)} \\ \textbf{H} \times \textbf{W} \times \textbf{D} \\ 4 \times 7 \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \frac{1}{4} \\ 4 \times 7 \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \frac{3}{4} \\ 4 \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 9 \\ 5 \times 9 \times 10 \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	Shipping Wt. (Ibs.) 10 12 13 18

cientian Capulan (EDM, Duty Cuela Emin, on 5 min, off) -----

## Ham Radio Techniques



Bill Orr, W6SAI

### Have you met SID?

Nice to have 10 meters active again! The "Bad Old Days" of 1984 to '87, when DX deserted 28 MHz, have faded into the recesses of my mind. Now the band is jumping, except for a few hours now and then when it seems as if somebody has cut the coax to my antenna. I wonder where the signals have gone. Are they gone for good? No! In a few hours the band comes slowly back to life. I have met SID before! I remember him from 20 meters, and here he is once again!

SID (sudden ionospheric disturbance) is a period of time when HF communications are blacked out during daylight hours by abnormally high signal absorption in the D-layer region of the ionosphere. This condition of high absorption may last anywhere from a few minutes to several hours.

The absorption is caused by a solar flare. The flares seem to follow the same 11-year cycle as the sunspots. This means there are more flares and SIDs during a period of high sunspot activity than during a period of low activity. There were only five SIDs during 1944, a year of minimum solar activity. During 1947, a year of maximum solar activity, there were 121 SIDs. It looks as if this figure will be exceeded in 1989.

Figure 1 shows examples of a SID. This recording was taken by Steve Barnes, KH6SB, of the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) at their Ionospheric Station in Maui, Hawaii. It's a record of the strength of the 5-MHz signal of WWV in Colorado on November 13, 1988, as read on the Y-axis. The X-axis represents time and reads from right to left, starting at 2030 UTC. The energy from a solar flare which took about 8.3 minutes to reach the earth occurred at about 2100 UTC. The ultraviolet energy in the flare bombarded the D-layer of the ionosphere, heating it and increasing radio wave absorption. The immediate result was a shortwave fadeout.

#### The 2300 UTC SID

The 2100 UTC fadeout lasted for about an hour and was followed by a second SID, which caused another fadeout starting at 2300 UTC. This fadeout was slightly shorter in duration than the first one. In each case, the onset of the fadeout was quite rapid and the recovery was somewhat slower. Each time, the received signal dropped into the noise level. Simultaneous recordings of WWV on 5, 10, 15, and 20 MHz reveal that the fadeout is less severe and shorter in duration as the frequency rises. Thus, the fadeout is more pronounced on the 80 and 40-meter bands, somewhat less severe on 20 meters, and minimal on 15 meters. In many cases, 15 and 10 meters are only slightly affected. A more severe SID can cause 15 and 10 meters to drop out, in addition to the lower bands.

#### A SID early-warning receiver

Steve has a quick and easy SID-alert scheme. He suggests you monitor WWV on several frequencies. Radio Shack weather receiver model 12-148 covers 5, 10, and 15 MHz at the touch of a key. Steve added a short antenna to the receiver and set it on 5 MHz. He lets it run at low volume in his ham shack. If 5 MHz drops out, he hits the



Recording of signal strength of WWV (5 MHz) taken at Maui, Hawaii, November 13, 1988. About 2100 UTC signal strength drops abruptly, signifying start of SID. lonospheric effect remains for about an hour, then the signal builds back to normal level. Shortly before 2300 UTC a second SID occurs which lasts approximately 50 minutes.



SID blanks out the lower frequencies first, and for a longer period of time. Monitoring the 5-MHz signal of WWV provides an early warning of SID. The particular event shown may have little effect at 30 MHz.

10-MHz key. Poor reception on that frequency indicates a SID may be in progress, so he shifts to 15 MHz. When the latter frequency drops out, Steve notes that 20 and 15 meters are gone — and possibly 10 meters. The SID blacks out the lower frequencies first, and for a longer period of time as compared with the higher frequencies (see **Figure 2**). His little WWV receiver gives him an early warning that the DX bands are about to drop out.

#### **Overcoming the SID**

Shift operation to a higher frequency band to overcome SID effects. If you experience a quick fadeout on 20 meters, try 15 or 10 meters. You might get through even though 20 meters seems dead. If that doesn't work, go even higher in frequency.

#### The SID at VHF

In the 50-MHz region, radio signals can be propagated over long distances by ionospheric scatter occurring mainly in the D-layer. During a SID, D-layer ionization increases and 6meter scatter signals are enhanced sometimes by as much as 9 dB. Six meter DX may be jumping while the lower bands are useless. So each SID seems to have a silver lining (at least for the 50-MHz operators).

#### Polar cap absorption

Polar cap absorption (PCA) takes place in the higher latitudes and may last up to five or six hours. It's usually preceded by a major solar flare which seems to ionize solar protons in the Dlayer. The PCA appears one or two hours after the flare and lasts anywhere from a day to nearly two weeks. Since the PCA is associated with a solar flare, it's tied in closely with the sunspot cycle — the higher the sunspot number, the greater the number of PCA events.

The PCA can lower the MUF and boost the lowest usable frequency (LUF) simultaneously, narrowing the usable frequency spectrum. A breakup in the ionospheric layers often accompanies the PCA event, creating "auroral flutter." This flutter is very noticeable on SSB contacts.

DX contacts over the pole (United States to Europe) are difficult to make during a PCA. For example, the path between California and Europe may be closed, but the path from California to North Africa may be open as the Great Circle route of the latter path skirts the edge of the auroral zone.

#### Beating the odds

As the sunspot cycle rises, SID and PCA events increase. However, it's possible for the serious DXer to "beat the odds" during these happenings. The SID blackout is relatively short in duration and may be avoided if you increase the operating frequency. The PCA creates ionization in the D-layer and absorption is less on the lower frequencies. Going from 21 to 7 MHz may do the job. If all else fails, and the bands are dead, sit down and read a good book!

#### Goin' up, lookin' good

How goes sunspot cycle 22 (the present one) as compared with cycle 21? One way to judge cycle progress is to observe ionospheric reflection. Ionospheric stations do this by transmitting a pulsed signal vertically to the ionosphere. The frequency of the signal is swept between 3 and 20 MHz and the reflected return pulse is monitored. The maximum reflected frequency for a vertical incident wave is about one-third the maximum usable frequency (MUF), at Maui. Thus, if the highest reflected frequency of the



Comparison of  $F_0F_2$  for sunspot cycles 21 and 22. The two cycles are superimposed on one graph. The X-axis shows years in cycle 22. The Y-axis represents deviation from average monthly value of  $F_0F_2$ . Zero value on graph is determined from *Table*.

MAGGIORE ELECTRONIC LAB.

Manufacturers of Quality Communications Equipment

Hi Pro Repeaters



#### SUPERIOR RECEIVER AND TRANSMITTER SPECIFICALLY DESIGNED FOR REPEATER SERVICE.

ADJUSTABLE TRANSMITTER POWER, FROM 1 TO 25 WATTS MINIMUM OUTPUT WITH EXTREMELY COOL OPERATION.-AUTOMATIC BATTERY BACK UP SYSTEM CAPABILITY WITH BATTERY CHARGING AND REVERSE POLARITY PROTECTION. NOW WITH A FULL COMPLIMENT OF INDICATORS AND STATUS LIGHTS.-100% DUTY CYCLE-ADVANCED REPEATER SQUELCH NO CHOPPING, POPPING, OR ANNOYING REPEATER KEY UPS DURING LIGHTNING STORMS .- DIE CAST ALUMINUM R.F. ENCLOSURES - SMALL SIZE 51/4 x 19 x 13 "-HIGH QUALITY LONG LIFE DESIGN.





The Hi Pro Receiver is the heart of the Hi Pro Repeater specifically designed to commercial specifications for Repeater service, and boasts high Q multi tuned circuits in both the rt and oscillator stages to insure low desense intermod and spurious along with choice of varying degrees of it selectivity. Superior squelch action, a necessity for Repeater service, extreme sensitivity, frequency and thermal stability. This receiver not only can be used as initial receiver, but also to replace that troublesome receiver in your present repeater. Easily adapts to any system The small size allows for easy mounting, even where space is at a premium. The excellent front end rejection with wide dyamic range guarantees excellent desense intermod, and spurious response rejection Advanced squelch circuitry to produce min. squelch chopping even with weak signals of high deviation, such as weak mobile or rapid fading signals and also high electrical noise rejection, such as electrical storms. aunition pulses etc

ASK ABOUT OUR COMPUTER CONTROL SYSTEM, AND MICROCONTROL AUTO PATCH, AND REPEATER KITS.

#### **Hi Pro Receivers**

#### FEATURES:

- High sensitivity Superior rejection
- · Double sided mil spec G-10 liberglass boards
- · Extremely stable operation
- · Excellent adjacent channel rejection
- · Squelch circuit designed for critical repeater use
- Small size
- · Choice of passbands
- · Wide selection of frequency ranges · Separate open collector COR output
- · Separate tone control squelch input
- Separate tone control output
- Discriminator meter ouput
   Signal level meter output
- Multi channel capability. Up to 6 channels
- Multiple Voltage Regulation · Available with precision grade high stability crystal
- · Selectable COS high or low output
- · 1 year warranty







#### Maggiore Electronic Laboratory 600 WESTTOWN RD., WEST CHESTER, PA 19382 PHONE: 215-436-6051 TELEX: 499-0741-MELCO FAX: 215-436-6268

#### WRITE OR CALL FOR OUR COMPLETE CATALOG

#### AMATEUR DISCOUNTS AVAILABLE

SPECIFICATIONS: Sensitivity: 12 dB Sinad (EIA Method) 0.25 uv.

EIA two signal method

Spurious Response: 85 dB

Intermodulation: 70 dB

Selectivity

20 db quieting method 0.30 uv +

Standard - 15 kHz -80 dB + 30 kHz -130 dB

Optional Narrow +15 kHz +100 dB

Squelch Sensitivity: 0 10 to 0 20 uv

Rf input impedance: 50 ohms

Operating Voltage: +11 to +14.5 V.D.C.

Current: 90 mA nominal squelched

**Frequency Range** 

Modulation Acceptance: Standard + 60 kHz

Frequency Response: -2 to -3 dB of 6 dB/Octave

Audio Output: (to 8 ohm speaker) 2.0 watts max

VH F 130-150 MHz 144-175 MHz 220-250 MHz U H F 406-450 MHz 450-490 MHz

de-emphasis from 300-3000 Hz. 1000 Hz reference.

5% distortion at 15 watts max

- 138 VDC nominal

- 30 kHz -130 dB

Narrow = 50 kHz

pulse is 10 MHz, the MUF is about 30 MHz. You can observe the reflected signal on an oscilloscope and record it on a tape.

The average monthly value of the signal reflected from the F-layer has been observed for many years. The easiest way to get a quick fix on F2 reflection is to plot the deviation in MHz from the average monthly value for each month. This has been done for you in Figure 3. The zero point on the X-axis changes each month, according to the chart on the graph. For example, the chart shows that in January 1983 the average monthly value of the F2 maximum frequency of reflection (FoF2) was 6.97. The measured value of FoF2 during January 1983 deviated from that figure by +2.4 MHz, as read on the Y-axis of the graph. The actual value of FoF2 for cycle 22 was 6.97 + 2.4, or 9.37 MHz. The MUF was about three times this figure, or 28.11 MHz.

For cycle 21, the deviation from the average monthly value during January was -0.4 MHz. The value of  $F_0F_2$  was 6.97 - 0.4, or 6.57 MHz. The MUF was three times this value, or 19.71 MHz.

#### Where we stand now

The most recent ionospheric observation plotted was for February 1989. The zero point on the graph for February (from the table in **Figure 3**) is 7.67 MHz. The deviation is +3.12 MHz, giving an incident reading of 10.87 MHz. The MUF accordingly is 32.61 MHz for that month.

Remember that Hawaii is closer to the equator than the mainland and the MUFs are much higher in that part of the world.

Cycle 22 plots a tantalizing course. As of February 1989 it seems to be running ahead of old cycle 21. You can see that cycle 21 "topped out" at deviations of +3 to +3.7. It never reached a deviation of +4. If by chance a deviation of +4 is noted for April 1990 (where the average monthly value of  $F_0F_2$  is 9.28), the incident measurement would be 13.28 MHz, giving a MUF value of 39.8 MHz.

A quick look at the graph shows that chances of the MUF reaching 50 MHz are slim. But F2 skip has been recorded on 50 MHz in the past! The next six months will give a good indication as to where the MUF is heading. Do you want to place your bets now? I'd place my money on the spring or fall of 1989, 1990, and 1991!

#### The record cycle of 1958

Cycle 19 is the highest sunspot cycle on record; the deviation reached +4.4 during early 1958 with a smoothed sunspot number of 200. During March of that year a new 50-MHz DX record was established when JA6FR in Japan worked LU9MA, LU3EX, and LU2EW in Argentina. About the same time,



Looking up the 50-foot high tilt-over tower at W4OTS. Tribander, 2-meter beam and rotor are mounted atop a circular metal plate welded to the top of the tower. Tower also supports center-fed inverted-V for 75 meters.



Base of W4OTS tower. Tower is affixed to ground post sunk in cement. Clevis at top of post permits to tilt over. The mast is locked in position by second clevis near base of the ground post.

K6OBO worked LU8AE and LU9EV. Shortly thereafter, 50-MHz DXers in California filled their log books with JA and LU stations, in addition to other South and Central American stations. By the fall DX season, East Coast stations were working Rhodesia in Africa, South America, and European stations in Sweden, Norway, and Ireland. I'm sure these DX records will be broken during this coming cycle!

#### More on tilt-over towers

My remarks about tilt-over towers in the May column brought some interesting letters. Cal Hoerneman, W4OTS, provided interesting pictures of his freestanding, 50-foot, tilt-over tower (Photos A, B, and C). At the top of the tower he has a rotor, a TA-33 triband beam, and an 11-element, 2meter array. The tower has been up for eight years with no problems.

The tower is mounted to a finned ground post set in cement. A local welder constructed the tower out of iron pipe. The bottom section is filled with steel bars to act as a counterweight.\* The hoist is the type used to lift a boat onto a trailer.

#### РНОТО С



Closeup of ground post and base of mast. Winch is mounted to side of post. Tower was designed following data provided by Bob Haviland, W4MB.

<sup>&</sup>quot;If it's rebar, it's for mechanical strength in concrete, not counterweight
# / '**|()**'|'

Simply choose an antenna rotator/controller combination from Yaesu.

Each is built tough with rugged, melamine-coated, diecast casings and heavy-duty components. Permanently lubricated for long life and low maintenance.

Plus, Yaesu antenna rotator/controllers offer something the rest seem to neglect: a high-tech approach to design and tower mounting compatibility.

#### AZ-EL ROTATORS FOR SPACE APPLICATIONS.

Our G-5400B and heavy-duty G-5600B are the industry standard for satellite and moonbounce work. For maximum turning torque, each mounts separately with the azimuth rotator inside the tower. And if vou're using computer control, you'll find

our external computer control facility is supported by readilyavailable software.

Plus for adding elevation control to an existing system, our G-500A elevation rotator is the perfect choice. It's a great way to add satellite capability to your HF system.

#### ANTENNA ROTATORS FOR YOUR APPLICATION.

Our G-1000SDX, G-800SDX/S, and G-400RC models are popular' for heavy to light-duty applications. Each features a 360° "radio compass" control head with illumi-

nated display. Our 1000SDX and 800SDX also offer 450° range, presets, and variable speed control. Disc brakes, smooth and quiet, eliminate the neighbor-disturbing"thunk!" of traditional wedge brakes. And accessories include thrust bearings and lower mast brackets, each in two sizes.

As space applications

become more popular, so

does our versatile G-5400B Az-E: rotator/controller

Want more information? Call (800) 999-2070 toll-free. Or ask your dealer about Yaesu Az-EL rotators and antenna rotators today. They'll turn your operation around.

YAESU USA 17210 Edwards Road, Cerritos, California 90701, (213) 404-2700. REPAIR SERVICE: (213) 404-4884. PARTS: (213) 404-4847.



operators choose the performance of our heavyduty G-1000SDX rotator controller

Many world-class

# here is the next generation Repeater 2 meters - 220 - 440

# MARK 4CR

patch functions. Unlike others, Mark 4 even includes power supply and a

Call or write for specifications on the repeater, controller, and receiver winners.

No other repeaters or controllers match Mark 4 in capability and features. That's why Mark 4 is the performance leader at amateur and commercial repeater sites around the world. Only Mark 4 gives you Message Master™ real speech ● voice readout of received signal strength, deviation, and frequency error ● 4channel receiver voting ● clock time announcements and function control ● 7helical filter receiver ● extensive phone The only repeaters and controllers with REAL SPEECH!

Create messages just by talking. Speak any phrases or words in any languages or dialect and *your own voice* is stored instantly in solid-state memory. Perfect for emergency warnings, club news bulletins, and DX alerts. Create unique ID and tail messages, and the ultimate in a real speech user mailbox — only with a Mark 4.



k

handsome cabinet.

#### MICRO CONTROL SPECIALTIES

Division of Kendecom Inc. 23 Elm Park, Groveland, MA 01834 (508) 372-3442 TELEX 4932256 Kendecom FAX 508-373-7304

163





TH	<b>IE RF CONNECTION</b>	
"SPECIALIS	T IN RF CONNECTORS AND	COAX"
Part No. 321-11064-3	Description BNC 2 PST 28 volt coaxial relay, Amphenol Insertion loss: 0 to 0.75GHz, 0.10d8 Power rating: 0 to 0.5GHz, 100	Price
	solation: 0.1 GHz/45db, 0.2 GHz/ 40db, 0.4 GHz/35db	\$25 used tested
83-822	PL-259 Teflon, Amphenol	1.75
PL-259/ST	UHF Male Silver Teflon, USA	1.50
UG-21D/U	N Male RG-8, 213, 214, Amphenol	3.25
UG-21B/U	N Male RG-8, 213, 214, Kings	4.00
9913/PIN	N Male Pin for 9913, 9086, 8214	
	fits UG-21D/U & UG-21B/U N's	1.50
UG-21D/9913	N Male for RG-8 with 9913 Pin	3.95
UG-21B/9913	N Male for RG-8 with 9913 Pin	5.75
UG-146A/U	N Male to SO-239, Teflon USA	6.00
UG-83A/U	N Female to SO-239, Teflon USA	6.00
"TH FRACT	IS LIST REPRESENTS ONLY A	Y

#### 213 North Frederick Ave. #11 Gaithersburg, MD 20877

#### (301) 840-5477

VISA/MASTERCARD: Add 4% Prices Do Not Include Shipping Cal notes that the basic information for building a tilt-over tower was discussed by Bob Haviland (ex-W3MR, now W4MB) in the September 1974 issue of *Ham Radio* magazine. Sure enough! When I found the article, I immediately recognized its value and asked if it could be rerun in this issue.\* The article was 15 years ahead of its time and any Amateur interested in building a tilt-over tower should read it.

Thanks to Ralph Fowler, N6YC; Phil Dejarlais, W0JHS; and Lloyd Hanson, W9YCB, who also provided information on their towers.

#### MINIPROP 3.0 propagation program

Sheldon Shallon, W6EL, sent me a "floppy" of his MINIPROP program. It's not based on the older MINIMUF, but on a method developed by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) for predicting MUF. The program extends the predictions to forecast signal levels, take-off angle for the mode, and the percentage probability that the transmission mode exists. It also provides MUF, beam headings for the path, path length, sunrise and sunset times for the path, gray line directions, and more. All of this data is projected for both long and short-path openings.

MINIPROP was used successfully by NOAA to schedule communications with its ozone hole measurement team in the Antarctic.

This program supercedes MINI-PROP 2.0. It's designed for use with an IBM PC, XT, AT, PS/2, or true compatible with 320K memory, one floppy (5-1/4 inch) or microfloppy (3-1/2 inch) drive, and PC-DOS or MS-DOS 2.11 (or later version). An 80-column monitor is required. An 8087, 80287, or 80387 math co-processor is strongly recommended, but not required.

Contact W6EL Software, 11058 Queensland Street, Los Angeles, California 90034-3029 for complete information.

\*Done! Ed





#### B & W PRESENTS A WINNING COMBINATION



#### MODEL PT2500A LINEAR AMPLIFIER

The Barker & Williamson PT2500A Linear Amplifier is a completely self-contained table-top unit designed for continuous SSB, CW, RTTY: AM or ATV operation, intended for coverage of all amateur bands between 1.8 MHz and 21 MHz. Two type 3-500z glass envelope triodes provide reliability and rapid turn-on time.

#### FEATURES INCLUDE:

- Full 1500 watt output
- PI-network input for maximum drive
- Pressurized plenum cooling system
- DC antenna relay for hum-free operation
- Illuminated SWR and power meters
- Vernier tuning for accurate settings
   PI-L output for greater harmonic attenuation

Ruggedly constructed of proven design, this amplifier reflects the manufacturer's critical attention to details- such as the silver-plated tank coil for maximum efficiency. Cathode zener fuse and internal/external cooling are among the protective and safety devices employed. Input and output impedances are 50 ohms.

Dimensions: 17" wide x 19" deep x 8"½ high Weight: 80 lbs. (shipped in 3 cartons to meet UPS requirements)

Price: \$2175.00 FOB factory. Price includes one year limited warranty.

Call or write factory for complete specifications.



#### MODEL VS1500A ANTENNA COUPLER

The Barker & Williamson VS1500A antenna coupler is designed to match virtually any receiver, transmitter or transceiver in the 160 to 10 meter range (1.8 to 30 MHz) with up to 1500 watts RF power to almost any antenna, including dipoles, inverted vees, verticals, mobile whips, beams, random wires and others, fed by coax cable, balanced lines or a single wire. A 1:4 balun is built in for connection to balanced lines.

#### FEATURES INCLUDE:

- Series parallel capacitor connection
- for greater harmonic attenuation. In-circuit wattmeter for continuous
- In-circuit wattmeter for continuor monitoring.
- Vernier tuning for easy adjustment.

Front panel switching allows rapid selection of antennas, or to an external dummy load, or permits bypassing the tuner.

Dimension (Approx.): 11" wide x 13" deep x 6" high

#### Weight: 61/2 lbs.

168

Price: \$499.00 FOB Factory Fully warranted for one year.

ALL OUR PRODUCTS MADE IN USA BARKER & WILLIAMSON Guainty Communication Products Since 1932 At your Distribution Write or Call 10 Canal Strets, Bettol PA 19007 (215) 788-5581

# **DESIGN DATA** FOR PIPE MASTS

#### Design your own antenna mast using steel pipe

By R. P. Haviland, W4MB, 1035 Green Acres Circle N., Daytona Beach, Florida 32019

ne of the best materials available for building selfsupporting antenna masts is steel pipe. It is widely available, uniform in quality, and reasonable in price. A well-designed mast is adequately strong, neat and attractive, and relatively light weight. And, using steel pipe, it's not too difficult to design a fold-over mast which allows all antenna work to be done at ground level. Even maintenance on the mast itself does not require work at any great height.

However, attaining all of these advantages does require some design work. This is particularly important for safety. The purpose of this article is to present a set of design curves which will give a safe and satisfactory design, while using the minimum of material.

#### Construction

The general construction of a typical fold-over pipe mast is shown in **Figure 1**. At the top are the antenna and rotator, carried by the smallest size pipe. This is inserted into the upper end of the next size pipe for a short distance, and fastened by through-bolts or welding. The second section is inserted into the next larger, and so on. The bottom section is hinged to a fixed upright pipe, which gives the fold-over feature. It, in turn, nests into a larger section of pipe set into the ground. A yoke is provided to fasten the mast to the upright after erection. **Figure 1** shows a block and tackle for pulling the mast to the vertical position, but a winch fastened to the upright may be used instead.

Most mast designs use the widely available standard weight pipe, each size of which nests neatly into the next larger size, over the range from 1-1/2 to 4 inches. Larger sizes still nest, but there is a gap between the walls. Very high masts, or those with unusually heavy top loads, can be built with extra-strong or double extra-strong pipe, but such designs are not considered here as the data are calculated for standard weight pipe.\*

#### **Design criteria**

Because of the change in diameter, beam formulas cannot be applied to a stepped diameter mast as a whole. Instead, each individual pipe section must be analyzed by itself, as a free body, starting at the top. The section load must then be transferred to the next lower section. This is done by converting the lateral load to a couple, acting across the diameter of the section, then multiplying the couple magnitude by the ratio of pipe diameters to get the top load of the next section. Intermediate antennas can be assumed to be concentrated at the junction of sections. The next section is then considered.

The critical or design load on a section may be caused by wind load when the mast is vertical, or by erection load as the mast is being raised. Both loads should be calculated and the design chosen for the worst of the two.

For wind load, two design winds are commonly used. For most of the country, it is assumed that the worst wind to be encountered is 85 mph, a value to be expected once in 50 years or so. For Florida, the Gulf Coast, and locations

<sup>\*</sup>Standard and extra strong (ASTM nomenclature) are the two pipe weights commonly encountered. The American Petroleum Institute has a separate designation for well casing, but this is called tubing rather than pipe — although some sizes are identical to pipe sizes. The critical dimensions for standard weight pipe are:

Size	Outer diameter	Wall thickness
4 inch	4.5 inch	0.237 inch
3-1/2 inch	4.0 inch	0.226 inch
3 inch	3.5 inch	0.216 inch
2-1/2 inch	2.875 inch	0.203 inch
2 inch	2.375 inch	0.154 inch

The ASTM recommended fiber stress values for *standard* weight pipe is 20,000 psi (bending). The design procedure presented here uses a 10-percent reduction from this stress figure, based on good used pipe.

Note that the extra-strength and double extra-strength sections do not nest because of thicker walls. Such heavier pipe can be used for the topmost section and for the standing or ginpole section. However, the curves apply only to standard weight pipe or tubing of the sizes given in the table. Editor



General layout of the fold-over pipe mast (not to scale).

like Cape Hatteras, a maximum wind of 125 mph is also used. Your county engineer can provide the recommended value for your location (see **reference 1**).

During erection there is some deflection, or bending, of the mast. The greatest load occurs when each section is horizontal; this is the loading which must be designed for.

The wind and erection impose two different types of load on the section. One is the concentrated load at the topmost end of a section due to the forces on the section above. The second is the distributed load acting along the length of the section. As the concentrated load becomes larger there is less strength left for the distributed load, so the section length must become smaller. Accordingly, the problem of design is to determine the allowable section length.

The concentrated load during erection is the weight of the antenna, rotator, and sections above the one being considered. The concentrated wind load includes the sum of all wind loads above the section being considered. The usual load is calculated on the basis of projected area. This is the area covered by the shadow of the object. If the object is not symmetrical, like a Yagi beam, the largest projected area is used. The loading depends on whether the object is flat or round, as follows:

Wind loading	in pounds per square	foot
-	85 mph wind	125 mph wind
Flat objects	30.3	65.9
Round		
objects	18.1	39.0
The projected are	ea is often given in the in	structions for com-
mercially made a	ntennas and rotators. It	is easily calculated

from the dimensions of the element.<sup>1</sup> Given this concentrated load on the topmost section, design of the mast itself involves solving section load equations for allowable section length. To simplify this process, the equations have been reduced to a series of graphs — Figures 2 and 3 for load during erection, and Figures 4 A and B and 5 A and B for wind loads. Use of these curves will be explained through an example.

#### Example

Assume that the design is for an all-tubing 6-meter antenna, having 2 square feet projected area and weighing 15 pounds. A small TV rotator is available, having 1/2 square foot of mostly flat plate area, and weighing 8 pounds. This area is not subjected to unusual winds. Mast height is 40 feet.

The concentrated load on the top section is 15 + 8, or 23 pounds. Entering **Figure 2** at the bottom with this weight and moving upwards, it is seen that the top section could consist of 12 feet of 1-1/2 inch pipe, 16 feet of 2-inch pipe, or 20 feet of 2-1/2 inch pipe. In keeping with the scale of the antenna, suppose the 1-1/2 inch diameter pipe is used.

The concentrated wind loading is due to 2 square feet of antenna and 1/2 square foot of rotator. From the table above, the loading is  $(2 \times 18.1) + (0.5 \times 30.3)$ , or 51 pounds per square foot. Reading upward from this load on **Figure 4**, it is seen that the maximum allowable length for 1-1/2 inch pipe is 8 feet. Since this is the critical value, it becomes the length of the topmost section.

Assume that the sections are to be fastened by welding, with 6-inch insertion into the next section. From **Figure 3**, the weight of the 8-1/2 foot total of the top section is 23 pounds. The wind loading on the exposed 8 feet from **Figure 5** is 25 pounds per square foot. Thus, the weight load at the top of the second section is 23 + 23, or 46 pounds and the wind loading is 51 + 25, or 76 pounds per square foot.



Allowable section length at erection for standard weight pipe, fiber stress = 18 kips. (The units of force are pounds, tons, kilograms, etc. In engineering practice the word *kip* is frequently used; it merely means 1000 pounds. Thus 18 kips can also be written 18,000 pounds. Ed.)

Using Figure 2 again, the maximum allowable length of the next section with the nesting 2-inch pipe is 11-1/2 feet for erection loads. From Figure 4, the allowable length for wind loads is 9 feet, which becomes the section length. Proceeding as before, the loads on the next section are 46 + 35, or 81 pounds during erection, and 76 + 35, or 111 pounds per square foot for wind.

Again, using **Figures 2** and **4**, the allowable length of 2-1/2 inch pipe is 13 feet for erection load, and 12-1/2 feet for wind load. The 12-1/2 feet is the length  $\ell_a$  in **Figure 1**. The load on the section  $\ell_b$  in **Figure 1** is the same in magnitude, so this part could also be 12-1/2 feet long. However, a stock length for pipe is 21 feet. Assume that this is all that's available. Then the third section will need to end 1 foot above ground to reach the desired 40-foot total height. This is not unreasonable.

If a counterweight is added to the lower part of the third section to just balance the top weight, the erection loads on the fixed upright pipe are essentially zero. Even if no counterweight is used, the balancing effect of the part  $\ell_b$  of **Figure 1** reduces the load on the upright to less than the load on section  $\ell_a$  of **Figure 1**. Thus, if the upright is no smaller than the lowest mast section, it will have adequate strength for erection.

The wind load on the upright is that of the upper sections plus that on the top 10-1/2 feet of the lower section, plus some amount on the upright. Assume that the upright is fully exposed (a safe assumption). The wind load to the top of the upright is 111 + 55, or 166 pounds per square foot maximum, the exact value depending on the final choice of upright length. From **Figure 4**, the upright can be only 6 feet long if it is 2-1/2 inches in diameter, or 13 feet long if it is 3 inches in diameter. Since 12-1/2 feet is needed as a minimum, this is just about right (half of the 21-foot length of the 2-1/2 inch section, plus 1-foot ground clearance).

Even with the curves, the process is somewhat tedious and it's easy to make mistakes. Most of the tedium and mistakes can be avoided by transferring the relations to a computer program.\*

While this design is intended to be used without guys, they can be added for greater safety or increasing the allowable wind load. Usually the wall thickness is sufficient to withstand the compressive forces caused by guy tension, but this should be checked if a guyed design is attempted.

Factors affecting the length of pipe buried in the ground are discussed below. For this example, assume that this is 10 percent of mast height, or 4 feet. Total upright length is thus 13-1/2 + 4, or 17-1/2 feet. The jacket section buried in the ground needs to have 1-inch clearance, so it must be a 4-foot length of 5-inch diameter pipe.

The results of this design example are:

**Top section:** 1-1/2 inch diameter top section, total length 8-1/2 feet, exposed 8 feet.

Second section: 2-inch diameter second section, total length 9-1/2 feet, exposed 9 feet.



Weight of standard pipe.



Maximum allowable section length for standard weight pipe with winds of 85 mph (fiber stress  $\approx$  18 kips).

Lower section: 2-1/2 inch diameter lower section, total length 21 feet, hinge at 12-1/2 feet, 1-foot ground clearance at bottom.

**Upright:** 3-inch diameter upright, total length 17-1/2 feet, exposed 13-1/2 feet, buried 4 feet.

Jacket: 5-inch diameter, total length 4 feet, all buried. If necessary, this design could be carried higher, using larger pipe sizes.

It is often necessary to try several initial assumptions as to length and diameter of the top section. With a little practice, this can be done in a few minutes.

#### **Construction details**

The 6-inch overlap assumed in the example is sufficient for either welding or bolt fastening. Bolts are suggested as they are simpler and allow disassembly.

<sup>\*</sup>Such a program is included in the author's "Practical Antenna Design and Analysis" available from MiniLab Books, Daytona Beach, Florida, 32021-1086, or from the HAM RADIO Bookstore. Editor

X-ing, contests, pileups, traffic handling. When you need to command attention, you will with the SB-1000 Linear Amplifier from Heath. And you'll do it for a cost that no one else can match.

From our recent DX-pedition to Taiwan, operators easily controlled pileups with the SB-1000 and nothing more than a dipole antenna. This means that when conditions are tough, you know you can depend on your SB-1000 to lift your signal above the rest. Whether you're using a dipole or stacked monoband beams.

#### Proven output power

We don't play games by using old rating methods to make you pay for input power you don't get at the antenna. What you do get is 1000 watt output of peak

envelope power on SSB and 850 watts on CW. Even 500 watt output on RTTY.

On the chance that someone might doubt our claims, at hamfests we demonstrate that with only 80 to 100 watts of drive, our SB-1000 develops more output than even the world-famous Heath SB-220!

Designed for today, the SB-1000 offers quiet, compact tabletop operation at rated output. That's only 1.7dB (or about 1/3 of an S-unit ) below

# Top performance for less than 80 cents a watt

the maximum legal power limit.

#### "I built it myself!"

Because you build the Heathkit SB-1000 Linear Amplifier yourself, you not only enjoy cost savings, you have the unique opportunity of knowing your equipment inside and out.

A top quality amplifier, cost savings, bragging rights, plus industry-recognized Heathkit manuals and technical assistance from our licensed ham

consultants, should you ever need it. An offer that's hard to pass up.

See the SB-1000 and our complete line of amateur radio products in the Spring Heathkit Catalog. Call today for your free copy.

1-800-44-HEATH (1-800-444-3284)

Best to start with. Best to stay with.

#### **Heath Company**

Benton Harbor, Michigan 49022

© 1989, Heath Company. Heathkit is a registered trademark of Heath Company. A subsidiary of Zenith Electronics Corporation.



SB-1000 LINEAR AMPLIFIER

eath

TRANSMIT

PWR

OFF

OPF

STBY





Never climb your tower again with this elevator system. Antennas and rotator mount on HAZER, complete system trams tower in vertical upright position. Safety lock system operates while raising or lowering. Never can fall.

Complete kit includes winch, 100 ft. of cable, hardware and instructions. For Rohn 20 and 25 G Towers.

Hazer 2-Heavy duty alum. 12 sq. ft. load \$311.95 ppd Hazer 3-Standard alum, 8 sq. ft. load \$223.95 ppd. Hazer 4-Heavy galv, steel 16 sg, ft, load \$291.95 ppd. NEW for ROHN 45 and 55 Towers

Hazer 8-Heavy duty galv. steel 16 sq. ft. load Ball Thrust Bearing TB-25 for any of above \$69.50 ppd. Send for free details of aluminum towers specifically engineered for use with the Hazer. Two sizes; M-13 (13" wide) and M-18 (18" wide). All bolted construction, no welds. Easy to install hinge base, walk up erection. Complete tower UPS or air freight shippable. Pre-assembled or kit form

Satisfaction guaranteed. Call today and charge to Visa, MasterCard or mail check or money order.



Prices do not include shipping, \$3 minimum, Visa/Mastercard \$30 min, COD add \$300 Call or write for complete price list. Nemal's new 40 page CABLE AND CONNECTOR SELECTION GUIDE is available at no charge with orders of \$50 or more, or at a cost of \$4 with credit against next qualifying order. NEMAL ELECTRONICS, INC. 12240 NE 14th Ave. N. Miami, FL 33161 (305) 893-3924 Telex 6975377 24hr FAX (305)895-8178

8C1822 2-18ga and 8-22ga

8C1820 2-18gs and 8-20gs

1110 RG8X 95% shield (mini 8) .....

1130 RG213/U 95% shield mil spec NCV jkt ......

1450 RG174/U 50 ohm . 100° od mil spec .....

1705 RG142B/U dbl silver shid, teffon ins ...

ROTOR CABLE-8 CONDUCTOR

17

39

.14

25

.... 1.50

.....

UG255 SO239 to BNC plug adapter, Amphenol. SO239AM UHF chassis mt receptacle, Amphenol.

GROUND STRAP-GROUND WIRE (per ft )

GS200 1-1/2" heavy tinned copper braid

AW14 14ga stranded Antenna wire CCS .....

UG88C BNC plug RG58, 223, 142

GS38 3/8" tinned copper braid GS12 1/2" tinned copper braid

HW08 6ga insulated stranded wire

4.29

89

1 45

40

50

39

14

2.00

# **A4S** Reach Every Corner of the Globe

With A4S we'll give you a better signal to every corner of the globe, not by changing its shape, but by improving the performance of your ham station.

A4S has all of the features that you expect from a premium 20-15-10 meter beam, with high power precision tuned traps, optimum element spacing on a rugged 2" diameter boom, high strength fiberglass insulators and all stainless steel hardware. Reach those far corners with excellent gain and front to back ratio plus a clean radiation pattern. You can also corner 40 meters with a simple add-on kit.

Specifications: Forward gain and front to back ratio excellent, power rating 2KW PEP, boom length 18', longest element 32', turn radius 18.4', wind load 5.5 ft, weights 37 lbs.

Your fellow hams agree about our products: Love the A4, it's my

second Cushcraft, N6MBE; Good quality and performance for a competitive price equal a winner, KA9ZUA.



Available through dealers worldwide 48 Perimeter Road, Manchester, NH 03108 USA 603-627-7877 Telex 4949472 FAX 603-627-1764



# "Give your repeater something to celebrate!"

The new RC-96 controller for your repeater will make its day. And yours.

For you, remote programming will let you easily make changes to your repeater from anywhere without a trip to the hill. Change codes, autodial numbers, ID messages and more, with reliable storage in E<sup>2</sup>PROM memory.

Your users will love the outstanding patch and autodialer, with room for 200 phone numbers. The talking S-meter will let them check their signal strength into the repeater. Plus support for pocket pagers, linking to other repeaters, and a bulletin board.

Your technical crew will appreciate the built-in keypad and indicators. And the ease of hookup through shielded DIN cables. With pots and DIP switches easily accessible at the rear of the unit. They'll be impressed by the gas discharge tube across the phone line and transient supressors on each 1/O signal to keep lightning from taking your system down.

And most important, your repeater will have a new sense of pride in being able to serve you better. You'll even hear it in its voice!



# TOROIDAL CORES

Shielding Beads, Shielded Coil Forms Ferrite Rods, Pot Cores, Baluns, Etc.

Small Orders Welcome Free 'Tech-Data' Flyer

ssociates

AMIDÓN

me Iyer Since 1963

12033 Otsego Street, North Hollywood, Calif. 91607

# 1989 CALLBOOKS



#### THE QSL BOOK!

Continuing a 68 year tradition, we bring you three new Callbooks for 1989, bigger and better than ever!

The North American Callbook lists the calls, names, and address information for 495,000 licensed radio amateurs in all countries of North America, from Canada to Panama including Greenland, Bermuda, and the Caribbean islands plus Hawaii and the U.S. possessions.

The International Callbook lists 500,000 licensed radio amateurs in countries outside North America. Its coverage includes South America, Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Pacific area (exclusive of Hawaii and the U.S. possessions).

The 1989 Callbook Supplement is a new idea in Callbook updates, listing the activity in both the North American and International Callbooks. Published June 1, 1989, this combined Supplement will include thousands of new licenses, address changes, and call sign changes for the preceding 6 months.

Every active amateur needs the Callbook! The 1989 Callbooks will be published December 1, 1988. Order early to avoid disappointment (last year's Callbooks sold out). See your dealer now or order directly from the publisher.

□North American Callbook incl. shipping within USA	\$29.00
incl, shipping to foreign countries	35.00
International Callbook incl. shipping within USA incl. shipping to foreign countries	\$32.00 38.00
Callbook Supplement, published Ju incl. shipping within USA incl. shipping to foreign countries	une 1st \$13.00 14.00
SPECIAL OFFER	
<ul> <li>Both N.A. &amp; International Callboo incl. shipping within USA incl. shipping to foreign countries ************************************</li></ul>	ks \$58.00 68.00
Illinois residents please add 6½% All payments must be in U.S. fu	tax. nds.
RADIO AMATEUR Callbook IN Dept. F	C.
925 Sherwood Dr., B Lake Bluff, IL 60044	, USA
Tel: (312) 234-6600	ShapherCard
	<ul> <li>North American Callbook incl. shipping within USA incl. shipping to foreign countries</li> <li>International Callbook incl. shipping within USA incl. shipping to foreign countries</li> <li>Callbook Supplement, published Juincl, shipping to foreign countries</li> <li>SPECIAL OFFER</li> <li>Both N.A. &amp; International Callbooi incl. shipping within USA incl. shipping to foreign countries</li> <li>SPECIAL OFFER</li> <li>Both N.A. &amp; International Callbooi incl. shipping to foreign countries ************************************</li></ul>

159



Maximum allowable section length for standard weight pipe with winds of 125 mph (fiber stress = 18 kips).

Two bolts at right angles passing completely through both pipe sections are recommended. The thread root diameter should be no less than the thickness of the larger section. As a refinement, drill and tap the outer pipe for alignment screws to be placed just above the top bolts and just below the bottom ones. These are a necessity if the pipe sections differ much in size (for example, if a 4-inch pipe is to be nested into a 5-inch one). The space between pipes can be filled with silicon rubber in the final assembly.

The "U" strap hinge shown in **Figure 1** should have a thickness at least as great as the wall thickness of the pipe it supports. For strength in bending, its width can be about 12 times the thickness. The pin hinge diameter should be at least twice the wall thickness for bending strength. (These bending forces are likely to occur in handling and erection, and are difficult to estimate).

A second "U" and pin can be placed at the very bottom of the movable mast part to anchor it to the ginpole section. The pin can be drilled for insertion of a padlock, to prevent sabotage or tampering. A bicycle chain does nearly as well. Another refinement is to wrap both the ginpole and lower pipe section with several turns of barbed wire, about 8 feet above ground level. This helps prevent anyone from climbing the mast.

The suggested assembly routine is to mark each section with the bolt locations and the nesting length. Then lay the pipe on the ground, with blocks or pegs to hold it in place. Use a cord to get the correct alignment. Drill one of the bolt holes, insert the bolt, and then drill for the other one. Without shop facilities, it's nearly impossible to pre-drill these holes and have them line up.

Weight and area aloft can be reduced by turning the

#### FIGURE 5A



Wind loading for standard weight pipe, 85 mph winds.



Wind loading for standard weight pipe, 125 mph winds.

entire mast. This complicates the attachment to the ginpole section. However, the bearings needed can be simple sleeve bearings — essentially "U" straps with filler blocks, plus bearing rings attached to the pipe. The vertical load on these bearings can be removed by mounting a heavyduty rotator under the very bottom of the mast and using a scissors jack to raise the rotator and mast just enough to take the load off the straps. Look at one of the commercial designs for ideas.

Since guys are not needed, the rotating mast type is excellent for stacked beams.

#### Foundations

Because of the great variability of soils, it isn't possible to provide a set of all-purpose design curves for foundations. The best way of proceeding is to work with your county engineer, and use the practices developed for your particular area. The local power or telephone company should also be able to supply the necessary data.

For reasonably good soils, like firm loams or clays, a good starting point is to assume that the foundation depth is equal to 10 percent of the height, with the jacket set in concrete of sufficient size to keep the soil load to a safe value. A maximum load of 4000 pounds per square foot is often used, with the design adjusted to give a 100-percent safety factor above the design load. If you haven't done this work



Make the most of your general coverage transceiver with Monitoring Times! Every month Monitoring Times brings everything you need to make the most of your general coverage transceiver: the latest information on international broadcasting schedules, frequency listings, international DX reports, propagation charts, and tips on how to hear the rare stations. Monitoring Times also keeps you up to date on government, military, police and fire networks, as well as tips on monitoring everything from air-to-ground and ship-to-shore signals to radioteletype, facsimile and space communications.

ORDER YOUR SUBSCRIP-TION TODAY before another issue goes by. In the U.S., 1 year, \$18; foreign and Canada, 1 year, \$26. For a sample issue, send \$2 (foreign, send 5 IRCs). For MC/VISA orders (\$15 minimum), call 1-704-837-9200.

#### **MONITORING TIMES**

Your authoritative source, every month.

P.O. Box 98 A Brasstown, N.C. 28902

156

before, the county engineer can show you the steps.

The ginpole pipe section going into the ground must be protected from rust and corrosion on the inside and outside. This is especially important to prevent rusting at the waterline, if free water is present.

Usually, adequate protection can be assured by painting the pipe with a grout of cement and water. Even better protection can be obtained by wrapping the outside with several layers of builder's felt, painted with cold application roofing tar as the felt is wound on.

Pipe sections can be sealed with wooden plugs and a layer of silicon putty. The entire mast and all hardware should be painted as a last step before installation of the antennas. Aluminum Rustoleum™ is suggested, as it is compounded to remain flexible, and is nearly as good for rust prevention as a zinc coating.

#### Safety

More and more communities are requiring permits for structures of this type. There may be height restrictions. Know your local laws!

In many areas, one requirement for obtaining a permit is certification by a professional engineer. You can usually save time and cost by doing the preliminary design and analysis yourself; use standard formulas or the curves here. Do the work neatly, in an easy-to-follow form. The engineer will want to at least check the method and critical loads. If he wants to do a complete analysis, you'll be able to use it to argue about the cost of insurance coverage (a generous policy is recommended).

Any antenna mast can become a hazard if good safety practices are not followed. Remember that a quarter- or halfton of steel 30 to 70 feet in the air is no toy. If you lack experience or don't have the proper facilities, get qualified help. Always remember, *safety is no accident.* 

#### REFERENCE

 John J. Nagel, K4KJ, "How to Calculate Wind Loading on Jowers and Antenna Structures," Ham Radio, August 1974, page 16.

This article first appeared in the September 1974 issue of Ham Radio. Editor

#### Foreign Subscription Agents for Ham Radio Magazine

Ham Radio France SM Electronic 20 bis, Ave des Clarions F-89000 Auxerre France

Ham Radio Canada C.A.R.F. P.O. Box 356 Kingston, ON Canada K7L 4W2 Prices in Canadian funds 1 yr, \$38.00, 2 yrs. \$67.00 3 yrs. \$90.00

Ham Radio Japan Katsumi Electronic Co., Ltd. 27-5 Ikegami 4 Chome, Ota-Ku Tokyo 146, Japan Telephone (03) 753-2405

Ham Radio England c/o R.S.G.B. Lambda House Cranborne Road Potters Bar Herts EN6 3JW England

<u> </u>		 _
17	T	
		VI

00

# KENWOOD YAESU



FT-767GX

IC-781			
HF Equipment	List	Juns	
IC-781 Super Deluxe HF Rig	\$5995.00	Call \$	н
IC-765 New, Loaded with Features	3,149.00	Call \$	- 2
IC-735 Gen. Cvg Xcvr	1099.00	Call \$	
IC-751A Gen. Cvg. Xcvr	1699.00	Call \$	- ÷
IC-725 New Ultra-Compact Xcvr	949.00	Call \$	÷
IC-575A 10m/6m Xcvr	1399.00	Call \$	÷
Receivers			
IC-R7000 25-1300 + MHz Rcvr	1199.00	Call \$	
IC-R71A 100 kHz-30 MHz Rcvr	999.00	Call \$	R
VHF		CALCULATE .	F
IC-228A/H New 25/45w Mobiles	509./539.	Call \$	v
IC:275A/H 50/100w All Mode Base	1299./1399.	Call \$	Ť
IC-28A/H 25/45w, FM Mobiles	469./499.	Call \$	Ť
IC-2GAT, New 7w HT	429.95	Call \$	Ť
IC-2SA New Micro Sized HT	419.00	Call \$	Ť
IC-900 Six Band Mobile	639.00	Call \$	Ť
IC-901 New Remote Mount Mobile	TBA	Call\$	Ť
UHF			Т
IC-475A/H 25/75w All Modes	1399./1599.	Call \$	T
IC-48A FM Mobile 25w	509.00	Call \$	т
IC-4GAT, New 6w HT	449.95	Call \$	L
IC-04AT FM HT	449.00	Call \$	T
IC-32AT Dual Band Handheld	629.95	Call S	т
IC-3210 Dual Band Mobile	739.00	Call \$	T
IC-2500A FM, 440/1.2 GHz Mobile	999.00	Call \$	Т
220 MHZ			1
IC-375A All-Mode, 25w, Base Sta	1399.00	Gall 5	1
IC-38A 25w FM Xcvr	489.00	Call \$	2
IC-37A FM Mobile 25w	499.00	Call \$	Т
1.2 GHz	F 22 0F	0.00	1
IC-12GAT Super HT	529.95	Call \$	1



HF Equipment	List	Juns
TS-940S/AT Gen. Cvg Xcvr	\$2499.95	Call \$
TS-440S/AT Gen. Cvg Xcvr	1449.95	Call \$
TS-140S Compact, Gen. Cvg Xcvr	949.95	Call \$
TS-680S HF Plus 6m Xcvr	1149.95	Call \$
TL-922A HF Amp	1749.95	Call \$
Receivers	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	12000120
R-5000 100 kHz-30 MHz	1049.95	Call \$
R-2000 150 kHz-30 MHz	799.95	Call \$
RZ-1 Compact Scanning Recv.	599.95	Call \$
VHF		
TS-711A All Mode Base 25w	1059.95	Call \$
TR-751A All Mode Mobile 25w	669.95	Call \$
TM-231A Mobile 50w FM	459.95	Call \$
TH-215A, 2m HT Has It All	399.95	Call \$
TH-25AT 5w Pocket HT NEW	369.95	Call \$
TM-721A 2m/70cm, FM, Mobile	729.95	Call \$
TM-621 2m/220, FM, Mobile	729.95	Call \$
TM-701A 25w, 2m/440 Mobile	599.95	Call \$
TH-75A 2m/70cm HT	TBA	Call \$
UHF		
TS-811A All Mode Base 25w	1,265.95	Call \$
TR-851A 25w SSB/FM	771.95	Call S
TM-431A Compact FM 35w Mobile	469.95	Call \$
TH-45AT 5w Pocket HT NEW	389.95	Call \$
TH-55 AT 1.2 GHz HT	524.95	Calls
TM-531A Compact 1.2 GHz Mobile	569.95	Call \$
220 MHZ	510.05	0.11
TM-3530A FM 220 MHz 25W	519.95	Calls
TM-321A Compact 25w Mobile	469.95	Call \$
TH-315A Full Featured 2.5w HT	419.95	Call \$

HF Equipment	List	Juns
FT-747 GX New Economical		
Performer	\$889.95	Call \$
FT-757 GX II Gen. Cvg Xcvr	1129.95	Call \$
FT-767 4 Band New	1929.00	Call \$
FL-7000 15m-160m Solid State Amp	1995.00	Call \$
Receivers		
FRG-8800 150 kHz - 30 MHz	759.95	Call \$
FRG-9600 60-905 MHz	699.95	Call \$
VHF		
FT-411 New 2m "Loaded" HT	399.95	Call \$
FT-212RH New 2m, 45w mobile	459.95	Call \$
FT-290R All Mode Portable	599.95	Call \$
FT-23 R/TT Mini HT	344.95	Call \$
UHF		
FT-712RH, 70cm, 35w mobile	499.95	Call \$
VHF/UHF Full Duplex		
FT-736R, New All Mode, 2m/70cm	1749.95	Call \$
FEX-736-50 6m, 10w Module	259.95	Call \$
FEX-736-220 220 MHz, 25w Module	279.95	Call \$
FEX-736-1.2 1.2 GHz, 10w Module	539.95	Call \$
FT-690R MKII, 6m, All Mode, port.	569.95	Call \$
Dual Bander		
FT-4700RH, 2m/440 Mobile	889.00	Call \$
FT-470 Compact 2m/70cm Mobile	559.95	Call \$
220 MHZ		
FT-312 RM, Mobile	TBA	Call \$
Repeaters		
FTR-2410 2m Repeaters	1269.95	Call \$
FTR-5410 70cm Repeaters	1289.95	Call \$

**Call For These Quality Brand Names** 

ALINCO ASTRON KE Kantronics MFJ Concept MIRAGE/KLM TE SYSTEMS INSTANT CREDIT WITH ICOM PREFERRED CUSTOMER CARD JUN'S BARGAIN BOX LIMITED QUANTITIES





Reader Service CHECK-OFF Page 98



## **NEW PRODUCTS**

#### ICOM's new AH-3 HF antenna tuner

ICOM introduces the fully automatic AH-3/HF antenna tuner. The new AH-3 matches any frequency in the Amateur band. It features:

- Full automatic tuning.
- · Memory channels.
- · Durable, weather resistant housing.
- Low-power tune-up.
- · Simple installation

The AH-3 can also be used for HF mobile operation. It installs in your trunk and tunes automatically. The optional AH-2b antenna element is available and includes a bumper mount system for holding an 8.2-foot stainless steel antenna element. The AH-3 and AH-2b system allows you 35 to 28-MHz mobile operation.

The AH-3 is priced at \$489. For additional information contact ICOM America. Inc., 2380 116th Avenue N.E., PO. Box C-90029. Bellevue, Washington 98009-9029.

Circle #302 on Reader Service Card.

#### New features available for the multi-mode data controller

MFJ Enterprises, Inc. originally released the MFJ-1278 (priced at \$249.95) with transmit and receive in seven modes: Packet, RTTY, WeFAX, SSTV, CW, ASCII, and Contest Memory Keyer. MFJ announces two new modes: Navtex receiving and AMTOR transmit and receive.

There are also two new features for the MFJ-1278 Packet mode: the new Easy Mail™ Personal Mailbox and a new KISS Interface for TCP/IP compatibility.

New terminal software for the Macintosh computer, the MFJ-1287 Starter Pack with interface cable and Wefax printing to screen, is available for \$19.95.

Existing programs for the IBM (MFJ-1284) and Commodore (MFJ-1282 disk/MFJ-1283 tape) are available with cable and instructions for \$19.95 each.

For more information contact any MFJ dealer or MFJ Enterprises, Inc., PO Box 494, Mississippi State, Mississippi 39762, or call toll free 800-647-1800.

Circle #303 on Reader Service Card.

#### RADIO WORKS' Discovery Catalog

The RADIO WORKS' 1989 discount catalog is a source book of wire antenna systems, components, and accessories.

It includes 56 pages of mobile and base antennas, mounts, antenna wire, insulators, coaxial connectors and cable, surge protectors, coax switches, Dacron\* and MilSpec support line.

Pre-built antennas include RADIO WORKS' two new versions of the Carolina Windom<sup>®</sup>, and a high performance, 3/2 wavelength loop called the BigSig Loop<sup>®</sup>. Also featured are the new InTreeVert<sup>®</sup> and the 16-foot MicroDipole<sup>®</sup>. All RADIO WORKS' antennas are available for the new WARC bands.

The SWL section features new antennas. There are also SWL products and active antennas to preselectors from other manufacturers.

You can select from ten different balun models including the B4-2KX Current-type\* and RemoteBalun\*.

The RADIO WORKS' 1989 catalog costs \$2, but is FREE to all *Ham Radio* magazine readers. Include \$1 for first-class postage if you want speedy delivery. Contact the RADIO WORKS. Box 6159. Portsmouth, Virginia 23703. Phone: (804)484-0140.

Circle #304 on Reader Service Card.

#### New CCB handheld RF detector

Optoelectronics, Inc. introduces the new CCB handheld RF detector. 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 phones, cellular phones, marine radio, aircraft radio, CB, police, fire, or other radio services.

The CCB has a ten-segment LED bar graph readout, two-stage wideband RF amplifier, and a forward biased hot carrier diode for a detector. The detector output is filtered and fed to the log output bar graph 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.

The CCB is available for \$99.95 from Optoe-



lectronics, Inc., 5821 N.E. 14th Avenue, Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33334 (800) 327-5912 (In Florida call (305) 771-2051.) Accessories include the model TA-100S telescoping BNC antenna for \$12 and the CC-12 vinyl zippered carry case for \$10.

Circle #305 on Reader Service Card.

#### New "soft-side" tool kits

Hand Tool Industries has announced the its new soft-side zippered tool kits.

These tool kits are designed for service engineers and technicians who work on data processing equipment and comparable types of electro-mechanical devices.

The kits are available in brown heavy-duty padded vinyl, many are Cordura\* material. Each kit has individual tool pockets and heavyduty zipper.

Soft-side zipper kits may be ordered by calling (800) 652-1234 or contacting Hand Tool Industries, Inc., 1933 Lake Street, Kent, Ohio 44240

Circle #306 on Reader Service Card.

# MIRAGE/KLM Announces The Next Generation **10** The **10** amplifiers you have been waiting for! Designed For Quality And Value!

Every effort has been made in the design of these amplifiers to offer the highest specifications possible, provide the ultimate in reliability, and still keep prices affordable. Compare these amps with all others on the market! You'll be glad you waited for the N E X T generation of solid-state amplifiers from MIRAGE/KLM!

#### 144 MHz Amplifiers

B-1016-G 10W in = 160W out B-3016-G 30W in = 160W out B-215-G 2W in = 150W out



220 MHz Amplifiers

C-1012-G

C-3012-G

C-211-G

10W in = 120W out 120W out 2W in = 110W out

13.8 vDC

New protection circuitry automatically reduces the output power to prevent damage to output transistors and even returns the amplifier to full power automatically when problem is cleared!

New GaAs-FET pre-amp designs provide gain of over 25 dB and a noise figure of less than .6 dB!

Picture this... You know your station ... You are at home with your gear ... all the knobs, switches, meters ... QSY's are no big deal, you could do them in your sleep (and you probably have!).

Now picture this ... It's contest time, multi-op ... do you worry about your gear? ... NO! At least not your amps ... your station amps are bullet-proof. Point and shoot, no tune, no touch. From 160 meters to 70 cm ...

#### Your Amps Are Mirage!

Each of the four following amplifiers provide ...

Bullet-proof, thermal shutdown ... VSWR shutdown ... over-current shutdown ...

120% ICAS duty cycle ... air-cooled ... fan hood available ...

Active cooling kit available for 100% key-down duty cycle

#### TWO 144-MHz Amplifiers

Finally, a ruggedized high-speed RF switching relay that takes the punishment SSB-op's demand ... 5mS or less typical switch-time ... Dual-gate GaAs MES-FET pre-amp ... 22 dB typical gain ... Wide, dynamic range for overload protection ... 1 dB compression >+4 dBm

#### 30W in - 300W out

(Linear curve: 1W · 30W, 45W max.) 13.8 vDC 32 amps max. 440 watts (DC) 68% efficiency



30W in - 600W out

24v DC

TWO H-F Amplifiers All Solid State (Waiting FCC Type-Acceptance)

The Band-Pass filter allows wideband performance while meeting FCC specifications ... 1.8 - 4.0 MHz, 4.0 - 9.0 MHz, 9 - 15 MHz, 15 - 30 MHz ... Typical harmonic - 50 dB

50W in - 800W out 13.8 vDC 1,215 watts (DC) 88 amps Available with power supply

MIRAGE/KLM



50W in - 1,500W out

48.0 vDC 110/220 · 50/60 cycles Auto-Band switch Vacuum Relay Full QSK 100% key-down forever Power Supply included

P.O. BOX 1000 MORGAN HILL, CA 95037 (408) 779-7363 • (800) 538-2140 (outside CA) / 151

ALINCO

#### MEGA WATTS.

Alinco's new DJ-500T hand held dual bander really puts out.

Like 6.5 watts with the optional 12 volt battery. Or our standard 3.5 watts VHF and 3 watts UHF with a local power setting of .5 watts. No other HT delivers such power.

The DJ-500T also comes with mega features.

It's the only HT with a 37 tone encoder/decoder as standard equipment. You get cross band/full duplex operation. Twenty memory channels (10 apiece on VHF and UHF). Programmable offsets. A single memory 16 digit auto dialer and modifiable CAP/MARS capabilities\*

In short, the DJ-500T comes without any high priced add ons

because everything is standard. That includes our exclusive two year limited warranty.

Alinco's new DJ-500T hand held dual bander. Mega power. Mega performance.

Call (213) 618-8616 for your nearest local dealer.



















For a limited time Alinco Electronics will give a \$100.00 "Reward" for your working, 2 meter or 70 centimeter Mobile Transceiver, or \$50.00 for your working 2 meter or 70 centimeter Hand-Held Transceiver.

The way it works is really quite simple. Just take or send your old, but working, transceiver to your favorite dealer for **TRADE-IN**. Whatever the dealer offers for Trade-In allowance, Alinco will increase the amount by either \$50.00 or \$100.00, depending on whether it's a Hand-Held or Mobile, **ON THE SPOT!** There are only two requirements:

- The Trade-In "Reward" can only be used towards an Alinco DR-510T Dual Band Mobile or an Alinco DJ-500T Dual Band Hand-Held, on a Mobile for Mobile and Hand-Held for Hand-Held basis.
- 2) The Trade-In unit must be in good working order and salable.

Remember, the company that already gives you the best value for your dollar, and a two year factory warranty, now gives you something else that no other company does – A substantial Trade-In "Reward" for using our products!

#### ALINCO ELECTRONICS INC.

anitikita.		
	<ul> <li>Advanced Technology</li> </ul>	5-1000 MHz PREAMPLIFIERS
= PacCo	• Enduring Value	NF G P(1 dB) \$
Imco	iiiiii	WLA20M* 2dB 15dB 0dBm 73 WLA21M 3 13 8 57
/ DC-320 /	TNC-320 PACKET	WLA22M 4 11 12 61
New: PC-320 /	CONTROLLERS	WLA23M 4 22 12 87
	Announcing the next gen-	WLA24M 3 23 18 109
	eration of packet controllers	WLA26M 6 21 24 199
	for the serious operator!	Add \$4 for S&H "BW 1-500 MHz
	(shown), is designed to work	
	with all PC/XT, PC/AT, and	
	ters The TNC-320 outboard	IN E.T.
	controller offers many of the	
	same high quality features!	
PC-320 features	PC-320	
Appears as regular PC serial port (COM 1-4)	- operates with \$20995	WILAM TECHNOLOGY, Div. of
any terminal program just like an external T	NC. THE 200 MOA OF	WI-COMM ELECTRONICS INC.
<ul> <li>Dual Powered - operates from PC or external ues complete operation even when the PC is</li> </ul>	power, Contin- s turned off! (Wired & Tested / 1 Year Warranty)	P.O. Box 5174, MASSENA, N.Y. 13662
Personal Message System- the most advanced	personal mail- For complete info & specifications	(315) 769-8334
box available included at no extra charge.	Call (813) 874-2980 To Order. Call Toll Free: 1-800-223-3511	147
Displays on-screen HF funing indicator and site	Major Credit Cards Accepted!	P 101
PacComm • 3652 West Cypr	ess Street • Tampa. Florida 33607	PC Slow Scan \$149.95
Please send D PC-320 D TNC-320	More Information FREE Catalog	
Name	Call	A complete slow scan television station for your
Address		in up to 10 shades of gray depending upon your
State Zip Card#	Exp. Date	graphics card and printer.
MONEY BACK GUARANTEE! Add \$4.00 shu	nunn handlunn per order. El residents add $6^{0}$ sales tax	Demodulator Modulator 75 Page Manual
Major Credit Card give number. expiration and	signature. FAX: 813-872-8696	Software Tutorial Cassette
T user was som ome open som som och van ber vers som som som som som som som		Requires: Ham transceiver PC with 640K Parallel Port
		Graphics Card Tape Recorder Serial port
		Slow Scan Formats: 8,12,17,23,34,36,48,72 sec
	HIGHEST OUALITY	
INLINWOOD	ALUMINUM	A 1 CRA R.
	TELESCOPING (CRANK-UP)	the second in the second second
	GUYED (STACK-UP)	
	TILT-OVER MODELS	So Sandar and a start
Y O O I I	Crank-ups to 100 feet.	
	EXCELLENT FOR T-40H	Callenary Custome Cassaulting
	40' Over 36 types aluminum Tower	1303 S Ola Vista
	Tower designed and manufactured	San Clemente, CA 92672
	write for details.	(714) 498-5784
		the second state of the se
		- 148
1_800_231_3057		1
1-000-201-0007	Mobile Trailer Type	INDUSTRIAL QUALITY
713-520-7300	Truck III @	REPLACEMENT BATTERIES
, 10 020 7000		FOR COMMUNICATIONS
520-0550	The matter Special B H	Nickel-Cadmium,Alkaline,Lithium,etc.
	Aluminum Four Section 50 Ft.	Repair Packs For
	Aluma Tower	ICOM <sup>®</sup> , KENWOOD, YAESU, SANTEC, AZDEN, TEMPO,
	Fixed A	CORDLESS PHONES AND MORE!
		NEW! I.C.E. PACK \$4995
Electronics Supply	ALUMA TOWER CO.	E.H. YOST & CO.
FAMILY OWNED SINCE 1956	BOX 2806HR VERO BEACH, FL 32961-2806	22 7344 TETIVA RD
3621 FANNIN	(407) 567-3423 TELEX 80-3405	SAUK CITY, WI 53583 ASK FOR OUR CATALOG
	TAX (407) 507-5462	(608) 643-3194

149

# Ham Notebook

#### A waveguide flange drilling guide

It's not easy to lay out and drill the flange-hole pattern accurately for waveguide flanges. If you have my luck, the holes will tend to drift or migrate during drilling. You can hand file the holes with a round jeweler's file to bring them back to the proper positions, but the resulting fit is loose and/or sloppy. If you drill the holes right the first time, the next piece of waveguide will be properly positioned when you tighten the four mounting screws.

My drilling method is simple: use guide holes that have already been drilled accurately to guide your hand drill. You can use this technique for other flange sizes and connectors.

FIGURE 1



If you look at **Figure 1**, you'll see that the draw screw performs two jobs. It holds the assembly together and the drill guide motionless while you use the four flange holes as a pattern for drilling the holes in the work piece. I suggest using a 10-32 or 12-24 screw. The bridge bar must be narrow enough to allow easy inspection of the guide opening during attachment and alignment. Note that the bar is perpendicular to the long axis of the guide opening. The center hole is a clearance hole for the draw screw. The two outer holes pass two 6-32 mounting screws. You can use a single mounting screw or sweat solder the bar in place. The screws or solder serve only to hold the bar in a stable position while you position the drill guide. If you use screws, you must make matching threaded holes in the guide flange.

Nibble or machine the guide opening in the work piece before positioning the drill guide. Make sure the dimensions of the opening correspond to the *inside* dimensions of the waveguide. Center the drill guide over the guide opening and secure it by tightening the draw screw in the draw bar. The tapped hole in the draw bar should match the draw screw. Make sure the draw bar is positioned free of the flange holes and is tightened securely before drilling the flange holes.

# Image: Constraint of the constraint

Mechanical diagram of the waveguide flange drilling jig.

#### John M. Franke, WA4WDL

#### 50-MHz RF bridge

After the 1986 release of the 6-meter band to UK Amateurs, many UK hams found an RF bridge helpful for adjusting the gamma matches on their homebrew antennas.

The basic RF bridge<sup>1</sup> shown in **Figure** 1 is difficult to use at the masthead, so I designed a self-contained unit to overcome this problem. Using the American Amateur's experience of the band,<sup>2</sup> I built a low-power transmitter drive source on the same pc board as the bridge. It operates with a 9-volt battery.

#### Circuit

**Figure 2** is the overall schematic. Q1 is an overtone oscillator that uses a 50-MHz third overtone crystal. The collector is tuned to 50 MHz by L1 and C1. The output signal from Q1 is link coupled via L2 and C3 to the base of Q2 — a class A amplifier stage with its collector tuned to 50 MHz by L3 and C2. The gain of this stage is quite high due to the grounded emitter, and the output should be approximately 40 mW. The output signal from Q2 is link coupled to the bridge circuit via L4.



Schematic diagram of the basic RF bridge.

#### Construction

The unit is built on a single-sided 4-3/4"  $\times$  2"  $\times$  1/16" fiber-glass pc board (see **Figure 3**). Install the components on the board, leaving the potentiometer until last. Secure the pc board into the case using the threaded section of the potentiometer, as shown in **Figure 4**. You'll need to obtain a second nut for this potentiometer.

#### PARTS LIST

#### RESISTORS

- R1 10 k R2 4.7 k
- R3 100 ohms
- R4 1 k
- R5 680 ohms
- R6 47 ohms
- R7 100 ohms
- R8 51 ohms
- VR1 1 k linear miniature potentiometer

#### SEMICONDUCTORS

- Q1 BSX 20 (Europe) 2N2369 (USA)
- Q2 BSX 20 (Europe) 2N2369 (USA)
- CR1 1N4148 CR2 0A90 (Europe) 1N34A (USA)

COILS

- L1 9 turns 22 swg (21 AWG) enameled wire, 1/4-inch diameter, 5/8-inch long
- L2 2 turns thin insulated wire, 1/4-inch diameter, wound in the center of L1
- L3 As L1 L4 As L2, wound in the center of L3

#### CAPACITORS

- C1 0.01-µF ceramic disc
- C2  $0.01-\mu F$  ceramic disc C3  $0.01-\mu F$  ceramic disc
- C4 15-pF ceramic disc
- C5 0.01-µF ceramic disc
- C6 0.001-µF ceramic disc
- C7 0.01-µF ceramic disc VC1 5 to 60-pF trimmer
- VC2 5 to 60-pF trimmer

#### MISCELLANEOUS

 X1 50-MHz third overtone series resonant crystal HC 18/U
 Meter 200 μA FSD SPST toggle switch SO 239 socket

PCB terminal pins



Overall schematic including the 50-MHz battery-operated transmitter.



Printed circuit and parts placement layouts for the RF bridge.

#### Testing

After you've completed the pc board, connect a 51 or 100-ohm resistor from the unknown terminal pin to the negative meter terminal pin. Connect a 9-volt supply to the battery terminal pins, making certain the polarity is correct. Adjust C1 and C2 for a 50-MHz output, using a digital frequency meter or an absorption wavemeter positioned near L1 and L3 in turn. When you have a 50-MHz output, connect the meter to the meter terminal pins and rotate R1 for a dip on the meter. If you get a dip, and all tests are



#### Printed circuit board layout.

satisfactory, remove the temporary resistor connected to the unknown terminal pin. You can now install the board in an RF-tight case or diecast box. I placed my prototype in an aluminum box  $5-1/4'' \times 4'' \times 1-1/2''$ .

#### Calibration

To calibrate the bridge, you'll need a number of resistors and a plug to fit the socket. I used resistor values of 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 70, 75, 100, 150, 200, and 1000 ohms to calibrate the prototype.

Fit a white card scale to the front of the case and solder each resistor, in turn, into the plug. Connect the plug to the unknown socket and rotate R1 for a dip on the meter. When a dip is indicated, mark the scale with the value of the resistor used. The scale values should increase in counterclockwise sequence.

#### Conclusion

This RF bridge has simplified the adjustment of gamma matching sections and can be used to find the antenna tapping point on RF input coils of converters. You might also use it to find the input and output tapping points on bandpass filter coils. FIGURE 4

Details for mounting the pc board using the mounting nuts on the potentiometer.

For Amateurs in Region 1 (in countries where 4 meters can be used legally), the bridge can be modified by using a 70-MHz crystal, changing C4 to 10 pF, and retuning the resonant circuits.

The same design can be used for lower frequencies by changing the crystal, the resonant circuits, and C4. Capacitor C4, in the emitter of Q1, must have a reactance of 200 ohms at the crystal frequency.

#### REFERENCES

1. ARRL Radio Amateurs VHF Manual, 1968, page 284

2. ARRL Solid State Design for the Radio Amateur, 1977, page 30.

#### A. R. Croft, G8CJM



# Crystals for many applications

For over 37 years, ICM has manufactured the finest in quartz crystals for every conceivable purpose.

A wide selection of holders are available to fit most any requirement. Our computer database contains crystal parameters for thousands of equipment types.

Need crystals for communications, telemetry, industrial, or scientific applications? Let ICM's sales department assist you to determine which type of crystal is best for you.



#### Can we solve your crystal problem?

For special purpose crystals, special holders, special sizes, call our crystal sales department. We will be pleased to provide recommended data.



International Crystal Manufacturing Co., Inc.

P.O. Box 26330, 701 W. Sheridan, Oklahoma City, OK 73126-0330 Phone (405) 236-3741 Telex, 747-147 Facsimile (405) 235-1904

# **Elmer's Notebook**

Tom McMullen, W1SL



When transistors and integrated circuits began to dominate electronic equipment design in the seventies, the amount of power consumed by the equipment decreased rapidly. It got to the point where the power required to light the pilot lamps was greater than that needed to operate the equipment.

Technology continued to move forward, and a little lump of plastic with a couple of wires protruding from it went through a rapid development process. This device, called a light emitting diode (LED) gives us capabilities far beyond the simple incandescent lamp that it replaced. Let's look first at how it works, then at some of the ways it's being used.

### Where does the light come from?

The LED is shown schematically in **Figure 1** as a diode with adjacent arrows pointing outward to indicate that it is emitting light. (Other devices exist that show the arrows pointing inward, indicating that they are responsive to light.) Some neat tricks of physics are used to obtain light from a small fragment of semiconductor material.

The key ingredients in an LED are usually gallium and arsenide. A diode made from these elements is sometimes referred to as a gallium-arsenide LED. (These same elements are used in Field-Effect Transistors, called GaAs-FETS for Gallium Arsenide-Semiconductor Field-Effect Transistors.) The abbreviation LED is used almost universally today without regard for the elements that go into the semiconductor material.

Figure 2 shows a cross-section of a typical LED structure. There are many variations, depending on the require-





A schematic symbol for a light emitting diode (LED) shown at (A). Most common LEDs work from a 5-volt supply, which must be applied through a current-limiting resistor of approximately 200 ohms (B). ments. Some are made flat to mount on pc boards, while others have wire leads that connect to associated circuitry.

To understand how LEDs work, look again at basic semiconductor theory - electrons, holes, barriers, junctions, and all that. The same theory is at work in aetting light out of a diode, getting a rectifier to turn AC into DC, or causing a transistor to amplify a signal. It's not really complicated. There's a junction between material with an excess of electrons (N type) and material with a scarcity of electrons (P type). Both types of material are created by impurities that were purposely introduced into the basic elements during manufacture. There is a region between these two materials where nothing much happens under normal circumstances. The extra electrons don't have enough energy to migrate to the other side, and the electron-scarce elements (often called "holes" or places where electrons could be) don't have enough energy to go the other way. There's a sort of trap zone in between, and any electron or hole that ventures into it gets stuck. To get things moving, a voltage must be applied across the junction. The voltage increases the "energy



A cross-section view of LED structure. This whole assembly is usually placed in a plastic dome or cap which protects the assembly as well as diffusing the light for greater visibility.



#### "You're miles ahead with Larsen." Rick Woodsome, Communications Consultant Woodsome and Associates, Boulder, Colorado

When the directors of the Coors International Bicycle Classic needed a sophisticated mobile communications system, they turned to communications consultant Rick Woodsome. As a communications specialist, Woodsome knows what it takes to make a communication system work. That's why he turned to Larsen Antennas.

"You don't pull off the largest sports event in the Western Hemisphere without good communication. And you don't have good communication without the right equipment.

"Larsen antennas were instrumental in making last summer's Coors Classic an overwhelming success. They were key to our entire communication network.

"Without Larsen, it would have been uphill all the way."

Rick Woodsome



See your favorite amateur dealer or write for a free amateur catalog.

IN USA: Larsen Electronics, Inc., 11611 N.E. 50th Avenue, P.O. Box 1799, Vancouver, Washington 98668 (206) 573-2722. IN CANADA: Canadian Larsen Electronics, Ltd., 149 West 6th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C. V5Y 1K3 (604) 872-8517.



THE AMATEUR'S PROFESSIONAL.

Larsen Külrod\* and Külduckie\* antennas provide amateurs the same advantages enjoyed by commercial two way radio users. Both combine top performance with the long range dependability





rary mounts. You can buy with confidence, because they're all backed by Larsen's No Nonsense Warranty for a full six months. For a professional approach to amateur radio, tune in to Larsen.

144

level" of the electrons enough that they can move across the barrier to the "other side" where they combine with the "holes." As you might expect, when the free electron combines with a hole, each ceases to exist as a distinct entity. When they combine in this way, the excess energy they had must go somewhere, and it is emitted as "photons." The word photon can be roughly translated to mean "particles of light."

Of course, not all semiconductor diodes emit light. Many of them get rid of the excess energy as heat. Semiconductor manufacturers make sure that most of the energy is released as light by selecting the correct impurities to put into the material. That's where the materials gallium and arsenide come in, instead of the silicon and germanium used for rectifier or signal diodes. Some LEDs use a combination of gallium, arsenide, and phosphorus (called GaAsP semiconductor material), and others have some indium or antimony or other elements thrown in. Variations of these impurities can change the basic color (wavelength) of the light emitted and affect the efficiency of the LED. Currently available colors range from infrared to red. amber, and green. There are materials that emit light in the blue range, but not with great efficiency or brightness; research continues in that area.

#### Putting the light to work

One of the earliest uses of the LED was as a replacement for the simple pilot light. It showed that a piece of equipment was on or off, or indicated some other function of the equipment by being illuminated or not.

Physically, an LED is very small; its size can work for or against its use. Because it is so small, you can place several LEDs close together for an array that takes up very little space. Most inexpensive incandescent lamps are between 1/4 and 3/8 inch across, so you are limited in the number of devices per inch. On the other hand, the LED's size limits the indicator's brightness and the width of the angle from which it can be viewed. This obstacle has been overcome in a couple of ways. One or more diodes can be made to illuminate a plastic lens that diffuses the light over a wider area, thus increasing visibility. Also, recent developments in diode technology



A rectangular plastic enclosure for the LED element diffuses the light across its surface and can serve as a segment of a numeric readout as shown in *Figure 4*.

have created LEDs with much greater light output.

The plastic lens or light diffuser can be shaped to create the exact effect desired — rectangular (see Figure 3). triangular, round, square, or diamond shaped. These devices are very useful when used in conjunction with different colors to "foolproof" a readout device, or help the user determine what action to take or see what is happening. An example is the arrowshaped indicator on some Amateur equipment front panels that shows which VFO is being used. On some receivers, a green LED shows that a signal is being received; several green LEDs can show the signal strength. Some indicator panels that use green for receive indications also use red LEDs to show that the transmitter is on. and to give an indication of how much power is being transmitted. Infrared LEDs are commonly used in remote controls for television sets and video cassette players.

#### More than just light

You find LEDs in frequency readouts, digital panel meters, and many calculator displays. By placing one or more LEDs behind carefully shaped pieces of plastic, you can create letters or numbers. They are used in what is often called a seven-segment readout, shown in **Figure 4**. Some of these can be tiny, with three or four complete readouts on the top of an integrated circuit that plugs into a socket or mounts on a circuit board. Others can be quite large, like those in some clocks which have numbers 2 or 3 inches high.

An individual seven-segment readout device usually has eight connect-

ing leads for power application - one common lead and one for each seqment to be illuminated. You select the desired segment manually (with a switch) or (as is more often the case) with a special driver IC that interprets data from a computer, calculator chip, etc., and then illuminates the proper segment(s). For example, the number 3 can be created by applying a voltage between the common lead and the leads to segments 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 shown in Figure 4. On many readout devices, there are also provisions for showing a period (decimal point), a colon (on clocks), and plus or minus signs.

Most readouts that produce numbers will also work for letters if a few compromises can be accepted. For example, in **Figure 4** a capital Q won't work, nor will an X of either case, but a lower case q will. With only slightly more complexity, a readout with diagonal segments can be made which will allow something close to a capital Q and will differentiate between a zero (0) and a capital O by placing a slash through the zero. It also allows creation of the letter X.



The common 7-segment LED readout can have a common anode connection and a connection to each individual cathode or it can be just the opposite, with all cathodes common. Other elements, such as a period, colon, or plus and minus symbols require additional LEDS and more connections.

Measuring a voltage (or current) with a conventional analog meter is a relatively simple process — you apply the voltage through appropriate resistors to the meter terminals, and the pointer moves in response. Its resting position is read against a scale to indicate the

# AT-300<sup>tm</sup> Antenna Tuner

An affordable antenna tuner from a name you can trust The AT-300<sup>th</sup> from AEA



#### Low Pass Design

The low-pass design of the AT-300 is what you would expect from a company where Engineering Makes the Difference. The low-pass design of this AEA tuner means harmonic attenuation for lower TVI potential. This design also allows matching a much wider range of antenna impedances than the common high-pass designs.

#### Larger Size

One look at the AT-300 lets you know this tuner is different, it's bigger. While some manufacturers promote the small size of their tuners, AEA knows that performance is most important. The simple reason for the larger size is that smaller sizes degrade the inductors' Q (Quality factor), which results in less efficiency. Less efficiency means that for a given power output from your transmitter, less power will actually get to your antenna.

#### **Easy Operation**

The AT-300 tuner features a precision frequency compensated dual- movement SWR meter for ease of tuning. The high and low power front panel switch selects the proper range for the SWR meter. The AT-300 is rated for 300 watt operation. The internal balun and front panel selector switch allows for balanced and unbalanced outputs.

Get maximum performance from your transceiver and antenna by using the AT-300 antenna tuner from AEA. See your local AEA dealer today or contact:

#### Advanced Electronic Applications, Inc.

P.O. Box C-2160 Lynnwood, WA 98036 206-775-7373

#### AEA Retail \$249.95 Amateur Net \$219.95



A simplified block diagram of a digital voltmeter using 7-segment LED readouts. Multiplereadout panels can be found in many instruments including: frequency counters, clocks, calculators, watches, and many Amateur receivers.

amplitude of the voltage being read. Doing the same thing with an oscilloscope (see last month's column) requires slightly more circuitry power supplies, a sweep circuit, and an amplifier to deflect the electron beam proportionately to the voltage being measured.

A volt/ohm/milliammeter which uses

LED indicators is also more complex, but not mysterious enough to scare you away. The circuit to drive the segments requires only low-voltage DC, like 5 or 12 volts, and current of a few milliamperes. However, these driver circuits require a digital input, and the quantities they are measuring are almost always DC (or analog). But this

isn't a formidable task because there are specific integrated circuits that convert a given DC voltage into a digital output signal. These ICs are called analog-to-digital converters, or ADCs. (There are also digital-to-analog converters, or DACs, that do just the opposite.) The quantity to be measured is applied to the input of the ADC IC, which provides a series of pulses at its output to represent a number for that particular input. The LED driver IC then interprets this string of pulses and determines which segments to illuminate. Figure 5 is a simple block diagram of a digital voltmeter using these elements.

Using LEDs, you can reduce power consumption when you have several devices — like five or six readouts on a panel. By feeding the voltage to the LEDs in short pulses instead of DC, you can reduce the average current consumed by 50 percent or more. The trick is to make the pulses fast enough so that your eye doesn't know when the LEDs are off. This trait, called visual persistence, keeps you from seeing the 60-Hz flicker from devices like light bulbs and TV screens.







R-7000 Widespan Panadaptor

Panadaptor especially designed for the R-7000 receiver. For use with a standard scope. Variable span width from 1 to 10 Mhz. Uncover unknown elusive signals. Complete with all cables, & 90 day warranty. \$349.95 Shipped. Pa. res. add 6%.

#### **GTI Electronics**

RD 1 BOX 272 Lehighton, Pa. 18235 717-386-4032



# The Weekender

# A SENSITIVE RF VOLTMETER

#### Read RF levels down into the microvolts



By John Pivnichny, N2DCH, 3824 Pembrooke Lane, Vestal, New York 13850

f you like experimenting with receivers, you need a way to measure low-level RF signals. This weekend project is a voltmeter with microvolt sensitivity. It covers a range of 20  $\mu$ V to 200 mV, or an 80-dB range. You can use it to measure the output of RF and IF amplifiers, oscillators, crystal filters, and measuring bridges. An external attenuator<sup>1,2</sup> lets you read transmitter signal sources, like multiplier stages, mixers, and amplifiers.

The bandwidth is designed to cover from 0.5 MHz to over 30 MHz. It's also useful for comparison readings up to 100 MHz. Overall, I find it a very useful instrument to have on my construction bench.

Internal batteries supply the 20-mA current required at 15 volts DC, and provide isolation from AC line noise. The batteries also allow portable operation.

#### **Circuit description**

The schematic in **Figure 1** shows a peak-reading diode voltmeter driven by two stages of amplification. I used a germanium diode 1N34A in the voltmeter circuit because it has a lower threshold voltage than the popular 1N914 silicon "glass diode" in many RF probe circuits. Those RF probes are intended for higher voltages than the undistorted  $\pm 1$  volt or so available from the MC1350P amplifier output.

A 100- $\mu$ F capacitor provides a fairly large time constant. This results in satisfactory meter damping. The limited differential output voltage coupled with an overdamped meter prevents a lot of hard "needle pinning" when you select an incorrect range position, or make other errors. An SPST toggle switch selects additional series resistance. This X2 function gives some more overlap of the sensitivity ranges. The resistance values shown are correct for the 100- $\mu$ A meter I chose (1500-ohm internal resistance).

#### Amplifier

I selected the MC1350P amplifier circuit because it's inexpensive and available from many sources. You can also use another, newer version — the MC1590. Although the schematic is identical, the MC1590 has a different set of pin assignments, so take care if you make a substitution.

The MC1350P is an RF/IF amplifier with a typical power gain of 40 dB, and a 60-dB AGC range. It has differential input and output. I used two stages in cascade. The first is driven as a single-ended input by bypassing the negative input to ground. The second stage is operated in true differential fashion. In the differential mode, there is an additional 6-dB gain and the available undistorted output swing is doubled.

Coupling capacitors of 4700 pF limit the low-frequency response below 500 kHz. I selected this value intentionally to keep out audio frequencies, including 60-Hz noise.

A popular voltage regulator keeps the supply at exactly 12 volts as the batteries wear down. It also provides a fixed voltage for the gain (AGC) control voltage dividers.

#### Voltage ranges

The MC1350P amplifier gain is controlled by applying a positive potential between 5 and 7 volts to pin no. 5. As the potential increases, the gain is reduced. When two stages are cascaded, it's important to decrease the gain of the first stage further. This prevents the first stage from overdriving the input of the second one. The application note<sup>3</sup> recommends series resistors of 5.1 k for the first stage and 10 k for the second one.

Actual full-scale voltage ranges are set by carefully selecting resistor values for the voltage dividers which feed these series resistors. I chose ranges of 100 mV, 10 mV, 1 mV, and 100  $\mu$ V. The resistor values I used are shown on the schematic. These may vary somewhat based on the actual MC1350P parts used, as well as the meter internal resis-

#### FIGURE 1



#### Schematic of the RF voltmeter.

tance. The values shown are good starting points for the calibration described later in the article.

Input impedance is set by the 1-k resistor at the input connector. This is the largest value you may use if you want to have an unconditionally stable amplifier. You can reduce this to 50 ohms if you intend to use this voltmeter in 50ohm systems only. I prefer the 1-k value; I shunt it with a 51-ohm resistor for 50-ohm systems, or a 240-ohm resistor for my 200-ohm crystal filters.

#### Construction

With the high gain and low signal levels present, I wanted no problems with instability. Consequently, I built the circuit on a  $2'' \times 4''$  single-sided copper-clad board. Mount the components on the copper side and make ground connections directly to the copper ground plane, with essentially zero length ground connections. Pass component leads which don't connect to ground through a hole in the circuit board, countersunk on the copper side to form a clearance. Connect them on the bottom side as directly as possible. Usually the component lead will be long enough to reach its destination. Use short pieces of no. 30 gauge insulated wire to complete the connections in places where you need additional length. A hole location diagram and component placement sketch are shown in **Figures 2** and **3**.

Next, mount the circuit board on the bottom of a metal case. Use two 4-40 sheet metal nuts as spacers on each of the mounting screws. This sandwiches the interconnection wires effectively between two ground planes, preventing coupling between wires which are about 1/4" apart. It also shields the components from the interconnection wires. As a result of the efforts I put into shielding and the care I took with the input impedance, I have never observed any instability or oscillation — even on the most sensitive range.

There is room inside the case for the battery holder. Hold it in place by clamping it to the bottom with a 3-1/8" length of 1/2" aluminum angle stock and two screws. Mount the meter and switches on the front panel. Add a BNC coax connector to the rear panel directly over the input connection to the circuit board. Use dry transfer lettering covered with clear acrylic to mark the switch positions. See **Photo A** for details.

#### Calibration

I used the bootstrap procedure for calibration described by Hayward.<sup>4</sup> But I used a 200-ohm system; that is, I sol-



Component mounting and actual size hole pattern guides.



Component location diagram.

PARTS LIST

1 / M340T-12	12-volt positive regulator — JimPak	3 10-µF	Electrolytic, 50 volts	
1.16.6	Cabinet 2-3/8" x 6-3/16" x 5-7/8" — Ten-Tec	22.2-µF	Electrolytic, 50 volts	
1 BH-107	Battery holder for ten AA size – Caltronics	1 100-µF	Electrolytic, 20 volts	
1 20-1111	0 to 100 microampere meter — GC Electronics	2 220 ohm	1/4 watt	
1	SPST miniature toggle switch	4 470 ohm	1/4 watt	
1	Rotary switch 2 pole, 6 position	2 1000 ohm	1/2 watt	
1	Panel mount BNC connector	32.2 k	1/4 watt	
10	Batteries – AA size	24.7 k	1/4 watt	
1	2" × 4" single-sided circuit board	15.1 k	1/4 watt	
2 MC1350P	IF amplifier	1 10 k	1/4 watt	
1 1N344	Diode — Radio Shack 276-1123		Dry transfer letters — Datak Corp K59B	
5 4700-pF	Disc ceramic		Spray lacquer — Sherwin Williams 14-0969	
	1 LM340T-12 1 JG-6 1 BH-107 1 20-1111 1 1 1 1 2 MC1350P 1 1N34A 5 4700-pF	1 LM340T-12       12-volt positive regulator — JimPak         1 JG-6       Cabinet 2-3/8" × 6-3/16" × 5-7/8" — Ten-Tec         1 BH-107       Battery holder for ten AA size — Caltronics         1 20-1111       0 to 100 microampere meter — GC Electronics         1 SPST miniature toggle switch         1 Rotary switch 2 pole, 6 position         1 Panel mount BNC connector         10 Batteries — AA size         1 2" × 4" single-sided circuit board         2 MC1350P       IF amplifier         1 N34A       Diode — Radio Shack 276-1123         5 4700-pF       Disc ceramic	1 LM340T-1212-volt positive regulator — JimPak3 $10$ - $\mu$ F1 JG-6Cabinet 2-3/8" × 6-3/16" × 5-7/8" — Ten-Tec2 2.2- $\mu$ F1 BH-107Battery holder for ten AA size — Caltronics1 $100$ - $\mu$ F1 20-11110 to 100 microampere meter — GC Electronics2 220 ohm1SPST miniature toggle switch4 470 ohm1Rotary switch 2 pole, 6 position2 1000 ohm1Panel mount BNC connector3 2.2 k10Batteries — AA size2 4.7 k12" × 4" single-sided circuit board1 5.1 k2 MC1350PIF amplifier1 10 k1 N34ADiode — Radio Shack 276-11235 4700-pFDisc ceramic	1 LM340T-12       12-volt positive regulator — JimPak       3 10-μF       Electrolytic, 50 volts         1 JG-6       Cabinet 2-3/8" × 6-3/16" × 5-7/8" — Ten-Tec       2 2.2-μF       Electrolytic, 50 volts         1 BH-107       Battery holder for ten AA size — Caltronics       1 100-μF       Electrolytic, 20 volts         1 20-1111       0 to 100 microampere meter — GC Electronics       2 220 ohm       1/4 watt         1       SPST miniature toggle switch       4470 ohm       1/4 watt         1       Rotary switch 2 pole, 6 position       2 1000 ohm       1/2 watt         1       Panel mount BNC connector       3 2.2 k       1/4 watt         1       Batteries — AA size       2 4.7 k       1/4 watt         1       2" x 4" single-sided circuit board       1 5.1 k       1/4 watt         2 MC1350P       IF amplifier       1 10 k       1/4 watt         1 1N34A       Diode — Radio Shack 276-1123       Dry transfer letters — Datak Corp K59B         5 4700-pF       Disc ceramic       Spray lacquer — Sherwin Williams 14-0969

#### WHAT'S THE BIGGEST ISSUE IN HAM TV TODAY?

#### THE NEXT ISSUE OF AMATEUR TELEVISION QUARTERLY

- ACCURATE reporting
- TECHNICAL information
- VALUABLE content
- QUALITY production

SUBSCRIPTIONS:

1 Year \$15 U.S., \$20 Canada, \$25 Elsewhere

1545 Lee Street, Suite 73 Des Plaines, Illinois 60018 (312) 298-2269

published by Bill Orr, W6SAI and Stu Cowan, W2LX

#### **BEAM ANTENNA HANDBOOK**

Completely revised and updated with the latest computer generated information on BEAM Antenna design. Covers HF and Yagis and 10, 18 and 24 MHz WARC bands. Everything you need to know. 204 illustrations. 268 pages. ©1985, Revised 1st editional to the second statement of the second Softbound \$11.95

#### ALL ABOUT VERTICAL ANTENNAS

Theory, design, construction, operation—are fully covered. Here's what this exciting book covers: Horizontal vrs vertical—which is best? Top loaded and helical antennas, 5 high efficiency Marconi antennas for 80 and 160, verticals and relical antennas, problem? The effects of ground on vertical antennas and a how to make an effective ground system, the Bobtail beam, construction data for 25 different antennas, matching circuits of all descriptions—which is best, plus P-L-E-N-T-Y more! 1st edition, 192 pages © 1986 RP-VA

Softbound \$10,95

#### **RADIO HANDBOOK 23rd Edition**

Here are some of the highlights of this exciting new edition: New easy-to-use Here are some of the highlights of this exciting new edition: New easy-to-use charts for Chebyshev and elliptic filter configurations, new data on power MOS-FETS, how to use state-of-the-art OP-AMPS, and home computer RTTY to name just a few examples. New projects include: GaAsFET preamps for 902 and 1296 MHz, easy-to-build audio CW filter, Economy two 3-5002, 160 meter amplifier, multiband amp using two 3CX800A7's, and a deluxe amplifier with the 3CX1200A7 tube. New antenna projects include: efficient Marconi design for 160 and 80 meters, computer generated dimensions for HF-Yagis, and a 2 meter slot beam. Get your copy today. 23 edition © 1986 22424

(Reg. \$29.95)

Hardbound \$26.95

(603) 878-1441

#### THE RADIO AMATEUR ANTENNA HANDBOOK

A wealth of projects that covers verticals, long wires, beams as well as plenty of other interesting designs. It includes an honest judgement of gain figures, how to site your antenna for the best performance, a look at the Yagi-Quad controversy, baluns, slopers, and delta loops. Practical antenna projects that work! 190 pages. @1978. 1st edition. Softbound \$11.95 RP-AH

BOOKS

Please enclose \$3.75 for shipping and handling







# THE ROTATOR!

OR-2300 (Prototype shown) Introducing a new generation in rotators! Orion's intense research and development has produced a rotator for today and into the Twenty First Century.

#### HIGH PERFORMANCE FEATURES

- Proven Worm Gear Drive
- Compact—Fits Popular Towers
- Flex-Mount
- Built-In Thrust Bearing
- Massive Mast Clamps
- Standard Hole Pattern
- Self-Centering Guide
- Stainless Steel Hardware
- Made In U.S.A.
- 1 Year Warranty
- 35 Square Feet
- Easy Reading Control Box AND MORE!

#### **For More Details Contact Your** Local Dealer Or Orion (Available Mid Summer)



P.O. Box 9577

Canoga Park, CA 91309 USA Tel: (818) 888-4927 Fax: (818) 888-5112 Telex: 697-4899



#### CALL FOR ORDERS 1 (800) 231-3057 1 (713) 520-7300 OR 1 (713) 520-0550 TEXAS ORDERS CALL COLLECT FAX 1 (713) 771-7759 ALL ITEMS ARE GUARANTEED OR SALES PRICE REFUNDED



Call

ade

New Icom IC 781 Trades wanted Kenwood TH215A, TH25AT TS440 S/AT Trade in your old HT



Kenwood TS 140S	Call for trade
New Kenwood TM 721A, mobile	Call
ICOM 228H/TTM	449 00
NJ CHARLE COLUMN	



TS 790A Superior 2 Meter 70 cm Rig.	
1.2 GHz Ontion Available	Call
Icom 765	2695.00
Kenwood MC 60A + Heil HC 5 cartridge	150 00
Icom IC-725	799.00
NYE MB5A Tuner	569 00
Alpha Delta Transitrap HV	33.00
CSI Private Patch V	489.00
Amero PT 3 Pre Amp	99.00
Larson 2 meter on glass	49.95
Antero 2M 5/8 Mad Mount Comp	25.00
Van Gordon Windom WA2	44.00
Bird 43 elements/stock	Call
Thousands of nanel melers	3 95 up CALL
Belden 9913 8267 8214 Stock	Call
MICA Canacitors	Call
Arista SWB Bridge 3-30 MHz	19 95
P31SP PL259 Silverolate (Amphenol)	1.50
82.61 N Male (Amphenol)	3 50
82,202,1006 N Male (9913)	3 50
Double Female UHF	1.00
LIG176 BG8X	each 40
Sumlus Elbow PL259 SO239	each \$1
Receiving tubes 50.90% off list price	Call
Santec Boom Mike/Headset (fits ICOM)	20.00
STUPH	
RF Amp Meters	\$15 to \$30 each
25 pF/10KV Doorknob Cap	5 00
Throat Mike (new mil. surplus)	5 00
ANBH 1 600 Ω Headphones (new mil_surp	lus) 5.00
New Demo Units for Sale	100000000000000000000000000000000000000
Kenwood R-5000	849 00

#### USED EQUIPMENT

All equipment, used, clean, with 90 day warranty and 30 day trial. Six months full trade against new equipment. Sale price refunded if not satisfied. (800) 231-3057

#### POLICIES

Minimum order \$10.00 Mastercard, VISA, or C.O.D. All prices FOB Houston, except as noted. Prices subject to change without notice. Items subject to prior sale. Call anytime to check the status of your order. Texas residents add sales tax. All items full facwarranty plus Madison warranty

Bird and Belden products in stock. Call today





#### 1500 + WATT TRANSMATCH KIT \$169.95 OTHER KITS



BASIC KIT—INDIVIDUAL ITEMS
1 - rotary inductor 28µh \$59.00
2 - 6:1 ball drives \$9.00 ea.
1 - 0-100 turns counter\$65.75
1 - turns counter, economy (Groth) \$19.95
2 - variable capacitors
25-245 pf 4500 v \$44.00 ea.
OPTIONS-
enclosure (pictured in Sept. 86 CQ). \$64.00
4:1 balun kit \$22.50
dials, terminals, chassis, ceramic standoffs, hardwar

G3RUH, PSK Packet Modem, Sate	llite
and Terrestrial	\$111.00
G3RUH, OSCAR 13 Telemetry	
Demodulator	\$144.95
QRP 20, 5w, 20 meter Transceiver	(HR 1/89).\$124.95
W1FB 160/80 Pre Amp (QST 8/88).	\$19.95
K9CW Memory Contest Keyer	\$109.00
Yaesu FRG-9600, 1 to 60 MHz Co	nverter\$94.95
20m CW, 15w Transceiver (H.R. 6/8	37)\$159.95
50W 75M SSB SCVR	\$199.95
Factory Wired	
Amp Supply/Ameritron/TenTec Pro	oductsCALL
B&W PT-2500A Amp	\$1,670.00
B&W VS 1500A Tuner	\$388.00
Nel-Tech DVK-100A (Free Repeat 0	Option) \$249.00
Ten-Tec Complete Product Line.	CALL
RADIO KIT • P.O. Box 973	Shipping Extra
Pelham. NH 03076 • (603) 635- toroids, amp components, B&W coil stock	2235 Catalog \$1.00 VISA/MasterCard

135

- 136



Calibration circuit schematic.



#### Circuit board details.

dered a 240-ohm resistor in parallel with the 1-k input resistor. Using the simple circuit in **Figure 4**, I found that a 0.36volt DC signal (step attenuator in the 12-dB position) read 30 mA on the meter. Then I injected RF from my 8-MHz oscillator into the same circuit, and read 36 mA with the attenuator in the 0-dB position.

 $vpeak = 36/30 \times 0.36v = 0.432v$ 

The signal is 432/4 = 108 mV in the 12-dB position. I used this signal to calibrate the 100-mV scale. That is, I increased the resistor values for R1 until the meter read 108 mV. Then I connected a number of fixed resistors in series, and soldered them in place.

Next, I increased the signal level by adjusting the voltage on my oscillator circuit until it read 100 mV with the attenuator in the 20-dB position. I switched the attenuator to the 40-dB position and the voltmeter to the 10-mV range. I selected resistors for R2 for a full-scale reading on this range. I performed this procedure two more times until all ranges were calibrated, but with error accumulation at each step.

#### Other uses

This meter has many uses around the shack besides reading low-level RF signals. Is that new oscillator circuit

oscillating? Just connect a few turns of wire at the end of a coax, and connect the other end to the meter. Hold the loop near the oscillator circuit for a quick check for RF. Can't hear that crystal calibrator? Is it working? Hook its output to the RF voltmeter and see. What's the signal level on your TV cable? Mine reads 600  $\mu$ V with a 200-ohm load before it's split two ways going to my two television receivers. A paper clip inserted in the BNC jack is enough of an antenna to pick up the signal from my grid-dip meter when it's several inches away.

Next to my frequency counter, this is the most useful homebrew project I've ever built. Try one for your next weekend project.

dB Chart. Many Amateurs have difficulty converting from millivolts to dBm power figures. Remember that 0dBm is usually meant to represent a power of 1 mW into a 50-ohm load. See the chart below for rapid conversion from one set of units to the other (for 50-ohm systems).

The numbers below show the approximate ranges of this meter and the (more accurate and linear) one described by G4COL.<sup>5</sup>

	Power	Mil	livolts	
dBm	milliwatts	RMS	peak	
G4COL's met	er			
20	100	2240	3170	
10	10	707	1000	
0	1	224	317	
- 10	0.1	70.7	100	
N2DCH's me	ter			
- 10	0.1	70.7	100	
- 20	0.01	22.4	31.7	
- 30	0.001	7.07	10	
- 40	0.0001	2.24	3.17	
- 50	0.00001	0.707	1.0	
- 60	0.000001	0.224	0.317	
- 70	0.0000001	0.071	0.100	
- 80	0.0000001	0.022	0.032	
- 90	0.00000001	0.007	0.010	

REFERENCES

1. John Prvnichny, N2DCH, "High-Impedance Rotary Step Attenuator," Ham Radio, February 1989, page 24

2. Bob Shriner, WAQVZO and Paul K. Pagel. N1FB. A Step Altenuator You Can Build." OSJ Septem ber 1982, page 11

 Brent Trout, "A High Gain Integrated Circuit RF/IF Amplifier with Wide Range AGC," Motorola Application Note AN 513, Motorola Semiconductor Products, Inc.

4 Wes Hayward, W7ZOL Defining and Measuring Receiver Dynamic Range." OST July 1975, page 15.

5 Ian Braithwaite: G4COL. "An RF Voltmeter," Ham Radio. November 1987, page 65



189

# **A HIGH-PERFORMANCE** 2-METER TRANSVERTER

#### Modular approach makes construction and modification easy

By Bob Lombardi, WB4EHS, 1874 Palmer Drive, Melbourne, Florida 32935

t seems that many VHF/UHF enthusiasts say they became interested in this part of the spectrum after having worked just about all of the DX available on HF. This wasn't the case for me. The possibilities of 2-meter operation appealed to me on their own merits. There is OSCAR, moonbounce, meteor scatter, SSB, CW, and a host of propagation modes to explore.

My interest in these modes of communication led me to review their requirements. I realized that commercial rigs available at the time didn't have the two main features I was looking for — a low noise figure and a selectable CW filter. Like many before me, I decided to build a transverter for my HF rig. These were my design goals:

- low noise figure, in keeping with the state of the art;
- output power in the range of 5 watts, with excellent linearity (third-order IMD at least 30 dB down);
- good rejection of a nearby NOAA weather radio relay (at least 40 dB down);
- moderate gain (enough to overcome the front end noise of the HF rig);
- good dynamic range.

I adopted a modular design approach advocated by Joe Reisert, W1JR, and others. I like this design because it gives me the ability to get sections working and tied together quickly. This, in turn, makes the project seem less like a constant uphill battle. Also, the modular method with its replaceable sections is a great benefit when you come up with a better design. The block diagram of the transverter appears in **Figure 1**.

#### **Receive strip**

The receive side input (**Figure 2**) is a GaAsFET low-noise amplifier (LNA) that uses a circuit similar to Reisert's<sup>1</sup> and to those in general FET applications notes. The device is a single gate MGF-1402 made by Mitsubishi; it's available from several sources.\* The 10-k resistor on the input bleeds off static buildup. Any value around 10 k will work, as long as you use a carbon composition resistor. (I had a persistent and elusive oscillation; it was caused by the metal film resistor I was using!) I used diodes around the regulator to protect against regulator latch-up or inductive spikes from the T/R relay. The amplifier had a noise figure of under 0.75 dB and a gain of 23 dB, as measured on an Ailtech noise figure meter and HP network analyzer.

The filter (shown in **Figure 3**) was described in an earlier article.<sup>2</sup> I wanted the filter to be narrowband enough to pass all 4 MHz of the band, and still provide over 40 dB of rejection at 162.55 MHz. It provides nearly 55 dB, at a cost of about 5 dB of insertion loss. At this point, however, there was gain to burn to meet the design goals of about 10 dB of gain in the complete transverter.

A 116-MHz overtone crystal oscillator provides the LO function for both sides of the transverter (**Figure 4**). The oscillator is a common base design, largely based on Reisert.<sup>3</sup> The output was measured at +13 dBm, allowing the use of a two-way power splitter to provide LO to both mixers.

The receive mixer is a Mini-Circuits SRA-1000 (see Figure 5). It is essentially the same as their SRA-1 in this application. The IF output goes into a diplexer and 24 to 34-MHz bandpass filter. In band, the diplexer (the parallel-resonant circuit and 51-ohm resistor) presents an open circuit, and no signal flows in the resistor. As the frequency changes the reactive components tend to short out the tank circuit, allowing signal to flow into the termination and to ground. The mixer sees the 51-ohm resistor at these frequencies.

The receiver input stage is largely responsible for determining the system noise figure, and the noise figure is degraded by any losses in front of it. If you're new to the field of low-noise design, this explains what must seem like the unconventional design of the transverter; i.e., the amplifier ahead of the filter. (This is a common design technique in microwave receiver

\*See parts sources at the end of the article. Ed.

#### FIGURE 1



Block diagram of the complete transverter.



#### Schematic of the receive input RF amplifier.

design, like TVROs.) To minimize the effects of losses in front of the amp, I used foam-flex (hardline) coax as the feedline, with short flexible jumpers of RG-214/U where required.

Other hams have told me on the air that my low noise figure is unnecessary in 2-meter SSB because ground noise

predominates. While this maybe true, my idea all along was that receiver noise shouldn't be a limiting factor if I wanted to swing my antennas up for OSCAR — or anything else I might try. When you add that to the high intercept point of the GaAs-FET front end, and the resulting improvement in dynamic



Details of the BP (bandpass) filter on the receive line.



Local oscillator using a 116-MHz overtone crystal.

Parts list	2-8 mica 2 PA
CAPACITORS	2.4-50 mica 2 PA
Electrolytic or tantalum	2.5-10 ceramic 5
1.5 "F/15 volts 1 each	9-35 ceramic 4
2.2 "F/15 volts 1 Radio Shack 272-1435	5.5-18 1'
4.7 "F/15 volts 3 272-1024	"Most of these came from my junkbox, the result of years
10 "F/35 volts 1 272-1025	hamfest buying. Try Communications Concepts. Inc., and other
330 µF/16 volts 1 272-1030 (470 µF)	Some of these could be made into more parts of one value.
Ceramic, monolithic dipped, 50 volts (Z5U or X7R)	
68 pF 2	RESISTORS
470 pF 1	1/4-watt carbon composition, 5 percent
0.001 µF 20	51 ohm 1
0.01 µF 10	100 ohm 1
0.1 µF 1	200 ohm 2
Ceramic, monolithic dipped, 50 volts (COG or NPO)	1 % 2
3.9 pF 4	1.5 k 1
4.7 pF 1	4.7 k 1
10 pF 8	5.6 k 1
27 pF 1	10 k 4
39 pF 1	100 k 1
47 pF 2	1/2-watt carbon composition 5 percent
270 pF 2	100 obm
Trimmers—all values in pF	750 ohm 1
0.25-2.5 Tellon 4 BP filters	150 cmm
0.5-5 glass/air 1 GaAsFET amp	1-watt carbon composition, 5 percent
1-5 pF ceramic 5	62 ohm 2
2-20 ceramic 5	68 ohm 1


Receive and transmit mixer schematic.

×

2-watt carbon composition		MISCELLANEOUS PARTS Ferrites	Alles alless to be a but
Any value over 100 k (used as	coil form)	FT-23-63	1 Amidon
1/8-watt carbon composition	, 5 percent	Beads, Ferroxcube type 4A6	4 Amidon (cross-reference)
18 ohm 2		Two-hole balun (for RFC on d	Iriver assembly)
300 ohm 4		BLN 43-2402	3 Amidon
68 ohm 1		Ferroxcube VK200-19/4B	1 Amidon (cross-reference)
100 ohm 2		TOROIDS	
SEMICONDUCTORS		T44-6	2 Amidon
Diodes		T20-10	2 Amidon
1N4148 general purpose 1N4004 rectifier 1N757 9-volt zener	6 (widely available) 1 1	Note: The exact ferrite bead us should present several microhen ing frequency.	sed in most cases isn't critical. It pries of inductance at the operat-
1N751 5-volt zener		OTHER PARTS	
Transistors 2N2222 NPN 2N3553 NPN	1 1 RF Parts Company	SBL-1 mixer SRA-1 TSC-2-1 power splitter	1 Mini-Circuits, others 1 1 Mini-Circuits, others
2N5109 NPN 2N5179 NPN	1 RF Parts Company 1 RF Parts Company	116-MHz fifth overtone crystal 5-k multiturn pot	1 ICM 1 Radio Shack
MGF-1402 GaAsFET	1 RF Parts Company	T/R power switch relay 12 volt	1 Radio Shack
MRF-134 powerFET	1 RF Parts Company	T/R coaxial relay 12 volt	1 Communications Concepts
		RF coaxial connectors	15 SMA female (as required)
OTHERS		Coaxial jumpers	(as required)
MWA-130 amplifier modules	2 Communications Concepts	Boxes	(as required)
78L05 5-volt regulator	1 (widely available)	Feedthrough capacitors	0.001 µF 50 volts
78L08 or 78M08 8-volt regulat	or1 (widely available)	The state of the second state of the second state of the	(as required, 1 per box)
LM-311 comparator	1 (widely available)	10µH molded chokes	2

#### FIGURE 6



#### Transmit predriver schematic.



Driver chain schematic. RFC 1-4 = 4 turns of no. 20 wire through a two-hole ferrite balun. Amidon no. BLN 43-2402.

range, the GaAsFET still seems the most logical choice.

My initial test of the receive side yielded good results. While conducting tests with WA4GHK (15 miles south), it was easy to copy K4DZP in Miami (over 160 miles south) — despite my makeshift indoor antenna!

#### Transmit chain

The transmit portion of the transverter presents its own problems; the biggest is linearity. A rule of thumb for diode ring mixers (like the SBL-1 used here) is to have the input signal at least 10 dB below the LO for best linearity (see **Figure 5**). Because one of my design goals was to achieve very good linearity from the transmitter, the first thing I did was pad the input drive (+3 dBm) from my HF rig. The resulting level was about -7 dBm, 14 dB lower than the LO drive. Since all the pads were made with the closest value resistors, and the mixer itself contributes loss, I measured the conversion loss of the transmit mixer. It was 17.7 dB.

The pre-driver stage in Figure 6 is supposed to recover

all of the signal lost in the conversion, provide enough filtering to remove significant power on the image frequency, and reduce LO feedthrough. I used MWA-130 amplifiers, modular 50-ohm in-and-out devices in TO-5 cans, because they are easy to use and were available on a surplus board that I scavenged. The power out at this point is 4 mW (+6 dBm).

The actual drivers are two transistors, a 2N5109 and a 2N3553 (see **Figure 7**). The first device is a well-known VHF linear transistor; the second is a 28-volt, TO-5 can device capable of 2 watts if run class C. This was originally to have been a three-transistor strip with 1 watt out from a third 2N3553, but I was never able to get them to more than 500 mW and still remain linear with a 12-volt supply. I tried many variations of bias circuits, matching networks, and pc layouts. The two-device strip I settled on produces 18 dB of gain, or about 250 mW out.

The final amp is a Motorola MRF-134 TMOS powerFET that delivers just over 4 watts out and a clean, linear signal (third-order intermod down just over 30 dB). See **Figure 8** for details.



# New from ARRL

Following the hard-cover style of Transmission Line Transformers, and Yagi Antenna Design, Antenna Impedance Matching is written with the advanced amateur, antenna design engineer and technician in mind, but even if you don't have any special expertise you'll be able to develop very sophisticated systems. This is probably the most comprehensive book ever written on the use of Smith Charts<sup>™</sup> in solving impedance matching problems. This 224-page book is of importance to those who want to maximize antenna effectiveness. A properly matched antenna as the termination for a line minimizes feedline losses, and power can be fed to such a line without the need for a matching network at the line input. Antenna Impedance Matching is a "must" for the antenna designer and serious amateur. The price is \$15, please add \$3.50 for shipping and handling.

r 134

#### THE AMERICAN RADIO RELAY LEAGUE, INC. 225 MAIN STREET NEWINGTON, CT 06111

EVERY ISSUE of

## HAM RADIO now available on microfiche!

The entire run of Ham Radio Magazine

(March, 1968 thru last year) is ready to ship to you in one, easy to use format.

Our 24x microfiche is easy to read and very compact. We offer a hand held reader for \$75, and a desk model for \$200. Libraries have these readers.

As a bonus, you will receive Ham Radio Horizons (3/77 thru 12/80) free.

Everything is included, front cover to back - ads too!

Annual updates will be offered for \$10.

Send \$185 payment (visa/mc accepted) to:



BUCKMASTER PUBLISHING Route 3, Box 56 Mineral, Virginia 23117 703/894-5777 visa/mc 800/282-5628



GrafTrak II<sup>26</sup> provides real-time graphic display of a flat projection map which moves under the selected satellite(sat)/Sun/Moon/star coverage circle and updates once per second. Features include spherical projection views, graphic screen dumps to an IBM/Epson/Oki or HP LaserJet Series II printer, selectable Iat/Ion grid intervals, disk command files, automatic control of antenna rotators with full 180 degree elevation, coverage swah display for weather sats, multiple range circles, automatic sat switching, real-time ground track display, and squint angle display.

Silcon Ephemeris" provides tabular data output to the screen, printer, or disk file for the following operating modes: 1 observer(obs) to 16 sats, 16 obs to 1 sat, schedule for 1 obs to 1 sat, window between 2 obs and 1 sat, rise and set times for 1 sat, time ordered rise and set times for 16 sats, Almanac for Sun and Moon, 16 obs to Sun/Moon, schedule for 1 obs to Moon, window between 2 obs and Moon, schedule for 1 obs to Sun, and optical visibility schedule.

The package includes an editor program used to construct and modify sat/obs data base files. In addition, a program to update data base files from bulletin boards, complete source code for a compatible rotator and receiver control program and several other utilities are included.

Requires an IBM PC, PC/XT, PC/AT, or true compatible, an IBM Color/Graphics Monitor Adaptor or true compatible, optional but recommended 80x87 math coprocessor, minimum 512K RAM, DOS 2.0 or later, and either two 360K floppy drives or one 360K floppy and one hard drive; the programs are not copy protected.

The complete package is \$395 (List Price). Call for quotation. Check, money order, MasterCard, or VISA accepted.

Silicon Solutions, Inc. • P.O. Box 742546 • Houston, Texas 77274-2546 • (713) 777-3057 IBM is a registrind trademark of UM Corporation. Solutions Solutions. Inc.



Receive Only	Freq. Range (MHz)	N.F. (dB)	Gain (dB)	1 dB Comp. (dBm)	Device Type	Price	
P28VD	28-30	<1.1	15	0	DGFET	\$29.95	
P50VD	50-54	<1.3	15	0	DGFET	\$29.95	
P50VDG	50-54	< 0.5	24	+ 12	GaAsFET	\$79.95	
P144VD	144-148	<1.5	15	0	DGFET	\$29.95	
P144VDA	144-148	< 1.0	15	0	DGFET	\$37.95	
P144VDG	144-148	< 0.5	24	+ 12	GaAsFET	\$79.95	
P220VD	220-225	<1.8	15	0	DGFET	\$29.95	
P220VDA	220-225	<1,2	15	0	DGFET	\$37.95	
P220VDG	220-225	< 0.5	20	+ 12	GaAsFET	\$79.95	
P432VD	420-450	<1.8	15	- 20	Bipolar	\$32.95	
P432VDA	420-450	< 1.1	17	- 20	Bipolar	\$49.95	
P432VDG	420-450	< 0.5	16	+ 12	GaAsFET	\$79.95	
Inline (rf swit	ched)						
SP28VD	28-30	<1.2	15	0	DGFET	\$59.95	
SP50VD	50-54	<1.4	15	0	DGFET	\$59.95	
SP50VDG	50-54	< 0.55	24	+ 12	GaAsFET	\$109.95	
SP144VD	144-148	<1.6	15	0	DGFET	\$59.95	
SP144VDA	144-148	<1.1	15	0	DGFET	\$67.95	
SP144VDG	144-148	< 0.55	24	+ 12	GaAsFET	\$109.95	
SP220VD	220-225	<1.9	15	0	DGFET	\$59.95	
SP220VDA	220-225	<1.3	15	0	DGFET	\$67.95	
SP220VDG	220-225	< 0.55	20	+ 12	GaAsFET	\$109.95	
SP432VD	420-450	<1.9	15	- 20	Bipolar	\$62.95	
SP432VDA	420-450	<1.2	17	- 20	Bipolar	\$79.95	
SP432VDG	420-450	< 0.55	16	+ 12	GaAsFET	\$109.95	

Every preamplifier is precision aligned on ARR's Hewlett Packard HP8970A/HP346A state-of-the-art noise figure meter. RX only preamplifiers are for receive applications only. Inline preamplifiers are rf switched (for use with transceivers) and handle 25 watts transmitter power. Mount inline preamplifiers between transceiver and power amplifier for high power applications. Other amateur, commercial and special preamplifiers available in the 1-1000 MHz range. Please include \$2 shipping in U.S. and Canada. Connecticut residents add 7.%% sales tax. C.O.D. orders add \$2. Air mail to foreign coun-tries add 10%. Order your ARR Rx only or inline preamplifier today and start hearing like never before!

Research

VISA

Box 1242 • Burlington, CT 06013 • 203 582-9409





121 Brown Street \* Dayton, Ohio 45402 \* (513) 220-9677

# antenneX<sub>°</sub>

"The Magazine For Antenna Experimenters" IF YOU -

- · Have a lousy mobile signal on all bands?
- •Need an inexpensive beam for 10 meters? • Unsure about using vert vs horiz antenna?
- •Need a low noise antenna for 160 meters?
- . Want to design an antenna just for you?
- •Need a program for design and plotting?
- . Need to solve a unique problem?
- .Know the best antenna for hamsats,etc.?
- •Need a disguised mobile antenna?
- •Want a cheap automatic coupler system? · Just want to learn more about antennas?

THEN SUBSCRIBE TO - antenneX. 12 MONTHLY ISSUES is only \$11.97 for USA and possessions. \$17.00 foreign.

### antenneX<sub>°</sub>

P.O. Box 8995 Dept. 19 Corpus Christi, TX 78412

131

	Servicing
Amateur	<b>Commercial Radio</b>
The most cor the Large parts authorized Kenwood	nplete repair facility on East Coast. inventory and factory warranty service for I, Icom and Yaesu.
SEND US	YOUR PROBLEMS
Servicing "Hatting too o	ams'' for 30 years, no rig Id or new for us.
HAMTI	RONICS, INC.
4033 E	Brownsville Road
VISA 1100	-357-1400



#### FIGURE 8



#### Final amplifier using an MRF-134.

All design decisions are tradeoffs. For example, using the MRF-134 created the need for a small 24-volt supply — but I gained advantages in other areas. First, the FET is guaranteed to deliver rated power into a 30:1 VSWR at any phase angle (no delicate device here!); second, it's capable of more gain in one package than a bipolar; and last, it worked the first time I tried it — a very enjoyable experience after my trials and tribulations with the '3553s.

The circuit is taken largely from the Motorola RF Data Book applications note.<sup>4</sup> Component changes are based on availability and personal preferences. In any RF power amplifier it's essential to keep the ground leads of the device as close as possible to ground on the board. I connected top and bottom foil with a strip of copper shim stock at the point where the source leads leave the device package. The FET itself is on an extremely overrated heat sink; after extended key down periods everything remains at ambient temperature.

The output filter in **Figure 9** is an elliptical low-pass design. The two parallel resonant circuits are tuned to 313 and 487 MHz with a grid-dip meter; the other caps are adjusted for minimum insertion loss while you watch output power on a wattmeter. My version had a measured insertion loss of under 0.2 dB.

I used a simple comparator on the PTT line from the HF rig to do the T/R switching (see **Figure 10**). The relay is DPDT. It switches 12 and 24 volts to the transmit amplifiers and 12 volts to the antenna relay (a Dow-Key relay I picked up at a local hamfest). The relay provides over 40 dB of isolation during transmit; the GaAsFET sees –4 dBm, well within its capabilities. (I leave it powered on continuously.) This relay should be adequate at power levels of up to 100 watts.

#### **Construction and alignment**

This is a sophisticated project and you'll need building experience. If you've had experience with other RF circuitry, you'll find it presents few special challenges. I used pc boards



Schematic of the transmit LPF (low pass filter).

for the GaAsFET RF amplifier, filters, and all transmit stages. The LO, mixers, and the T/R switching boards are built "dead bug" style; they function quite well that way. If you are an experienced builder who uses point-to-point techniques at these frequencies, you may want to use that method. I used SMA connectors on small-diameter coax (RG-188) for signal interconnects. You may prefer to use BNCs. Likewise, I used pc board material for housing circuits — you may prefer commercially made enclosures.

I've already mentioned the need to keep grounds short on the final amplifier; the same holds true for the driver stages. This is the strongest argument for using pc boards for these stages. The emitters of the driver transistors are grounded immediately, with minimal lead length.

There are no "peculiarities" of alignment. Align the filters separately, tuning them as desired. It's best to align the transmit stages with a spectrum analyzer. Tune the drivers for best output while observing third-order intermod. This will not occur at maximum power out. The same applies to the final amplifier.

Ideally, the GaAsFET should be aligned with noise figure instrumentation. If that isn't available, tune for maximum noise level by ear, and then detune slightly. The optimum noise fig-





_	_		1		and and a	
NICRO	WAVE	ANTE	NNAS	AND	EQUIP	IENT
Loop Ya rrays • M TROPO	gis • Po Alcrowa • EME	wer Divid ve Transv Weak Sig	ers + Lin verters nal + O	• GaAs F SCAR • 9	lifiers • Co ET Pream 02 • 1269	ps • 1296
2304 • 2	400 • 3	456 MHz	o ar ar	DOE MUS	20.4RI	000
345 LY	45el	loop Ya	gi 2:	304 MHz	20dBi	\$80
333 LY	33el	loop Ya	gi i	902 MHz	18.5dBl	\$99
bove ante	nnas as	sembled and	d tested.	Kits availa	ible.	
M	ICROV	VAVE LIN	EAR A	MPLIFIE	RS SSB, 1	
316 PA	1w in	18w out	1240	1300 MHz	13.8V	\$265
335 PA	10w in	35w out	1240-	1300 MHz	13.8V	\$315
335 PA	10w in	40w out	90	0-930 MHz	13.8V	\$320
3LNA pre	amp 0.	7dB N.F.		1296 MHz	6	\$ 90
3LNA pre	amp 0.	9dB N.F. Add \$5	shipping l	902 MH2 JP5/48		\$ 90
WW 1296 &	2304 MHz	transverter kit	ts in stock	1		
No.		Write	for free ca	talog	- 10	$\square$
	Bo	Bill Ol (207	son, W R 1, Tro 948-3	3HQT 9y, ME 04	E	Δ
NE	<i>N!</i> Lir	No Ti near	une Cor	Mic	rowa	ave
Doord	Inval		rono	orter o	adulas	and
Board	level	HA/IA	ransv	ertern	loquies	and
local	JSCIIIa	IOT: KIL	or ass	semble	d/lesled	1.
SSB, I	Digita	ation all I, Packe	t, FM	iii moa	es, ai v	
Availal	ole for	: 903, 12	269, 12	296, 23	04, 3456	6 MHz
		COMI	PLETE	E KITS		
SHE 90	00 K	with inte	orall(	) for 903	2 MHz	\$110
CHE 12	AOK	for 1240	12001		anity	0110
onr 12	40 K	1260 or	1206 h	200	Jecny	\$135
CUE OF	DA V	1203 01	0450		1005.0	\$100
SHF 23	504 K	for 2300-	2450	MHZ - N	IDDE 5	¢105
		UUWIIIIIK	packa	iye avali	able	\$100
SHF 34	156 K	for 3456	MHZ			\$185
SHF-L(	)	LO kit on MHz, +1	ly, with 0 - +	n XTL, 5 14 dBm	640-580 out	\$ 60
Call or	write for	details on	complet	e transver	ters and op	tions
		N				
SH P ( Nashi	F Syster 3. Box 6 0a, NH 1	ns sh 13061	>	Dow I T	n East Mic los 2310, RI toy, ME 04	rowave {#1 987

DOWN EAST MICROWAVE

A .

2:

3

A

A

2

2

3 3

23

ü

-

Troy, ME 04987 (207) 948-3741 Bill Olsan W3HOT

(603) 673-1573 John Molnar, WA3ETD

125

ervice puter nly \$2 pay f	gives you a & modem. L 9.95 per yea or phone ca	all hams via Jpdated each ar. Unlimited II.
KMA	STER PUE	BLISHING
Ro	ute 3, Box	56
Miner	al, Virginia	23117
5777	visa/mc	800/282-5628

127

r 126

#### FIGURE 10



#### T/R switch schematic.

ure match isn't far from max gain, but that's about as guantitative as I can get.

#### Performance

On-the-air results have been good. I actually used the transverter for guite a while at the 250-mW level, and surprised myself by working most of peninsular Florida. I made some of my best contacts with an indoor antenna and the pieces of my project spread across my desk. Moving up to 4 watts put me within 3 dB of the mainstream of off-the-shelf 2-meter SSB rigs (that's about half of one S-unit), and to a level that could be used with commercial amplifiers. It also netted me contacts with five southeastern states using a small antenna at rooftop height.

I'd like to thank Jim Hagan, WA4GHK, for his part in the conceptual design of this circuit and for helping me with on-theair tests. br

#### Parts sources

Digi-Key

701 Brooks Avenue South, PO. Box 677, Thief River Falls, Minnesota 56701-0677

A broad line of passives, semiconductors, and tools

#### Mini-Circuits

PO. Box 350166, Brooklyn, New York 11235-0003

Mixers, splitters, hybrids, etc.; will sell to individuals

Amidon Associates

12033 Otsego Street, North Hollywood, California 91607 Toroids, ferrites, inductive components.

- Communications Concepts, Inc.
  - 121 Brown Street, Dayton, Ohio 45402

RF parts and kits, hard-to-find trimmers, chip caps, transistors, ATV parts

#### **RF** Parts

1320 Grand Avenue, San Marcos, California 92069 RF power devices, GaAsFETS, and many other transistors.

#### REFERENCES

- 1 Joe Reisert, WIJR. Low Noise GaAsFET Technology. Ham Radio. December 1984, pages 99-112
- Bob Lombardi, WB4EHS. "Build Narrowband Filters," Ham Radio, March 1986, pages 10-21
  Joe Resert, W1JR, "High Dynamic Range on 2 Meters," Ham Radio, November 1985, pages 54-64
- 4 Technical Staff ed., Motorola RF Device Data Book, Anzona 1986

L	0	G	W	R	II	'E
L	U	U	• •	IV.		

Bring your station into the computer age with LOGWRITE, the menu driven, user friendly logging program written by Ed Troy (NG3V). LOGWRITE is the perfect accessory for the complete ham station. It implifies your operation and gives you the competitive edge in contesting and DX'ing. LOGWRITE works with all IBM PC's and compatibles.

LOGWRITE's unique split screen feature allows for simul-taneous logging and text processing. Logging features include

- Instant call sign or prefix search Print, Edit, or View records
- Plenty of room for notes & addresses
- Automatic time/date stamping

Text processor features automatic word wrap, backspace cor rect, and scrolling. Throw away your pen and paper!

To order your copy of LOGWRITE, complete with instruction manual, send \$24.95 (Pa. residents add \$1.50 sales tax) to

#### Aerospace Consulting P.O. Box 536, Buckingham, PA 18912 (215) 345-7184

Or call 1-(800) 345-4156 ext. 54 to order with Visa/Master Card. (Please specify 3.5 or 5.25 inch floppy.)

r 128

#### SYNTHESIZED SIGNAL GENERATOR



 Covers 100 MHz to 199.999 MHz in 1 kHz steps with thumbwheel dial . Accuracy +/- 1 part per 10 million at all frequencies . Internal FM adjustable from 0 to 100 kHz at a 1 kHz rate • External FM input accepts tones or voice . Spurs and noise at least 60 dB below carrier • Output adjustable from 5-500 mV at 50 Ohms Operates on 12 Vdc @ 1/2 Amp Available for immediate delivery • \$429.95 delivered • Add-on accessories available to extend freq range, add infinite resolution, AM, and a precision 120 dB attenuator · Call or write for details · Phone in your order for fast COD shipment.

#### VANGUARD LABS

196-23 Jamaica Ave., Hollis, NY 11423 Phone: (718) 468-2720 Mon. thru Thu.

PRE-AMPS Low noise, Hirh Gain 2 Mtr- 1.7 Ghr
990 Mhz. Doublers Input 451-464 mbz. = 902 - 909 mbz.
900 mhz. P.A. 10 to 16 watt Linear & FE 7 & 14 watt inruts
1200 mhz. P.A. low drive 1 watt in = 18 watts
<pre>#40 mhz. P.A. (linear)  P to 3 watts input</pre>
also for 55 CH.
TRANSMITTERS: 902 - 928 Phz. TRANSCEIVERS: 903 - 928 Phz. TRANSVERTERS Three options(900 Phz. band) write CR CALL PCR INFURMATION Please send 2 25¢ stamps for catalogue <b>DEDUCION</b> ASSOCATES
210 Utica St. Tonawanda, N.Y. 14150 716-692 5451

# Practically Speaking

Joseph J. Carr, K4IPV

# MORE DIGITALLY GENERATED SAW-TOOTH, PLUS TRIANGLE WAVES

I've dealt with methods for generating sawtooth waveforms, and discussed them in this column on several occasions. I became interested in this topic quite a while ago - right after I built the Science Workshop's "Poor Man's Spectrum Analyzer" The project uses a sawtooth waveform to sweep the DC tuning control voltage of a varactortuned TV front end. In an article reviewing the analyzer, I mentioned that it was possible to build a digitally generated sawtooth waveform that was quite a bit better than the op amp version used in the original project. The response was staggering; I'm still receiving requests for the circuit. I've already published one version of the circuit in this column. This month I'm going to take a look at an updated version that allows control over sweep width, and superimposes the sawtooth on top of a DC level that sets the center frequency of the spectrum analyzer.

I'll also discuss an even newer version of the circuit that allows several options including negative-going sawtooth, positive-going sawtooth, and a triangle wave. In all three cases, the waveform is generated by applying the output of a binary counter to the input of a digital-to-analog converter (DAC).

The circuit for the original digitally synthesized sawtooth generator is shown in **Figure 1**. The heart of this circuit is IC1, a DAC0806 eight-bit DAC. This converter is an inexpensive IC, based on the MC-1408 family of DACs. I selected the DAC0806 because it's appropriate to the application and easily available through mail-order sources like Jameco Electronics, or in blister packs through Jameco's local distributor line — Jim-Paks.

A "multiplying" DAC like the DAC0806 produces an output current that is proportional to: **a)** the reference



voltage or current, and **b)** the binary word applied to the digital inputs. The controlling function for the DAC selected for this article is:

$$I_o = I_{ref} \times \frac{A}{256} \tag{1}$$

Where:

I<sub>o</sub> is the output current from pin no. 4

I<sub>ref</sub> is the reference current applied to pin no. 14

A is the decimal value of the binary word applied to the eight binary inputs (pins 5 through 12)

The reference current is found from Ohm's law. It is the quotient of the reference voltage and the series resistor at pin no. 14. In data acquisition systems, where the DAC is most used, the reference voltage is a precision, regulated potential. But in this case you don't need the precision, so use the V+ power supply as the reference voltage. This means the reference current is +12 volts DC/R1. With the value of R1 shown (6800 ohms), Iref is 0.0018 A, or 1.8 mA. Values from 500  $\mu$ A to 2 mA are permissable with this device. If you elect to change the reference current, be sure to keep R1 equal to R2.

The reference current sets the maximum value of output current  $I_0$ . When a full-scale binary word (11111111) is applied to the binary inputs, output current  $I_0$  is:

$$I_o = (l.8 \text{ mA}) \times \frac{255}{256}$$
 (2)

 $I_o = (1.8 \text{ mA}) \times (0.996)$  $I_o = 1.78 \text{ mA}$ 

Because the DAC0806 is a current output DAC, you must use an op amp current-to-voltage converter to make a sawtooth voltage function. Such a circuit is an ordinary inverting follower without an input resistor. The output voltage ( $V_0$ ) will rise to a value of  $I_0 \times R5$ .

The actual output waveform from the circuit of Figure 1 is "staircased" in binary steps equal to the least significant bit (LSB) current of IC1 (or the LSB voltage of  $V_0$ ). The LSB voltage is the smallest step change in output potential caused by flipping the least significant bit (B1) either from 0 to 1, or 1 to 0. The reason you don't see the steps in Photo A is that the frequency response of the 741 operational amplifier used for the current-to-voltage converter acts as a low-pass filter to smooth the waveform. If you use a higher frequency op amp, a capacitor shunting R3 will serve to low pass filter the waveform. A -3 dB frequency (F) of 1 or 2 kHz will suffice to smooth the waveform. The value of the capacitor is calculated from:

$$C_{\mu F} = \frac{1,000,000}{6.28 \ R3 \ F}$$
(3)

Where:

C<sub>µF</sub> is the capacitance in microfarads

F is the -3 dB cut-off frequency in hertz (Hz)

R3 is expressed in ohms

This circuit is synchronized by a clock oscillator consisting of a single 555 IC timer. Although not a TTL device, the 555 is TTL-compatible when the V+ potential applied to pins 4 and 8 is limited to +5 volts DC. The 555 is connected in the astable multivibrator configuration, causing it to output a chain of pulses with a +4 volt amplitude. The operating frequency is set by three resistors (R3, R4, and an external potentiometer) and a capacitor selected by the user. The actual clock frequency is:

$$F = \frac{1.44}{((R3 + Rl2) + 2R4) C}$$
(4)

Where:

F is the frequency in hertz (Hz) C is in farads

#### FIGURE 1



Schematic of the circuit for generating the digital sawtooth output.



The "normal" output of the sawtooth generator.

R3, R4, and R12 are in ohms

Select a clock frequency that's 256 times the desired sawtooth fundamental frequency. For example, if you want to sweep the spectrum analyzer at 30 Hz, select a clock frequency of  $30 \times 256$ , or 7680 Hz.

I selected two outputs for this project. Point "C" is a fixed positive-going output of about 1.5 volts. For purposes of the spectrum analyzer, this output drives the horizontal input of the oscilloscope used with the project. The signal present at this output is shown in **Photo A**.

You'll see a positive-going sawtooth riding on top of a DC level at point "H." The DC control voltage that sets the center frequency of the spectrum analyzer is applied to point "F," which is also the noninverting input of the operational amplifier. Because the noninverting input sees a gain of 2, the voltage applied to point "F" should be one-half the maximum fixed tuning voltage. The op amp used for the output stage is an RCA/GE CA-3140 device chosen because it can tolerate a power supply differential between V+ and V- of 44 volts DC. However, in this circuit the supply voltage for the output stage is limited to about 35 volts DC, which is the maximum tuning voltage required of the spectrum analyzer.

After building a version of the circuit shown in **Figure** 1 for use with my spectrum analyzer, I decided that it would be nice to have a sawtooth generator on the workbench. My interest was heightened by the fact that I'm working on an RF sweep generator for the HF Amateur bands and need to do some additional development work. **Photo B** shows the finished project. It has both positive and



🛩 121

# BLACK DACRON® POLYESTER ANTENNA ROPE

- UV-PROTECTED
- HIGH ABRASION RESISTANCE
- REQUIRES NO EXPENSIVE POTTING HEADS
- EASY TO TIE & UNTIE KNOTS
- EASY TO CUT WITH OUR HOT KNIFE
- SIZES: 3/32" 3/16" 5/16"
- SATISFIED CUSTOMERS DECLARE EXCEL-LENCE THROUGHOUT U.S.A.

LET US INTRODUCE OUR DACRON® ROPE TO YOU • SEND YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS AND WE'LL SEND YOU FREE SAMPLES OF EACH SIZE AND COMPLETE ORDERING INFORMATION. Dealer Inquiries Invited

> synthetic 2472 EASTMANAVE. BUILDING 21 synthetic VENTURA, CALIFORNIA 93003 textiles,inc. (805) 558-7903

> > 122



# 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).

### YAGI OPTIMIZER

The remarkable new YO program *automatically* adjusts Yagi element lengths and spacings to maximize forward gain, optimize pattern, and minimize SWR. Radiation patterns at band center and edges are updated on your screen during optimization. YO is extremely fast, computing several trial Yagi designs per second with 8087. YO is a complete Yagi design package for IBM-PC, containing models for gamma and hairpin matches, element tapering, mounting plates, and frequency scaling. A library of Yagi files and extensive documentation are included. \$90 (\$95 CA & foreign).

To order, send a check to: Brian Beezley, K6STI, 507-1/2 Taylor, Vista, CA 92084

123



Partial schematic of the digital sawtooth generator with the modification to allow normal, inverted, and triangle wave outputs.



The completed circuit in its enclosure.

negative-going outputs, as well as the ability to select internal and external clocks. If you want a copy of the circuit, just send me a no. 10 SASE.

#### Sawtooth/triangle generator

Because of several letters I've received, and the requirements of the "bandsweeper" signal generator that I'm building, I designed and built a new generator circuit. This circuit (shown in **Figure 2**) is made to output one of the following waveforms: **a**) positive-going sawtooth, **b**) negativegoing sawtooth, and **c)** triangle wave. Once again, the heart of the circuit is a DAC0806 digital-to- analog converter chip (IC1). This part of the circuit, including the operational amplifier (IC4) current-to-voltage converter stage, is the same as the previous designs. The difference lies in the binary counter stages.

The circuit in Figure 1 used a pair of 7493 base-16 counters in cascade to drive the DAC binary inputs. The outputs of these counters increment from 00000000 to 1111111, and return to 00000000 on the next step. Thus, the DAC output is a positive-going sawtooth. However in this circuit, the counters are CMOS 4029B devices. The 4029B is an up/down, binary/decade synchronous counter. Pin 9 is the BIN/DEC control. When pin 9 is low, the 4029B is a decade (base-10) counter. But because you need a binary counter, pin 9 is tied high. Pin 10 on the 4029B is the direction control, When pin 10 is high, the 4029B acts as an ordinary up counter and increments "forward" from 0000000 to 11111111, and then goes back to 00000000 on the next count. When pin 10 is **low**, the 4029B becomes a down counter. In this mode it decrements from 11111111 backwards to 00000000, and recycles to 11111111 on the next count. The key to the operation of the circuit in **Figure 2** lies in the control of the direction of counting:

- Positive-going sawtooth: Use the 4029B as an up counter (pin 10 high).
- Negative-going sawtooth: Use the 4029B as a down counter (pin 10 low).
- Triangle waveform: Use the 4029B both as an up and down counter, controlling direction with external logic.

An SP3T switch (S1) does the switching between the output waveforms. The switch's wiper drives the up/down control line. In position 1, the up/down line is connected to ground, producing a negative-going "inverted" sawtooth waveform from the DAC. In position 2, it's connected to +5 volts DC, producing a regular positive-going sawtooth. In position 3, the switch up/down line is connected to the output of the direction control logic — a single CMOS 4013 chip.



#### РНОТО С



Positive going sawtooth waveform.

The 4013B is a dual type D flip-flop (only one used). The 4013B has two modes, clocked and direct (use the clocked mode). In the clocked mode, the **reset** (pin 4) and **set** (pin 6) inputs are grounded to hold them **low**. The rule of operation for a clocked type D flip-flop is simple. When the clock (pin 3) is **high**, whatever logic state appears on the D input (pin 5) is transferred to the Q output (pin 1), and its complement appears on Q-NOT (pin 2). Cross-coupling Q-NOT and D provides binary division (the mode needed), so strap pins 2 and 5 together.

The out terminal (pin 7) on the 4029B counter has a very interesting action. The counter goes low momentarily on count 1111, so it's normally used for cascading stages of 4029B devices. It's used in this way to cascade IC3 to IC2. The out terminal of IC2 goes low

#### РНОТО D



Negative-going (inverted) sawtooth waveform.

momentarily when the total eight-bit count is 1111111, so it's used to drive the **clock** input on the 4013. When the **out** terminal of the 4029 toggles, it causes the 4013 output to change state. Because the 4013 Q output is used to drive the **up/down** input on the 4029B devices, this action forces the counter direction to reverse. Thus, in this mode, the 4029B cascaded counters increment 00000000 to 11111111, and then decrement 11111110, 11111101, and so forth, back to 0000000 — where still another reversal takes place.

The output waveforms of the circuit in Figure 2 are shown in Photos C, D, and E. These oscilloscope photos were taken with a clock frequency of approximately 100 kHz, and represent sawtooth frequencies of just under 400 Hz. The positive-going sawtooth is shown in Photo C, while the negative-going ver-

#### РНОТО Е



Triangle waveform at a frequency of one-half of the sawtooth output.

sion is shown in **Photo D**. The sawtooth output is shown in **Photo E**. This waveform has a frequency of one-half the sawtooth frequency, taken with exactly the same clock frequency. Note that the photos were not taken with the same ocilloscope timebase setting. Thus, the sawtooth waveform is  $F_{clk}/256$ , while the triangle waveform is  $F_{clk}/512$ .

#### Conclusion

Digitally generated sawtooth and triangle waveforms are simple and easy. I suppose the next trick is to generate square waves, variable width pulses, and sine waves without using read-only memory chips. Anyone have any ideas? If so, my QTH address is below.

I can be reached at POB 1099, Falls Church, Virginia 22041; I'd like to have your comments and suggestions for this column.



# VHF/UHF ANTENNA TUNERS

# An easy, inexpensive project

By Bill Schreiber, NH6N, 73-4327 Imo Street, Kailua-Kona, Hawaii 96740

ome time ago, I succumbed to the lure of satellite operation and proceeded to acquire equipment. I selected the Yaesu FT-726R as my base station and cobbled up antenna rotators out of cheap, readily available components. I found the Cushcraft Oscar pair 416-TB and A144-20T to my liking (the price was right), and mounted them on my homebrew rotator combo. I also bought the Kenwood SW-200 SWR and Power Meter, plus its three sensors.

I set up the antenna system, but was unhappy with its bandwidth performance. It occured to me that a VHF/UHF antenna tuner would be a worthwhile addition to the overall system. When I was unable to locate any that I liked in my magazines, I resigned myself to spotty satellite operations. But I continued to research the literature for suitable devices.

I finally found my answer in a *Ham Radio* article by Joe Reisert, W1JR, called "Impedance Matching Techniques."<sup>1</sup> I have been a fan of Joe's for years and always look forward to his coverage of the spectrum above the humdrum HF bands.

Pages 33 and 34 of his article contain a description and outline of tunable antenna matchers suitable for my 2-meter and 70-cm Cushcrafts. They were easy and inexpensive to build, which was a key consideration for me. My out-of-pocket expenses for the trimmer capacitors for each unit were less than \$2. The rest of the parts came out of my junkbox.

Photo A shows the two units. Dimensions of the RG-8X coaxial cable elements and boxes are indicated in Table 1. They are based on Reisert's suggested 3/16 wavelength multiplied by the 0.65 velocity factor of the coax. I used this cable because it was on hand. RG-58 would work as well. In fact, you can use RG-8 if you can bend it into shape and clamp it in position. More details are shown in Photo B (side-by-side views of the two units). Figure 1 is the schematic of the matchers from W1JR's article.



70-cm and 2-meter antenna matching units with covers removed.



Close-up view of the 70-cm and 2-meter matching units. Trimmer capacitors are visible at the bottom of the coax loops.

### THE MOST AFFORDABLE REPEATER ALSO HAS THE MOST IMPRESSIVE PERFORMANCE FEATURES (AND GIVES THEM TO YOU AS STANDARD EQUIPMENT!)

#### KIT. ONLY \$675 WIRED \$975

**VHF OR UHF** 



#### **FEATURES:**

· SENSITIVITY SECOND TO NONE! GaAsFET front end on vhf models gives 12dB SINAD of 0.12uV (vhf), 0.15uV (220). UHF model 0.25uV std, 0.1uV with optional helical resonator preamp.

•SELECTIVITY THAT CAN'T BE BEAT! Both 8-pole xtal filter & ceramic filter for > 100dB at only ± 12kHz. Helical resonator front end to combat desense & intermod.

•CLEAN, STABLE TRANSMITTER, up to 18W output standard; 50W with accessory power amplifier.

•FCC TYPE ACCEPTED for commercial high band and uhf.

•Courtesy beep, field-programmable CWID, flutter-proof squelch, automatic frequency control to compensate for off-frequency transmitters (all standard features).

•Full range of options available, such as autopatch, phone line or radio remote control, sub-audible tones, duplexers.

#### HIGH PERFORMANCE TRANSMITTERS & RECEIVERS FOR REPEATERS AUDIO & DIGITAL LINKS, TELEMETRY, ETC.

#### •FM EXCITERS:

Kits \$99, W/t \$179. 2W continuous duty. TCXO & xtal oven options available. •TA51 for 10M, 6M, 2M. 150-174, 220 MHz. •TA451 for uhf.



FCC type accepted for commercial bands.

 Call for latest information on 900 MHz transmitters. •VHF & UHF AMPLIFIERS. For FM, SSB, ATV. Output from 10 to 50 Watts. Several models, kits starting at \$79.

#### •R144/R220 FM RECEIVERS for 2M,

150-174, or 220 MHz. GaAs FET front end, Ø.12uV sensitivity! Both crystal & ceramic filters plus helical resonator front end for exceptional selectivity: > 100dB at ±12kHz (best available anywhere)! Flutter-proof squeich. AFC tracks drifting transmitters. Kit \$149, w/t \$229.



•R451 UHF FM RCVR. Similar to above. Tuned line front end, 0.25uV sens. (0.1uV with optional hel. res. preamp). Kit \$149, w/t \$229.

•R901 FM RCVR FOR 900 MHZ. Triple-conversion, GaAs FET front end, 0.2uV sens. Kit \$169, w/t \$259.

•R76 ECONOMY VHF FM RCVR for 10M, 6M, 2M, 220. Without hel res or afc. Kits only \$129.

•Weather satellite & AM Aircraft receivers also avail.

FCC TYPE-ACCEPTED TRANSMITTERS & RECEIVERS AVAILABLE FOR HIGH-BAND AND UHF. CALL FOR DETAILS.

 Send \$1 for 36 page catalog by return mail. (Send \$2.00 or 4 IRC's for overseas mailing)

Order by phone or mail
 Min \$3 S & H per order

Use Visa, Mastercard, Check, or UPS COD.

GaAs FET PREAMPS at a fraction of the cost of comparable units!



Wired/tested

#### FEATURES.

•Very Low Noise: 0.7dB VHF. 0.8dB UHF •High Gain: 13-20dB, depending on frequency

•Wide Dynamic Range: to resist overload Stable: new-type dual-gate GaAs FET

Specify tuning range desired: 26-30, 46-56, 137-150, 150-172, 210-230, 400-470, or 800-960 MHz.



similar to LNG, except designed for low cost & small size. Only 5/8"W x 1-5/8"L x 3/4"H. Easily mounts in many radios.

\* Specify tuning range desired: 25-35, 35-55, 55-90, 90-120, 120-150, 150-200, 200-270, or 400-500 MHz.



transceivers up to 25W.

GaAs FET Preamp with features similar to LNG series, except automatically switches out of line during transmit. Use with base or mobile

\*Specify tuning range desired: 120-175, 200-240, or 400-500 MHz.

#### HELICAL RESONATOR PREAMPS

Low-noise preamps with helical resonators reduce Intermod & cross-band interference in critical applications. MODEL HRA-(\*), \$49 vhf, \$84 uhf.

\* Specify tuning range desired: 142-150, 150-162, 162-174, 213-233, 410-454, or 454-475.



£

## ACCESSORIES



**COR-3 REPEATER CONTROL-**LER kit. Features adjustable tail time-out timers, solid-state relay, courtesy beep, and local speaker amplifier.....\$49

CWID kit. Diode programmed, adjustable tone, speed, and timer, to go with COR-3. ......\$59

NEW COR-4 kit. Complete COR and CWID all on one board for easy construction. CMOS logic for low power consumption. Many new features. EPROM programmed; specify call letters..\$99

NEW TD-3 SUBAUDIBLE TONE DECODER/ENCODER kit. ...\$24

DTMF DECODER/CON-TROLLER kit. Full 16 digits, with toll-call restrictor, programmable. Can turn 5 functions on/off. Great for selective calling, too! ......\$79

AP-3 AUTOPATCH kit. Use with above for repeater autopatch. Reverse patch and phone line remote control are std. ......\$79

AP-2 SIMPLEX AUTOPATCH Timing Board kit. Use with above for simplex operation. ..... ..\$39

MO-202 FSK DATA MODULA-TOR kit. Run up to 1200 baud digital signals through any fm transmitter with full handshakes. Radio link computers, telemetry gear, etc. .....\$39

**DE-202 FSK DEMODULATOR** kit. For receive end of link. ....\$39

9600 BAUD DIGITAL RF LINKS. Low-cost packet networking system, consisting of new MO-96 Modem and special versions of our 220 or 450 mHz FM Transmitters and Receivers. Interface directly with most TNC's. Fast, diode-switched PA's output 15 or 50W. Call for info on the right system for your application!

#### RECEIVING CONVERTERS

~ ~ ~		Antenna	Receiver
	27/	Input Rang	e Output
1000 Prive 100	-11-	28-32	144-148
5 2 5	1.1	50-52	28-30
	1.	50-54	144-148
VHF		136-138	28-30
400510		144-146	28-30
MODELS		146-147	28-30
Kit with Case	\$59	146-148	28-30
Kit less Case	630	220-222	28-30
1111033 0030		220-224	50-54
Wired w/case	\$89	222-224	28-30
UHF MODEL	s	432-434	28-30
Kit with Case	668	435-437	28-30
NIL WILL Gase	303	432-436	144-148
Kit less Case	\$49	432-436	50-54
Wired w/case	\$99	439 25	61 25
		902-928	422-448
			4 20 460

hamlronics, inc.

65-H MOUL ROAD • HILTON NY 14468-9535 Phone: 716-392-9430 Hamtronics\* is a registered trademark



TABLE 1				
		Dimensions		
		2 meters	70 cm	
	Box	5.75″ x 4.5″ x 1″	3.5" x 2.5" x 1"	
	Coax	15.275″	5.165″	
	Trimmers	6 to 60 pF	2 to 20 pF	





### N6KW QSL Cards-

The finest QSL Cards at reasonable prices. Basic Cards, map cards, cartoon cards, photo cards and more. Your idea converted to ink or use standard designs. 747 ink colors, any card stock. Photos b/w or beautiful color. Have cards that fit your style. FREE SAMPLES - postage appreciated.

KW Litho - Dept. HR P.O. Box 17390 Ft. Worth, TX 76102 (817)332-3658



ventional power instantly in any combination. Create cus-tom multi-pole connectors in seconds w/ lego-like stacking Easy crimp/solder, assembly. No special tools required Sold in Sets of 2 10 \$ 1995 20 \$ 3695 Add \$3 Info Sample \$2 Patt Antennas West Box 50062, Prove, UT 84666 801-373-8425

189

MODEL	FREC	UENCY	GAIN	POWER	LENGTH	USE	PF	RICE
CA-2x4z	146 446	MHZ MHZ	8.2dB 11.5dB	200 W	15'4"	Base	\$	192.85
CA-1243E	446 1.2G	MHZ HZ	8.5dB 10.1dB	100 W	4'8"	Base	\$	85.95
CA-901	146/	446/1.26GHZ	3/6/8.4dB	150 W	3'5"	Base	\$	91.55
CFC-771	900-	930MHZ	7.14dB	50 W	4'5"	Base	\$	97.40
CA-1221S	1260	/1300	15.5dB	100 W	7'8"	Base	\$	151.90
CA-2422S	2400	/2450	15.3dB	100 W	4'8"	Base	\$	173.55
		1	NEW! SW	R Power	r Minime	eters		
	CM	200 —	144 - 150	MHZ			\$	62.50
NCA 00	CM	300 —	200 - 230	MHZ			\$	62.50
	CM	400 —	420 - 460	MHZ			\$	62.50
	CM	900 —	900 - 930	MHZ			\$	93.50
NCG	CM	1200 —	1200 - 1300	MHZ			\$	93.50
		DUAL & TRI B	AND MOBILE	ANTENNA'S	DUPLEXER	IS - TRI PLE	XERS	

change without notice or obligation.

# RADIO BOOKSTORE 📨 NEW BOOK PAGE 🗠

Softbound \$25,95

## **1989 EDITIONS**

#### 1989 RADIO AMATEUR CALLBOOKS

#### NORTH AMERICAN EDITION

Fully updated and edited to include all the latest FCC and foreign government callsigns and addresses for Hams in North America. Includes plenty of handy operating aids such as time charts, QSL bureau addresses, census infor-mation and much more. Calls from Northern Canada to tropical Panama. Now is the time to buy a new Callbook when you'll get the most use out of your investment 21988 1672 pages

#### CIC8-US89

#### INTERNATIONAL EDITION

QSL's are a very important part of our hobby. All sorts of awards, including the coveted DXCC, require confirmation of contact before the award can be issued. Of special interest, addresses are being added daily for Hams in the USSR and other countries. While in no means complete it's a start and will be of tremendous help in getting QSLs Handy operating aids round out this super book value. © 1988 1672 page.

CB-F89

Softbound \$28.95 BUY 'EM BOTH SPECIAL Reg. \$54.90 Only \$49.95 SAVE \$4.95

#### THE 1989 ARRL HANDBOOK

Revised and updated with the latest in Amateur technology, now is the time to order your very own copy of the world famous ARRL HANDBOOK. In addition to being the definitive reference volume for your Ham shack, there are plenty of projects for every interest in Amateur Radio from antennas for every application to the latest state-of-the-art projects — you'll find it all in the 1989 HANDBOOK.Over 1100 pages @ 1988. AR-HB89 Hardbound \$20.95

ANTENNAS by John Kraus, W8JK Kraus's classic antenna book has been extensively revised and up-dated to reflect the latest state-of-the-art in antenna design and theory. Includes over 1,000 illustrations and nearly 600 worked examples and problem solutions. Chapters cover basic concepts, point sources and point source arrays, dipoles, helixes, broadband and frequency independent antennas, special applications and tons more of information. Also includes 5 appendices, reference tables, computer programs, books and video tapes, answers to problems and a problem supplement. College level text for the Amateur. 2nd edition 917 pages @ 1988 MH-35472 HARDBOUND \$59.95

#### ALL ABOUT VHF AMATEUR RADIO by Bill Orr, W6SAI

Are you ready for exciting 6 meter DX ing during the next Sunspot peak? Tired of 20 meters and looking for a new operating challenge? Why not try the bands above 30 MHz! Bill Orr's new book is full of helpful information, tips and ideas to let you get the most out of VHF/UHF operation. Propagation, antennas, repeaters, Moonbounce, OC-SAR plus much more are all fully covered in Orr's famous, easy-to-read style. Also includes helpful section on TVI and low to suppress it. @1988, 1st Edition. BP-VHF

Softbound \$11.95

#### **1989 WORLD RADIO TV HANDBOOK**

Every SWL or radio enthusiast should have a copy of this book by their operating position. It's loaded with all the latest callsigns, frequencies and other important information for radio and TV broadcasting around the world - Covers LF, MF, shortwave and TV services. Also has equipment GL-WRTV89 Softbound \$19.95



PACKET USER'S NOTEBOOK by Buck Rogers, K4ABT

This new book has been put together by CQ's Packet editor and packet pioneer, Buck Rogers, K4ABT. Written with the begin-ner in mind, the Packet Notebook is full of handy tips, hints and suggestions on how to get the most out of your packet system. Includes a brief history, a how to get started section, standards, flow control and information on radio to TNC to computer interconnections for just about every radio. Good book to have on every packeteer's desk. < 1988 1st edition, 132 pages CO PKT Softbound \$9.95

#### **1989 ANTENNA BUYER'S GUIDE** edited by Peter O'Dell, WB2D, CQ Magazine

Looking for the latest in antennas? It's all here in the CQ Antenna Buyer's guide. Crammed full of articles, product information and a who's who section listing all of the antenna manufacturers and importers. Get your's now and get to work on your 1989 antenna projects before —winter comes! 1989

CO-ANT

#### **GOLDEN CLASSICS OF YESTERYEAR** A collection of Rigs, circuits and keys by Dave Ingram, K4TWJ

ingram's new book helps you recapture the fun and excitement of Amateur Radio's past in this special collection of tales, rios and circuits. Push-pull TNT transmitters, one tube Hartleys. and antennas that blink with your CW are part of this fun-toread book. Beginners will find this book fascinating reading old timers will relive their past and get back to the roots of Amateur Radio. 1989. 60 pages, 1st Edition. Softbound \$9.95 MFJ-GCY

#### **DSCAR -- Satellite Review** by Dave Ingram, K4TWJ

This anthology of articles from CQ is full of important-to-have OSCAR information. Also includes up-to-date additions and late breaking news from the satellite world. Written in Ingram's straight forward, easy-to-read style, this book will get you up and running with the minimum of hassle. Includes OSCAR quick start" help designed to get you on OSCAR today 1989. 1st edition. 44 pages

MF.I-OSB

#### GRAY LINE DX ADVANTAGE (MS-DOS Computers)

Great computerized tool for predicting Gray line openings Displays the overhead position of the sun as it passes over a detailed map of Earth's surface. Displays UTC time in any 24 QTH's. Includes high speed mode to change time and date This handy operating aid will help you tremendously as you work towards DXCC honor roll! MFJ-GL (MS-DOS Computers only) \$29.95

AMATEUR RADIO STUDY GUIDES (MS-DOS Computer and VHS tape)

by Bob Lanz, N4ISL

Studying for Amateur exams sure has changed alot in the last twenty years! Using your computer and VCR, you can get classroom instruction right in your own house. Latest FCC ex-am syllabus used for each study course.

,	Software	Таре
Novice	BL-NS \$14.95	BL-NT \$19.9
Technician	BL-TS \$14.95	BL-TT \$19.9
General	8L-GS \$14.95	BL-GT \$19.9
Advanced	BL-AS \$19.95	BL-AT \$24.9
Extra	BL-ES \$19.95	BL-ET \$24.9

#### THE ARRL ELECTRONICS Data Book by Doug DeMaw, W1F8

Have you ever found yourself searching for the conversion factor between meters and feet, the diameter of 30 AWG wire or any other obscure fact? It'll drive you nuts! The ARRL's new DATA BOOK was written with the ham in mind. Noted author DeMaw gives you the benefit of his years of experience in this handy reference manual. Fully updated, chock-full of the latest infor mation every ham needs at their fingertips. Useful for all Amateurs, RF engineers, technicians and experimenters 1989 2nd Edition

AR-DR

#### UHF COMPENDIUM Part III and IV Edited by K. Weiner, DJ9HO

This is one of the most long awaited books in Amateur Radio It represents over two years of work and contains more than theory - it's chock full of practical, tested designs from some of Europe's most noted hams. Subjects covered include: notch filters, antennas and IF pre-amps, transistor drivers, transmit and receive converters, power amplifiers and much more. This book is guaranteed to be a best seller. Order yours today. (this book is imported and supplies will vary due to shipping delays.) <: 1989. 1st Edition KW-UHF3 Softhound \$20.95

#### **1989-1990 ARRL REPEATER DIRECTORY**

Includes all the latest repeater listings available. Lists 13,000 repeaters. 2.200 digipeaters, and 475 beacon stations from 14 MHz to 24 GHz. Get your copy of this new book today 1989

Softbound \$4,95

#### ARRL CODE TAPES

AR-RD

**BH-NBD** 

Softbound \$3,95

Softbound \$7.95

Four new sets of code practice tapes from the ARRL Each set consists of two 90 minutes cassettes and gives you almost 3 full hours of practice. Great way to study when you can't get on the air

AR-1	5-10 WPM	\$9.95
AR-2	10-15 WPM	\$9.95
AR-3	15-22 WPM	\$9.95
AR-4	13-14 WPM	\$9.95

#### THE FABULOUS RADIO NBD

by Brandon Wentworth, K6UJ Here is the story of one of WW I's most important radio stations. Written from the first hand stories and actual experiences of the men who operated NBD. Includes technical descriptions. of the equipment and antennas Great history reading. 1984. 1st edition. 34 pages.

Softbound \$4 95

#### **NEWNES Radio Amateur** and Listener's Pocket Book by Steven Money, G3FZX

Unique collection of useful information for the Radio Amateur and hi-tech listener - Full of hard-to-find information - includes. codes, symbols, formulae, frequencies, in addition to AMTOR. packet and SSTV Handy "pocket book" size. <1987 1st edition, 160 pages CBC-BA

Hardbound \$19,95

#### WIRELESS ANTENNA HISTORY A vertical design prime by Walter Schulz, K300F

Starts with a well written history of radio's beginnings. Nine chapters cover radio from the first proneers through the beginnings of radio astronomy. The vertical primer is a complete section on how to design, build and optimize a vertical antenna. Full 1988 of explanations and handy hints not found elsewhere. 1st edition. 140 pages. GL-OOF

Softbound \$16.95

### HINTS AND KINKS for the Radio Amateur

edited by K8CH & AK7M This is the twelfth collection of ideas taken from QST's most popular column. Hints and Kinks. Other's hands on experience can save you hours with suggestions on how to "build a better mousetrap 11 Includes ideas on station accessories, operating cw. computers. antennas. shop secrets and much more! Great 1989. 12th edition. new edition? AR-HK

Softbound \$4,95

#### **RADIO AMATEUR CALLBOOK SUPPLEMENT** both NA and DX listings

includes all the latest calls and address changes for hams around the world - Invaluable aid to getting coveted QSLs from rare DX stations. This is the only way to be fully up to date Over 300 pages 1989 CB-SUP89

Softbound \$9.95

#### NGRJ'S SECOND OP MANUAL VERSION

Now available in "slide rule" format for non-computerized hams! Fully up-dated with all the latest prefixes, zone: postage and other information \_GET YOUR'S TODAY! 2nd edi 1989 tion CB-20P \$9.95

Please enclose \$3.75 for shipping and handling GREENVILLE, N.H. 03048

Softbound \$11.95

(603) 878-1441

Before mounting the coax, prepare each end by stripping off 0.5" of the insulation and 0.25" of the shield. Take 1" of no. 20 bare wire, wrap part of it around the exposed shield, and solder it carefully in place. Too much heat here will melt the insulation. This should leave about 0.5" of free end for attaching the assembly to the chassis. Solder a 0.5" piece of the same type wire to the center conductor. Perform this cable preparation at each end of the four pieces of coax you've cut to length.

Your next step is to construct the combination chassis/box for the tuners. I gave up on the prefabricated metal boxes offered for construction projects years ago, in favor of using double-sided circuit board. These boards are widely available from electronics catalogs, as well as "surplus" electronics stores. They're inexpensive, tough, and easy to work. They also let you make enclosures which fit your exact requirements. I cut the circuit board with a carbide saw blade in my scroll saw. A word of caution here: the fiber glass core of the circuit board is murder on conventional steel saw blades, but the carbide ones seem to last forever. Once they are cut to size, it's a simple matter to solder the overlapping sections together. I also soldered 6/32 brass nuts in the corners so I could use a removable lid.

Cut the large holes for the SO 239 sockets prior to assembly. Be sure to keep the coax off the chassis at a height equal to the SO 239 center pin. In my first configuration, the coax was almost flush with the chassis and arcing occurred whenever the power level got over about 5 watts.\* You must mount the trimmers with due regard for short leads and stiffness, since you will be pushing against them when they are being tuned. They should also be positioned directly under the holes cut in the lid to permit accurate insertion of the tuning tool.

Connect the tuners to the antenna on one side and the SWR/Power Meter on the other. Hook the rig into the SWR/Power Meter on the opposite side. Set the rig in its tune or CW position, reduce the drive to a very low level, and fire it up. I started with the trimmers in their minimum capacity position, and proceeded to adjust them progressively from the antenna side for minimum SWR. Once the SWR is at a tolerable level, increase the drive to max slowly, tweaking the trimmers as necessary. Don't panic if you seem to run out of adjustment room with the trimmers in either maximum or minimum position. Bend the coax gently up or down towards the chassis and you'll find a spot where the trimmers have sufficient range to permit a deep null in the SWR as read off the meter. Balancing all of the adjustments is particularly sensitive on 70 cm. Keep the relative fragility of the trimmers in mind, and don't use too much muscle.

I found that my setup stays at about 1.2:1 from 144 to 148 MHz on 2 meters. I acheived comparable results in the 435-MHz band.

REFERENCE

1 Joe Reisert, W1JR, "VHF/UHF World: Impedance Matching Techniques," Ham Radio. October 1987, page 27.

\*For power levels greater than = 10 watts, I recommend using the following trimmers from Fair Radio Sales Co., PO. Box 1105, 1016 E. Eureka St., Lima, Ohio 45802: 3D9025V-99 (3.2  $\cdot$  25 pF) and 3D9100V (10  $\cdot$  100 pF).



# AMATEUR TELEVISION SMILE! YOU'RE ON TV



(2

Designed and built in the USA Value + Quality from over 25years in ATV...W6ORG

Only

\$329

With our all in one box TC70-1, 70cm ATV Transceiver, you can easily transmit and receive live action color and sound video just like broadcast TV. Use any home TV camera or VCR by plugging the composite video and audio into the front VHS 10 pin or rearphono jacks. Add 70cm antenna, coax, 13.8 Vdc and TV set and you are on the air...it's that easy! TC70-1 has >1 watt p.e.p. with one xtal on 439.25, 434.0 or 426.25 MHz & properly matches Mirage D15, D24, D100 amps for 15, 50, or 70 watts. Hot GaAsfet downconverter varicap tunes whole 420-450 MHz band to your TV ch3. Shielded cabinet 7x7x2.5". Req. 13.8 VDC @ .5A Transmitters sold only to licensed amateurs, for legal purposes, verified in the latest Callbook or send copy of new license. Call or write now for our complete ATV catalog including downconverters, transmitters, linear amps, and antennas for the 70, 33, & 23cm bands. , COD

818) 447-4565 m-f 8am-5:30pm pst.	Visa, MC, COD				
P.C. ELECTRONICS	Tom (W6ORG)				
522 Paxson Ln Arcadia CA 91006	Maryann (WB6155)				

# **New Products**

# Nady EasyTalk<sup>™</sup> Two-Way Radios

Nady Systems' line of VHF portable radios brings high-quality transceivers to all two-way radio users. The full-featured portables all list for under \$300.



The VHF-40 is a 5-watt/six-channel transceiver with a 5 to 7-mile range, priced at \$249. It uses a diode matrix to synthesize the signal from one crystal, and then programs it to function on up to six different frequencies. It can be programmed using the silicon diodes and the instructions included. The transceiver is powered by a battery pack that uses either rechargeable NiCd or standard AA batteries.

The VHF-30 is a miniature 5-watt/four-channel radio that transmits at a 5 to 7-mile range. It sells for \$299. The unit weighs just 15 ounces and has a rugged, impact-resistant case which resists weather and contaminants.

Nady's VHF-20 is a 2-watt/two-channel model listing for \$249. The pocket-sized unit has a high/low switch that changes the signal from 2 to 0.5 watts, conserving the battery pack when maximum range isn't needed.

Nady VHF radios come with a "rubber duck" antenna with a BNC connector, an AC/DC wall charger, a stainless steel belt clip, a holster-style carrying case, and a NiCd rechargeable battery pack. Nady also offers customizing options for the transceivers, including a Continuous Tone Coded Squelch System (CTCSS), a remote microphone/speaker, a high-speed desk charger, and a heavyweight leather carrying case.

For more information contact Nady Systems. Inc., 1145 65th Street, Oakland, California 94608. Phone: (415)652-2411.

Circle #307 on Reader Service Card.

#### New catalog from Contact East

A complete source book of products for testing, repairing, and assembling electronic equipment is now available from Contact East at no charge. The new, 132-page 1989 General Catalog contains products for engineers, managers, and technicians. All products are guaranteed. Contact East's "same-day shipment" policy assures fast delivery, orders received by 3 p.m. are shipped by 5 p.m. For your free copy and one year of technical supplements, write to Contact East. PO Box 786, 335 Willow Street, North Andover, Massachusetts 01845.

Circle #308 on Reader Service Card.

#### MFJ-850 AC Line Voltage Monitor

The new MFJ-850 provides protection from low-voltage "brown-out" conditions that can damage your electrical equipment. Just plug it in; it tells you at a glance when your line voltage is at a low brown-out level. The expanded scale reads from 95 to 135 volts; color coding makes across-the-room reading easy. Leave it plugged in permanently for constant monitoring. It comes with MFJ's one-year unconditional guarantee.

The monitor's compact size  $(2-1/4 \times 2-1/4 \times 1-1/2)$  inches) allows for at-home or mobile use. Use it to check computer/peripheral or video setups, portable generators, and temporary electrical setups.

For more information contact MFJ Enterprises, Inc., PO Box 494, Mississippi State, Mississippi 39762, Phone: (601)323-5869. To order call toll free at (800)647-1800.

Circle #309 on Reader Service Card.



#### New Surge Protection from Kalglo

Kalglo Electronics Company, Inc. announces the new TeleSpiker<sup>™</sup> series surge suppressors/power line filters with integral protection for RJ45/RJ11 modular telephone jacks. They are specially engineered to meet the protection needs of FAX machines, moderns, electronic telephones, and other devices using modular jacks.



The "Mini-T" is a compact, two-outlet plug-in system complete with modular extension cord. Using Kalglo's Premium Protection™ circuitry, the Mini-T has full series/parallel load-bearing filtering for maximum EMI/RFI protection. The Mini-T is rated at 140 volts clamping, with a total of 436 joules energy absorption. The suggested list price is \$85.95.

For more information contact Kalglo Electronics Company, Inc., Dept. Mini-T, 6584 Ruch Road, East Allen Township, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania 18017-9359. Phone: (215)837-0700.

Circle #310 on Reader Service Card.

#### ICOM's new wideband SSB filter for the IC-781

ICOM announces the FL-103 wideband SSB filter for the IC-781 HF transceiver. The 2.8-kHz SSB filter fits in the 9-MHz IF of the IC-781 and provides improved SSB audio fidelity.

The FL-103 is currently available for \$72.50.

Contact ICOM America Inc., 2380 116th Avenue N.E., P.O. Box C-90029, Bellevue, Washington 98009-9029

Circle #311 on Reader Service Card.



The VHF MOSFET power amplifier pioneer, has some new products: Antennas for special needs.

#### HERE NOW

The "Armchair Antenna", improves the range of hand helds, or scanners, using "rubber duckies" or 1/4 wavelength whips.

Adjustable for any frequency from 144 to over 500 MHz. this dipole needs no ground plane, is used horizontally or vertically and, at 1/2 wavelength, is more efficient than short antennas. A balun reduces pattern distortion for "boresight" aiming.

#### COMING SOON

For the RVer, a tilt-up telescoping HF vertical that adjusts to any frequency from 3 to 30 MHz.

The fiberglass mast extends to full height for all frequencies. The antenna length is varied inside the mast with a 12 Volt motor, also inside the mast, and can be controlled from inside the RV.

Two versions are coming; one for small RVs and vans and the second for large RVs.

For Information On Our Complete Line See Your Local Dealer Or Call Factory Direct P.O. Box 8979 
 Newport Beach, CA 92658 
 (714) 760-3622



New Handsome Custom Albums To Collect, Protect & Organize Your Hard-Earned QSL Cards...Plus Special Albums for DXCC, WAS/WAC, & WAZ Radio Awards

Throw out the shoe boxes. Get your OSLs organized with the new Azimuth Awards QSL Library The perfect way to display the cards for your prestigious awards—for easy viewing Each padded vinyl album comes complete with 20 heavy duty crystal-clear, slip-in pocketed vinyl pages (each holds 6 cards)

Now available for the most prestigious awards in amateur radio ... order all and organize your cards for each award • DX Century Club • Worked All Zones • Worked All States &

Continents . & a general QSL Album for any purpose!

Looks great in your shack! Need more pages? Order extra pages (20/pack) Satisfaction Guaranteed! If not completely delighted return

your purchase in 10 days for a money-back refund. VISA



SEND TO: Azimuth Awards Library, Dept. 01 11845 W. Olympic BL, Suite 1100, Los Angeles, CA 90064 1-213-473-1332 for Information

FREE BONUS WITH TWO OR MORE ALBUMS! Get The New Azimuth AwardsBase Tracking Software for the IBM-PC (\$24.95 value) Free! Exclusive new program helps you stay on top of contacts by band, cards sent and received and much, much more to monitor your radio award progress



Azimuth QSL Awards Library-Each just \$19.95 plus \$2.50

shipping & handling. Specify 1) DXCC 2) WAZ 3) WAS/WAC 4) Standard Album Extra 20 Page Packs Just \$12.95 (\$2.50 S&H) Enclose check or money order (Cal. Res. add 6.5% tax.)

#### VISA or MasterCard. (Foreign orders triple S&H)

#### Credit Card Orders Call Today Toll Free Nationwide 1-800-882-7388 (9AM to 6PM PST)

Made Allow 4 to 6 Weeks Delivery in USA MCMEXXXIX Azimuth Communications Corporation



123

THE K1FO 22 ELEMENT



\_\_\_\_\_

Name Index - by last name ......\$8 Geographic Index - by state/city ......\$8 All three - \$20 \$3 shipping per order BUCKMASTER PUBLISHING Route 3, Box 56 Mineral, Virginia 23117 800/282-5628 703/894-5777 visa/mc

109

# HAM MART

Ham Radio's guide to help you find your local Amateur Radio Dealer

#### CALIFORNIA

ATECH ELECTRONICS 1033 Hollywod Way Burbank, CA 91505 (818) 845-9203 New Ham Store and Ready to Make a Deal!

JUN'S ELECTRONICS 3919 Sepulveda Blvd. Culver City, CA 90230 (213) 390-8003 (800) 882-1343 Trades Habla Espanol

#### COLORADO

ALLIED APPLIANCE & RADIO 4253 South Broadway Englewood, CO 80110 (303) 761-7305 (Orders only) Rocky Mts Amateur/Shortwave Specialists, Ten-Tec, Yaesu, JRC-NRD, Sony, MFJ, KLM, and other fine gear. New and used. Visa/MC. Antennas, books, discount prices too!

COLORADO COMM CENTER 525 East 70th Ave. Suite One West Denver, CO 80229 (303) 288-7373 (800) 227-7373 Stocking all major lines Kenwood Yaesu, Encomm, ICOM

#### CONNECTICUT

HATRY ELECTRONICS 500 Ledyard St. (South) Hartford, CT 06114 (203) 527-1881 Call today. Friendly one-stop shopping at prices you can afford.

#### DELAWARE

AMATEUR & ADVANCED COMMUNICATIONS 3208 Concord Pike Wilmington, DE 19803 (302) 478-2757 Delaware's Friendliest Ham Store.

DELAWARE AMATEUR SUPPLY 71 Meadow Road New Castle, DE 19720 (302) 328-7728 (800) 441-7008 Icom, Ten-Tec, Microlog, Yaesu, Kenwood, Santec, KDK, and more. One mile off I-95, no sales tax.

#### FLORIDA

AMATEUR ELECTRONIC SUPPLY 1898 Drew Street Clearwater, FL 33575 (813) 461-4267 Clearwater Branch West Coast's only full service Amateur Radio Store. Hours Mon.-Fri. 9-5:30, Sat. 9-3

AMATEUR ELECTRONIC SUPPLY 621 Commonwealth Ave. Orlando, FL 32803 (305) 894-3238 Fla. Wats: 1 (800) 432-9424 Outside Fla: 1 (800) 327-1917 Hours Mon.-Fri. 9-5:30, Sat. 9-3

#### HAWAII

HONOLULU ELECTRONICS 819 Keeaumoku Street Honolulu, HI 96814 (808) 949-5564 Kenwood, ICOM, Yaesu, Hy-Gain, Cushcraft, AEA, KLM, Tri-Ex Towers, Fluke, Belden, Astron, etc.

#### IDAHO

ROSS DISTRIBUTING COMPANY 78 South State Street P.O. Box 234 Preston, ID 83263 (208) 852-0830 Mon. 9-2; Tues.-Fri. 9-6; Sat. 9-2 Stock All Major Brands Over 7000 Ham Related Items on Hand

#### ILLINOIS

ERICKSON COMMUNICATIONS, INC. 5456 N. Milwaukee Avenue Chicago, IL 60630 (312) 631-5181 Hours: Mon. - Fri. 9-5:30, Sat. 9-3

#### INDIANA

THE HAM STATION 220 N. Fulton Avenue Evansville, IN 47710 (800) 523-7731 (812) 422-0231 ICOM, Yeasu, Ten-Tec, Cushcraft, Hy-Gain, AEA & others.

#### MARYLAND

MARYLAND RADIO CENTER 8576 Laureldale Drive Laurel, MD 20707 (301) 725-1212 Kenwood, Ten-Tec, Kantronics. Full service dealer. Mon.-Fri. 10-7, Sat. 9-5

#### MASSACHUSETTS

TEL-COM, INC. 675 Great Road, Rte. 119 Littleton, MA 01460 (508) 486-3400 (508) 486-3040 The Ham Store of New England You Can Rely On.

#### MISSOURI

MISSOURI RADIO CENTER 102 NW Business Park Lane Kansas City, MO 64150 (800) 821-7323 Missouri: (816) 741-8118 ICOM, Kenwood, Yaesu Same day service, low prices.

#### NEVADA

AMATEUR ELECTRONIC SUPPLY 1072 N. Rancho Drive Las Vegas, NV 89106 (702) 647-3114 Dale Porray "Squeak," AD7K Outside Nev: 1 (800) 634-6227 Hours M-F 9-5:30, Sat. 9-3

#### **NEW HAMPSHIRE**

RIVENDELL ELECTRONICS 8 Londonderry Road Derry, N. H. 03038 (603) 434-5371 Hours Mon.-Sat. 10-5; Thurs. 10-7 Closed Sun/Holidays

#### **NEW JERSEY**

ABARIS SYSTEMS 276 Oriental Place Lyndhurst, NJ 07071 (201) 939-0015 Don WB2GPU ARRL, Astatic, Astron, B&W, Belden, Bencher, Hustler, Kenwood, Larsen, RF Concepts, Tonna and much, much more! Tues.-Fri. 10AM-7:30PM Thurs. 10AM-9:00PM Sat. 10AM-4:00PM Visa/MC

KJI ELECTRONICS 66 Skytop Road Cedar Grove, NJ 07009 (201) 239-4389 Gene K2KJI Maryann K2RVH Distributor of: KLM, Mirage, ICOM, Larsen, Lunar, Astron. Wholesale - retail.

# HAM MART

#### NEW YORK

BARRY ELECTRONICS 512 Broadway New York, NY 10012 (212) 925-7000 New York City's Largest Full Service Ham and Commercial Radio Store.

VHF COMMUNICATIONS 280 Tiffany Avenue Jamestown, NY 14701 (716) 664-6345 Open 8:00 AM till 5:30 PM Evenings, Saturday and Sunday by appointment. Western New York's finest Amateur dealer. Featuring ICOM "The World System."

#### OHIO

AMATEUR ELECTRONIC SUPPLY 28940 Euclid Avenue Wickcliffe, OH 44092 (Cleveland Area) (216) 585-7388 Ohio Wats: 1 (800) 362-0290 Outside Ohio: 1 (800) 321-3594 Hours Mon.-Fri. 9-5:30, Sat. 9-3

DEBCO ELECTRONICS, INC. 3931 Edwards Road Cincinnati, OHIO 45209 (513) 531-4499 Mon.-Sat. 10AM-9PM, Sun.12Noon-6PM We buy and sell all types of electronic parts UNIVERSAL AMATEUR RADIO, INC. 1280 Aida Drive Reynoldsburg (Columbus), OH 43068 (614) 866-4267 Featuring Kenwood, Yaesu, Icom, and other fine gear. Factory authorized sales and service. Shortwave specialists. Near I-270 and airport.

#### PENNSYLVANIA

HAMTRONICS, Div. of Trevose Electronics 4033 Brownsville Road Trevose, PA 19047 (215) 357-1400 Same Location for over 30 Years

#### TEXAS

K COMM dba THE HAM STORE 5707A Mobud San Antonio, TX 78238 (512) 680-6110 (800) 344-3144 Stocking all major lines. San Antonio's Ham Store, Great Prices — Great Service. Factory authorized sales and service. Hours: Mon.-Fri. 10-6; Sat. 9-3 MADISON ELECTRONICS SUPPLY 3621 Fannin Houston, TX 77004 (713) 520-7300 Christmas?? Now??

MISSION COMMUNICATIONS 11903 Aleif Clodine Suite 500 (Corner Harwin & Kirkwood) Houston, Texas 77082 (713) 879-7764 Now in Southwest Houston—full line of equipment. All the essentials and extras for the "ham."

#### WISCONSIN

AMATEUR ELECTRONIC SUPPLY 4828 W. Fond du Lac Avenue Milwaukee, WI 53216 (414) 442-4200 Wisc. Wats: 1 (800) 242-5195 Outside Wisc: 1 (800) 558-0411 Mon.-Fri. 9-5:30, Sat. 9-3

#### Dealers:

YOU SHOULD BE HERE TOO! Contact Ham Radio now for complete details.

## TEKTRONIX SCOPE

AN/USM-281C (miI-TEK 7603N11S) Oscilloscope with 8x10 cm display and two AM-6565 (7A15N11) single trace and one TD-1085 (7B53AN11) dual time base plug-ins. Performs to 65 MHz but 100 MHz mainframe accepts standard 7000-series plug-ins for full versatility. De-



WRITE or CALL for probe and adapter availability!

Prices F.O.B. Lima, O. + VISA, MASTERCARD Accepted. Allow for Shipping - Write for latest Catalog Address Dept, HR - Phone 419/227-6573

FAIR RADIO SALES 1016 E. EUREKA · Box 1105 · LIMA, OHIO · 45802

- 106



Factory-less,

With the new S-COM 5K Repeater Controller, you'll be able to configure your repeater remotely—using DTMF commands. Only the 5K offers this capability for just \$195, wired and tested.



105

"The Big Signal Dandy Dipole™ Antenna Kit"

#### Dandy Dipole™ Kit w/Insulator includes:

- 1-Dandy Dipole<sup>™</sup> book of instructions
- · 1-pair endsulators
- 135' #14-7 strand copper wire
- 1-W2AU center insulator TOTAL COST: \$26.00 PLUS \$3.50 for UPS

#### Dandy Dipole™ Kit w/W/W2AU 1:1 Balun includes:

- · 1-Dandy Dipole book of instructions
- · 1-pair endsulators
- 135' #14-7 strand copper wire
- 1-W2AU 1:1 balun
- TOTAL COST: \$38.00 PLUS \$3.50 for UPS Master/VISA, or Money Order. No C.O.D. please!!

AT YOUR LOCAL DEALER SOON!! IN A HURRY, ORDER DIRECT FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY Call: (508) 475-7831 or write

► UNADILLA ANTENNA MANUFACTURING CO. ► PO Box 4215 BV • Andover • MA • 01810



# FLEA MARKET

**RATES** Noncommercial ads 10¢ per word; commercial ads 60¢ per word **both payable in advance**. No cash discounts or agency commissions allowed.

**HAMFESTS** Sponsored by non-profit organizations receive one free Flea Market ad (subject to our editing) on a space available basis only. Repeat insertions of hamfest ads pay the non-commercial rate.

**COPY** No special layout or arrangements available. Material should be typewritten or clearly printed (**not** all capitals) and must include full name and address. We reserve the right to reject unsuitable copy. **Ham Radio** cannot check each advertiser and thus cannot be held responsible for claims made. Liability for correctness of material limited to corrected ad in next available issue.

DEADLINE 15th of second preceding month.

SEND MATERIAL TO: Flea Market, Ham Radio, Greenville, N. H. 03048.

BEGINNER'S RADIO CLEARINGHOUSE. On a space available basis, we are going to offer you, OUR SUBSCRIBER, free of charge, a chance to find a home for your used equipment with a new Ham. Please send us a short description of what you want to sell along with price, name, address and phone number. We'll run it once in a special section of the classified ads under the heading of BEGINNER'S RADIO CLEARINGHOUSE. Please limit your ad to 20 words or less.

NATIONAL Radio Manual and NCL-2000 factory parts lists. SASE. Max Fuchs, 11 Plymouth Lane, Swampscott, MA 01907.

CUSTOM MADE EMBROIDERED PATCHES. Any size, shape, colors. Five patch minimum. Free sample, prices and ordering information. HEIN SPECIALTIES, Inc., 7960 SW Manitou Trail, Glen Arbor, MI 49636. (616) 334-4385.

100 QSL CARDS \$8, \$3 thereafter. Grid square printed free. Shipped postpaid within two weeks. Guaranteed correct! Free samples. Shell Printing, KD9KW, Box 50B, Rockton, IL 61072.

LET THE GOVERNMENT FINANCE your small business. Grants/loans to \$500,000 yearly. Free recorded message: 707-448-0270. (KH5)

NEED SCHEMATIC of Hallicrafter SX110 receiver. Will pay reasonable price. A.T. Butler, 1157 Rivermont Drive, Melbourne, FL 32935.

INTERESTED IN ORP? \$1 brings 8-page information brochure plus sample of The ORP Quarterly. Joe Sullivan, WA1WLU, 267 Sutton St, North Andover, MA 01845. HAM RADIO. Complete run Volume 1, No. 1 (March 1968) through May 1982. Very good condition. \$95. W1JE, 6 Locust Grove Road, Harwich, MA 02645.

RADIO SHACK COLOR COMPUTER. Ham software and hardware. Free catalog. Dynamic Electronics, Box 896, Hartselle, AL 35640. (205) 773-2758.

COMMUNICATIONS BATTERIES: HT-Clone-Packs! ICOM: BP-3S double BP3 "Wall Chargeable" \$43.95, BP5 \$42.95, YAESU: FNB2 \$21.95, SANTEC 142/442/1200 (3 pin) \$22.95, "Rebuilding—Send-Ur-Pack" ICOM BP3 \$20, BP5 \$28, BP7/8 \$34, YAESU FNB4/4A \$38, Kenwood PB21 \$18, PB 25/H/26 \$28, T-T 2991 \$29. "U-Duil Repair Insents". ICOM PB2 \$21, BP \$3 \$16.95, BP5 \$23.95, BP7/IBP \$28, 95, Kenwood: PB21 \$12.95, PB24 \$19.95, Azden 300 \$22.95, YAESU: FNB4/4A \$32.95, TEMPO: \$11.24, 51.5/450 \$22, 95, 'Antennas'' 2Mtr 5/8-Tel/BNC \$18.95. "Cordless Phone & Pager Batteries" Best Price—Free Catalog \$3 shipping/order. PA + 6%, VISA-MC + \$2 (814) 623-7000. CUNARD ASSOCIATES, Dept H, RD 6, Box 104, Bedford, PA 15522.

R-390A Receiver Parts: Info SASE. CPRC-26 military Manpack Radio, 6 meter FM, with antenna, crystal, handset: \$22.50, \$42.50/pair, radio-only \$9.50. Military-spec TS-352 Voltohm/Multimeter, leads, infor: \$12.50. Patrol Seismic Intrusion Device ("PSID") TRC-3: \$37.50 apiece, \$127.50/set of four. Add \$4.50/piece shipping; \$9 maximu. Bayutronics, Box 591. Sandusky, OH 44870.

HAM PROGRAMS and other "shareware" for IBM/compatibles. Large SASE for catalog. JK&S, POB 50521, Indianapolis, IN 46250-0521.

REPEATER JAMMERS? Pinpoint them with our "Handi-Finder" — attaches to HT. Kits: \$24.95, or less! Club project discounts! NOARD, 29460-H Lorain, Cleveland, OH 44070. (216) 777-9460.

ICOM, KENWOOD & YAESU OWNERS: 8 pole and 10 pole crystal filters and monthly informative individual newsletters! Our 10th year. Ask yourself these questions. Are you continually being interfered with during QSO? You can't seem to pull out a weak signal in the QRM? Yes, to either, purchase our SSB or CW filters. Send. 45 SASE for free catalog. International Radio & Computers, Inc., 751 SW Macedo Blvd, Port St. Lucie, FL 34983. (407) 879-6868

HAM SOFTWARE IBM/Compatibles. 10 disks \$26.95. MC/VISA/Discover. N5ABV EAPCO, Keller, TX 76248-0014. (817) 498-4242.

WANTED: Old tube HiFi and studio components, loudspeakers, turntables, related magazines etc. Most makes and models, any condition. Jack Smith, 288 Winter Street, North Andover, MA 01845.(508) 686-7250.

UHF TEST EQUIPMENT: Hewlett-Packard TS403 (616B). UHF Signal Generator 1 8-4 GHZ \$50. Jerrold VHF-UHF sweep generators \$50.00. Tektronix 661 dual trace scopes (DC-3900 MHz!) no leads. \$50. Avionics glide path and localizer sig. gen. \$75 checked; \$40 unchecked. AUL 1-7 GHZ sig. gen. \$50. WW5B, POB 460, Brookshire, TX 77423.

POLICE/FIREFIGHTER HAMS - Please send your Call, Name, Address, Rank, Department Name, for inclusion in special roster available late 1989. Capt. Bob Blakeslee, N2IHO, 1-1/2 Macomber Ave, Binghamton, NY 13901.

WANTED: Ham equipment and other property. The Radio Club of Junior High School 22 NYC, Inc. is a nonprofit organization, granted 501(C) (3) status by the IRS, incorporated with the goal of using the theme of Ham Radio to further and enhance the education of young people nationwide. Your property donation or financial support would be greatly appreciated and acknowledged with a receipt for your tax deductible contribution. Have a wonderful vacation but remember your support is needed as much in the summer as the rest of the year. WB2JKJ and the crew do not stop when school does. Please write us at: PO Box 1052, New York, NY 10002. Round the clock hotline: (516) 674-4072. Thank you!

ELECTRONIC KITS & ASSEMBLIES.For our latest catalog send a large SASE (45 cents) to: A & A ENGINEERING, 2521 W. LaPalma, #K, Anaheim, CA 92801.

COMMODORE REPAIRS. One of the Oldest/largest Commodore repair centers in the country. C-64 \$34.95 plus UPS, C-128 \$59 95 plus UPS (ends 8/30/89). Same day shipment. Ask about the "Diagnostician" trouble-shooting guide. 10 years in business with reliability and customer satisfaction. Commodore/Amiga Chips complete stock, massive inventory. Power Supplies, disk drives, etc. Call us last for the best prices in town. Dealers write us on your letterhead for confidential price sheet. Kasara Microsystems, Div of QEP, Stony Point, NY 10980. 1-800-248-2983 or 914-942-2252.

R-290A Receiver Parts: Info SASE. CPRC-26 military Manpack Radio, 6 meter FM, with antenna, crystal, handset: \$22.50, \$42.50/pair. CPRC-26 Radio-only: \$9.50. Add \$4.50/piece shipping, \$9 maximum. Baytronics, Box 591, Sandusky, OH 44870. FOR SALE: Browning Golden Eagle Mark IV AM/SSB citizen's band receiver. Superb performance—tube-type double conversion, low noise, two tunable bands or crystal controlled. Use on CB, retune for 10 meters, or use as tunable IF for 2 meter, satellite or microwave receiver. Missing top cover, otherwise complete and working, with schematic. \$100.00. Peter Ferrand, WB2QLL, 65 Atherton Avenue, Nashua, NH 03060. (603) 889-1067.

KENWOOD OWNERS: Increase the bandspread of your TS-940, TS-930, TS-440 or TS-430! Our Tuning Upgrader adds a new, slower 2,5 KH2/revolution (1/4 speed) fine-tuning rate and automatically selects higher-speed tuning rates when you tune faster, for quick QSY. Easy to install. \$34.95. TS-940 Owners: Bank Controllers I & II allow front panel memory bank control. (using voice button) eliminating need to go to to to slide open hatch each time to change memory bank. #II also permits voice frequency announcement. #I-\$24.95. #II-\$49.95 \$5.00 S/H USA. \$13.00 elsewhere. International Radio & Computers, Inc, 751 SW Macedo Blvd, Port SL Lucie, FL 34983. Send .45 SASE for catalog. (407) 879-6868.

WANTED: All types of Electron Tubes. Call toll free 1-800-421-9397 or 1-612-429-9397. C & N Electronics, Harold Bramstedt, 6104 Egg Lake Road, Hugo, MN 55038.

SCHEMATICS. Devices, modules and components. Catalog \$1.00 refundable. Free flyer LSASE. George Whitmore, 5746 Aberdeen Angus Way, Las Cruces, NM 88001.

UHF PARTS. GaAs Fets, mmics, chip caps, feedthrus, teflon pcb, high Q trimmers. Moonbounce quality preamps. Electronic sequencer boards. Send SASE for complete list or call (313)

753-4581 evenings. MICROWAVE COMPONENTS, PO Box 1697, Taylor, MI 48180.

COMMODORE-128 PROGRAM available to track the Amateur Satellites. Uses Keperlian data supplied by NASA free. Tracks up to 8 satellites simultaneously. Program also supports printing schedules and predictions for satellites. Use it to track MIP and talk to the Cosmonauts. SATRAK128, \$26 50 includes shipping. Other information on this or other programs for the C128, requires a business size SASE. Reid Bristor, WA4UPD, PO Box 0773, Melbourne, Florida 32936-0773.

WANT: 32S3 xmtr, 250TL and 304TL tubes. KF6WM, 45300 Royal, King City, CA 93930.

HANDICAPPED NOVICE needs HF equipment donated anything please. KA3OUE, (412) 531-7443 anytime.

OFFICIAL MILITARY-TYPE ID TAGS. ("Dog Tags")!! Customized with your Call Letters, etc. 5 seventeen space lines. 20" nicket plated chain included. \$4.29 postpaid. JPW ENTERPRISES, PO Box 353, Logan, Utah 84321

MAGAZINES WANTED: "Nicrowave Systems News" (MSN), "RF Design", "PCIM (Power Conversion & Intelligent Motion)" and "QEX" (1980-present). Call collect 519-742-4594 (Ontario) after 6 PM Eastern time.

IMRA International Mission Radio Association helps missionaries. Equipment Ioaned. Weekday net, 14.280 MHz. 1-3 PM Eastern. Nine hundred Amateurs in 40 countries. Rev. Thomas Sable, S.J., University of Scranton, Scranton, PA 18510.

"SOME UNPUBLISHED THEORIES and MORE for The Radio Amateur" by Lymansson. Includes RF wattmeter, moni-match, balun etc. From R.L. Pfohl-Beeman, Publisher. \$10 ppd. POB 70, Loggootee, IN 47553.

CHATHAM, CAPE COD vacation ham shack on top of windmill overlooking Nantucket Sound and Inlet. 2 fireplaces, cable, modern kitchen, jacuzzi tub, 4 bedrooms. Walk to beach. Great shops and restaurants. Kenwood TS-440S. Great DX. Rent off season only. For pictures and brochure SASE to Edwards/N2HGP, 24 Edgewood Road, Scarsdale, NY 10583.

BACK ISSUES OF HAM RADIO. Have most issues from 1969 to 1974. Mint condition. \$3.00 for single issues. WNOG, 319-377-3563.

HAM TRADER YELLOW SHEETS. In our 27th year. Buy, swap, sell ham radio gear. Published twice a month. Ads quickly circulate—no long wait for results. Send No. 10 SASE for sample copy. \$13 for one year (24 issues). PO Box 2057, Glen Ellyn, IL 60138-2057 or PO Box 15142, Dept HR, Sattle, WA 98115.

VHF-UHF-SHF. Large SASE. West Coast VHFer, POB 685, Holbrook, AZ 86025.

CHASSIS & CABINET KITS. SASE. K3IWK, 5120 Harmony Grove Rd, Dover, PA 17315.

ANALOG AND RF CONSULTING for the San Francisco Bay area. Commercial and military circuits and systems. James Long, Ph.D., N6YB (408) 733-8329.

RTTY JOURNAL—Now in our 36th year. Read about RTTY, AMTOR, PACKET, MSO'S, RTTY CONTESTING, RTTY DX and much more. Year's subscription to RTTY JOURNAL \$10.00, foreign slightly higher. Order from: RTTY JOURNAL, 9085 La Casita Ave., Fountain Valley, CA 92708.

RUBBER STAMPS: 3 lines \$5.00 PPD. Send check or MO to G.L. Pierce, 5521 Birkdale Way, San Diego, CA 92117. SASE brings information.

ELECTRON TUBES: Receiving, transmitting, microwave... all types available. Large stock. Next day delivery, most cases. DAILY ELECTRONICS, PO Box 5029, Compton, CA 90224. (213) 774-1255. "HAMLOG" COMPUTER PROGRAM. Full features, 17 modules. Auto-logs, 7-band WAS/DXCC. Apple \$19.95. IBM, CP/M, KAYPRO, Tandy, C128 \$24.95. HR-KA1AWH, POB 2015, Peabody, MA 01960.

WANTED: ARC-5 and SCR-274 equipment, parts and accessories, any condition. Ken, WB9OZR, 362 Echo Valley, Kinne-Ion, NJ 07405. (201) 492-9319.

WANTED: Ham equipment and other property. The Radio Club of Junior High School 22 NYC, Inc. is a nonprofit organization, granted 501(C) (3) status by the IRS, incorporated with the goal of using the theme of Ham Radio to further and enhance the education of young people. Your property donation or financial support would be greatly appreciated and acknowledged with a receipt for your tax deductible contribution. In Dayton, meet the crew from 22 and relax at our flea market tables, check in on 144.30 simplex. Please write us at: PO Box 1052, New York, NY 10002. Or call our round the clock hotline: (516) 674-4072. Thank you!

WANTED: Drake Linear Amp Model MN4439- 1000W (2000 PEP), 1.8-30 MHz. Call Bruno Molino, VE2FLB, 26 Rue Des Anciens, Gatineau, Quebec J8T 3T2. (819) 561-3689.

RECONDITIONED TEST EQUIPMENT \$1.25 for catalog. Walter, 2697 Nickel, San Pablo, CA 94806.

## COMING EVENTS

Activities - "Places to go . . ."

SPECIAL REQUEST TO ALL AMATEUR RADIO PUBLICITY COORDINATORS: PLEASE INDICATE IN YOUR ANNOUNCEMENTS WHETHER OR NOT YOUR HAMFEST LOCATION, CLASSES, EXAMS, MEETINGS, FLEA MAR-KETS, ETC, ARE WHEELCHAIR ACCESSIBLE. THIS INFOR-MATION WOULD BE GREATLY APPRECIATED BY OUR BROTHER/SISTER HAMS WITH LIMITED PHYSICAL ABIL-ITY.

July 1: COLORADO: Hamfest sponsored by the Western Colorado ARC, Colorado National Guard Armory, Grand Junction. 8 AM to 3 PM. For information contact Randy Martens, NTON, PO Box 3422, Grand Junction, CO 81502. (303) 242-4205.

July 8-9: BRITISH COLUMBIA: Maple Ridge Hamfest sponsored by the Maple Ridge ARC, St. Patricks Center, 22589 121 Avenue, Maple Ridge, For information Bob Houghton, VE7BZH, Box 292, Maple Ridge, BC V2X 7G2.

July 9: ILLINOIS: The DuPage ARC's 17th annual Hamfest/Computer Show, American Legion Post 80, 4000 Saratoga, Downers Grove, Gates open 8 AM. For tickets or reserved tables SASE to Hamfest, W9DOP, PO Box 71, Clarendon Hills, IL 60514 or call (312) 985-0527 evenings or weekends.

July 9: NEW YORK: The 9th annual Batavia Hamlest sponsored by the Genesee Radio Amateurs, Alexander Firemen's Grounds, Rt 98, Alexander. 6 AM to 4 PM. For information contact G.R.A.M., PO Box 572, Batavia, NY 14021.

July 9: NEW YORK: LIMARC ARRL Long Island Hamfair, New York Institute of Technology, R125A, Northern Blvd, Old Westbury, Starts 9 AM. For information Mark Nadel, NK2T (516) 796-2366 or Hank Wener, WB2ALW (201) 694-1811.

July 10: ILLINOIS: The DuPage ARC's 7th annual Hamlest Computer Show, American Legion Post grounds, 4000 Saratoga Avenue, Downers Grove. Handi facilities. Tickets S2/advance; \$2/gate. For tickets or table reservations SASE to Hamfest Chairman, DuPage RAC. PO Box 71, Clarendon Hills, IL 60514.

July 15: NORTH CAROLINA: 17th annual Mid-Summer Swaplest sponsored by the Cary ARC, VFW Building, Reedy Creek Rd, Cary. 9 AM to 3 PM. For information Cary ARC, PO Box 53, Cary, NC 27512.

July 15: MAINE: Union Hamfest, Union Fairgrounds, Union. Starts 8 AM. Sponsored by the Maine Hamfest Association, c/o KA1RFB, PO Box 84, East Vassalboro, ME 04935.

July 16: NEW JERSEY: SCARC '89 sponsored by the Sussex County ARC. Sussex County Fairgrounds, Plains Road, off Rt 206, Augusta, Doors open 8 AM. For information write Don Stickle, K2OX, Weldon Road, RD 4, Lake Hopatcong, NJ 07849. (201) 663-0677.

July 22-23: COLORADO: Mountain Amateur Radio Club is sponsoring a Hamfest, Red Rocks Campground in Pike National Forest, Woodland Park, Free admission. For camping information/reservations write MARC, Box 1012, Woodland Park, CO 80866 or phone Joe Tafoya, NOCMD (719) 687-3641.

July 23: ILLINOIS: The Amateur Cross Link Repeater's annual Hamfest, "The Hall", 1535 S. Harlem Avenue, Berwyn. 8AM to 1 PM. For information SASE to ACLR, PO Box 348257, Chicago, IL 60634 or call (312) 712-5100.

July 28-30. ILLINOIS: The Central States VHF Society's 23rd conference in Rolling Meadows. For information: Chuck Clark, AF8Z, 4N560 Powis Road, W. Chicago, IL 60185

July 28-30: OKLAHOMA: Ham Holiday sponsored by the Central Oklahoma Radio Amateurs, Lincoln Plaza Hotel Conference Center, 4445 Lincoln Blvd, Oklahoma City, For Information contact CORA, PO Box 850625, Yukon, OK 73085. July 30: ILLINOIS: 55th annual Hamfest, sponsored by the Hamfesters Radio Club, Will County Fairgrounds, Peotone. 6 AM to 3 PM. Admission \$3/advance; \$4/door. For tickets SASE with payment to Hamfesters RC, Donald Burch, N9DWI, 8438 S. Kolin Ave, Chicago, IL 60652. (312) 582-9776. August 5-6: FLORIDA: The 16th annual Greater Jacksonville Amateur Radio and Computer Show, Prime Osborn Convention Center, 9 AM to 5 PM Saturday and 9 AM to 3 PM Sun-Gay. For

information Greter Jacksonville Hamfest Association, PO Box 10623, Jacksonville, FL 32207. Phone (904) 350-9193.

August 6: VIRGINIA: The 39th annual Winchester Hamfest sponsored by the Shenandoah Valley ARC, Clarke County Ruritan Fairgrounds, RT 7, 2 miles west of Berryville, 7 AM to 3 PM. For information contact Joanne Blaker, WB2CMV at (703) 869-4878 or write SVARC, PO Box 139, Winchester, VA 22601.

October 1: NORTH CAROLINA: JARSFEST '89, Benson American Legion Complex, 301 N. Benson NC 27504. 8 AM to 4 PM. For flyer SASE to Johnston Amateur Radio Society, PO Box 1154, Smithfield, NC 27577. (919) 934-0486, 894-5479.

### **OPERATING EVENTS**

"Things to do . . ."

July 7-8: Special event station VE4IHF will operate from the International Hamfest, International Peace Garden on the border of North Dakota and Manitoba. For QSL card send 1 IRC and SASE to VE4XN, Dave Snydal, 25 Queens Crescent, Brandon, Manitoba Canada R7B 1G1.

July 8: Hobbs, New Mexico. KDSRZ will operate the 1st annual National Royal Ranger Special Event (NRRSE). 1300 to 0100 UTC. Sponsored by the New Mexico Dist. Royal Rangers, a Christian Scouting Organization. For certificate send OSL and large SASE to KDSRZ, 1420 N. Tasker, Hobbs. NM 88240.

July 15: Governor John McKernan has signed a proclamation designating July 15 Amateur Radio Day in the State of Maine. Special event station W1TLC will operate from the Union Hamfest to commemorate Amateur Radio Day.

July 15-23: Fort Amherst Historic Park on P.E.I. The Boy Scouts of Canada are holding Jamboree '89 and will operate fomr the Jamboree site all modes/bands including packet and satellite Listen for CJ1PEI 24 hours a day, conditions permitting. QSL via Bureau upon receipt of QSL card.

July 16: Fishers Island Sound, NY Tri-City ARC will operate from Flat Hammock Island, its sixth expedition to this uninhabited island. Listen for KA1BB from 1300Z to 2000Z, General phone and CW, 2m SSB. QSL wiletter size SASE via Tri-City ARC, Box 686, Groton, CT 06340.

July 22: The Falls City ARC will operate KOJKS, 1300Z to 2300Z to commemorate the 4th annual Hot Air Balloon Extravanganza from Brenner Air Field in Falls City. Send 9x12 SASE and OSL to Bob Eis, WA0W, 1702 Fair Avenue, Falls City, NE 68355.

July 22: The Reservoir ARA will operate K8QYL, 1300Z-2000Z July 22 and 1600Z-2000Z July 23 to commemorate the 20th anniversary of Neil Armstrong s walk on the moon. Operation will be from the Neil Armstrong Air & Space Museum in Wapakoneta, Ohio General class bands, CW, SSB and RTTY. Novice SSB operation on 10m. For a certificate send QSL and No. 10 SASE to K8QYL, 1005 Linden Avenue, St. Marys, OH 45885-1327

July 23-27: The REACT ARC will operate a special event station in conjunction with the 2nd annual meeting of REACT ARC and the 14th annual convention of the REACT International. Lower 80, 40, 20m and 10m Novice. For certificate send 9x12 SASE and OSL to REACT ARC, c/o WB3FOY, POB 1033, Lancaster, PA 17603.

July 19-24: Fairbanks, Alaska. The Arctic ARC will operate special event station KL7KC, 0000Z July 15 to 0900Z July 24 in celebration of the discovery of gold by Fedrix Pedro in the Fairbanks area. For OSL card SASE to the Arctic ARC, PO Box 81389, Fairbanks, Alaska 99708.

July 29-Aug 7. Eugene. Oregon. The Valley ARC will operate W7PXL 0100Z July 29 to 0100Z Aug 7 to commemorate the VIII world Veteran's Track and Field Championships. For OSL or certificate SASE to Valley ARC, PO Box 70314, Eugene, OR 97401.

LAUREL ARC monthly (except December) Amateur exam sessions for all license classes. No fee is charged. Pre-registration is required. Call (301) 725-1212, Maryland Radio Center, 8576 Laureldale Drive, Laurel, MD 20707.

NORTH COAST ARC 1989 LICENSE EXAMS. 12:30 PM, Saturdays February 11, April 15, June 10, August 12, October 14, December 9. N. Olmsted Community Cabin, S of Lorain on W. Park. Novice thru Extra. Walkins allowed. Talk in 145:29 repeater. For information Dan Sarama, KBBA, 15591 Rademaker Blvd, Brookpark, Ohio 44142, 267-5083 or Pauline Wells, KA8FOE, Rick Wells, K8SCI, 777-9460/779-8999.

AMATEUR RADIO CLASSES: For those people interested in obtaining a Novice (basic level) Ham license or upgrading to Tech/General, the Chelsea Civil Defense, in cooperation with ORA Radio Club, will sponsor Amateur Radio Communications classes evenings at Chelsea High School starting MARCH 7, 1989. For more information write Frank Masucci, K1BPN, 136 Grove Street, Chelsea, MA 02150. Please enclose your telephone number.

THE MIT UHF REPEATER ASSOCIATION and the MIT Radio Society offer monthly HAM EXAMS. All classes Novice to Extra Wednesday, JULY 19, 7 PM, MIT Room 1-150, 77 Mass Avenue, Cambridge. MA Reservations requested 2 days in advance. Contact Ron Hoffmann at (617) 484-2098. Exam fee \$4.50. Bring a copy of your current license (if any), two forms of picture ID, and a completed form 610 available from the FCC in Quincy, MA (617) 770-4023.





# **DX Forecaster**

Garth Stonehocker, KØRYW



# KNOW SPORADIC-E SKIP

As patches of Sporadic-E (Es) ionization cross the United States - from southeast to northwest, for example -it's possible for short-skip and multiple propagation modes to exist on 6 meters. Surprisingly, they can be found occasionally on the 2-meter band. Openings appear quickly: they may stay in for just a few minutes, or remain open for hours. Sometimes in June or July DX signals may be heard around the clock. Signals can be received from distances of 500 to 1200 miles, and may at times be heard from distances as far away as 2500 miles on multiple hop paths.

How do you recognize such  $E_s$  openings? Suppose you're monitoring a beacon frequency and the band is quiet. Suddenly, you hear a build-up of "received noise." Almost instantly there are DX stations all over the band. Signal levels fluctuate rapidly as the session opens and as it declines. When the signal is there it usually pegs your S-meter, but it's also subject to rapid fades on the order of 60 dB or more that may chop it into a garbled mess.

George Jacobs, W3ASK, discussed one way to recognize the probable opening of  $E_s$  on 6 meters in the June 1962 issue of *CQ*. When you're on a lower frequency band, say 15 or 10 meters, listen to the stations being worked. If the minimum skip distance is decreasing, the skywave geometry is such that the maximum usable frequency (MUF) will be increasing by reflection from an  $E_s$  cloud (more dense than F2 and lower in height). W3ASK's rule of thumb states that when stations are heard less than 500 miles away on 10 meters, or less than 350 miles on 15 meters, the chances are good that 6 meters will open in that same direction.

A directional (not too narrow beam width) rotatable antenna with a low take-off angle is a definite advantage in finding and using the  $E_s$  short-skip propagation mode.

#### Last-minute forecast

The lower frequency bands (mainly nighttime DXing), will be best the first two weeks of July. Expected lower MUFs from a lower solar flux in those two weeks will raise signal strengths in the evenings to help overcome thunderstorm noise during those hours. The best low-band conditions will occur in the early morning hours. The higher band DXers will have to wait until the last two weeks of the month when long-skip openings with higher MUFs are expected. Geomagnetic disturbances are expected near the 6th and 16th, and on the 24th when they will be the most intense. Look for DX from unusual places on the disturbed davs.

A full moon occurs on the 18th; perigee is on the 23rd. The Aquarids meteor shower begins on July 18th, peaks on the 28th, and lasts until August 7th. (All dates are approximate, but should be close.) The radio-echo rate at maximum is about 34 per hour.

### **Band-by-band summary**

Six-meter paths will open for half an hour to a couple of hours on some days around local noon. Sporadic-E propagation will make this short-skip path possible out to nearly 1200 miles per hop.

Ten, 15, 17, 20, and 30 meters will support DX propagation to most areas of the world during the daylight hours and into the evening, with long skip out to 2000 miles per hop. Sporadic-E short skip will also be available on many days for several hours around local noon. The direction of propagation will follow the track of the sun across the sky: east in the morning, south at midday, and west in the evening. The longer period of daylight provides many hours of good DXing. Solar flux is high this year, so daytime absorption gives lower signal strengths than usual on these bands during this month.

Thirty, 40, 80, and 160 meters are the nighttime DXer's bands. On many nights, 30 and 40 meters will be the only usable bands because of thunderstorm QRN. Try the pre-dawn hours for best DX. The direction of propagation follows the darkness path across the sky: to the east in the evening, south around midnight, and toward the west in the pre-dawn hours. Skip distances will decrease to 1000 miles. Sporadic-E openings will be observed most frequently around sunrise and sunset. These may be the only signals getting through the noise in the evening. hr

		N			T_	<u> </u>	T	1-	1.	T	T_	T_	$\mathbf{T}$	T -	1.	Τ.	1.	1.	Τ.	1.	1.	Τ.	1.	1.	1	<u></u>	
	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	ŝ	8	ğ	8	8	8	8	8	700	8	8	8	ŝ	200	8	8		MT	
JULY	4:00	3:00	2:00	1:00	12:00	11:00	10:00	9:00	8: 00	7:00	6:00	5:00	<b>4</b> ;8	3:00	2:00	1:00	12:00	11:00	10:00	9.00 100	8:00	7:00	6:00	5:00		PDT	
SIA AR EAST	15	H	1	2	-	37	18	5	L.	H G		100	20	37	2	1.0	15	15	12	12	F	F	2	12		Z	
UROPE	18		12		10	L	10	10	12	12	12	15	15	18	12	30	15	15	18	20	20	20	20	18		N.	
J. AFRICA	1	12	12	E	10		10	6	10	10	10	10	12	18	15	12	10	10	15	18	18	18	15	15	1	m	Ę
. AMERICA	10	10	10		10		10	10	10	10	12	15	20	18	128	18	15	15	15	12	12	10	10	10		SE	EST
ANTARCTICA	10	10	10	12	12	15	18	30	30	30	30	30	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	18	15	12	12	10		ŝ	ERN
EW ZEALAND	10	10	10	10	10	10	12	20	18	15	15	15	15	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	1	10	10	10		SW	sn I
	10	10	10	10	12	20	20	18	18	18	18	18	15	15	15	12	10	10	10	10	6	10	10	10		ج	Þ
JAPAN	10	10	10	a	10	18	20	30	18	18	20	30	18	18	15	15	12	10	10	10	Б	6	Ē	10		WN	
	 	і		L	.L	L	⊥ ⊤		<u> </u>	L	I	-L			.l	1	1				 7		L	1			
	5:00	8	3.00	8	8	8	8	8	80	80	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8:00	8	8		\$ 	
ASIA FAR EAST	15	20	18	18	15	12	10	10	12	12	15	15	15	18	20	20	18	18	15	15	15	5	2	12		z	
	18	18	15	15	12	10	10	10	12	12	12	1 5	15	18	20	15	18	20	20	18	20	30	20	18		NE	
S. AFRICA	15	12	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	12	12	12	18	15	15	18	18	18	18	5	15		m	
S. AMERICA	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	12	15	20	18	18	15	15	15	1-5 5	12	12	10	þ	10		SE	MID
ANTARCTICA	12	12*	12	12	15	15	18	20	30	30	30	30	30	30	20	20	20	20	20	20	18	15	5	12	-	s	US A
NEW ZEALAND	10	10	10	10	10	10	12	20	20	18	18	15	15	15	12	10	10	10	10	10	Б	10	10	10		SW	
DCEANIA AUSTRALIA	10	10	10	10	12	20	20	20	18	18	18	18	18	15	5	12	10	10	10	10	Б	10	Б	10	1	٤	
JAPAN	10	10	12	12	15	15	18	18	20	18	20	30	20	18	18	5	15	15	15	12	12	10	Б	10		WW	
	6.8	5:00	8	3:00	2.00	i.	12:00	11.08	10:00	9:00	8:00	7:00	6:00	5:00	8	3:00	22		12:00	11:00	10:00	9:00	8:00	7:00		CDT	
	2		ម្ម		<u>ب</u>	~		r.		10	وب		17	م م	ې. بې	4	ų	2	-	N,	=	ē				5	
ASIA		8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8		8	8	8		8	8	<u>8</u>	8		8	8	8		- 	
FAREAST	5 1	8 1	01	8 1	8	8 1	5	υ 1-1	2 1	$\frac{2}{1}$	0	2 1	21	5	5 	8	0 2	0 3	8 1	1 8	5 2	5-4	$\frac{2}{1}$	5		z	
	5	5	2 1	2 1	2 1	2 1	21	2* 1-	∼* 	21	2	2 1	5	5	5 1-	8		0	8 1	1 8	10	10	5	5		Ē	m
CARIBBEAN	<u>ю</u> ———		N												<u> </u>	∞ [		<u>с</u> п	00	8	8	80	5	<u>ы</u>		m (6	AST
S. AMERICA	10		10	10	10	10	10	10	0	10	10	10	12	15		18	15	15	5	12	5	5	Б.	6	*	ň	'ERN
	15	57	07¥	5	1 <u>5</u>	<u>г</u> 5	15	20	30	30	30	30	30	30	<u>Б*</u>	þ	þ	0	6	6	20	<u>60</u>	5	5		ŝ	N N
NEW ZEALAND	10	10	10	10	10	10	12	18	18	18	15	15	15	15	15	12	6	10	10	6	6	Б	Б	6		SW	ŠÀ
OCEANIA AUSTRALIA	10	10	10	10	10	20	20	20	18	18	18	18	18	20	1 5	5	6	10	6	10	10	Б		6	<b>†</b>	¥	
JAPAN	5	12	12	15	15	15	18	20	18	15	15	15	15	5	18	20	8	18	5	15	L.	5				N K	

# **GET READY!**

# Nashville '89 **Is Almost Here!**

Plan to attend the world's largest and most exciting Satellite **TV Trade Show!** 

Hundreds of exhibits! • Current topic seminars! • Entertainment!

**SBCA/STTI** Present NASHVILLE **SHOW'89! Opryland Hotel** Nashville, Tennessee August 3-4-5, 1989

For Details, Call

**National Satellite Shows** 

1-800-654-9276

(OR)

702-367-1471

### ADVERTISER'S INDEX AND READER SERVICE NUMBERS

Listed below are the page and reader service number for each advertiser in this issue. For more information on their products, select the appropriate reader service number make a check mark in the space provided. Mail this form to ham radio Reader Service, I.C.A., P.O. Box 2558, Woburn, MA 01801.

Name		Call
Address		
City	State	Zip

\*Please contact this advertiser directly.

#### Please use before August 31, 1989.

READER SERVICE #	PAGE #	READER SERVICE #	PAGE #
	61	141 - James Millen Manufacturers	61
158 - Advanced Computer Controls	44	151 - Mirage Communications	49
132 - Advanced Receiver Research	74	102 - Missouri Radio Center	
143 - AEA		179 - Mobile Mark Inc	
128 - Aerospace		156 - Monitoring Times	
150 - ALINCO	50, 51	<sup>~</sup> - N6KW	87
146 - Aluma Tower Co	52	112 - NCG	87
* - Amateur Television Quarterly	65	* - Nemal Electronics	
167 - AMC Sales, Inc		121 - Nuts & Volts	80
159 - Amidon Associates		177 - Wm. M. Nye Co. Inc	27
136 - AMSAT		192 - Omega Electronics	
189 - Antennas West		101 - OPTOelectronics	100
131 - Antennex		- Orion Business International	
164 - Antique Hadio Classified		130 - Pauldon Associates	
180 - A.H.E. Communications		172 - P.C. Electronics	29
134 - AHHL		191 + P.C. Electronics	
169 - Astron Corp		145 - Pac-Comm Packet Radio Systems, Inc	
110 - Azimuth Communications Corp		154 - Palomar Engineers	
Barker & Williamson		190 - QSO Sonware	
- Barry Electronics		157 - Hadio Amateur Cambook	
153 - Bilal Company			
- Brian Beezley, K6S I	80	182 - Hadio Shack	
- Buckmaster Publishing		120 - Hamsey Electronics, Inc	
127 - Buckmaster Publishing		166 - The RF Connection	
117 - Buckmaster Publishing	83	105 S COM Industrias	
109 - Buckmaster Publishing		105 - S-COM Industries	
181 - C&S Sales		* Silicon Colutions	
133 - Communication Concepts, Inc		172 Software Sustance	
183 - Communications Specialists		148 Software Systems	
119 - Creative Control Products		170 Soorrow Hawk	
103 - Crystek Crystals		175 Spartow Hawk	
160 - Cushcran Corp		11B Stridsburg Engineering Co	20
155 - Cygnus-Quasar Books		*. etti	
142 Disimor Instruments Core	60	174 - STV/OnSat	28
126 - Doppler Systems	76	171 - Summitek	
165 - Doug Hall Electronics		122 - Synthetic Textiles, Inc.	80
124 - Down East Microwave		111 - Tel-Com	87
* - Engineering Consulting		104 - Unadilla Antenna Mfg Co	
106 - Fair Radio Sales		* - Universal Radio	74
* - Falcon Communications	91		77
139 - GTI Electronics	61	187 - Varian EIMAC	1
108 - The Ham Center		140 - VHF Communications	61
184 - Ham Radio Outlet	14, 15	161 - W & W Associates	42
* - Ham Radio's Bookstore	65, 86, 88	116 - W9INN Antennas	83
115 - Hamtronics, NY		147 - Wi-Comm Electronics Inc	
* - Hamtronics, PA	74	1 <b>X</b> 8 - Wilmanco	
* - Heath Company	41	* Yaesu USA	35
* - Heath Company	61	* - Yaesu USA	CIII
188 - ICOM America, Inc	CII	149 - E.H. Yost Co	52
* - International Crystal Mfg Co, Inc		PRODUCT REVIEW/NEW PRODUC	т
168 - Jan Crystals			00
152 - Jun's Electronics		208 Hand Teel In function	
185 - Kantronics		202 ICOM Amorica tas	
- Kenwood USA Corporation	2, 5, 7, CIV		48
144 - Larsen Antennas		210 Kaldo Electronico Compony Inc.	06 00
- Madison Electronics Supply		303 - ME L Enterprises	
137 - Madison Electronics Supply		309 - MEI Enterprises	0+ 00
- Maggiore Electronic Laboratory		307 - Nady Systems Inc	90
162 - Glen Martin Engineering, Inc		305 - OPTOelectronics	48
186 - MFJ Enterprises	۵	304 - The Badio Works	
163 - Micro Control Specialties			

ŧ	READER SERVICE #	PAGE #
	141 - James Millen Manufacturers	61
1	151 - Mirage Communications	49
1	102 - Missouri Badio Center	
	179 - Mobile Mark Inc	26
7	156 - Monitoring Times	
ĺ	*-N6KW	
,	112 - NCG	87
5	* - Nemal Electronics	42
7	121 - Nuts & Volts	80
4	177 - Wm M Nye Co Inc	27
5	192 - Omega Electronics	
7	101 - OPTOelectronics	
1	* - Orion Business International	65
5	130 - Pauldon Associates	
4	172 - P.C. Electronics	
2	191 - P.C. Electronics	89
'n	145 - Pac-Comm Packet Badio Systems	Inc 52
1	154 - Palomar Engineers	47
,	190 - OSO Software	89
,	157 - Badio Amateur Calibook	44
,	135 - Badiokit	66
,	192 Padio Shack	19
2	120 Rameey Electronics Inc	
2	169 The RE Connection	36
2	123 - Butland Arrays	80.91
1	105 - S-COM Industries	93
	125 - SHE Suetoms	76
4	* - Silicon Solutions	73
•	173 Coffware Systems	20
	14P Coffware Systems	
5	170 Coarrow Hawk	20
2	175 Spectrum International	
7	11B Stridsburg Engineering Co	83
, n	* . STTI	98
n	- 51 11	
â	171 - Summitek	29
6	122 - Synthetic Textiles Inc	
6	111 - Tel-Com	
6	104 - Unadilla Antenna Mfg Co	
3	* - Universal Radio	
1	129 - Vanguard Labs	
1	187 - Varian EIMAC	1
4	140 - VHF Communications	61
5	161 - W & W Associates	
8	116 - W9INN Antennas	
5	147 - Wi-Comm Electronics Inc	
4	1 189 - Wilmanco	
1	* Yaesu USA	35
1	* - ¥aesu USA	CIII
11	149 - E.H. Yost Co	
5		UCT
7	PRODUCT REVIEW/NEW PROD	
7	30B - Contact East	
Э	306 - Hand Tool Industries, Inc	48
v	302 - ICOM America, Inc	
7	311 - ICOM America, Inc	90
2	310 - Kalglo Electronics Company, Inc	



KENWOOD • KANTRONICS

RF CONCEPTS

.

NYE VIKING

MIRAGE/KLM

MFJ

.



# STOP LOOKING! THE FREQUENCY COUNTER YOU NEED IS HERE NOW!

Take a good look at the model 2210 hand held that does it all. Frequency Range is from 10 Hz to over 2.2 GHz covering audio through microwave. Literally DC to day light with extraordinary sensitivity and accuracy. The 2210 is now in demand by technicians, engineers, law enforcement officers, private investigators, two-way radio operators, scanner hobbyists, and amateur radio operators. Call us today to order yours.



Separate high impedance and 50 ohm amplifier circuits, two ranges, two gate times, dual crystal oscillator design. 8 LED digits, aluminum case, internal Ni-Cad batteries, 1 ppm accuracy, AC-DC portable operation. AC adapter-charger included. Full line of probes, antennas, and carry case is available. We manufacture the 2210 in the U.S. and have over 15 years of service, quality, experience and dedication that you can count on.



# TWO OF AMERICA'S MOST POPULAR FM STATIONS.



No wonder Yaesu's FT-212R Series and FT-4700RH mobiles are so popular.

Not only are the features unique and plentiful. The operation hassle-free. And the mounting options flexible. But also, each radio now features a built-in PL board. Plus *you* choose the optional mic that best fits your operating and budget needs.

#### FT-212R SERIES. MOBILES THAT DOUBLE AS ANSWERING MACHINES.

Let the 2-meter FT-212R and 440-MHz

FT-712R take messages while you're away (with DVS-1 option)! 45-watt output (35W on 440 MHz). Built-in PL encode/decode. 18 memories. Auto repeater shift. Scanning routines. Offset tuning from any memory channel. Extended

receive. Audible command verification. High/low power switch. Oversize amber display. Choice of optional mic. More.

#### FT-4700RH. DUAL-BAND PERFORMANCE, REMOTE-HEAD DESIGN.

Mount the FT-4700RH almost anywhere — the "brains" on your dash, visor, or door; the "muscle" under your seat. 50 watts on 2 meters, 40 watts on 70 cm. Full crossband duplex. Simultaneous monitoring of each band, complete with independent

squelch settings on the main and secondary bands. Built-in PL encode/decode. 9 memories (each



band). Extended receive. Reverse repeater shift. High/low power switch. Patch cord for remote mounting. Bright LCD display. Backlit controls. Choice of optional mic. More.

Want more information? Call **(800) 999-2070** tollfree. Or ask your dealer about Yaesu's FT-212R Series and FT-4700RH mobiles today. Two of America's favorites.

**YAESU USA** 17210 Edwards Road, Cerritos, CA 90701 (213) 404-2700. **REPAIR SERVICE:** (213) 404-4884. **PARTS:** (213) 404-4847.



Choose your optional mic: MH-15 C8 DTMF mic, or MH-15 D8 DTMF autodialer mic

# KENWOOD

pacesetter in Amateur Radio



# Competition class HF transceiver

TS-940S-the standard of performance by which all other transceivers are judged. Pushing the state-of-the-art in HF transceiver design and construction, no one has been able to match the TS-940S in performance, value and reliability. The product reviews glow with superlatives, and the field-proven performance shows that the TS-940S is "The Number One Rated HF Transceiver!"

- 100% duty cycle transmitter. Kenwood specifies transmit duty cycle time. The TS-940S is guaranteed to operate at full power output for periods exceeding one hour. (14.250 MHz, CW, 110 watts.) Perfect for RTTY, SSTV. and other long-duration modes.
- · First with a full one-year limited warranty.
- Extremely stable phase locked loop (PLL) VFO. Reference frequency accuracy is measured in parts per million!

#### Optional accessories;

 AT-940 full range (160-10m) automatic antenna tuner . SP-940 external speaker with audio filtering \* YG-455C-1 (500 Hz). YG-455CN-1 (250 Hz), YK-88C-1 (500 Hz) CW filters; YK-88A-1 (6 kHz) AM filter . VS-1 voice synthesizer \* SO-1 temperature compensated



1) CW Variable Bandwidth Tuning. Vary the passband width continuously in the CW, FSK, and AM modes, without affecting the center frequency. This effectively minimizes QRM from nearby SSB and CW signals

2) AF Tune. Enabled with the push of a button, this CW interference fighter inserts a tunable, three pole active filter between the SSB/ CW demodulator and the audio amplifier. During CW QSOs, this control can be used to reduce interfering signals and noise, and peaks audio frequency response for optimum CW performance.



gnal is in the cente

Lo-Cut SLOPE TUNE

De

signal (SSB)

(CW)

Interfering signal (CW)

(SSB)

HI-Cut SLOPE TUNE

(SSB)

12

SSB SLOPE TUNE

4) IF Notch Filter. The tunable notch filter sharply attenuates interfering signals by as much as 40 dB. As shown here, the interfering signal is reduced, while the desired signal remains unaffected. The notch filter works in all modes except FM.

crystal oscillator # MC-43S UP/DOWN hand mic. MC-60A, MC-80, MC-85 deluxe base station mics. PC-1A phone patch = TL-922A linear amplifier = SM-220 station monitor BS-8 pan display = SW-200A and SW-2000 SWR and power meters # IF-232C/IF-10B computer interface.

- Complete all band, all mode transceiver with general coverage receiver. Receiver covers 150 kHz-30 MHz. All modes built-in: AM, FM, CW, FSK. LSB. USB.
- Superb, human engineered front panel layout for the DX-minded or contesting ham. Large fluorescent tube main display with dimmer; direct keyboard input of frequency; flywheel type main tuning knob with optical encoder mechanism all combine to make the TS-940S a joy to operate.
- One-touch frequency check (T-F SET) during split operations.
- Unique LCD sub display indicates VFO, graphic indication of VBT and SSB Slope tuning, and time.
- Simple one step mode changing with CW announcement.
- Other vital operating functions. Selectable semi or full \* break-in CW (QSK), RIT/XIT, all mode squelch, RF attenuator, filter select switch, selectable AGC, CW variable pitch control, speech processor, and RF power output control, programmable band scan or 40 channel memory scan

**KENWOOD U.S.A. CORPORATION** 

2201E. Dominguez St., Long Beach, CA 90810 P.O. Box 22745, Long Beach, CA 90801-5745

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