



Directional Antenna Patterns for NIGHTTIME Medium Wave Radio Stations

the United States

& Canada

Foreward

by Wes Boyd & Gordon Nelson

This book represents the realization of several years of planning and dreaming by members of the National Radio Club. Other pattern books have been produced commercially or by government agencies in the past and those of us fortunate enough to have had access to them have long felt that a pattern book produced expressly for DX¹ers and station personnel would prove to be of immense value to a wide audience. The combination of the NRC Pattern Books with a copy of the NRC Domestic Log should prove to be the ultimate in reference information for the medium-wave enthusiast in this part of the world.

This volume shows the directional patterns for all nighttime stations in the U.S. and Canada of classes DA-1, DA-2, and DA-N. Nondirectional operations on Clear and Regional channels are indicated by a dot at the transmitter site. Puerto Rican and Alaskan directional erns are also shown. Not shown in this volume are the numerous nondirectional 20 and 40 att Canadian relay stations scattered throughout the band. Hawaiians are omitted since there are no directional operations in our 50th state.

Directional patterns for daytime stations and a few limited time operations not shown in this volume will be published in the second volume of this two part set of Pattern Books.

The patterns shown in this book are the actual measured horizontal radiation patterns as licensed by the F.C.C. and D.O.T. Patterns specified for active construction permits are also included. The form of presentation is the polar plot showing measured signal intensity in millivolts per meter at one mile. For the most part the patterns in this book are at the scale of 300 mV/m; a number have been drawn at the scale of 900 mV/m, however, primarily to reduce the "clutter" on some channels. Patterns with an "*" next to the key numbers are drawn at the 900 mV/m scale; simply imagine them drawn three times larger and they will be consistent with the remainder of the patterns. Patterns without an "*" are always drawn at the 300 mV/m scale.

The full 107 broadcast band channels have been reduced to 76 pages by doubling and tripling up on several frequencies and by neglecting the Local channels featuring strictly nondirectional operations. The "multiple channel" pages have been carefully chosen to reduce clutter as much as possible.

A choice example of the use of the different scales used along with the tripling us is shown on the 750-760-770-780 map. At first glance it appears that KFMB in San Diego (5 kw) has similiar coverage to KOB and KCRL (50 kw); note however that the asterisk ed channels are actually drawn at the 900 mV/m scale and thus should be visualized as 3 times larger.

Since the purpose of this volume is to cover only nighttime directional stations, limited time operations - which are really a special type of daytime station - will be shown in the Day Pattern Book; thus stations such as WHLO-640, WJJD-1160, etc. will appear in the second volume.

Something over 1,400 patterns have been scaled and drawn in this volume. A number of the patterns associated with active construction permits may be altered or even deleted as CP's are frequently subject to alteration and revision. A number of patterns managed to elude our best efforts and we have indicated these as "not available". These few missing patterns,

plus corrections, additions, and other updating information will appear as a regular feature in DX NEWS. Thus NRC members will be able to maintain the pattern books in as up-to-date condition as possible.

Several basic articles have been included by way of introduction. Paul Hart's BASICS article presents a rough overview of the subject; this article is a condensation of the original 33 page work published previously in DX NEWS. Copies of the full article - which contains many drawings, graphs, equations, and references - are available as reprints from NRC HQ. Wes Boyd's TREATIES article attempts to untangle the very confusing subject of channel allocations and the relationship between the various signatories of the NARBA protocol. Gordon Nelson's short piece on PATTERNS AND S UNITS gives some data useful for those attempting to use these patterns for quantitative predictions of relative signal strengths.

A few words about the map projection are necessary. Note that the basic background map is not in the ordinary common Mercator projection; instead we have used a modified Lambert projection to minimize distortion to the patterns caused by the map projection. In our projection, great circle paths are close enough to being straight lines to make corrections unnecessary in most cases.

DXers interested in making very careful measurements (for EQP calculations, for example) will have to go the long route of calculating great circle bearings and transferring them to the patterns. Note also that North is not uniformly directed towards the top of the map but varies in apparent direction from place to place. DXers concerned with great circle bearings can easily obtain true North from state boundaries, etc.

Publication of this volume marks the first time that accurate pattern information has been made available to the general DX'er. Unexpected effects may well be observed as the patterns here are compared with actual receptions. We would like to suggest that DXers be cautious and circumspect when discussing patterns with stations in reception reports. In particular, if you happen to log a station with a very deep null in your direction, do not jump to the conclusion that the pattern has fallen out of adjustment. Technical complications associated with factors such as local changes in ground conductivity at the transmitter site, vertical radiation patterns and skywave propagation, and the possibility of tilting in the layers of the ionosphere may perhaps result in "impossible" receptions. A great deal of research remains to be done in these areas, and results will be appearing in DX NEWS on a regular basis.

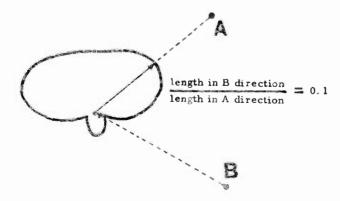
The NRC Publishing Committee believes that this pattern book will become the domestic DXer's most useful adjunct when used with the NRC Domestic Log. Corrections and additions will be most welcome and should be directed to NRC HQ, Box 99, Cambridge, Mass. 02138.

Patterns, Decibels, & S-Units

by Gordon P. Nelson

While a great deal of useful information can be gleaned from this pattern book by simply noting whether a particular station throws a pattern peak or null in your direction, the polar plot patterns in this volume can be used to obtain quantitative data as well. Each of the patterns in this volume has been carefully scaled and drawn to give an accurate portrayal of the actual measured field pattern. The following is one example of the sorts of calculations which are possible with the aid of the patterns in this book.

Consider the following sample pattern. Suppose you wish to know the effect of the pattern on reception in two towns which we'll call "A" and "B". For simplicity assume the towns are the same distance from the transmitter, and that the propagation paths have identical properties. What will be the observed difference in signal strength at A and B due to the shape of the pattern? First measure the distance from the center of the pattern to the curve in the direction of A and then B. Now divide the smaller value by the larger to obtain the field ratio. In the example here the ratio is about 0.1.



Using the following table, we find that a field ratio of 0.1 as measured from the pattern will result in an observed difference of received signal strength of about 3.3 S units (which corresponds to a difference of 20 decibels). The last column shows that this difference in signal strength is the same as would be produced if the station reduced its power to a value that is 0.01 times the original value (e.g., from 50,000 watts to 500 watts).

Another interesting exercise involves the calculation of the EQP or "Equivalent Power" that the station is radiating in your direction. A number of factors must be taken into account in the calculation of the EQP and a full discussion is beyond the scope of this book. Readers interested in a full discussion of the merits and disadvantages of the EQP concept are referred to Paul Hart's full length Pattern article from DX NEWS, available as an NRC reprint from NRC Headquarters.

field ratio	resulting signal drop, S units	resulting signal drop, in decibels	power reduction to produce same drop
1.0	0	0	1.00
0.9	0.1	0.9	0.813
0.8	0.3	1.9	0.65
0.7	0.5	3.0	0.50
0.6	0.7	4.4	0.36
0.5	1.0	6.0	0.25
0.4	1.3	8.0	0.16
0.3	1.8	10.5	0.08
0.2	2.3	14.0	0.04
0.1	3.3	20.0	0.01
0.09	3.5	20.9	0.008
0.08	3.6	21.9	0.006
0.07	3.9	23	0.005
0.06	4. 1	24.4	0.0036
0.05	4.3	26.0	0.0025
0.04	4. 7	28.0	0.0016
0.03	5.1	30.5	0.0009
0.02	5.7	34.0	0.0004
0.01	6.7	40.0	0.0001
0.005	7.7	46.0	0.000025
0.001	10.0	60.0	0.000001

(NCTE: values in column 2 are based on the assumption of 6 db per S unit)



40 years



of DX

Basics of Directional Patterns

by Paul K. Hart*

As the population increases in the United States and Canada, more media services of all types are required. This includes medium wave broadcasting where greater choice of programming material is available and as a consequence more stations can be supported by advertising revenue. All stations legally transmitting in the U.S. and Canada are licensed by the F.C.C. in Washington or the D.O.T. in Ottawa, in keeping with the international treaty obligations contained in the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement (N.A.R.B.A.). A more detailed discussion of the relationship between channel allocations and the N.A.R.B.A. will be found elsewhere in this book.

With more than 5,000 stations in the U.S. and Canada operating on only 107 channels, many stations have been forced to make use of directional transmitting antennas to reduce interference to an acceptable level. Many stations now operate with highly sophisticated rectional antennas in order to meet the strict interference criteria contained in the F.C.C. ID.O.T. rules and regulations.

It is important to realize that the formal interference criteria established by the licensing agencies are based upon the ordinary home-type broadcast receiver. DXers with highly sophisticated receiving equipment are often able to hear distant stations even though the listener is located in a null of the transmitter antenna pattern. When reporting reception to these highly directional stations it is therefore most important to stress in your reception report that you are a DXer and not a regular listener with "ordinary" receiving equipment.

The allocation of frequencies by the F.C.C. and D.O.T. involves specification of a signal intensity contour of the station coverage area which must be protected from objectionable interference from other licensed stations. This contour level varies with the class of the station on the channel (i.e., Clear, Regional, or Local).

The primary service area of a station is the region where the ground-wave signal is free from objectionable interference from other licensed stations. The secondary coverage area is the region covered by the sky-wave signal; while the secondary coverage area may be protected from interference from other stations by F.C.C./D.O.T. rules and regulations, fading and other propagation effects may prove important in actual practice.

During the daylight hours the sky-wave signal is almost totally absorbed in the lower osphere at broadcast band frequencies; thus secondary coverage of any particular station exists only at night. There is also an intermittent coverage area located just on the edge of the ground-wave daytime service area; this area is outside the regular primary service area and is often subject to extreme fading and distortion as the result of destructive interference between the station's own sky-wave and ground-wave signals.

Directional antenna systems are used to provide primary and secondary coverage without interference to existing stations on the same and nearby frequencies. The problem of satisfying all of the interference criteria specified by the licensing agency can be very complex in actual practice, often necessitating elaborate engineering studies and costly directional antenna arrays.

Suppose a new station is proposed to operate on 1420 with 1,000 watts day and night.

In another town 25 miles away there is a station operating on 1430 with 500 watts non-directional daytime. The new facility must provide protection to the existing coverage of the second station. Since the second station does not operate at night, secondary protection is not required. However, other stations operating on 1420 will suffer interference unless radiation is limited towards them at night. This may require 4, 5, 6 or even more towers in the transmitting array.

In this case the station might require two different patterns, one for daytime and one for night. The exact values for these antenna fields are set forth in the rules and regulations in accordance with the interference criteria. Care must be taken in designing directional patterns so they not only protect the required stations but provide adequate coverage throughout the primary coverage area.

A common tactic near coastlines is to locate the transmitter inland so the peak of the pattern covers the city of interest and then goes out to sea; while fine for foreign DXers, this common approach often results in very weak radiation in the direction of the opposite coast. Similiar tactics are often used by stations close to the borders. Many stations reduce power at night in conjunction with pattern changes to limit the interference to the required level. In recent years more stations have been using separate transmitter sites for day and night operation.

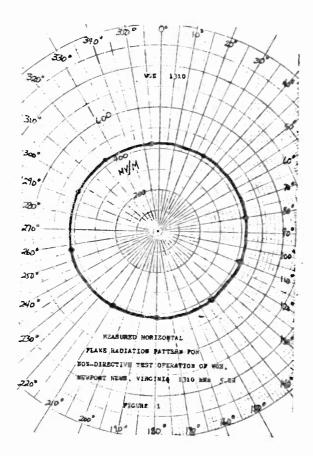
Bear in mind that the pattern is a graphical representation of field intensity generated by the combination of the transmitter and antenna system. All of the patterns shown in this volume are polar plot patterns showing field intensity at one mile from the antenna as measured at ground level (0 degrees elevation). This style of presentation is used because it is the form in which data must be supplied to the licensing agencies; additional discussion of the relationship between pattern size, field strength, and S-units will be found elsewhere in this volume.

Were a station to test with 50,000 watts into a dummy load antenna, the field strength at one mile might well be unmeasurable - this is the extreme case of an inefficient antenna! The same station with identical power loaded properly into an efficient antenna would produce a very high field strength at one mile. The less efficient the antenna, the weaker the field strength produced by a particular transmitter power. This illustrates a basic fact: transmitter output power alone is not the only factor which determines station coverage - antenna efficiency and directionality must also be considered if actual receptions are to make any sense at all.

Figure 1 is the non-directional daytime pattern for WGH, Newport News, Virginia on 1310 kHz. This pattern is unusual because it is almost perfectly non-directional in practice as well as theory. The bearings around the outside indicate the compass heading FROM THE ANTENNA referred to TRUE NORTH corresponding to 0 degrees (or 360 degrees) at the top of the plot. The distance from the center of the pattern to the curve in any direction is proportional to the signal intensity in millivolts per meter (mV/m), the standard measure of field strength, as measured one mile from the antenna. Figure 1 shows that the 5,000 watt WGH transmitter generates a field of 420 mV/m in all directions. Were the transmitter power reduced to 1,000 watts, this field drops to 188 mV/m - or a bit less than half the 5,000 watt coverage (remember that the field strength varies as the square of the power). If WGH wanted to increase the field from 420 mV/m to 840 mV/m (twice the coverage), they would have to increase transmitter power to 20,000 watts.

Another concept essential to any discussion of directional patterns is the RMS field. The RMS field shown on the patterns in this article is the field strength a station would generate

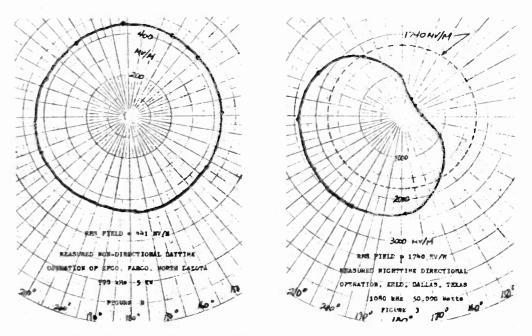
st condensed and abridged from the original article in DX NEWS by permission of the author by Wes Boyd and Gordon Nelson.



if all of the station's power were radiated in a PERFECT CIRCLE. The non-directional pattern of WGH is almost a perfect circle so the RMS will be very close to 420 mV/m.

Figure 2 is the non-directional daytime pattern of KFGO, Fargo, N.D. on 790 kHz. Note that even tough this station has but a single tower and is therefore supposedly non-directional, the coverage is not actually uniform in all directions. This is caused by factors such as non-uniform ground conductivity and such terrain features as buildings, power lines, and other structures. Since the pattern is not perfectly circular, a separate RMS value is given, 441 mV/m. Notice that WGH's RMS is only 420 mV/m compared with KFGO's 441 mV/m while both use the same transmitter power. This indicates that KFGO is using its transmitter power more effectively and more of it is being translated into field strength. For the most part the RMS is a useful indicator of the efficiency of the transmitter/antenna combination.

The F.C.C. and D.O.T. require that certain minimum values of field strength be generated with assigned powers for all stations. These minimum fields vary with the power and class of the station. The stations which are required to have the most efficient antennas are the Class I (Clear Channel) stations; this explains why these stations have huge antennas and vast coverage areas. The least strict requirements are for Local and daytime stations, although in no case will the F.C.C. permit new construction of an antenna less than 150 feet in height.

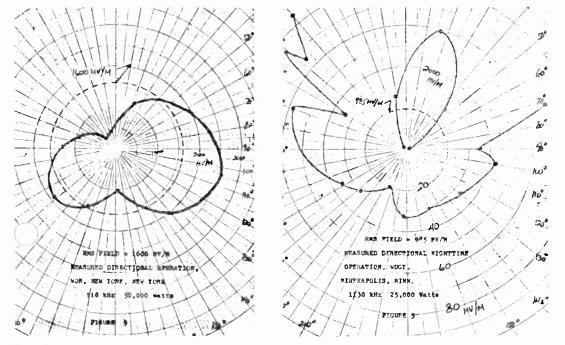


Directional patterns on the broadcast band are produced by employing multiple vertical towers and driving each tower with a definitely established and carefully maintained fraction of the total transmitter output power. As a result of tower spacing and electrical tuning networks, the radiated power is altered in amplitude and phase as required to produce cancellation or reinforcement effects which create the pattern. The design and construction of directional patterns is a very complex business and beyond the scope of this article. One simple rule-of-thumb of value to DXers is that the number of nulls in the pattern is equal to the number of towers in the directional array. This is not always the case but it holds often enough to be useful. In the remainder of this article we will deal with the final measured patterns without going too deeply into the details of the antennas themselves. DXers interested in more details are referred to the numerous articles which have appeared in DX NEWS and which are available as reprints from NRC headquarters.

The polar plot patterns shown here are of some stations selected to illustrate typical situations for discussion. The original sheets have details including tower location, phasing, spacing, height, and orientation which are not included in the interest of simplicity.

Figure 3 shows 50,000 watt KRLD in Dallas on 1080 kHz. This pattern is typical of the simplest types using two towers aligned along a line of peak and null. The RMS value of 1740 mV/m indicates a very good antenna efficiency. This pattern protects WTIC, Hartford, Conn., and WTIC mutually protects KRLD. Notice the direction of the very broad peak in the pattern. All of West and South Texas (along with most of the Southwest) lies in the KRLD secondary coverage area, thus guaranteeing interference-free reception over a wide area at night.

Figure 4 is WOR, New York City, on 710 kHz. This is a non-symmetrical pattern produce produced by a three tower array in a triangular layout. There are many other fulltime stations on 710 but they have patterns which protect WOR and are located a good distance from New York City. The main lobe covers N.Y.C., Long Island, and most of New England. Wor's southwest lobe covers New Jersey and a large portion of Pennsylvania. The RMS value of 1,600 mV/m indicates good antenna efficiency; it is lower than some other 50,000 watt stations however. This is because as antenna arrays become increasingly complex, the RMS produced for the same power input usually drops because of the power losses in the associated power lines and tuning



networks.

Figure 5 is WDGY, Minneapolis, Minn. on 1130 kHz. This pattern was achieved with 25,000 watts and a complex 9 tower system. In this pattern the nulls off the back of the array are so deep that a separate expanded scale is necessary to plot them. It is a safe bet that WDGY's transmitter is located to the south or southwest of Minneapolis-St. Paul area. His signal in these cities and to the north must be fantastic, but the signal must drop off quite rapidly to the south of the transmitter site.

On 1130 the primary stations are KWKH Shreveport, La., WNEW New York City, and CKWX Vancouver, B.C. All 3 stations operate with 50,000 watts full time; however the location of *b 3 leaves a "dead spot" on 1130 in the mid-west. In this "dead spot" the trio of WCAR II, Mich., WISN Milwaukee, Wis., and WDGY Minneapolis, Minn. operate with powers ranging from 10,000 to 50,000 watts. All 3 of these "secondary" stations operate under very strict rules so that none of them interfere with each other or any of the primary stations. Due to the relatively close geographical spacing of these "secondary" stations (all with high power) very sophisticated patterns are required. All three stations operate with patterns that are very similar.

Looking back at KRLD's night pattern you will notice that the pattern crosses the RMS field at 150 and 330 degrees. If you lived along either of these bearings the power from KRLD is 50,000 watts whether the pattern is used or not. If you lived in the "back" of the pattern the signal would be less than 50,000 watts. Along the bearing of 60 degrees the power at night is about 3,000 watts. For those in Arizona wondering why KRLD is so powerful for 50,000 watts, the power at a bearing of 260 degrees is almost 100,000 watts.

In the case of the WDGY pattern the power along a bearing of 17 degrees is almost 300,000 watts. At the same time WDGY's power at 180 degrees is less than 50 watts. The peak value of the curve on a bearing of 17 degrees for WDGY is almost 3,000 mV/m. This is more than KRLD achieves (2450 mV/m maximum) and KRLD has a more efficient antenna system! Considering that WDGY's pattern uses 1/4 wavelength towers while KRLD uses 1/2 wavelength towers the power from WDGY's narrow high intensity beam is fantastic.

These examples give a good idea of how radically a station's pattern can affect reception of that station in different directions. With patterns like these in wide use across the U.S. and Canada, it is obvious that many mysteries of strong or poor reception can be explained with the information contained here in the NRC Pattern Book.

The rules and regulations require certain minimum values of antenna efficiency as mentioned earlier. These requirements are stated in millivolts per meter at a mile with one kilowatt. This means that for each 1,000 watts of power the station must generate a certain minimum field at one mile at ground level. These minimum requirements are for both directional and non-directional stations. For directional patterns the efficiency value is obtained from the RMS field, scaling down if necessary to obtain the 1,000 watt value.

These minimum fields are as follows:

Class IV: 150 mV/m at one mile for 1,000 watts.

Class III & II: 175 mV/m at one mile for 1,000 watts.

Class I: 225 mV/m at one mile for 1,000 watts.

Class IV stations are almost exclusively assigned to local channels (1230-1240-1340-1400-1450-1490). The very few on regional channels meet (except in one marginal case) the minimum fields for class II and III stations. Since night patterns are not used in the United States on local channels (at least not yet), the minimum antenna efficiency that will appear in comparative non-directional stations is 175 mV/m.

About the NRC

The National Radio Club is the largest and oldest hobby group dealing exclusively with medium-wave DX'ing (established in 1933). The NRC's magazine-bulletin, DX NEWS, is published weekly during the winter DX season for a total of 32 issues per year and is crammed with information specifically by and for the MW DX'er. In our latest publication year we carried more than 1000 pages of information exclusively for the MW DX'er - feature and technical articles, the latest FCC & DOT station information, plus page upon page of invaluable tips from our membership telling what's actually being heard. The NRC was the first DX club to produce a handy-sized bulletin by commercial printing - not mimeograph.

The NRC is a nonprofit, volunteer-operated club and membership dues go to pay the expenses of printing and mailing DX NEWS for the membership, and for other essential club services. Since each members dues pays for his portion of the NRC's operating costs, and for his share of postage, dues are dependent upon postal rates. At present rates the dues are \$13.00 yearly for First Class mail delivery; \$10.75 for Third Class delivery; and \$14.00 for domestic Air Mail. Special airmail rates can be arranged for overseas members. If you're an active MW DX'er or just getting started, you'll get a wealth of unique information by joining the NRC today!

Through the NRC you will be able to purchase at discount such special items as mechanical filters for super-selectivity, equipment plans, and copies of past NRC publications and articles. The preeminence of the NRC in the field of MW DX'ing is recognized by World Radio Handbook, which has chosen the NRC to prepare the North American list for that world-famous publication.

NRC'ers are among the friendliest people around and informal gatherings and get-togethers take place in many parts of the country. Our annual convention, to be held in Miami this summer, will attract many members from the US, Canada, and foreign countries for a long weekend of DX discussions, station tours, shoperasting, and general partying...

Treaties & Channel Allocations

by Wes Boyd

Use of the standard broadcast band (535 to 1605 kHz) in the area of North America is regulated by a treaty among the United States, Canada, Cuba (pre-liberation days), the Dominican Republic and the United Kingdom (representing the Bahama Islands and Jamaica). There is a separate treaty between the United States and Mexico. This article is not meant to give full details of these treaties, but only to give a basic understanding of the distribution of frequencies in our part of the world.

First it would be advisable to have a basic understanding of how each set or group of frequencies is to be used. Clear channels are assigned to one or more Class I stations which are protected from interference so they can provide service over a large area by both groundwave and skywave. Regional channels are designed to render service over considerable areas by means of groundwave signal. On these channels little if any protection from interference is given to skywave signals. Local channels have many stations operating at low power and protected from interference over a limited area by groundwave only. There is no protection to speak of from interference to signals by skywave signals.

CLASSES OF BROADCAST STATIONS AS ALLOCATED IN THE NARBA TREATY

- Class I Provides service over a large area by groundwave and skywave.
- Class I-A This is a Class I facility operating on a clear channel with respect to the country which has priority. Power: 50,000 watts or more.
- Class I-B

 This is a Class I facility operating on a clear channel with respect to the country which has priority. The powers range, in steps, from 10,000 watts, through 25,000 watts, up to 50,000 watts.
- Class I-C This is a Class I facility operating on a clear channel or on a regional channel with priority going mostly to the Dominican Republic and Cuba. Service is provided by groundwave and skywave, and powers are 10 kw, 15 kw, 25 kw, and 50 kw.
- Class I-D This is a Class I facility operating on a clear or regional channel with the priority going totally to Cuba. Powers are 10 kw, 15 kw, or 25 kw.
- Class II This is a facility other than a Class I station operating on a clear channel and rendering service by groundwave and skywave. Powers are 250, 500, 1000, 2500, 5000, 10,000, 15,000, 25,000, and 50,000 watts.
- Class III This is a facility operating on a regional channel which renders service by groundwave signals only. Powers are 500, 1000, 2500, and 5000 watts.

Class IV

This is a facility operating for the most part on local channels and providing service to a limited area by groundwave signals. Powers are 100 and 250 watts, but powers of 500 and 1000 watts are available during daytime hours under other agreements. It should be obvious that the U.S., has very few "true" clear channels. These are: 640-650-660-670-700-720-750-760-770-780-820-830-840-870-880-890-1020-1030-1040-1100-1120-1160-1180-1200 and 1210. Most of these can no longer be considered clear channels due to the assignments of Class I-B facilities or allocations in other countries on most of these frequencies.

CLASSES OF BROADCAST STATIONS AS ALLOCATED BY THE FCC

It should be pointed out that the FCC classification of stations is different from that in NARBA. The FCC definitions are:

- Class I These stations operate on clear channels allocated by NARBA with powers of 10, 25 or 50 kw.
- Class II These are secondary facilities operating on clear channels. They must use directional antennas (or other means) to avoid interference with Class I and other Class II stations.
- Class II-A These are Class II stations that operate with 10,000, 25,000 or 50,000 watts and are to be licensed to specific areas:

Channel: Freq. in kHz.	Location of existing Class I facility.	State (s) where Class II-A may be applied for assignment.
670	Chicago, Ill.	Idaho
720	Chicago, Ill.	Nevada or Idaho
780	Chicago, Ill.	Nevada
880	New York, NY	N. Dakota, S. Dakota or Nebraska
890	Chicago, Ill.	Utah
1020	Pittsburgh, Pa.	New Mexico
1030	Boston, Ma.	Wyoming
1100	Cleveland, Ohio	Colorado
1120	St. Louis, Mo.	Oregon or California
1180	Rochester, NY	Montana
1210	Philadelphia, Pa.	Kansas, Nebraska or Oklahoma

Class II-B These are Class II stations outside of those in Class II-A. The powers are from 250 watts to 50,000 watts.

It is interesting that the transmitter power licensed in the U.S. is a bit different than that allocated in NARBA. The U.S. will license 250-500-1000-5000-10000-25000 and 50000 watts only.

Our other so called clear channels are in reality Class II frequencies where we license many stations. Powers range from 250 watts up to 50 kw, but there are two or more high-power facilities on most of these frequencies. These frequencies are: 680-710-810-1080-1110-1170-1500-1510-1520 and 1530.

SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

Still another set of "clear channels" are shared as Class II frequencies with other countries. Those shared with Canada are 1070 and 1130. Those shared with Mexico are: 850-1000-1060-1090-1140 and 1190.

There are many other "Gentlemen's Agreements" that allow operations on other frequencies. Such U.S. operations are: New York City on 1010 and 1050 kHz, Cleveland on 1220 kHz, Santurce, P.R. on 730, and Alaska on 800 and 900 kHz. Similar agreements allow Canada to operate on 640-730-800-900-1050-1220 and 1580 kHz. Additional special arrangements permit Mexico to operate on 660-760-830 and 1030 kHz.

Further treaty agreements allow U.S. operations on certain Canadian I-A channels: 740-860-990 and 1580 kHz; these stations must be located a specified distance from the Canadian border and must employ directional antennas to limit radiation to Canada to prespecified levels.

If the preceeding special agreements were not enough to confuse the overall pattern, ional special arrangements allocate 1540 as Class I-A for the Bahama Islands, and 620 as Class I-C to the Dominican Republic. We will not consider the allocations for Cuba since most have not been honored since the Liberation government came to power.

Along with all these agreements as the use of frequencies, each country has its own rules for maximum transmitter power within the NARBA guidelines. While the U.S. and Canada limit power to 50 kw (recall that a NARBA I-A channel can contain a station operating with more than 50 kw), Mexico permits operation in excess of 50 kw. Regional channels in the U.S. are limited to 5,000 watts, but in Canada many stations operate with 10,000 or 50,000 watts on these channels. The regional channel power limit in Mexico is 25,000 watts. Local channels in the U.S. and Canada are very similar - almost all stations operate 1,000 daytime and 250 watts nondirectional at night.

There are some 15 or 20 stations in the U.S. operating with directional antennas in the daytime. Since Class IV stations are licensed for the most part as 250 watts nondirectional, the directional antennas are used to limit interference to adjacent channels at the 500 or 1000 watt level.

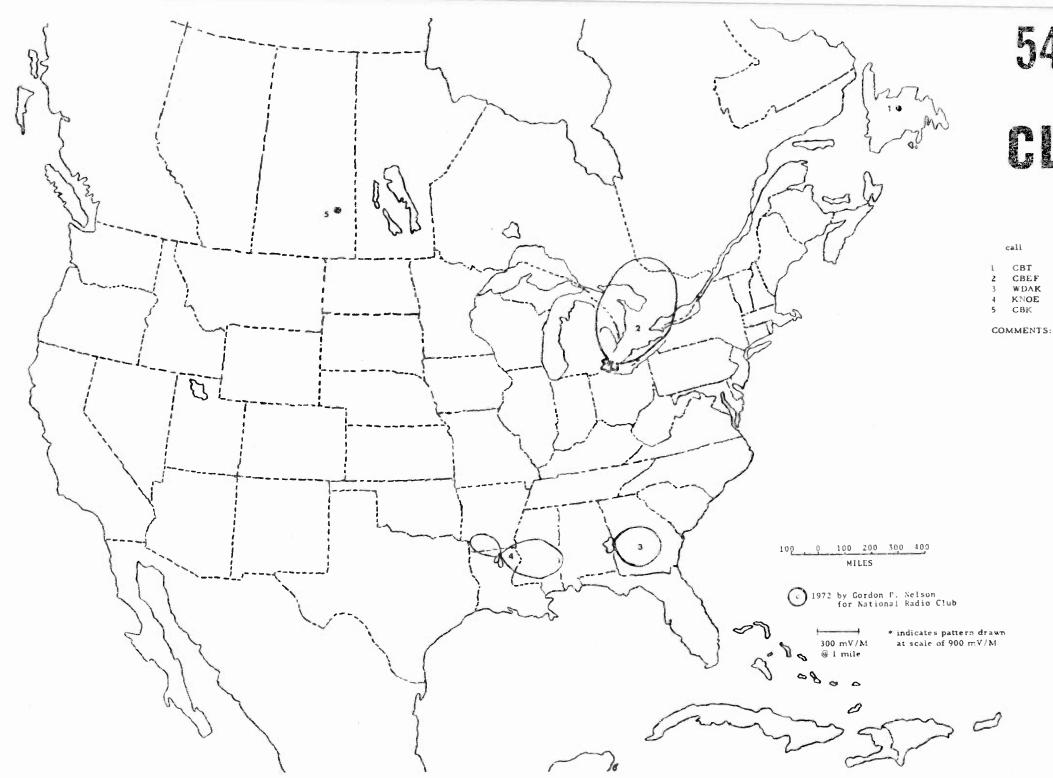
The few Canadians operating full-time with directional antennas are not difficult to understand either. These simply limit the power toward the U.S. to levels approaching the field gith they would achieve with 250 watts nondirectional. In all cases they have large lobes could be north.

Mexicans operating on local channels seem to have 3 different sets of rules, all dependent upon the location of the station. Those within 62 miles of the border operate with 250 watts non-directional full-time. Those from 62 to 93 miles operate 1,000 watts day and 250 watts nondirectional at night. All others operate with 1,000 watts day and 500 watts nondirectional at night.

NARBA ALLOCATIONS AND PRIORITY COUNTRIES

Here is a breakdown of the broadcast band frequencies and priorities as set by the N.A.R.B.A. To make this useful as possible we have omitted all regional and local channels.

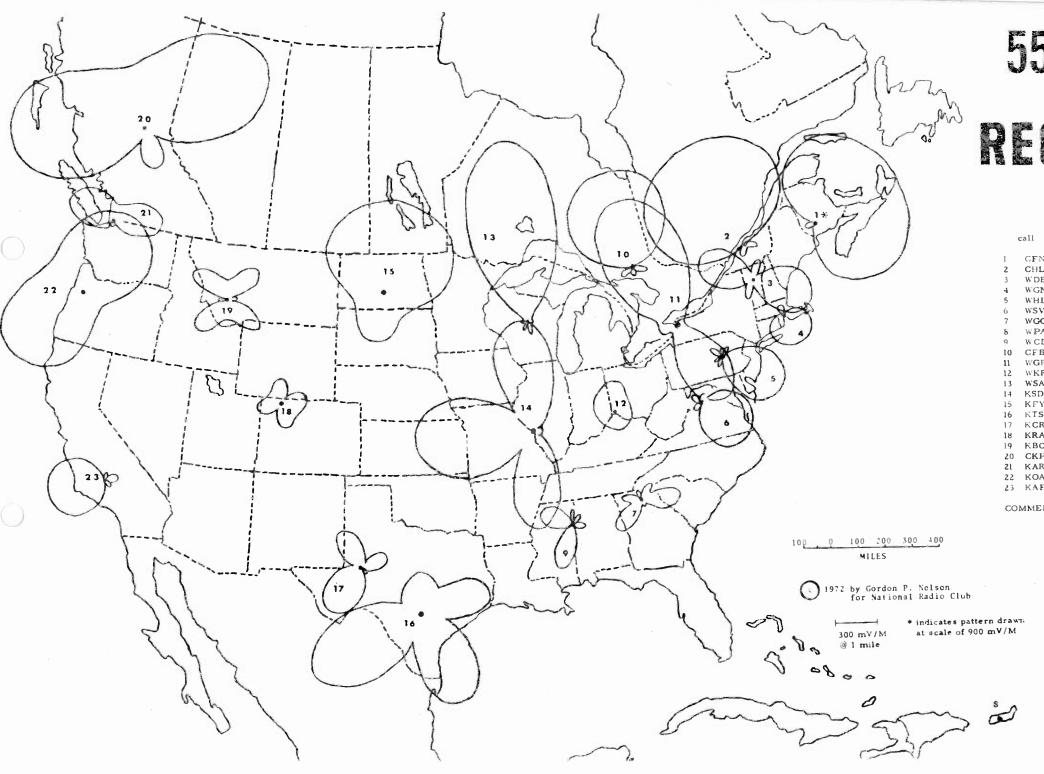
540	Canada I-A, Mexico I-A	1010	Canada I-A
640	USAI-A, CanadaI-B	1020	USA I-A
650	USA I-A	1030	USA I-A
660	USA I-A	1040	USA I-A
670	USA I -A	1050	Mexico I-A
680	USA I-B	1060	Mexico and USA I-B
690	Canada I-A, Mexico I-B	1070	Canada and USA I-B
700	USA I-A	1080	USA I-B
710	USA I -B	1090	Mexico and USA I-B
720	USA I-A	1100	USA I-A
730	Mexico I-A	1110	USA I-B
740	Canada I-A, Mexico I-D	1120	USA I-A
750	USA I-A	1130	USA and Canada I-B
760	USA I-A	1140	Mexico and USA I-B
770	USA I-A	1160	USA I-A
780	USA I-A	1170	USA I-B
800	Mexico I-A	1180	USA I-A
810	USA I-B	1190	Mexico and USA 1-B
820	USA I-A	1200	USA I-A
830	USA I-A	1210	USA I-A
840	USA I-A	1220	Mexico I -A
850	USA and Mexico I-B	1500	USA I-B
860	Canada I-A	1510	USA I-B
870	USA I-A	1520	USA I-B
880	USA I-A	1530	USA I-B
890	USA I-A	1540	Bahamas I-A, USA I-B
900	Mexico I-A	1550	Canada and Mexico 1-B
940	Canada and Mexico L-B	1560	USA I-B
990	Canada I-A	1570	Mexico I-A
1000	Mexico and USA I-B	1580	Canada I -A



540 KHZ CLEAR

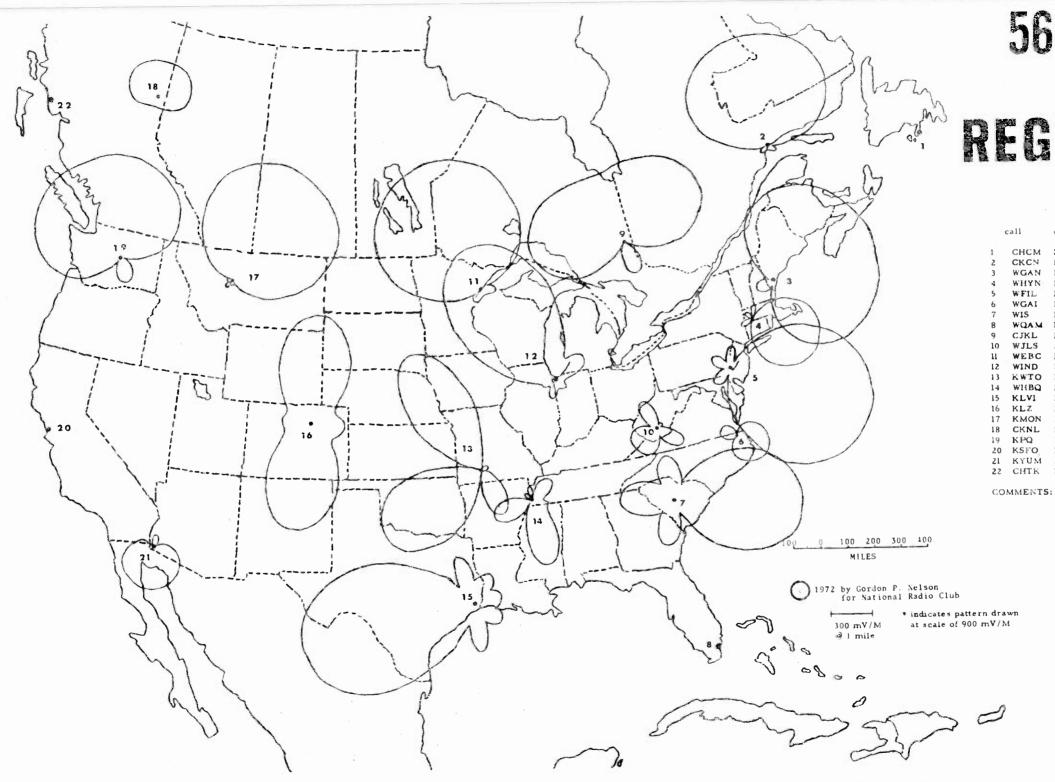
class location

ND GRAND FALLS 2 CBEF DA-1 WINDSOR 3 WDAK DA-N COLUMBUS 4 KNOE DA-Z MONROE 5 CBK ND WATROUS



KHZ REGIONAL

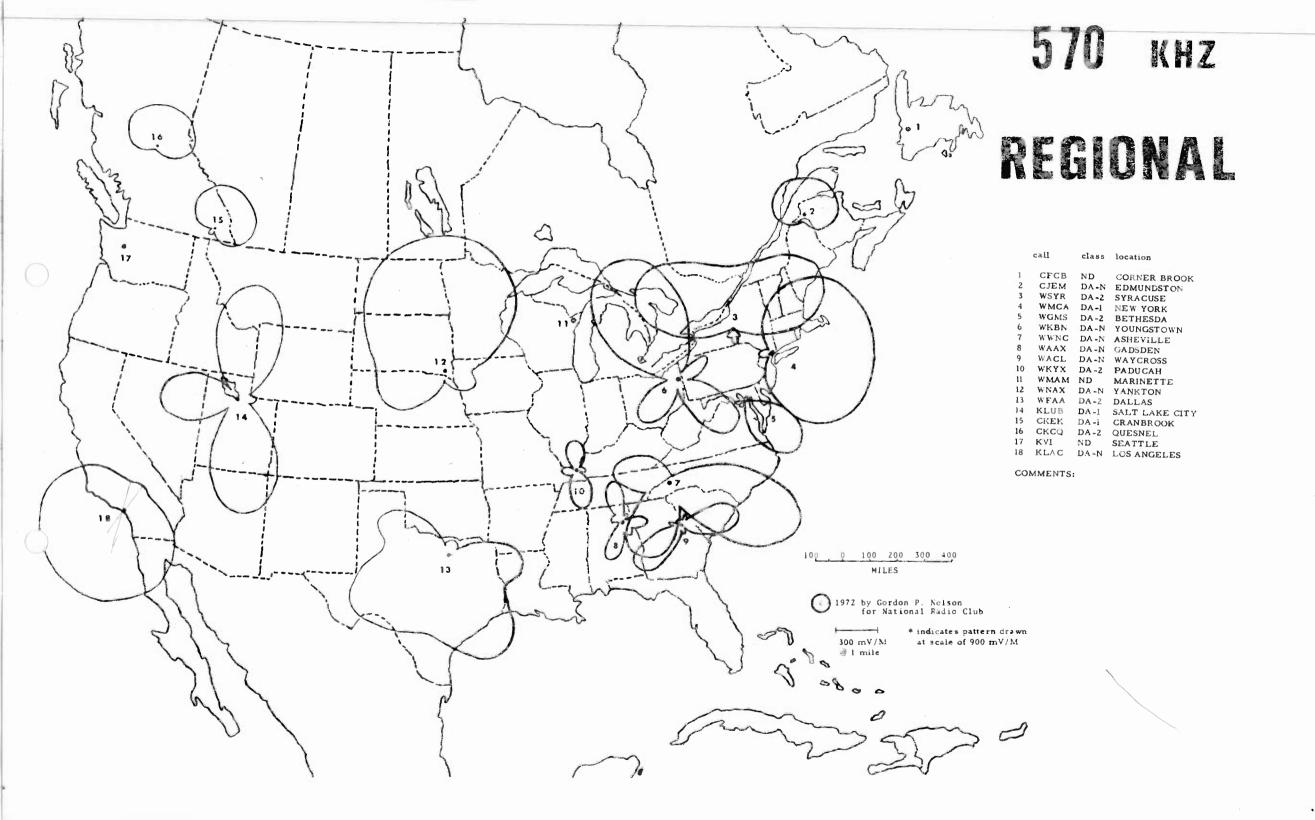
	call	class	location
1	CFNB	DA -2	FREDERICTON
. 2	CHLN	DA - 2	THREE RIVERS
3	M.DE A	DA -2	WATERBURY
4	WGNG	DA-N	PAWTUCKET
5	WHLM	DA -2	BLOOMSBURG
6	WSVA	DA-N	HARRISONBURG
7	WGGA	DA-N	GAINESVILLE
8	WPAB	ND	PONCE
9	W.CBI	DA -2	COLUMBUS
10	CFBR	DA -2	SUDBURY
11	WGR	DA-N	BUFFALO
12	WKRC	DA-l	CINCINNATTI
13	WSAU	DA -2	WAUSAU
1.4	KSD	DA -N	ST. LOUIS
15	KFYR	DA -N	BISMARK
16	KTSA	DA-N	SAN ANTONIO
17	KCRS	DA-2	MIDLAND
18	KRAI	DA -N	CRAIG
19	KBOW	DA-N	BUTTE
20	CKPG	DA-N	PRINCE GEORGE
21	KARI	DA-2	BLAINE
22	KOAC	DA -2	CORVALLIS
23	KAFY	DA-N	BAKERSFIELD

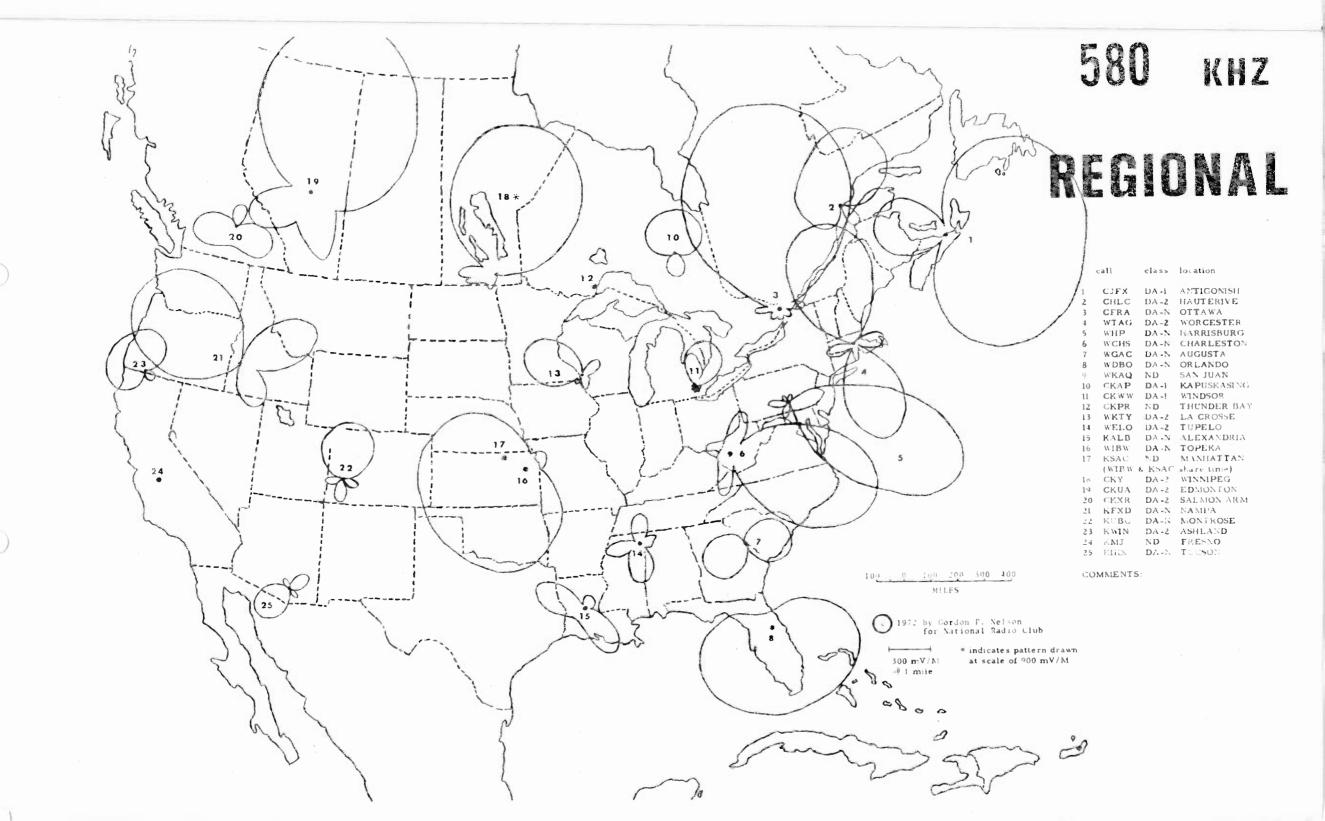


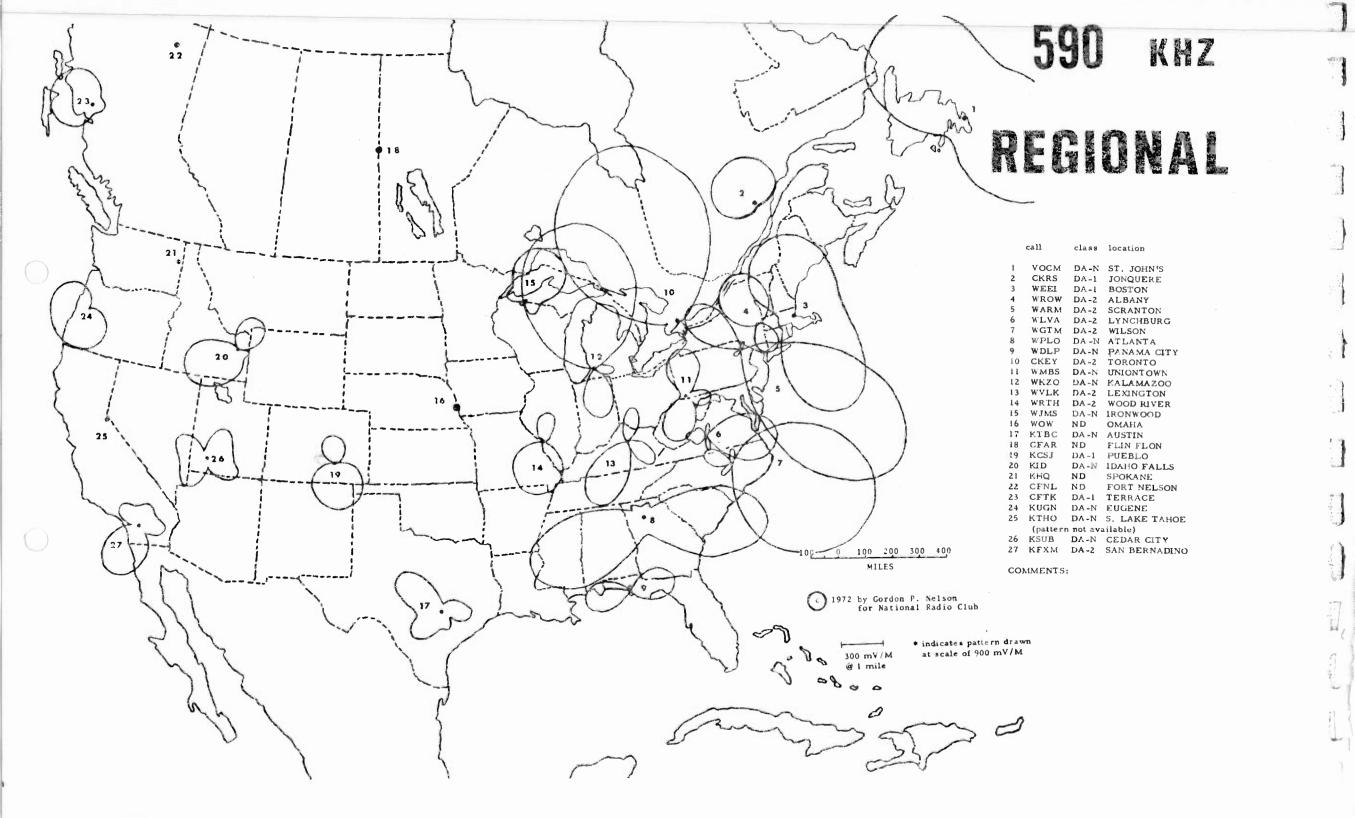
560 KHZ

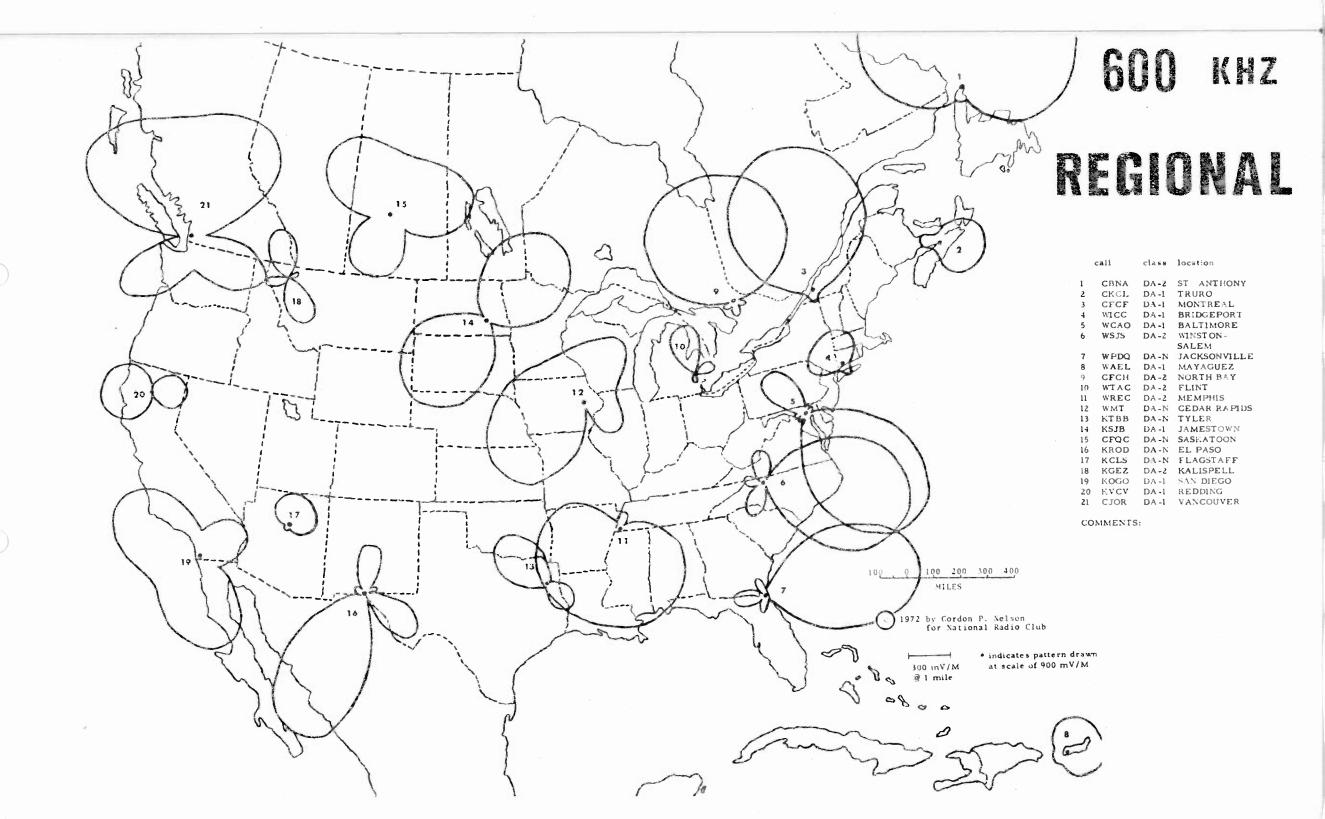
REGIONAL

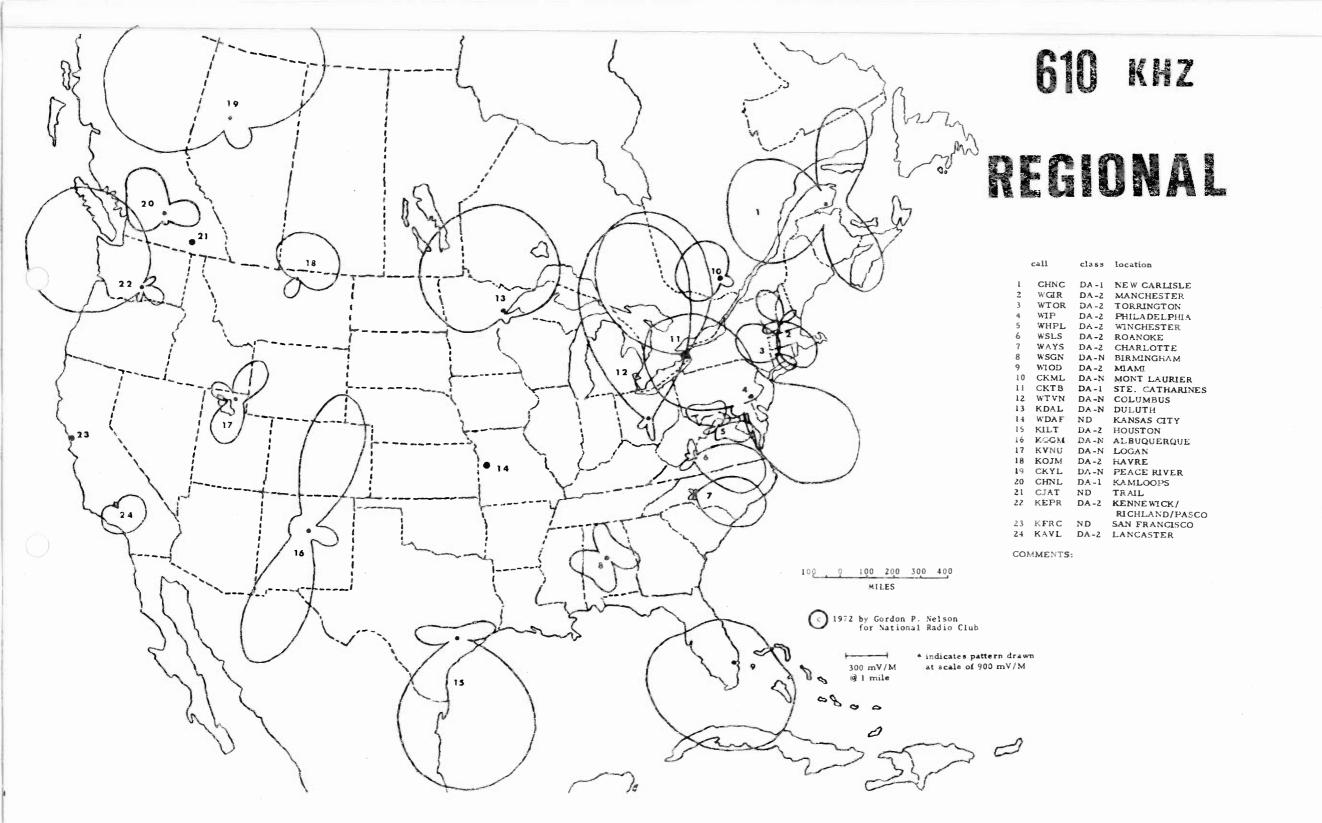
6	all	class	location
1	снсм	ND	MARYSTOWN
2	CKCN	DA -2	SEPT-ILES
3	WGAN	DA -1	PORTLAND
4	WHYN	DA -1	SPRINGFIELD
5	WFIL	DA-2	PHILADELPHIA
6	WGAI	DA -2	ELIZABETH CITY
7	WIS	DA-N	COLUMBIA
8	WQAM	ND	MIAMI
9	CJKL	DA-N	KIRKLAND LAKE
10	WJLS	DA-N	BECKLY
11	WEBC	DA -2	DULUTH
12	WIND	DA -2	CHICAGO
13	KWTO	DA-N	SPRINGFIELD
14	WHBQ	DA-2	MEMPHIS
15	KLVI	DA -N	BEAUMONT
16	KLZ	DA -1	DENVER
17	KMON	DA -N	GREAT FALLS
18	CKNL	DA-N	FORT ST. JOHN
19	KPQ	DA-N	WENATCHEE
20	KSFO	ND	SAN FRANCISCO
21	KYUM	DA-N	YUMA
22	CHTK	ND	PRINCE RUPERT

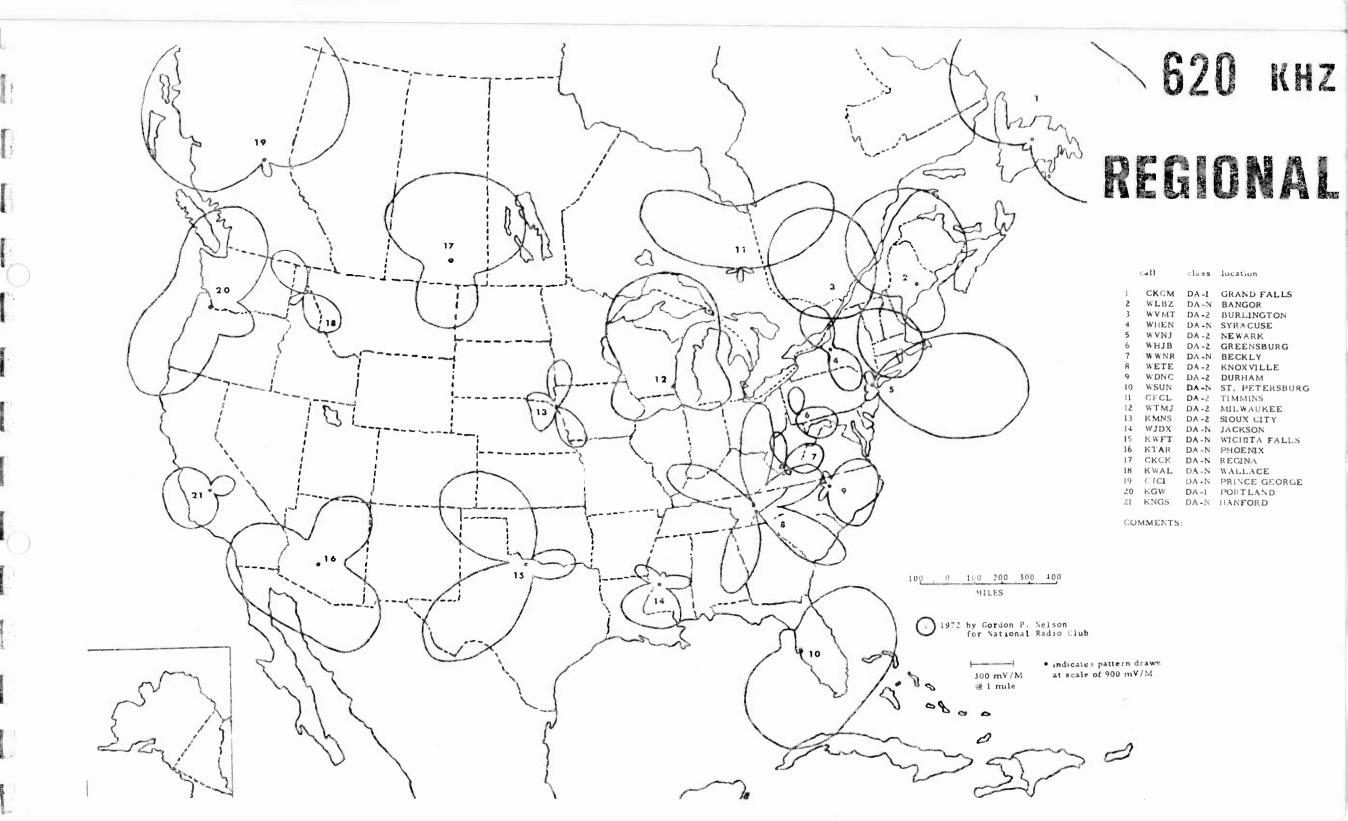


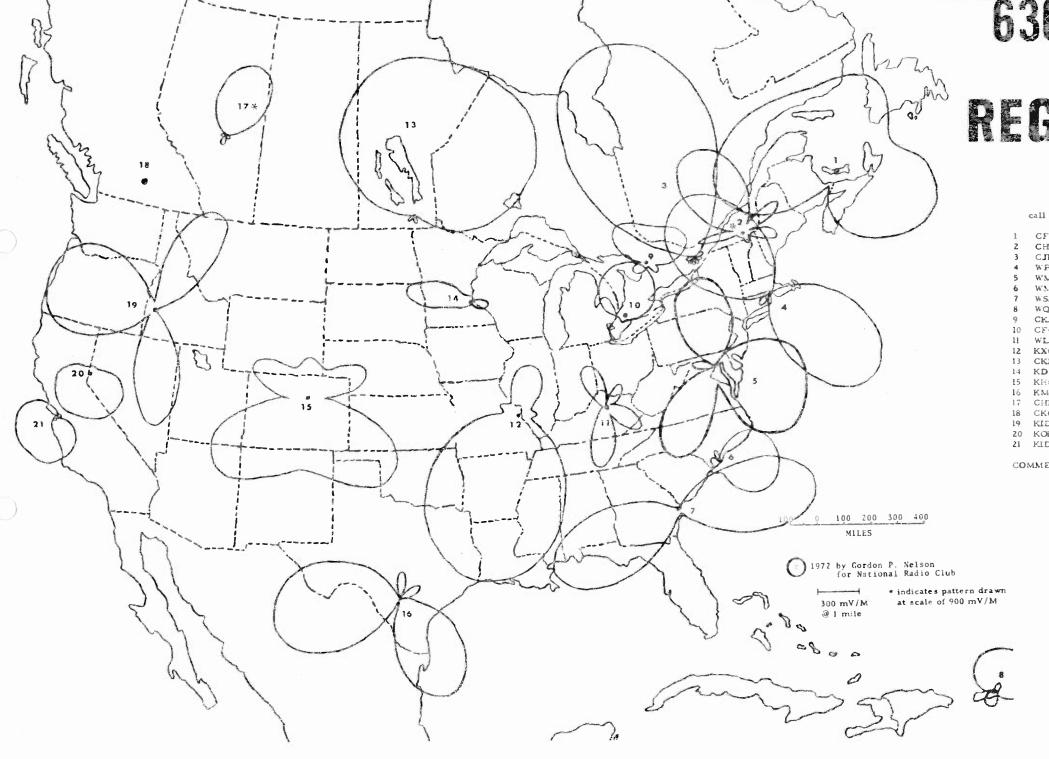






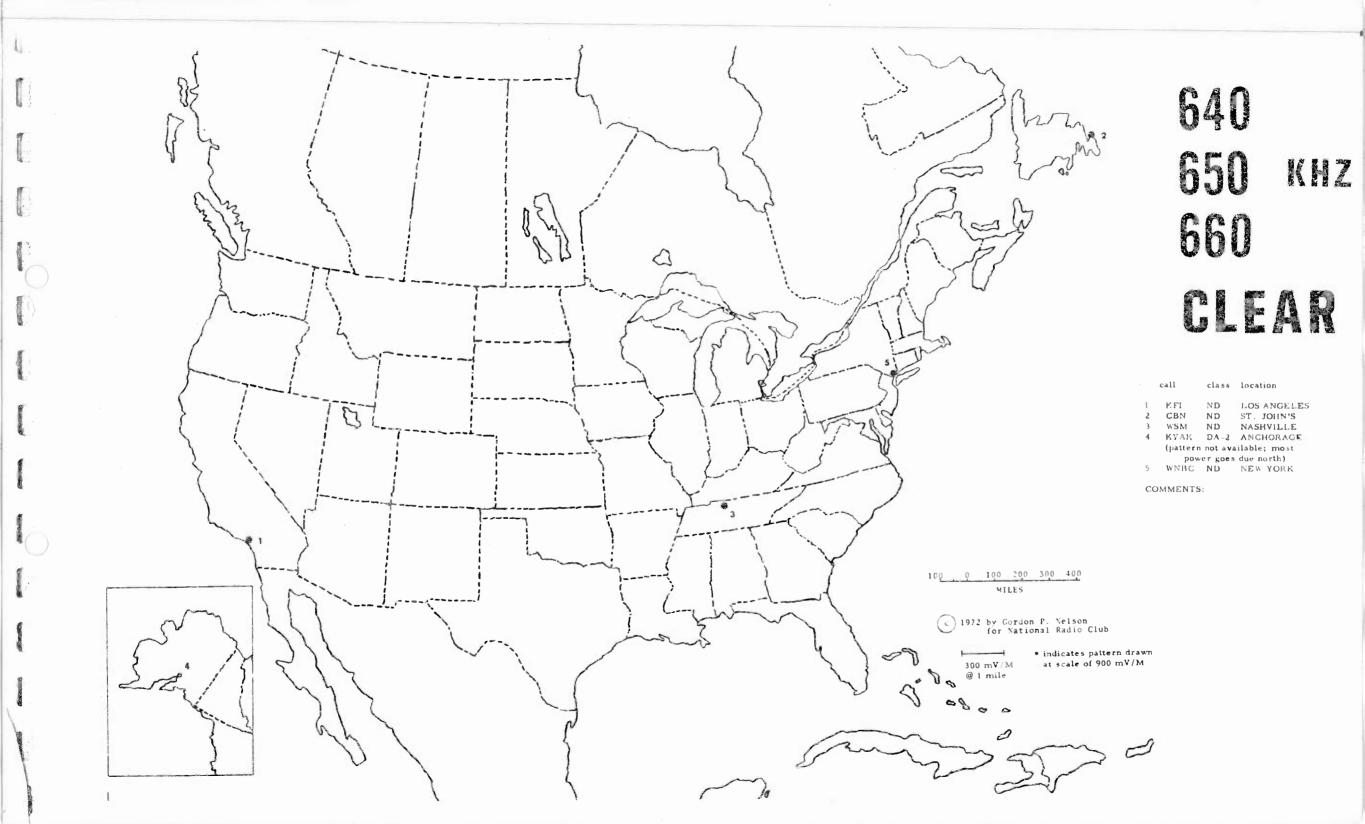


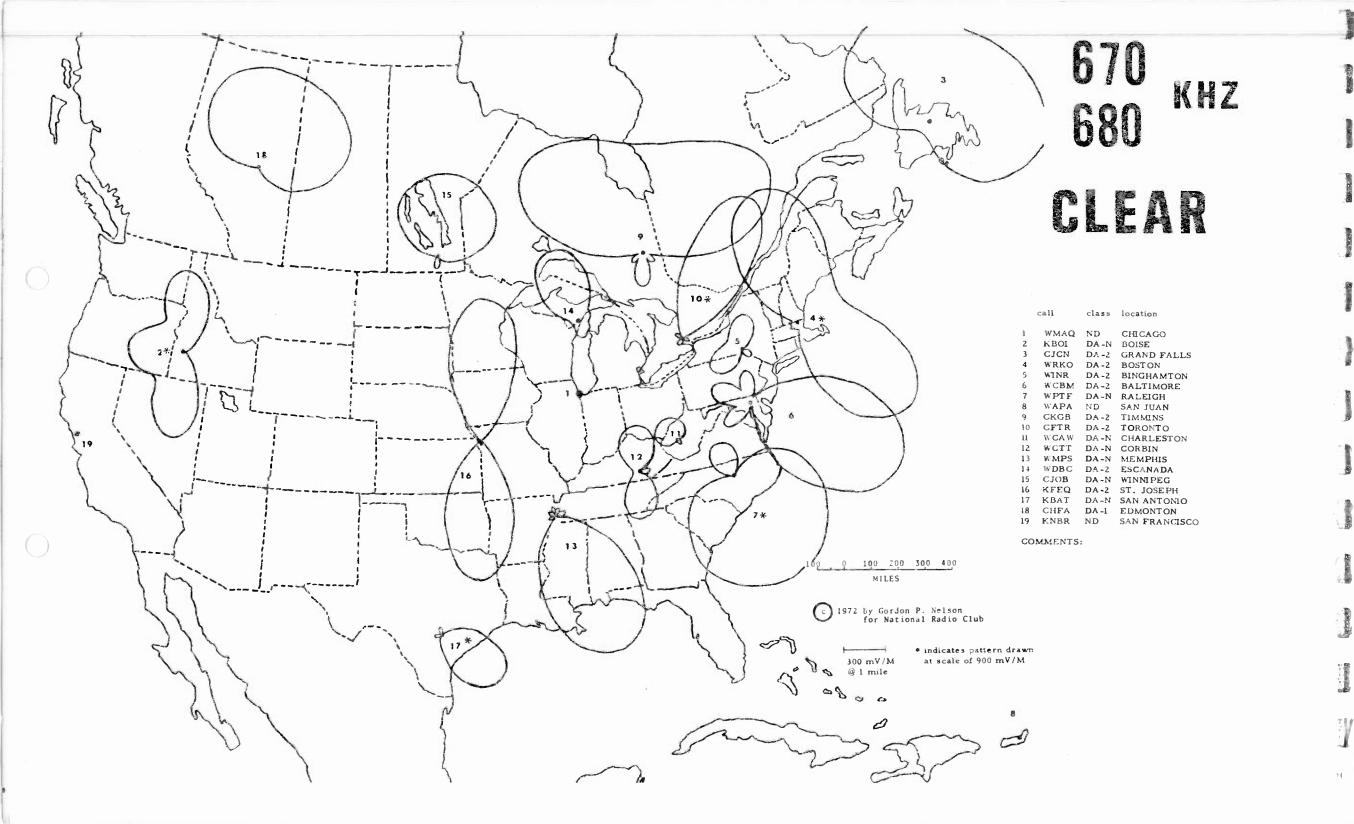


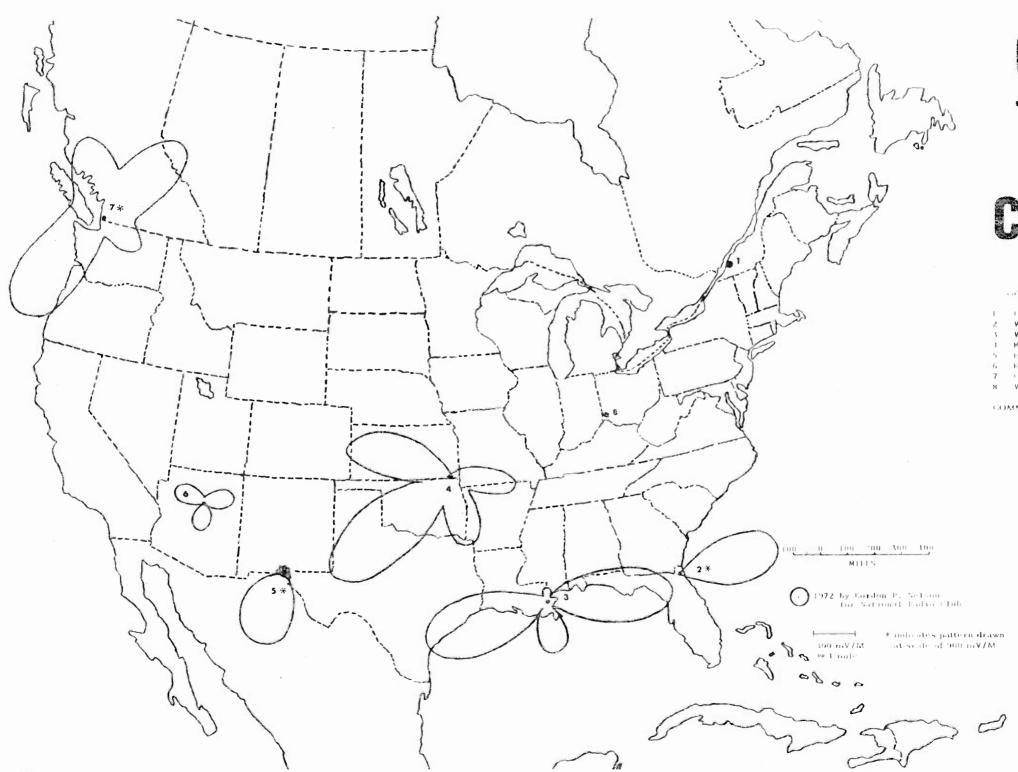


630 KHZ REGIONAL

	Call	class	location
1	CFCY	DA-2	CHARLOTTETOWN
Z	CHLT	DA -2	SHERBROOKE
3	CJET	DA-2	SMITH FALLS
4	WPRO	DA-N	PROVIDENCE
			WASHINGTON
6	WMFD	DA-2	WILMINGTON
			SAVANNAH
8	WQB5	DA-N	SAN JUAN
9	CKAR	DA -N	HUNTSVILLE
			CHATHAM
			LEXINGTON
12	KXOK	DA -2	ST. LOUIS
			WINNIPEG
			ST. PAUL
			DENVER
			SAN ANTONIO
			EDMONTON
			KELOWNA
	KIDO		
	KOH		
			MONTEREY
	_	_	

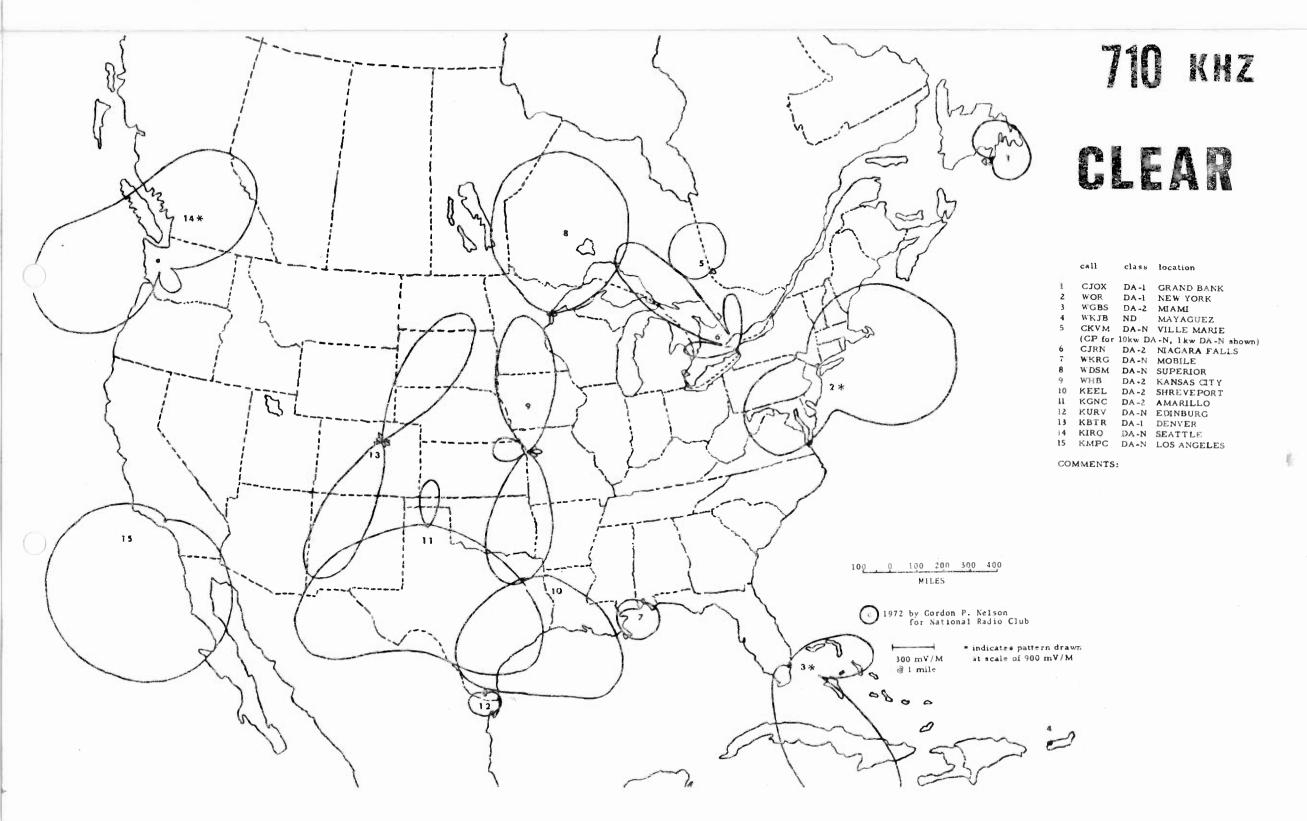


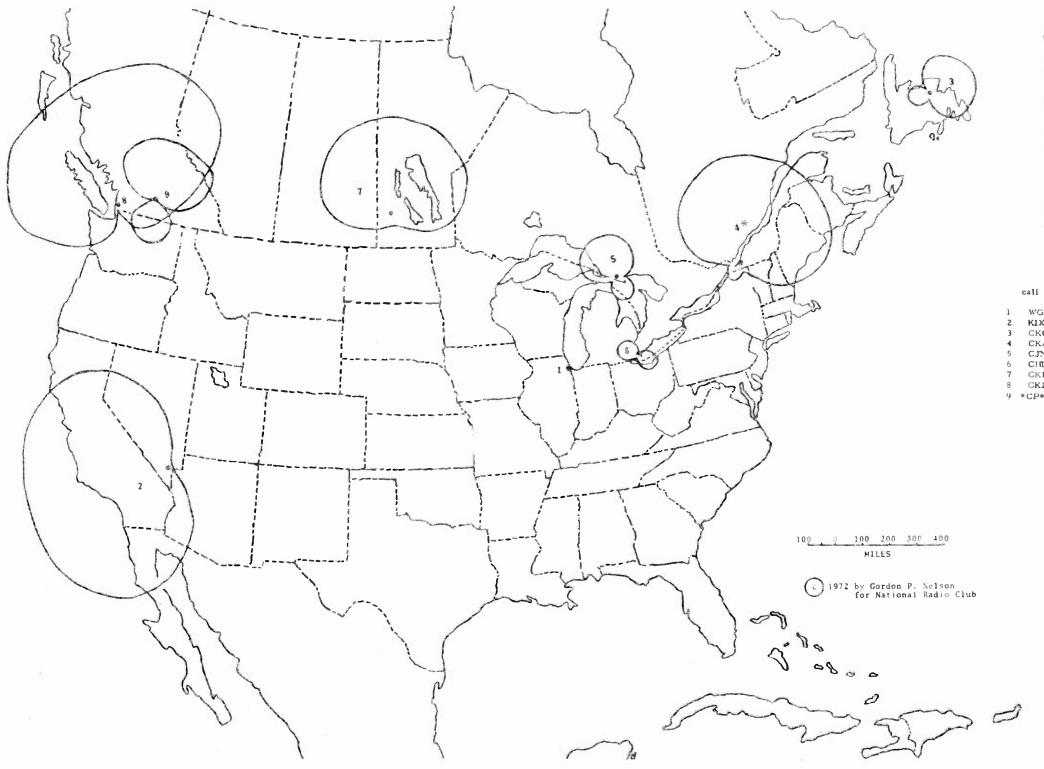




690 700 CLEAR

	+ -(1)	class	location
1	CBF	141)	MONTREAL
2	WATE:	13A -N	JACKSONVILLE
- 3	WITEX	DA -2	NEW ORLEANS
-1	KGGE	DA -2	COFFEYVILLE
5	EHEY	DA ~2	EL PASO
. 6,	KEOS	DA -2	FLAGSTAFF
7	€.1511	DA-i	VANCOUVER
8	WI.W	ND	CINCINNATTI

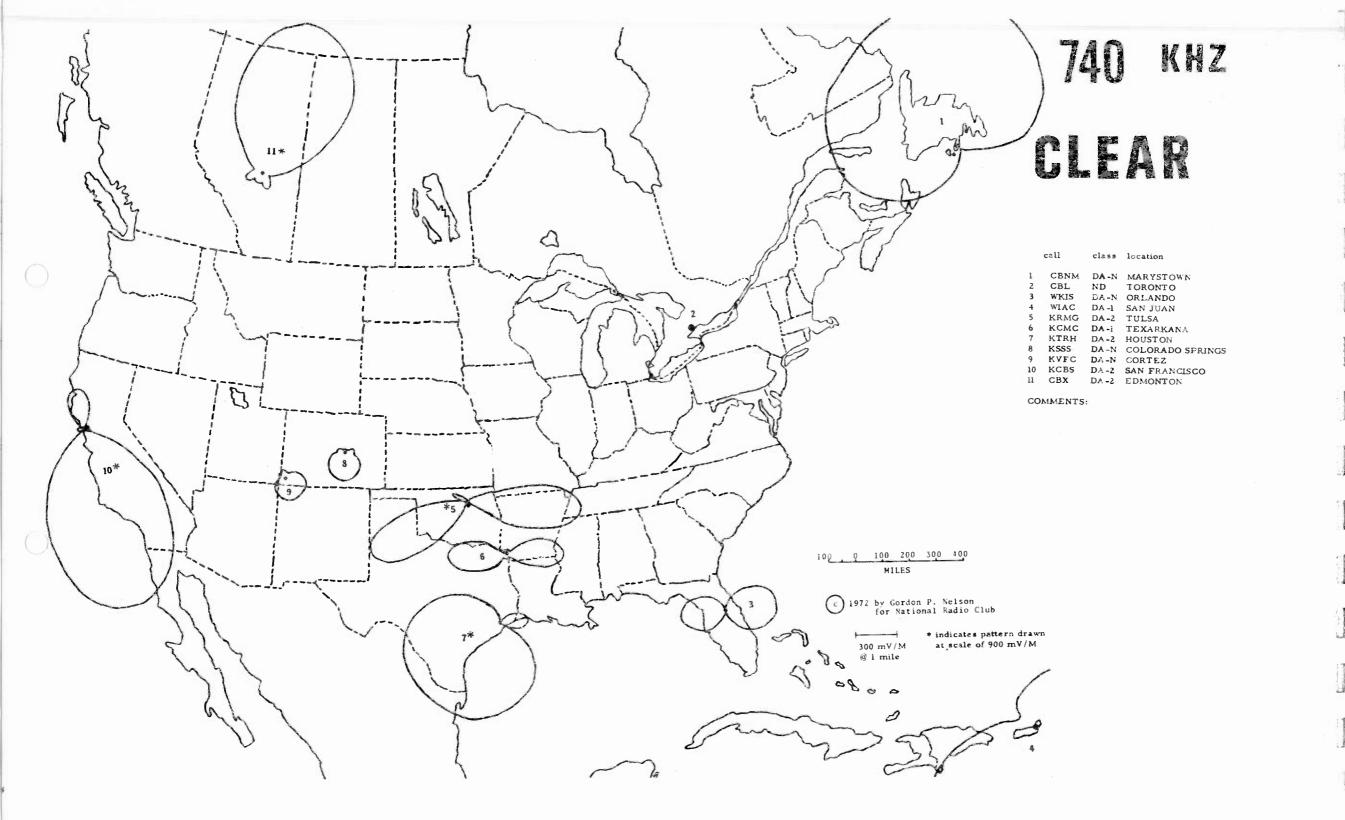


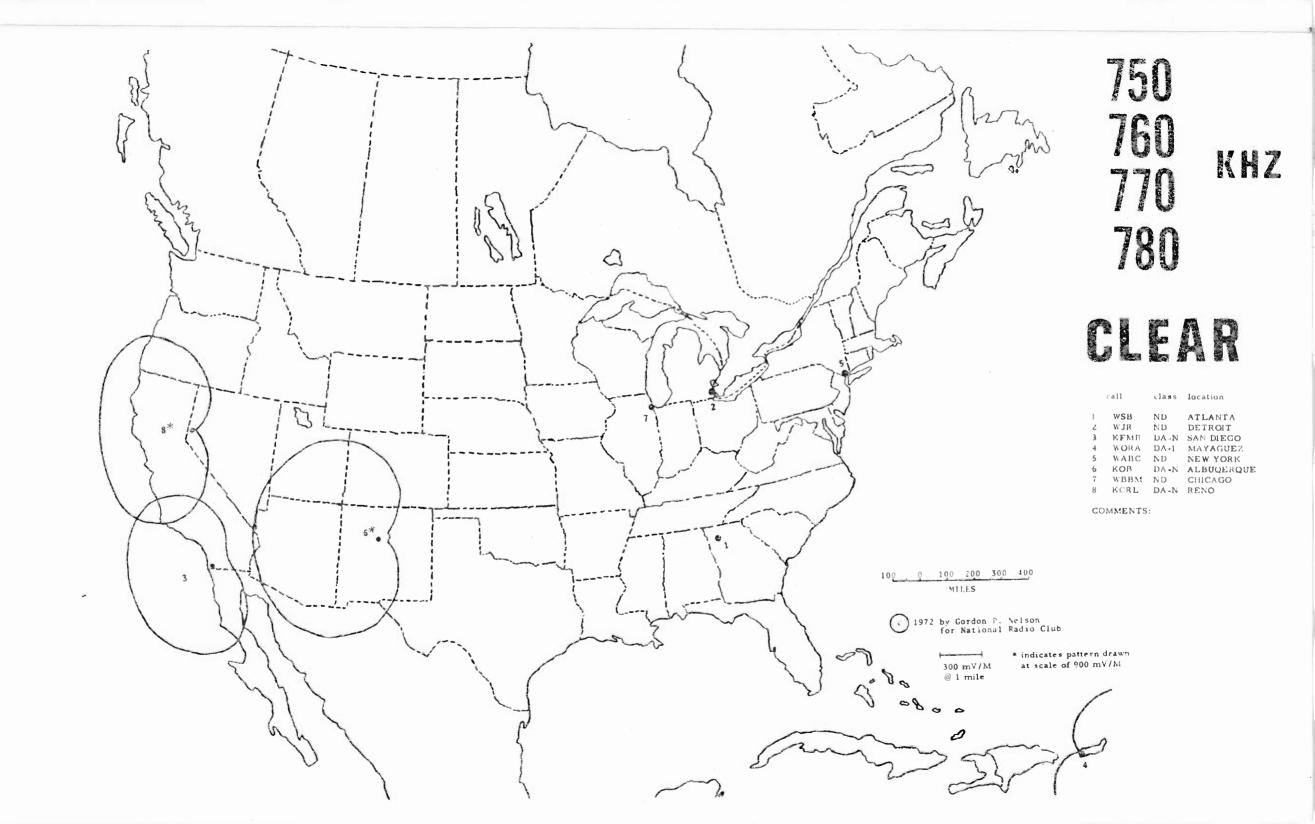


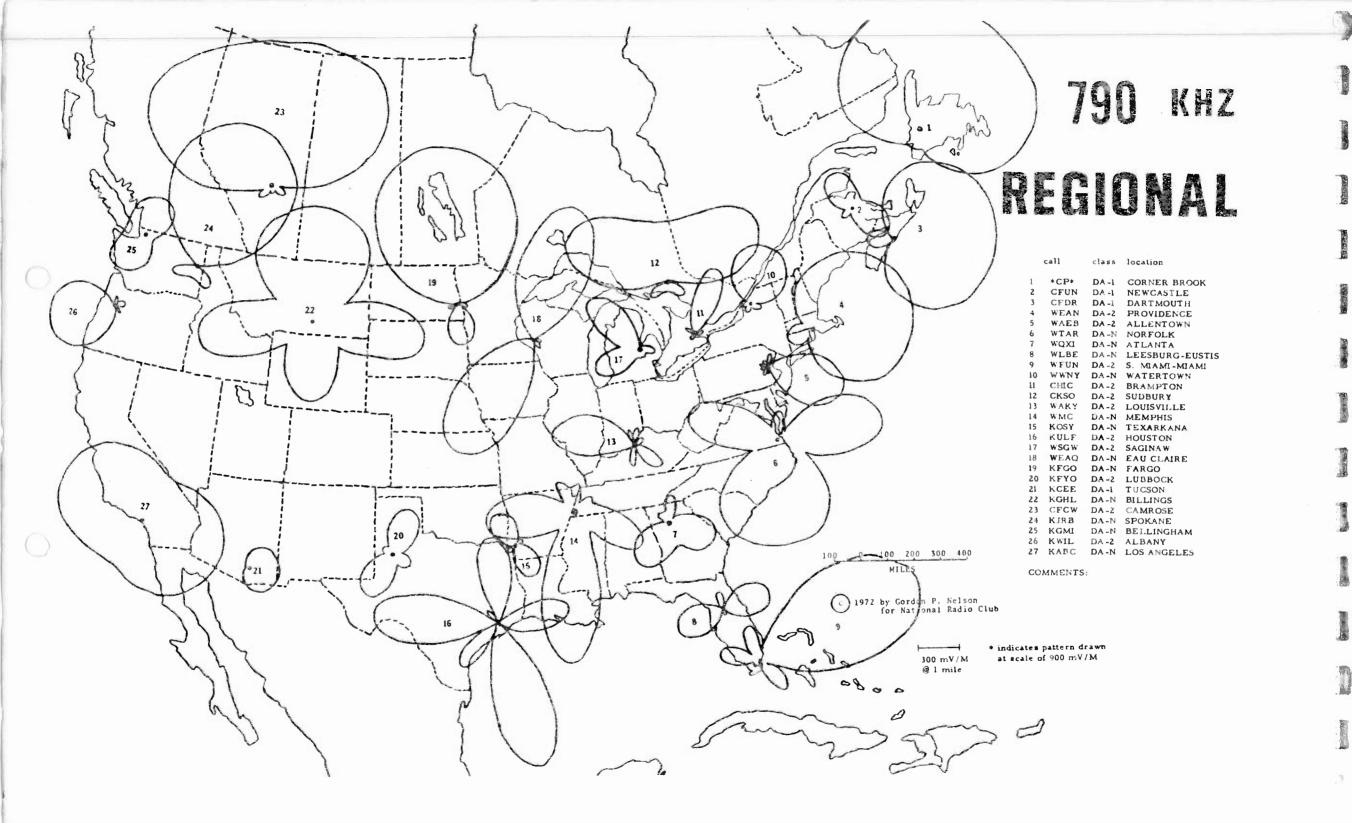
720 KHZ 730 GLEAR

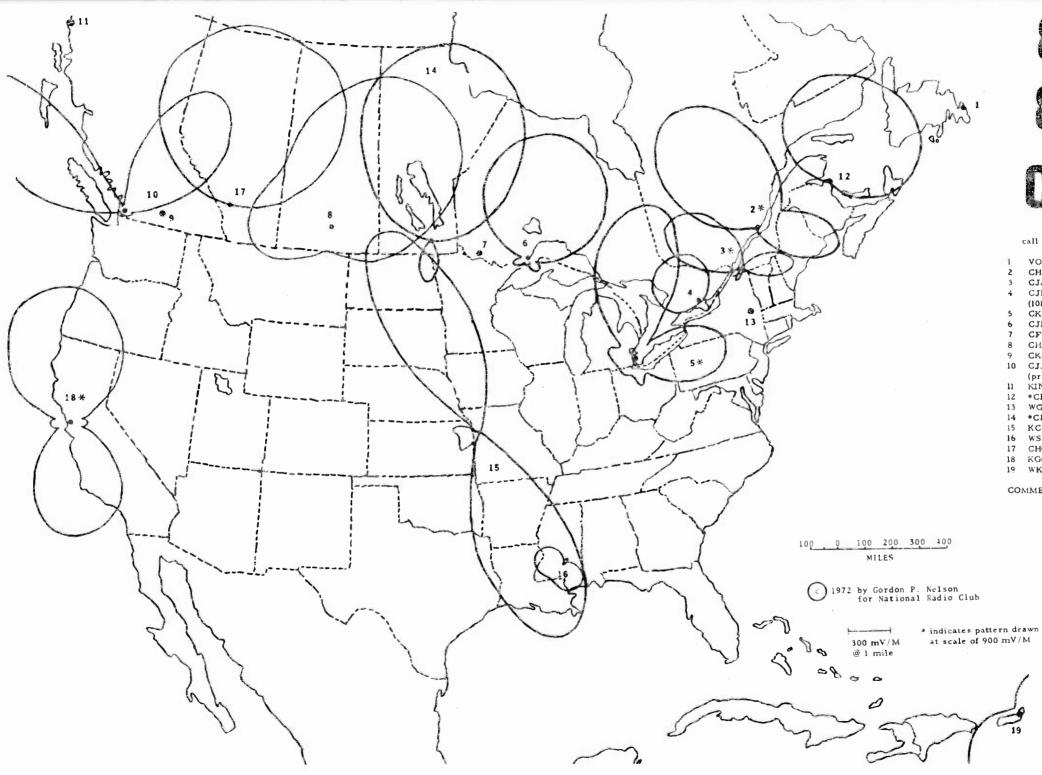
call class location

1 WGN ND CHICAGO
2 KIXQ DA-N LAS VEGAS
3 CKGA DA-N GARDNER
4 CKAC DA-I MONTREAL
5 CJNR DA-N BLIND RIVER
6 CHIR DA-N LEAMINGTON
7 CKDN DA-N DAUPHIN
8 CKLG DA-2 VANCOUVER
9 *CP* DA-I RUTLAND



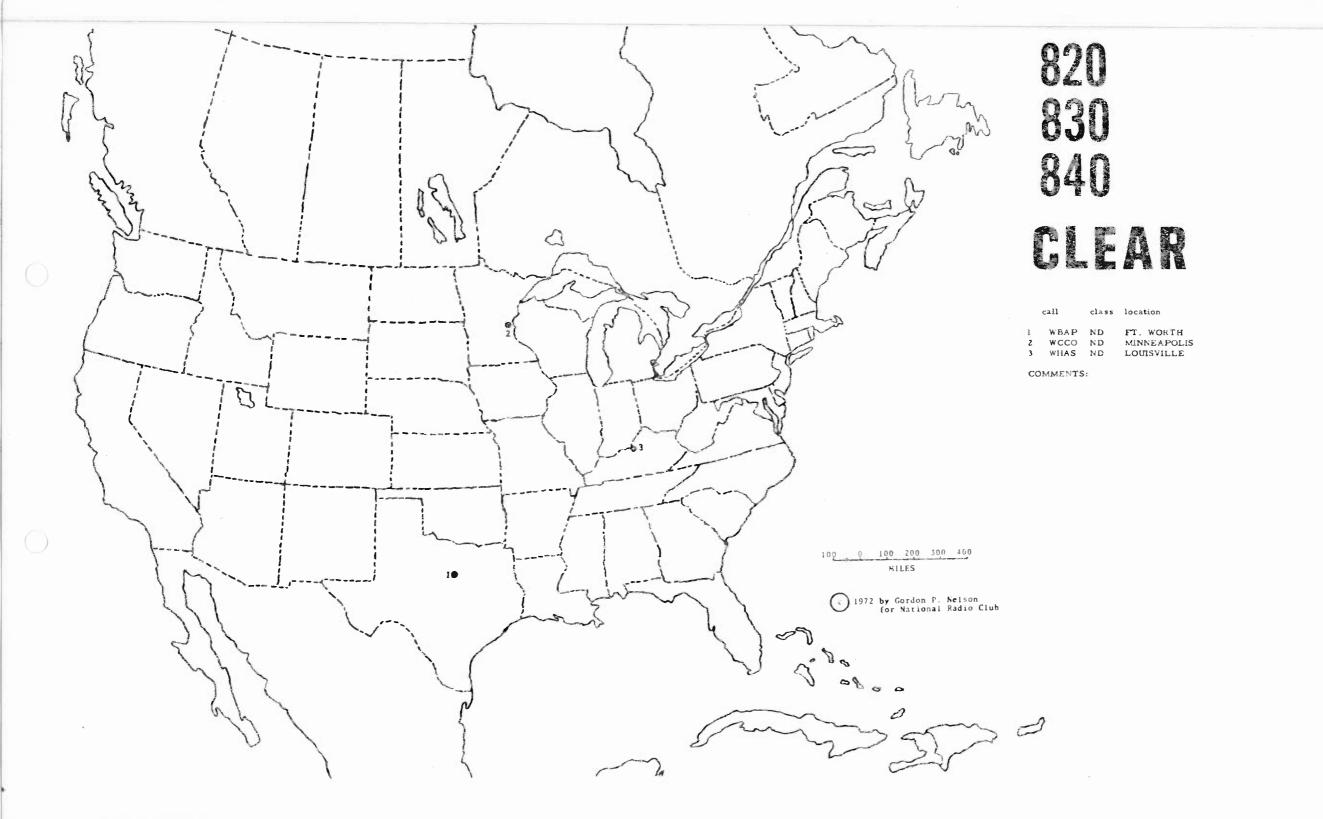


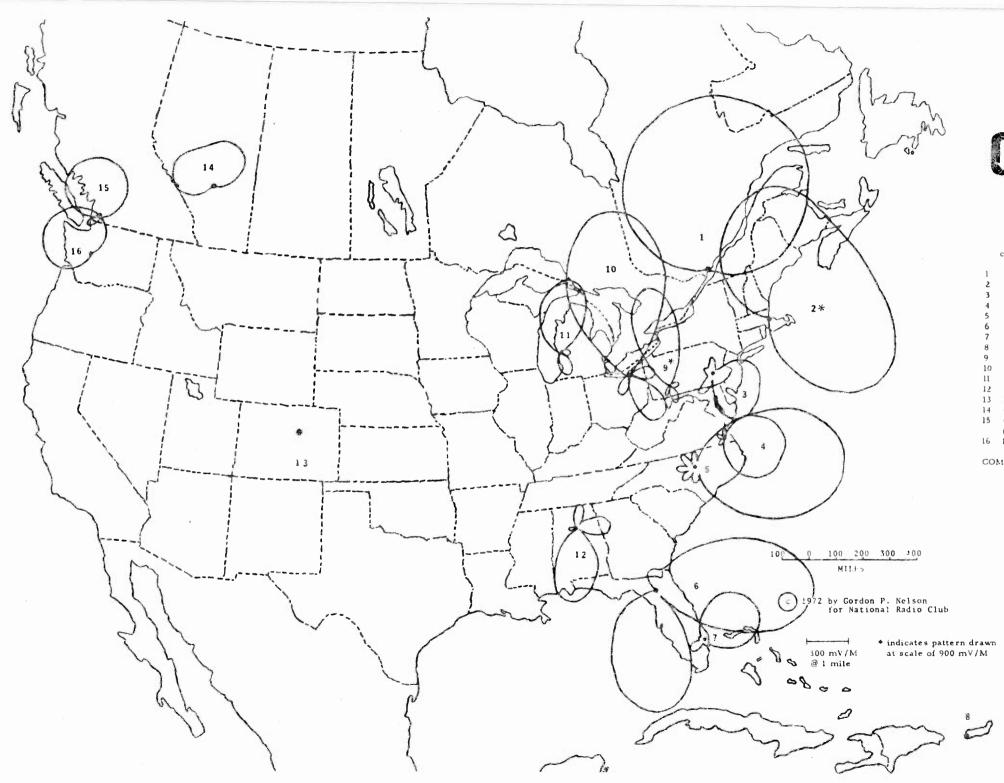




800 KHZ 810 CLEAR

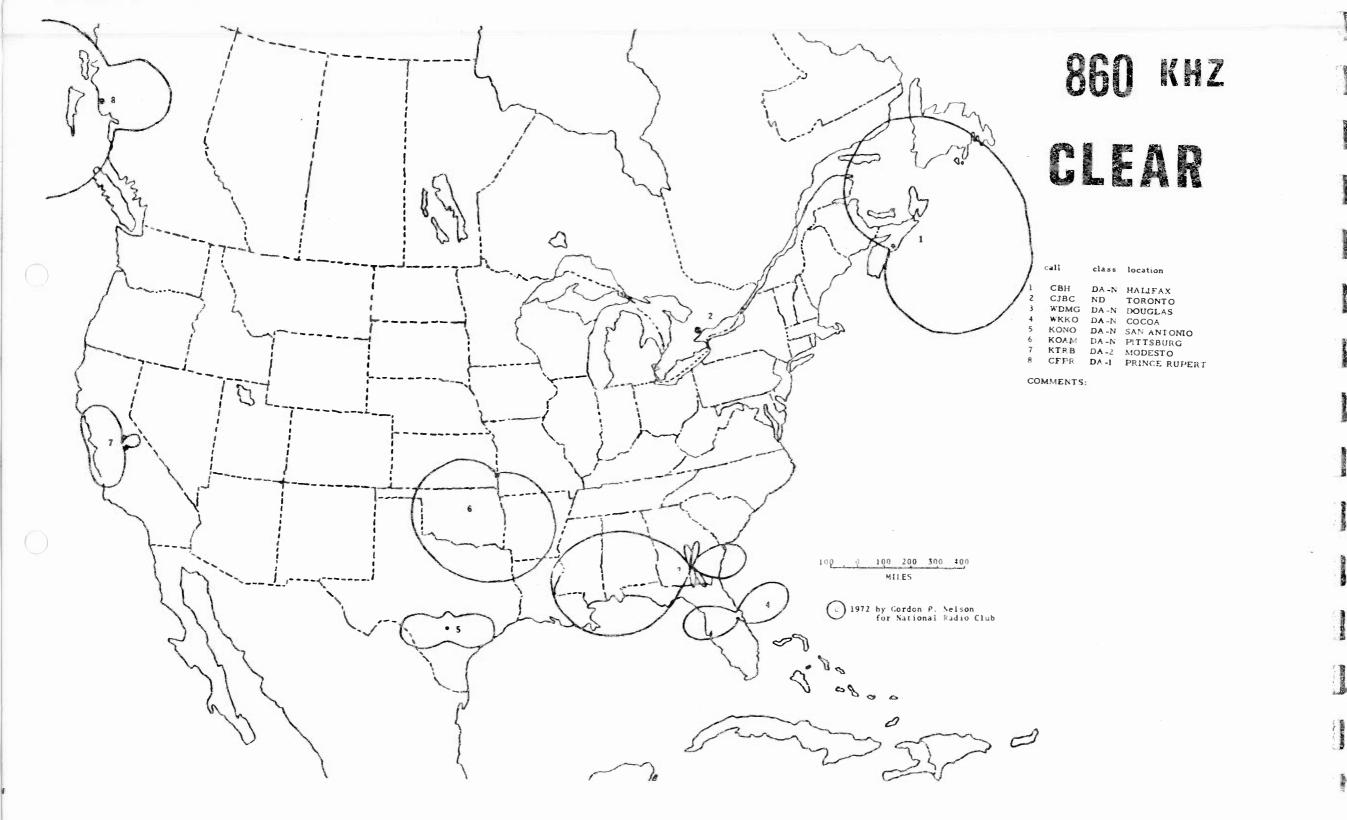
class location VOWR ND ST. JOHN'S CHRC DA-1 QUEBEC CJAD DA-2 MONTREAL CJBQ DA-2 BELLEVILLE (10kw DA-2, old lkw night shown) CKLW DA-2 WINDSOR CJLX DA-1 THUNDER BAY CFOB ND FORT FRANCIS CHAB DA-N MOOSE JAW CKOK ND PENTICTON 10 CJJC DA-2 LANGLEY (presently on 850 kHz) II KINY ND JUNEAU 12 *CP* DA-N CARAQUET 13 WGY ND SCHENECTADY 14 *CP* DA-1 WINNIPEG 15 KCMO DA-N KANSAS CITY 16 WSJC DA-N MAGEE 17 CHQR DA-N CALGARY 18 KGO DA-1 SAN FRANCISCO 19 WKVM DA-1 SAN JUAN

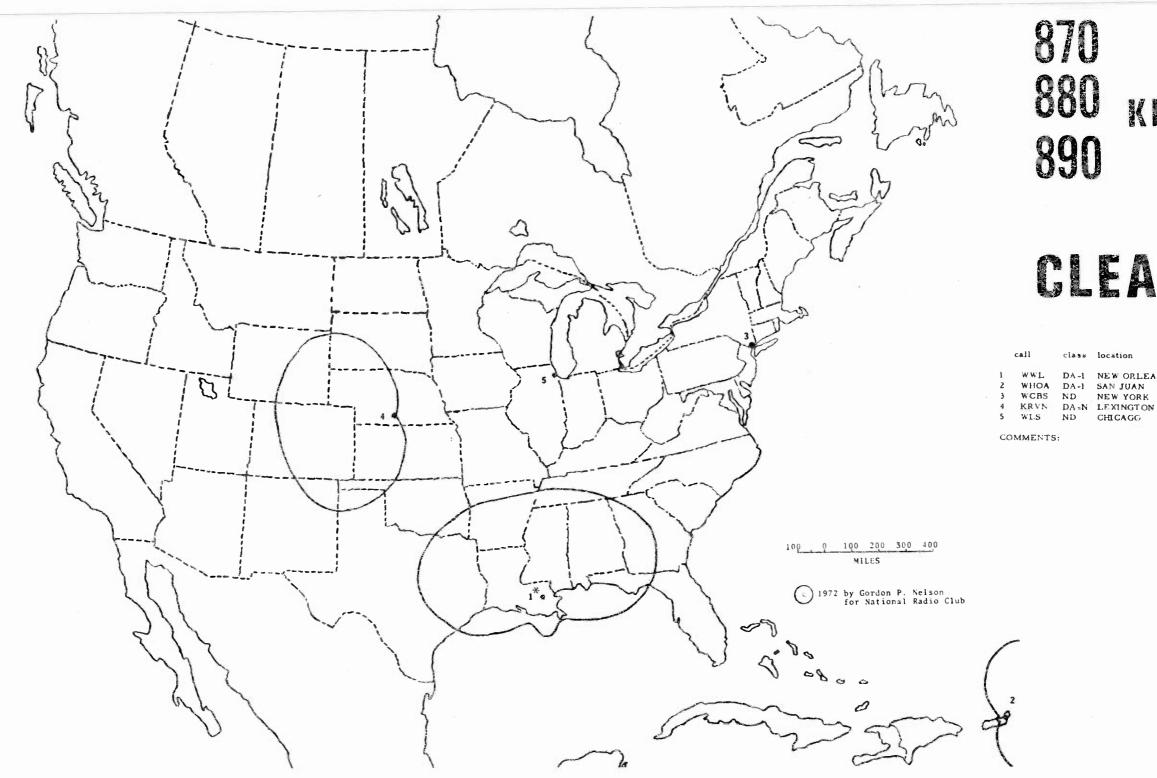




850 KHZ CLEAR

class location 1 CKVL DA-2 VERDUN WHDH DA-2 BOSTON WEEU DA-N READING WRAP DA-2 NORFOLK WKIX DA-N RALEIGH WRUF DA-N GAINESVILLE WEAT DA-I W. PALM BEACH WABA ND AGUADILLA WJAC DA-1 JOHNSTOWN 10 WJW DA-2 CLEVELAND 11 WKBZ DA-1 MUSKEGON 12 WYDE DA-2 BIRMINGHAM 13 KOA ND DENVER 14 CKRD DA-N RED DEER 15 CJJC DA-2 LANGLEY (CP to move to 800 kHz) 16 KTAC DA-2 TACOMA

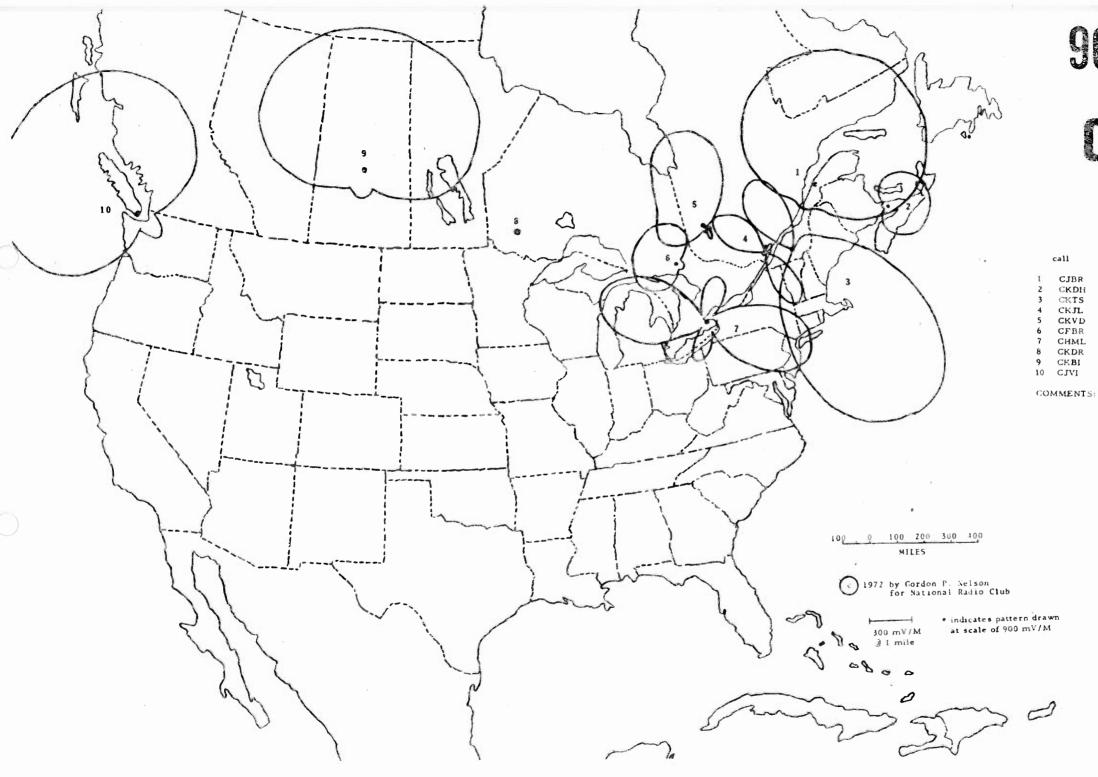




KHZ

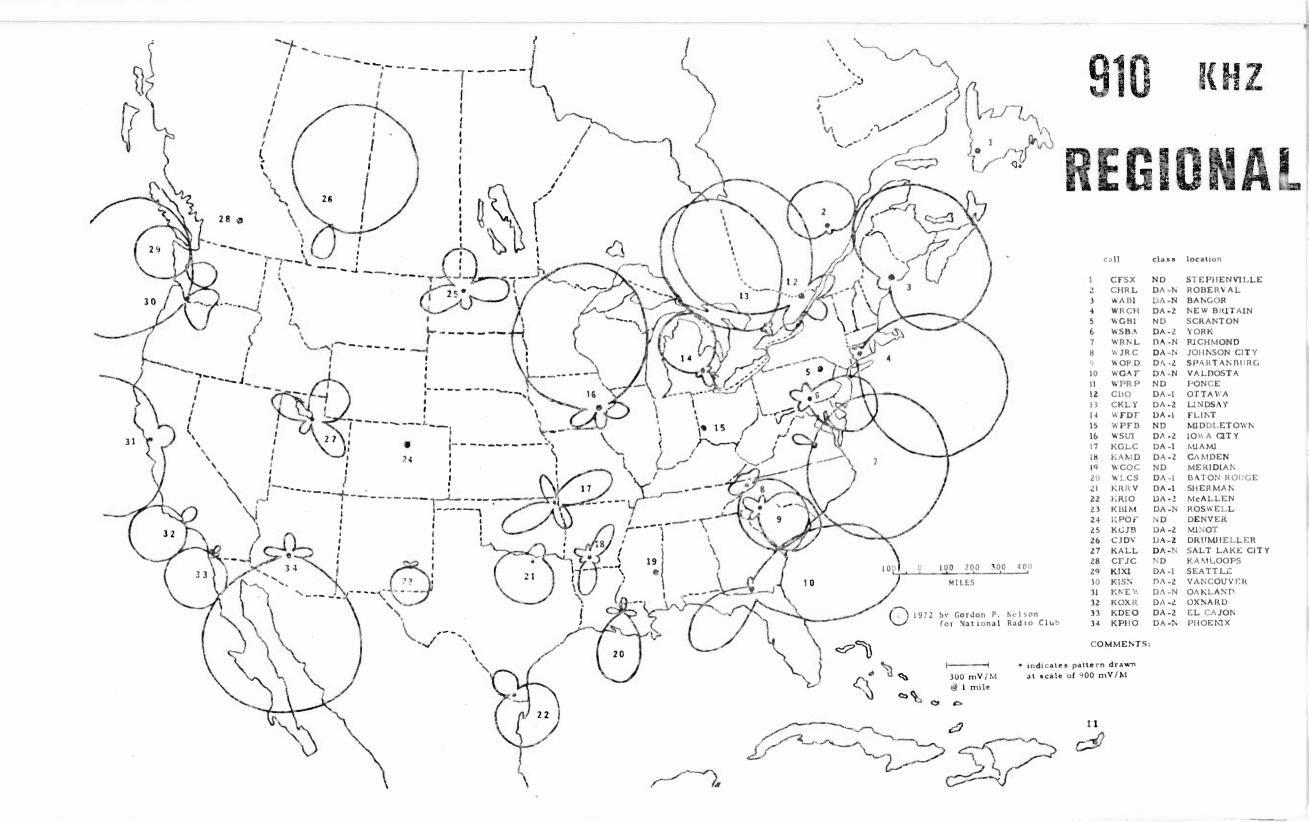
GLEAR

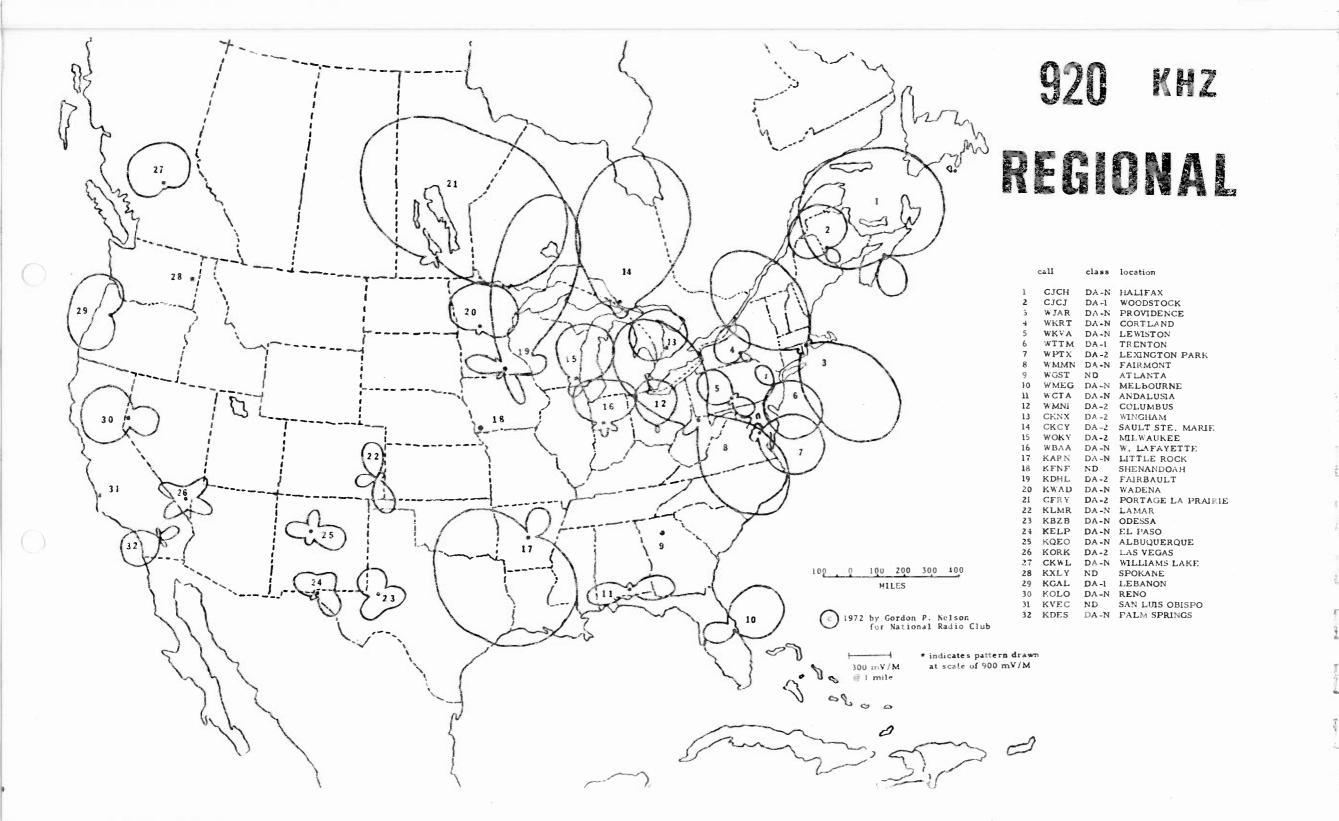
DA-1 NEW ORLEANS

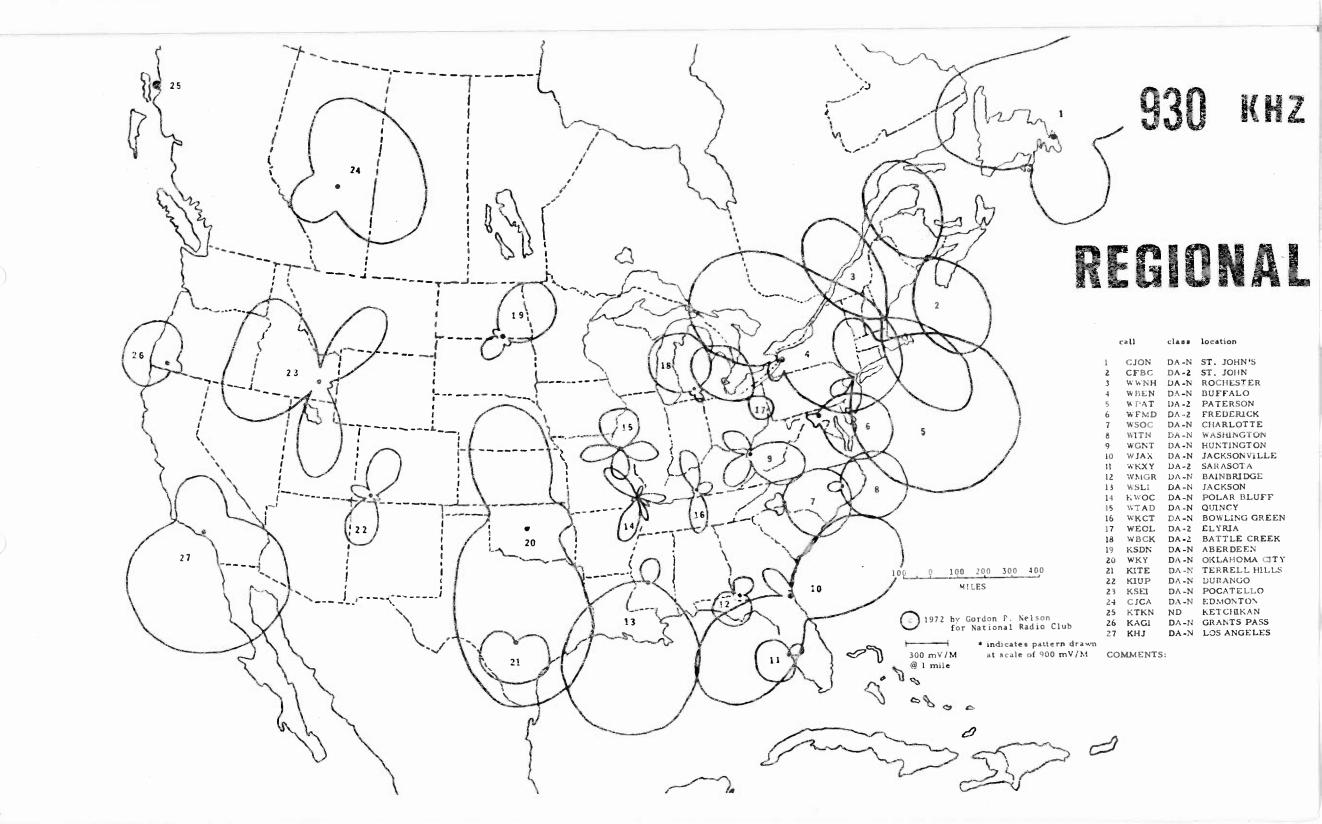


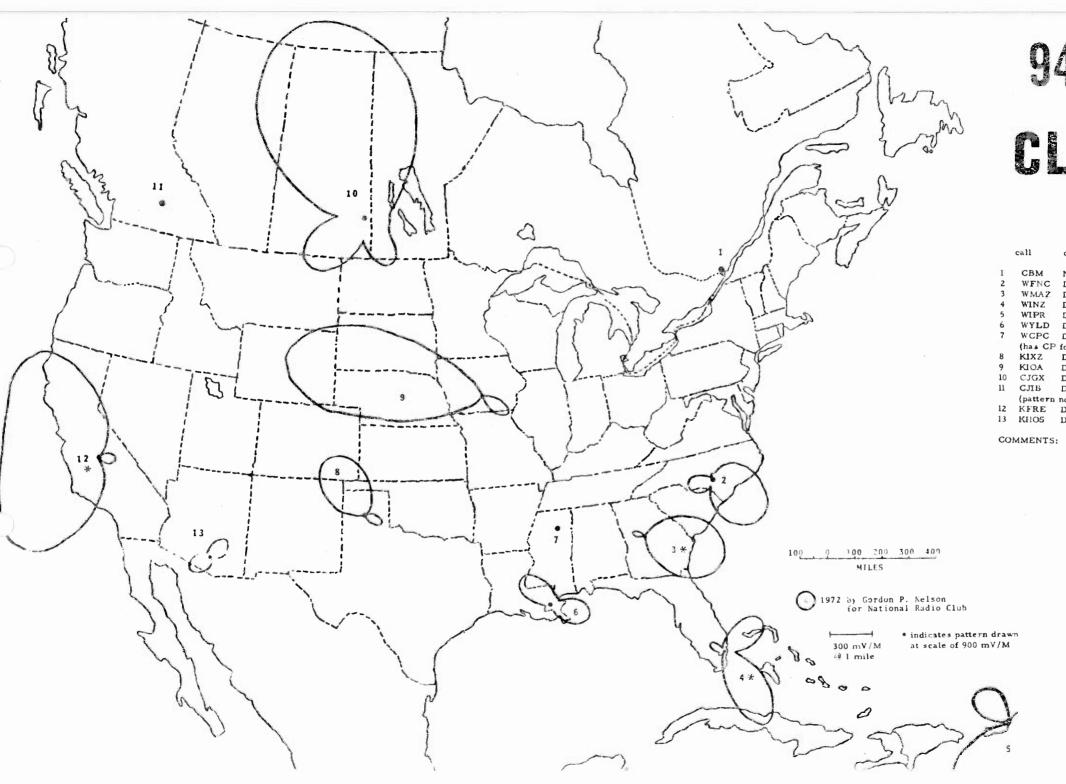
900 KHZ GLEAR

	Call	Class	location
1	CJBR	DA-N	RIMOUSKI
2	CKDH	DA -2	AMHERST
3	CKTS	DA -2	SHERBROOKE
4	CKJL	DA -1	ST. JEROME
5	CKVD	DA -1	VAL D'OR
6	CFBR	DA -2	SUDBURY
7	CHML	DA -1	HAMILTON
8	CKDR	ND	DRYDEN
9	CKBI	DA -2	PRINCE ALBERT
10	C1/.I	DA ~1	VICTORIA *



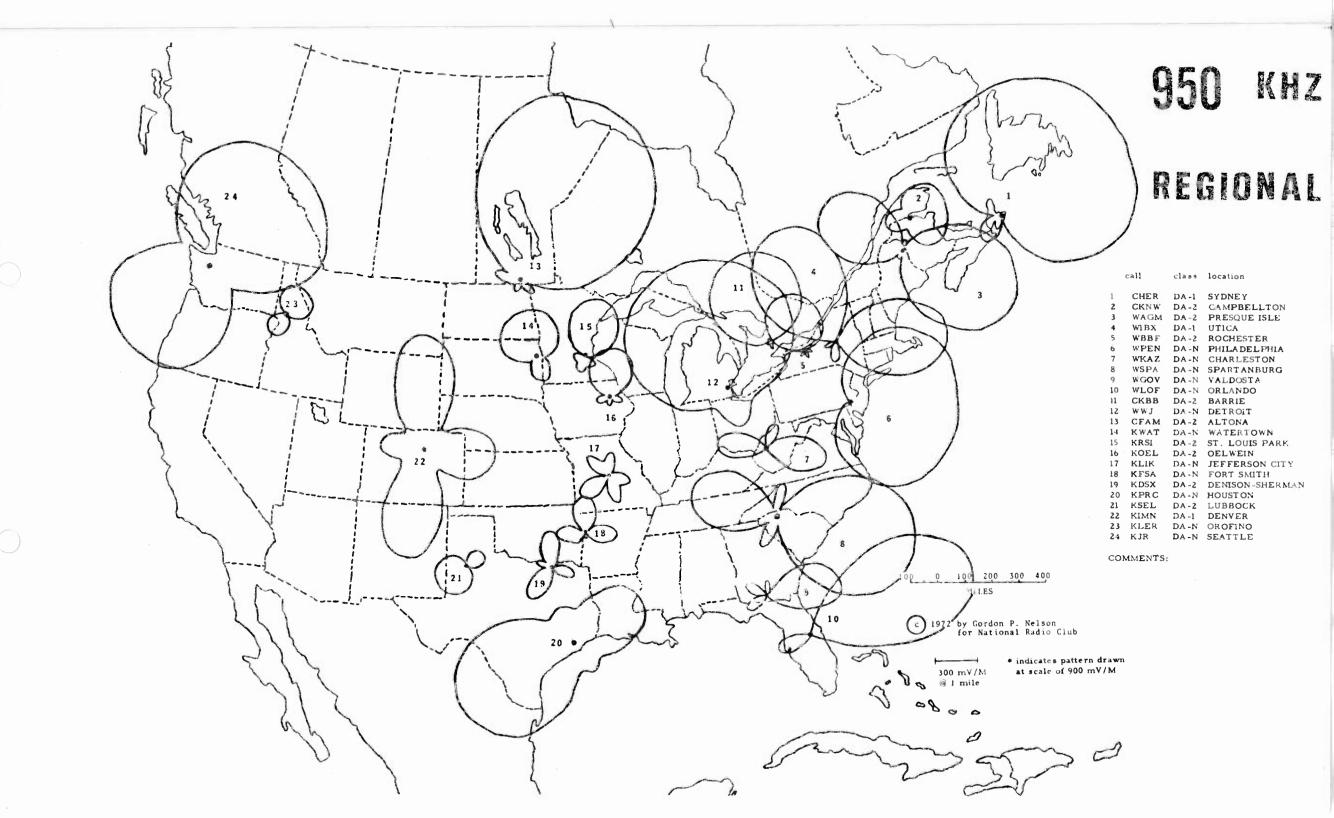


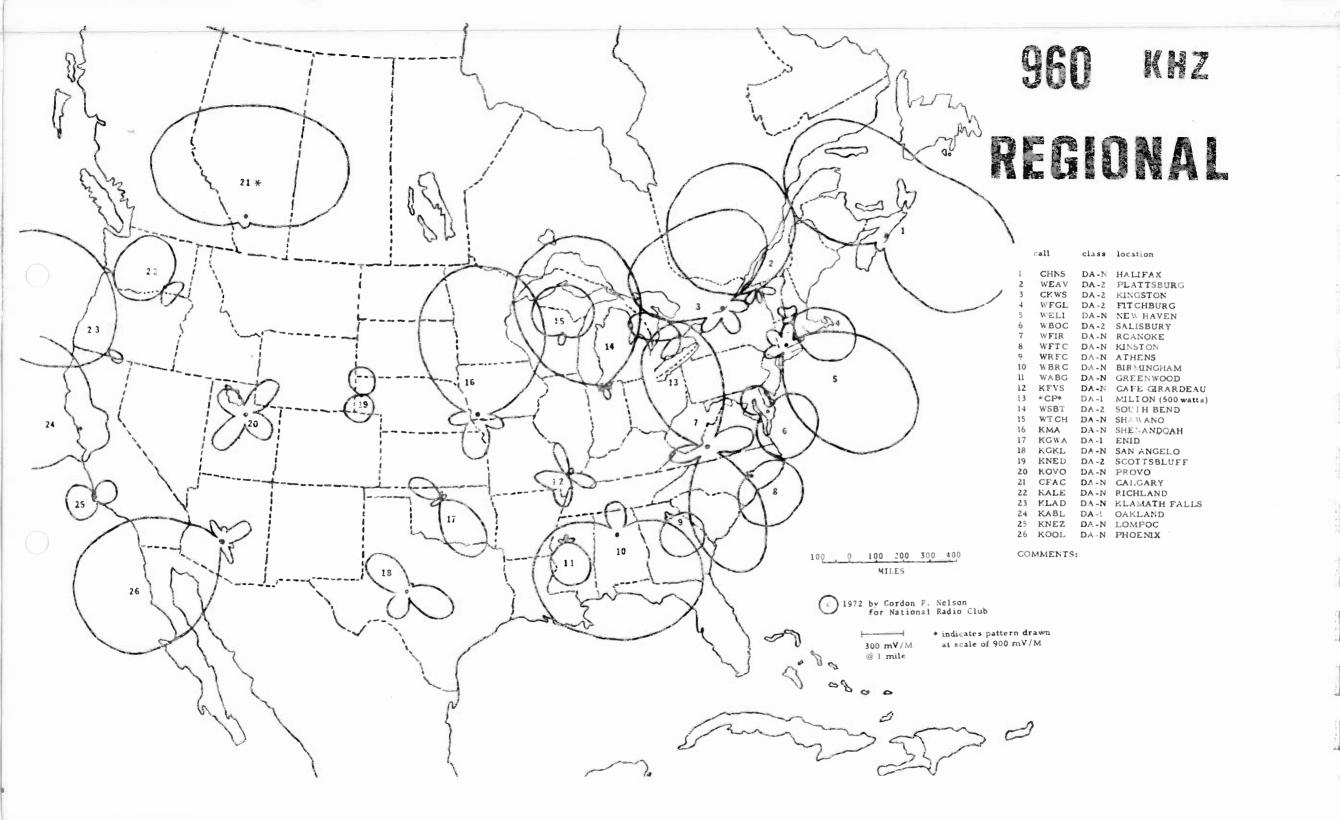


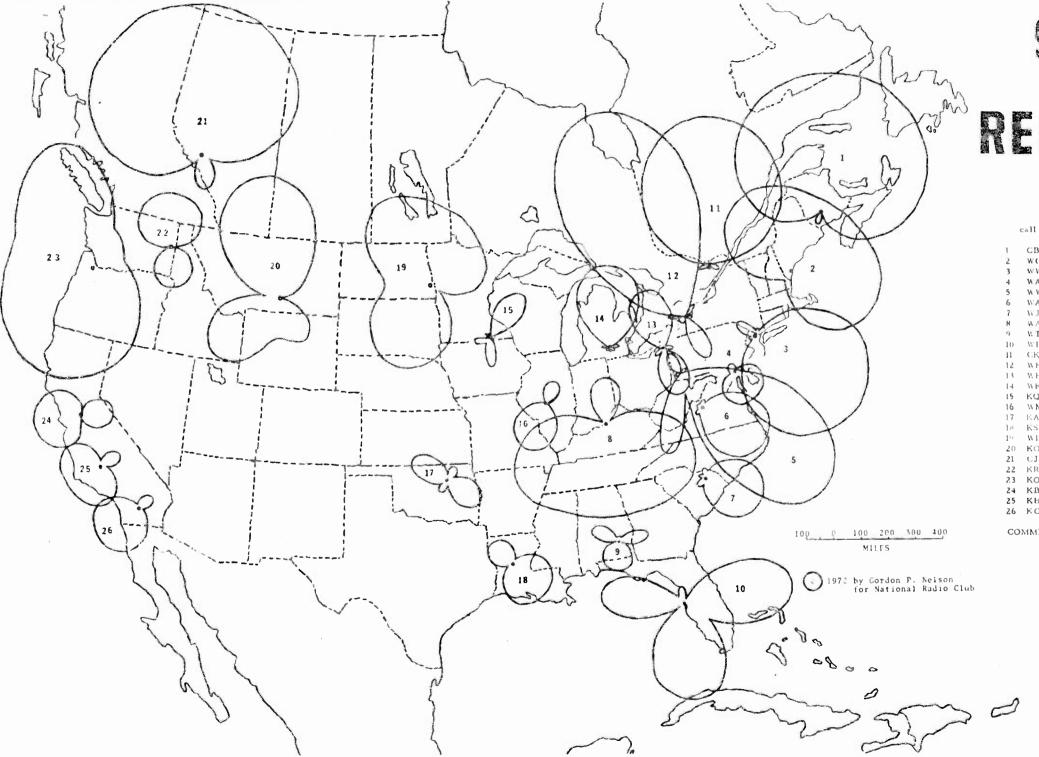


940 KHZ GLEAR

1	CBM	ND	MONTREAL
2	WFNC		FAYETTEVILL
3	WMAZ.		MACON
4	WINZ		MIA MI
5	WIPR		SAN JUAN
6	WYLD		NEW ORLEANS
			HOUSTON
			watts night)
8			AMARILLO
9	KIOA	DA -2	DES MOINES
10	CJGX	DA-N	YORKTON
11			VERNON
	(pattern	not ava	ilable)
12	KFRE	DA -2	FRESNO
	KHOS	114 - 9	TUCSON

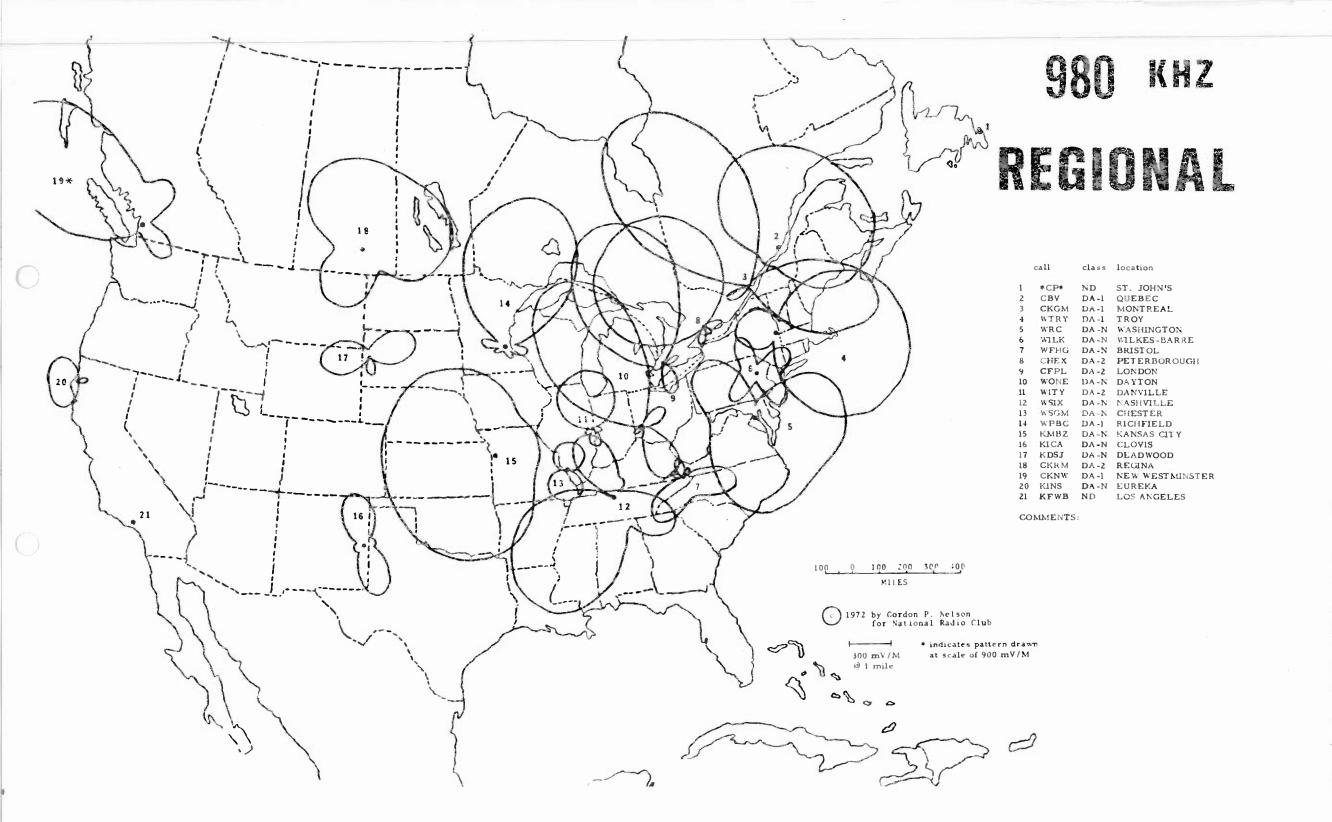


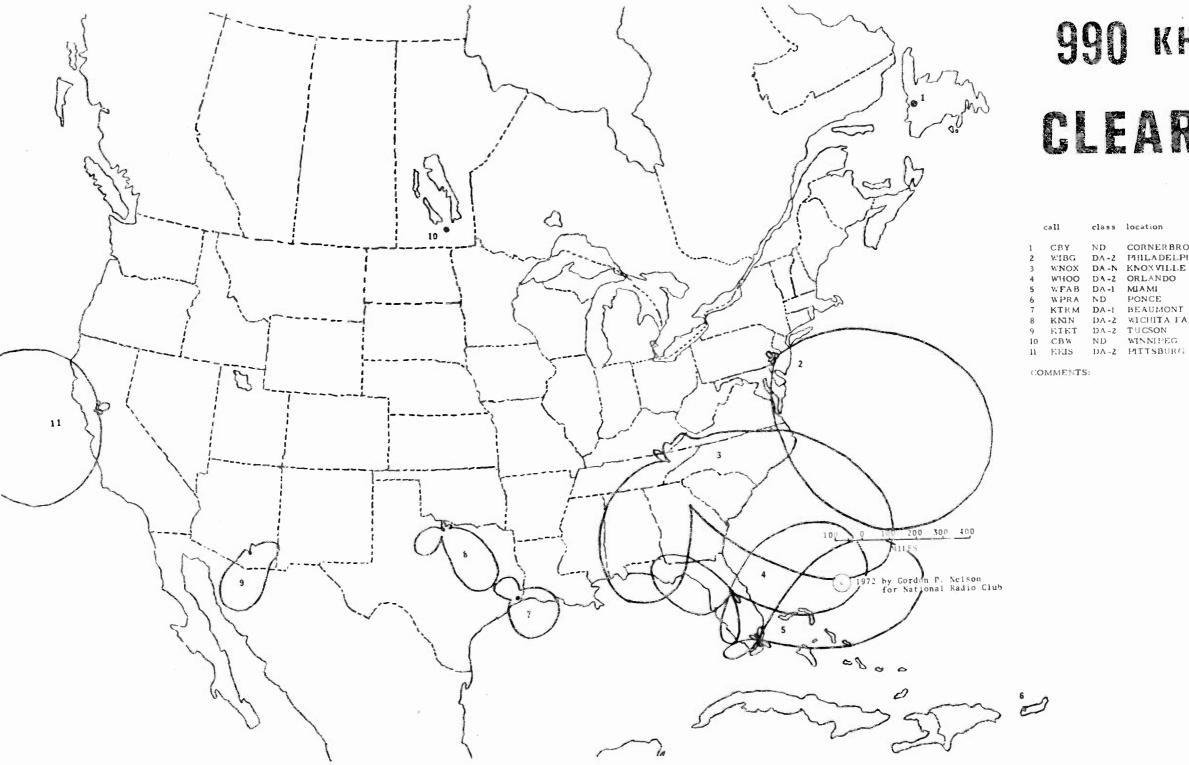




class location

1 CBZ DA-N FREDERICTON 2 WCSH DA-N PORTLAND WWDJ DA-2 HACKENSACK WAMD DA-2 ABERDEEN WWSW DA-2 PITTSBURGH WANY DA-2 WAYNESBORO 7 WJMX DA-N FLORENCE 8 WAVE DA-2 LOUISVILLE 9 WIBF DA-N TROY 10 WFLA DA-N TAMPA H CKCH DA-1 HTLL 12 WEBR DA-1 BUFFALO B WERO DA-2 ASHIABULA 14 WKHM DA-2 JACKSON 15 KQAQ DA-2 ATSTIN 16 WMAY DA-2 SPRINGFIELD 17 KAKC DA-2 TULSA 18 KSYL DA-N ALEXANDRIA 1º WDAY DA-N FARGO 20 KOOK DA-N BILLINGS 21 CJYR DA-1 EDSON 22 KREM DA-N SPOKANE 23 KOIN DA+N PORTLAND 24 KBEE DA-2 MODESTO 25 KBIS DA-2 BAKERSFIELD 26 KCHB DA-2 COACHELLA

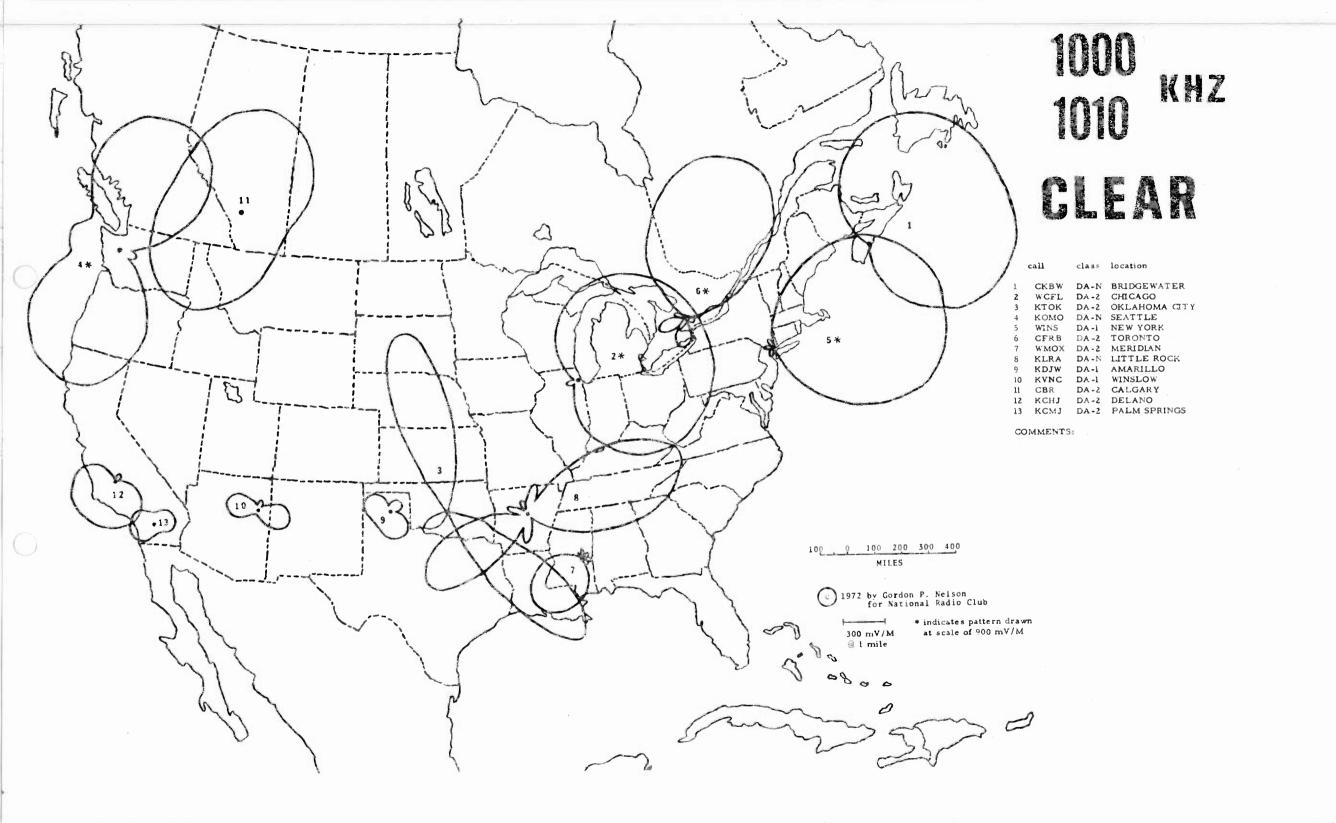




990 KHZ GLEAR

1	CBY	ND	CORNERBROOK
2	WIBG	DA -2	PHILADELPHIA
3	WNOX	DA-N	KNOXVILLE
4	WHOO	D.A -2	ORLANDO
5	WFAB	DA -1	MIAMI
6	WPRA	ND	PONCE
7	KTRM	DA -1	BEAUMONT
8	KNIN	DA-2	WICHITA FALLS
9	KIKI	DA -2	TUCSON
10	CBW	ND	WINNIPEG

class location



BYJTO 0701 ZHN 0801

class location

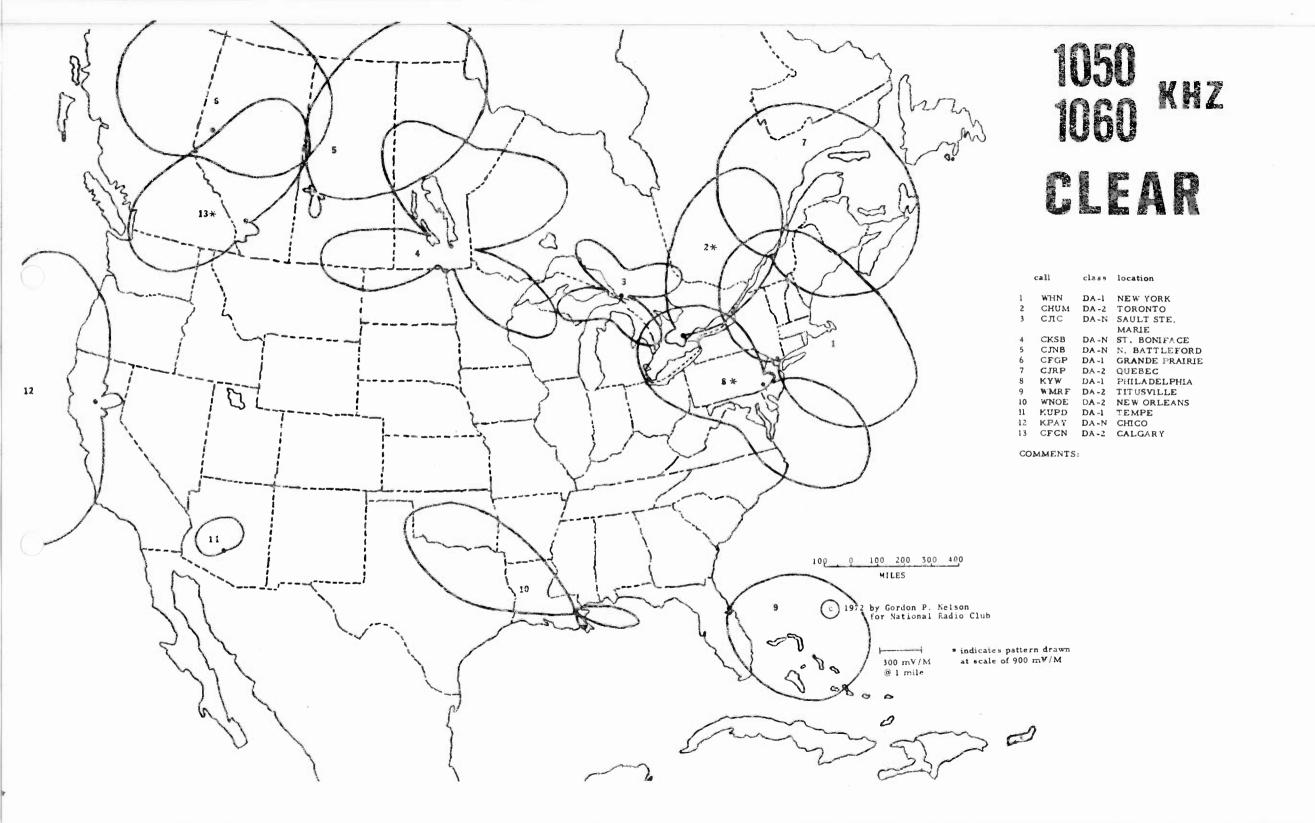
MHO ND DES WOINES *Cl>* DV-I SVN lNVN KI MO DV-7 CV2bEB WBZ DA-1 BOSTON K2M2 DV-5 BO2MEFF KDKY ND HILZBURCH

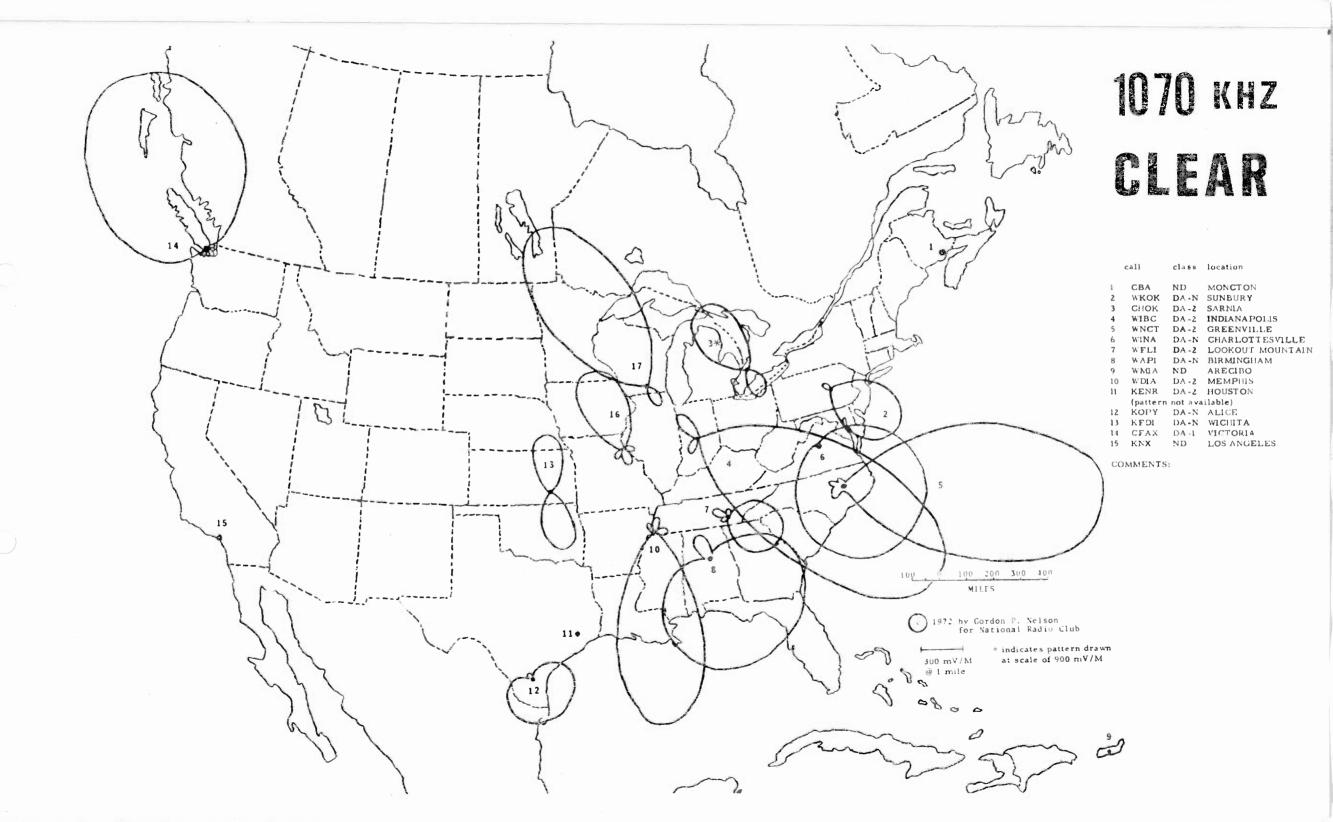
COMMENTS:

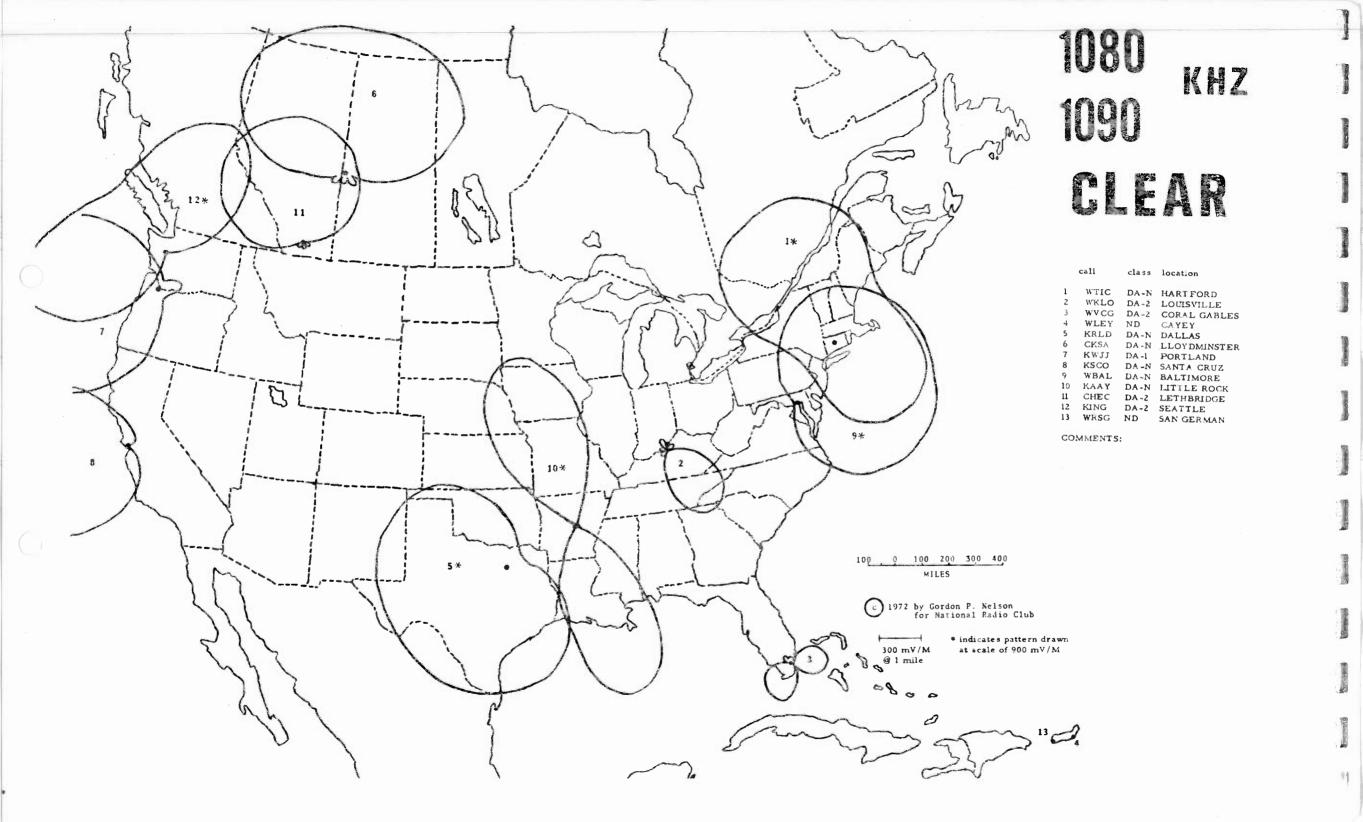
5

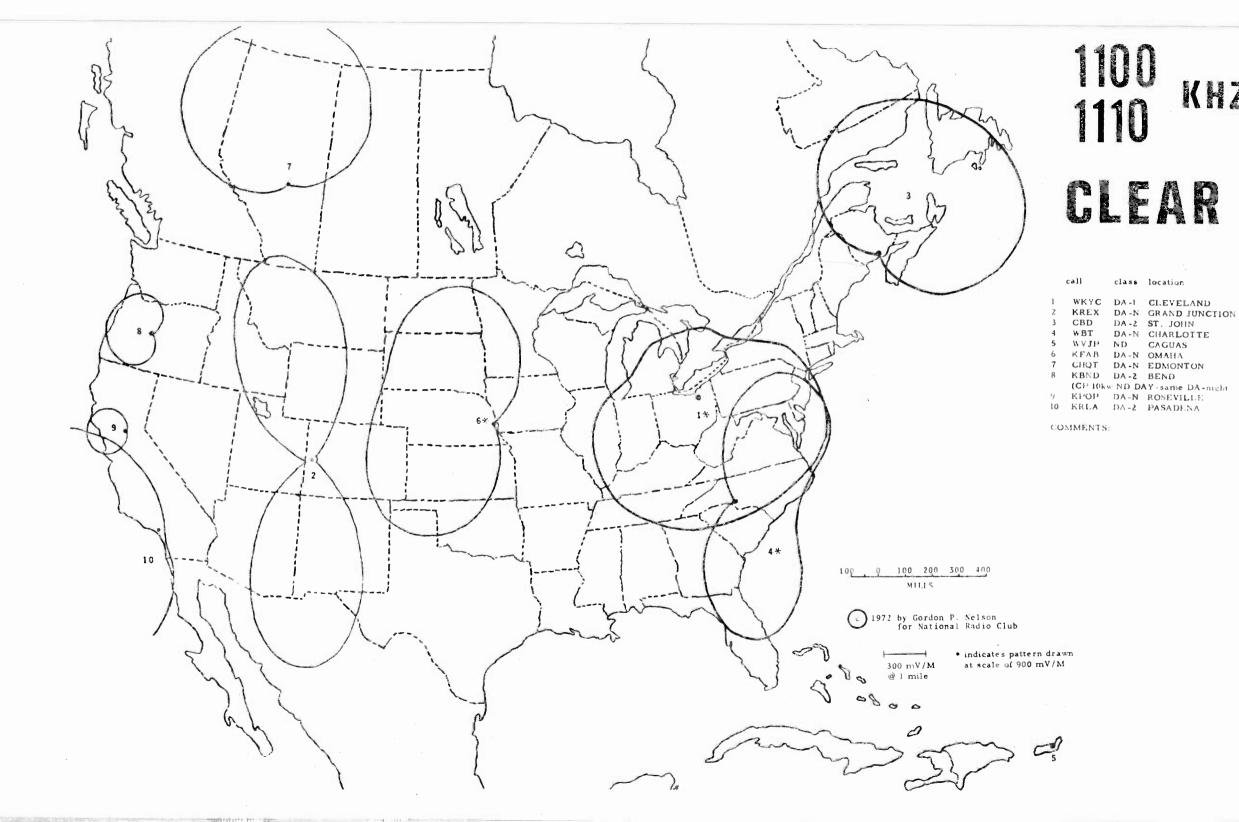
* Maricates pattern drawn MANUM 000 to slass as 1972 by Gordon P. Selson for Mational Rudio Club

4 1716 001 002 001 0 001

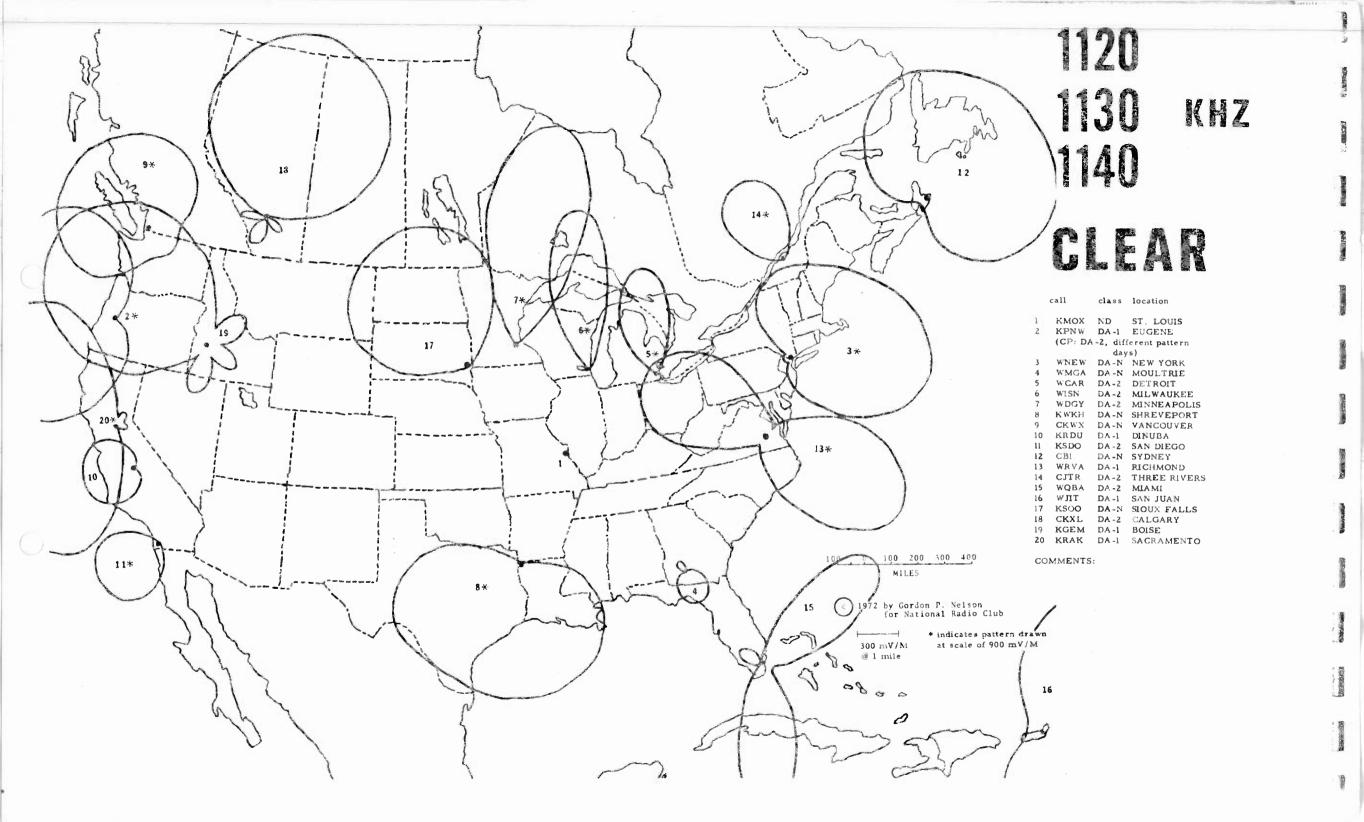


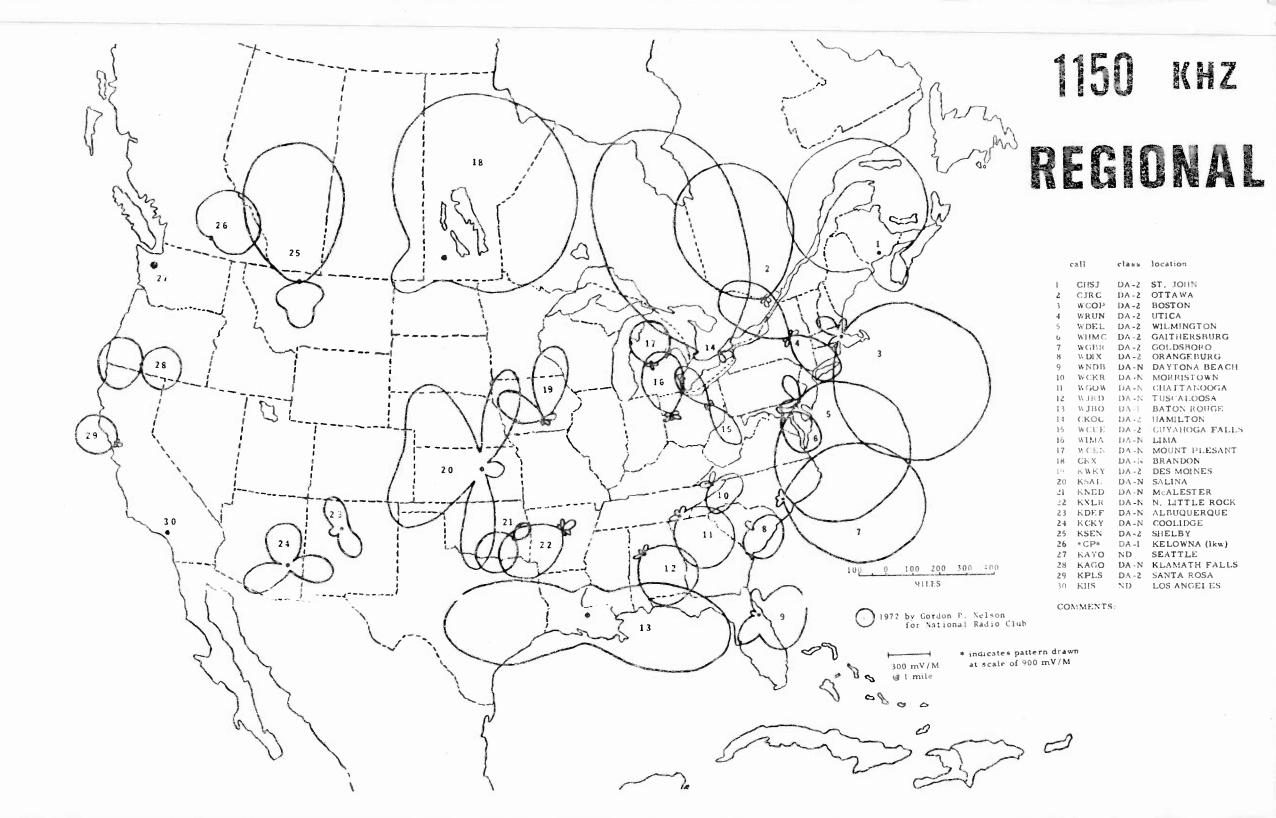


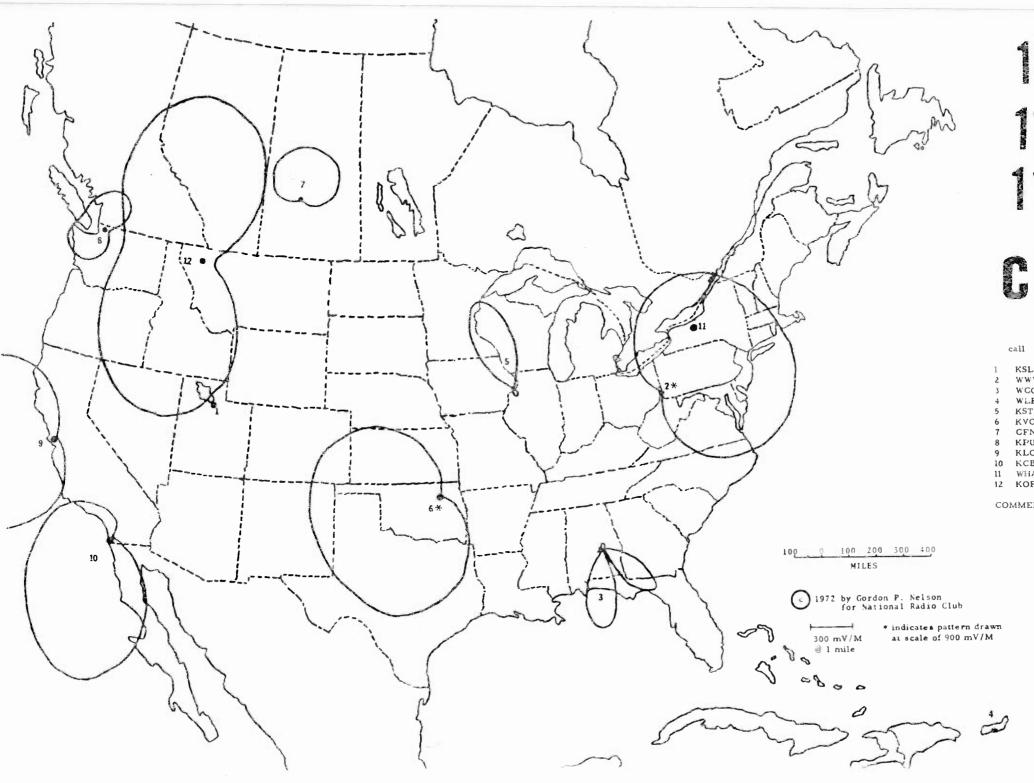




KHZ

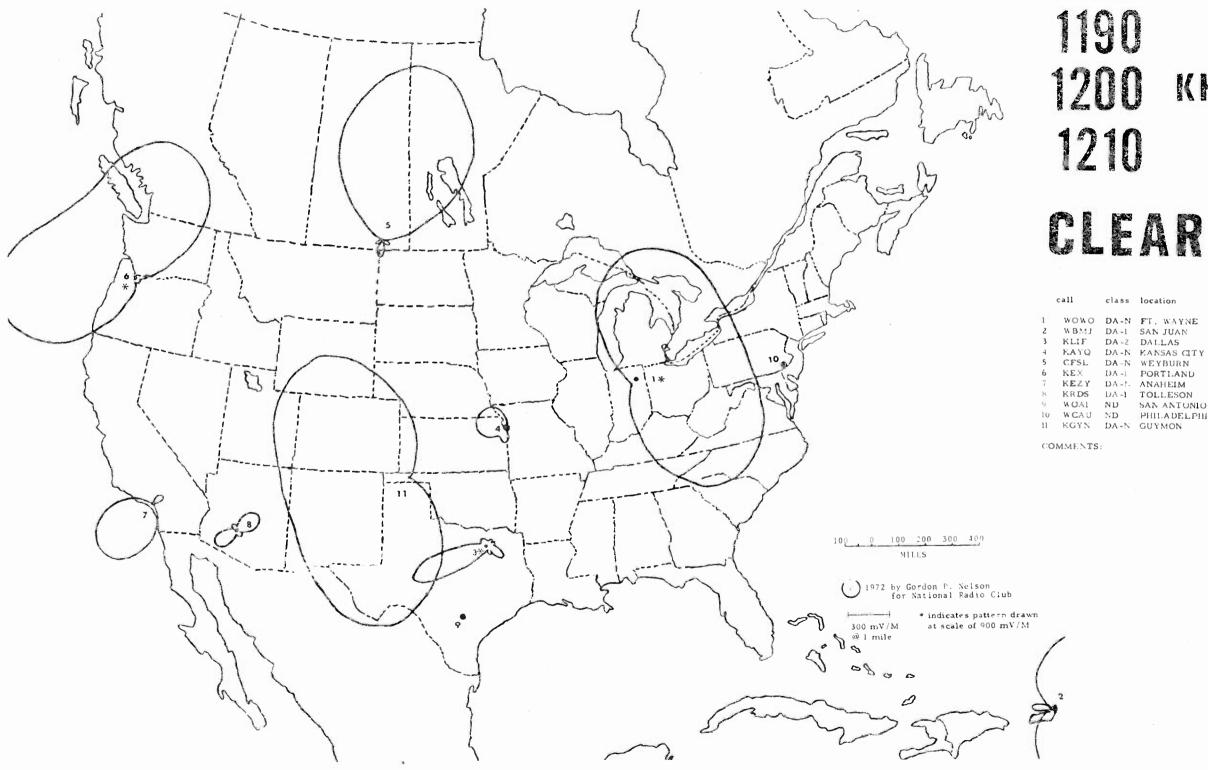






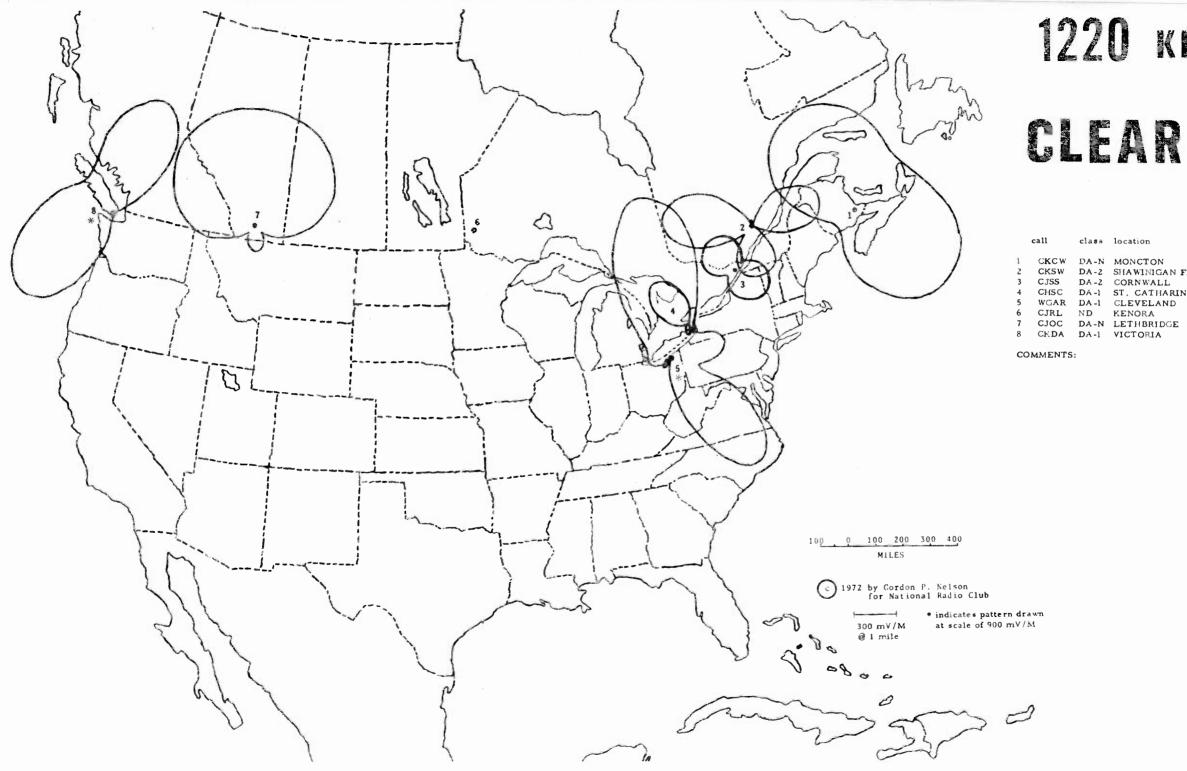
1160 1170 KHZ 1180 GLEAR

	call	class	location
1	KSL	ND	SALT LAKE CITY
2	WWVA	DA-N	WHEELING
3	WCOV	DA-Z	MONTGOMERY
4	WLEO	ND	PONCE
5	KSTT	DA - 2	DAVENPORT
6	KVOO	DA-N	TULSA
7	CFNS	DA-l	SASKATOON
8	KPUG	DA-2	BELLINGHAM
9	KLOK	DA-2	SAN JOSE
10	KCBQ	DA-2	SAN DIEGO
11	WHAM	ND	ROCHESTER
12	KOFI	DA-N	KALISPELL



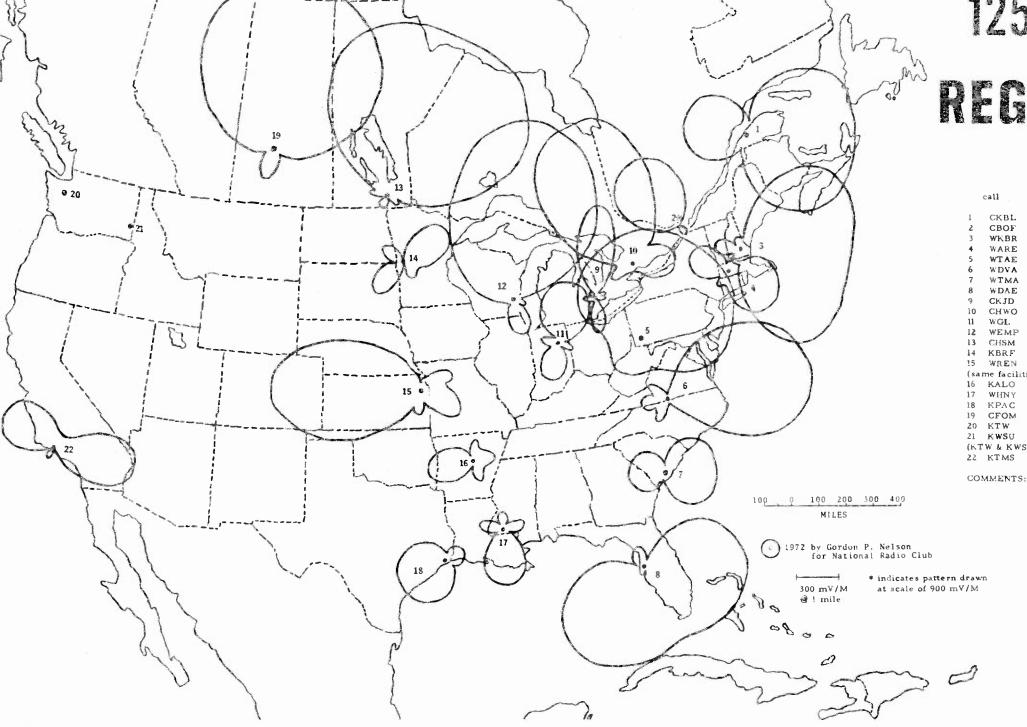
1200 KHZ

	call		location
1	WOWO	DA-N	FT. WAYNE
2	WBMJ	DA-I	SAN JUAN
3	KLIF	DA -2	DALLAS
4	KAYQ	DA-N	KANSAS CITY
5	CFSL	DA-N	WEYBURN
6	KEX	DA -1	PORTLAND
7	KEZY	DA-5.	ANAHEIM
8	KRDS	DA-1	TOLLESON
4	WOAL	ND	SAN ANTUNIO
10	WCAU	ND	PHILADELPHIA
11	KGYN	DA -N	GUYMON

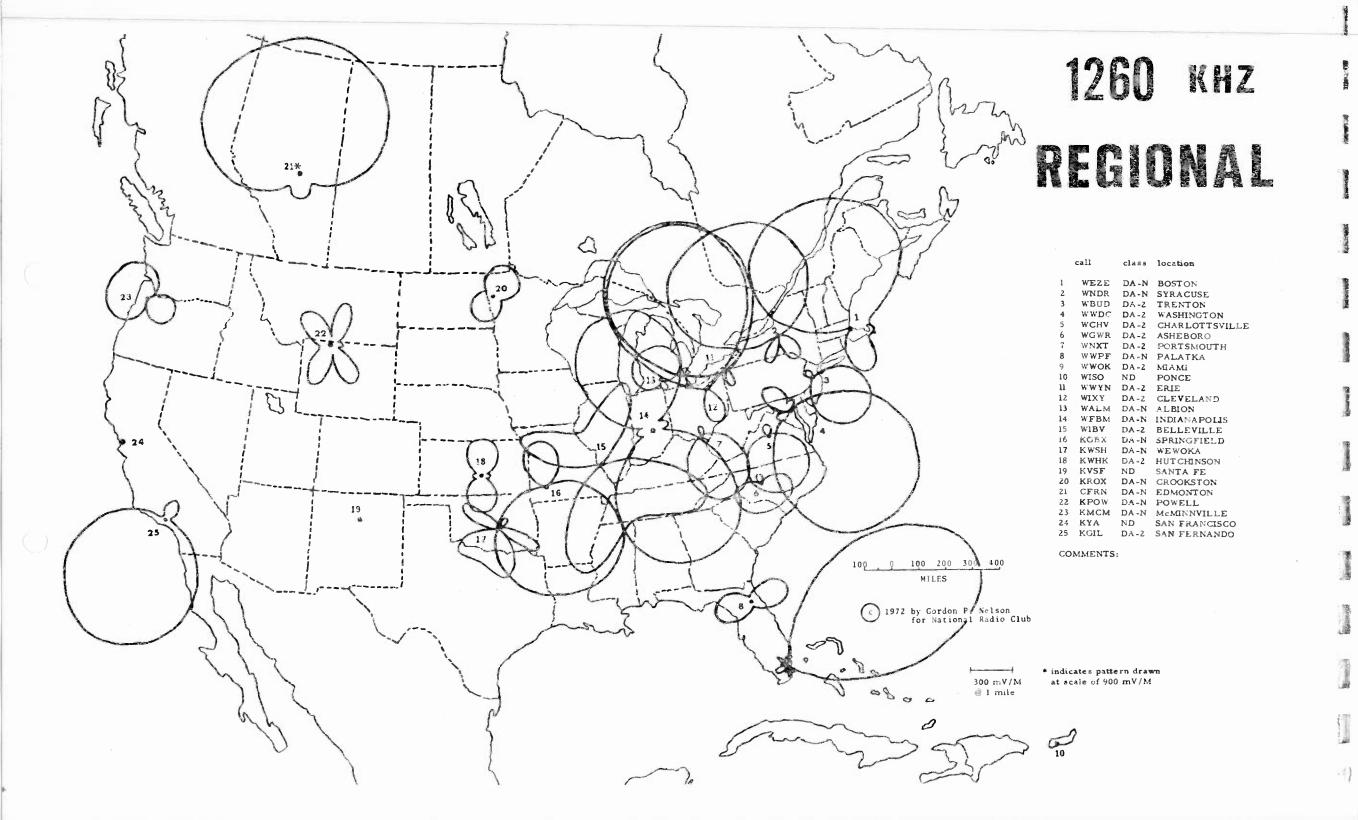


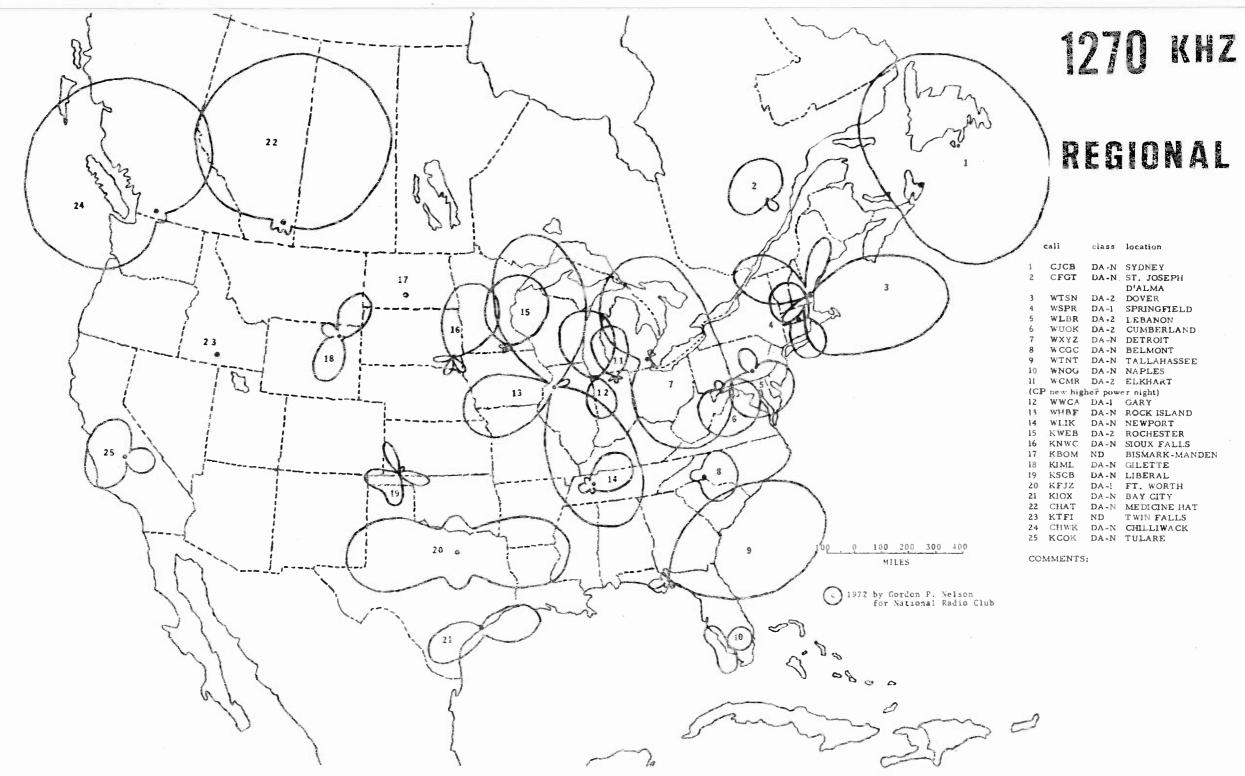
1220 KHZ

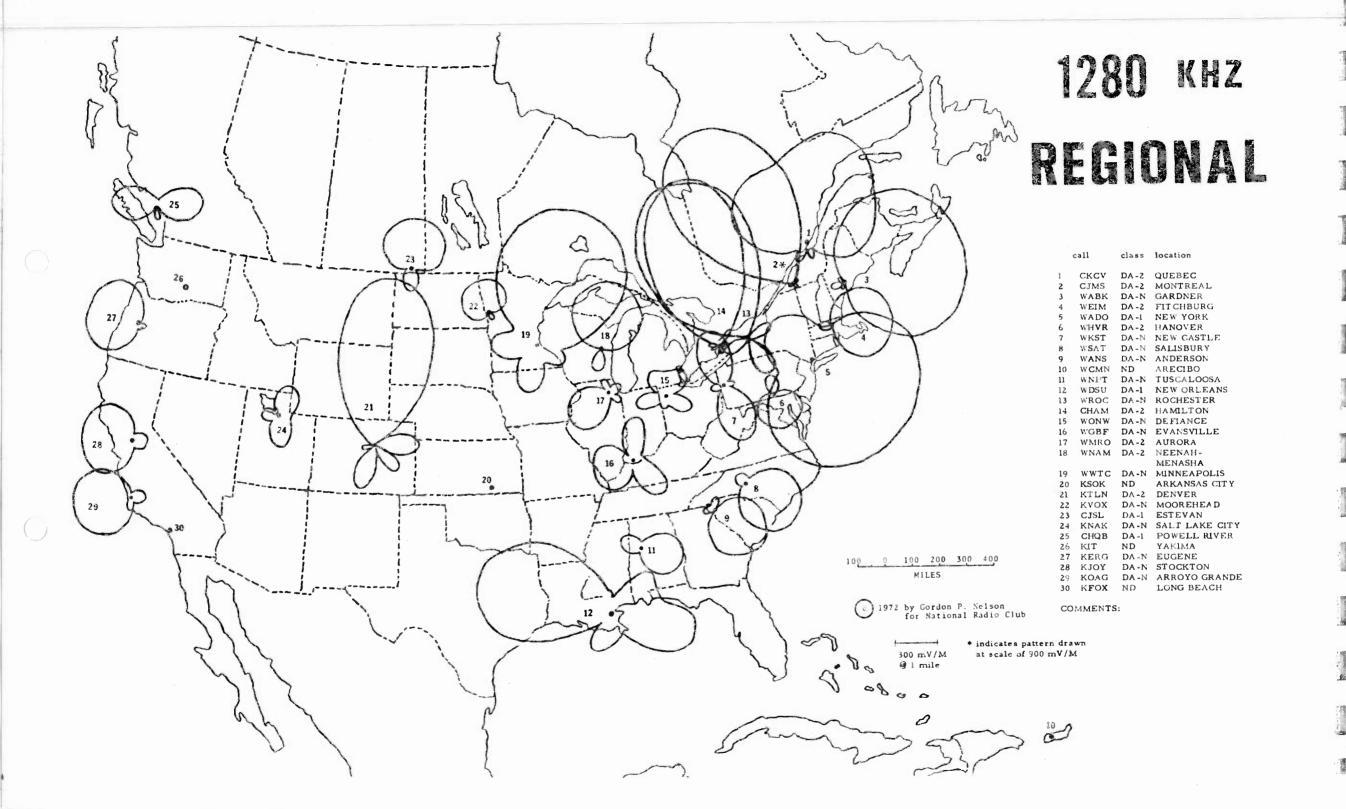
DA-N MONCTON
DA-2 SHAWINIGAN FALLS CJSS DA-2 CORNWALL 4 CHSC DA-1 ST. CATHARINES 5 WGAR DA-1 CLEVELAND CJOC DA-N LETHBRIDGE

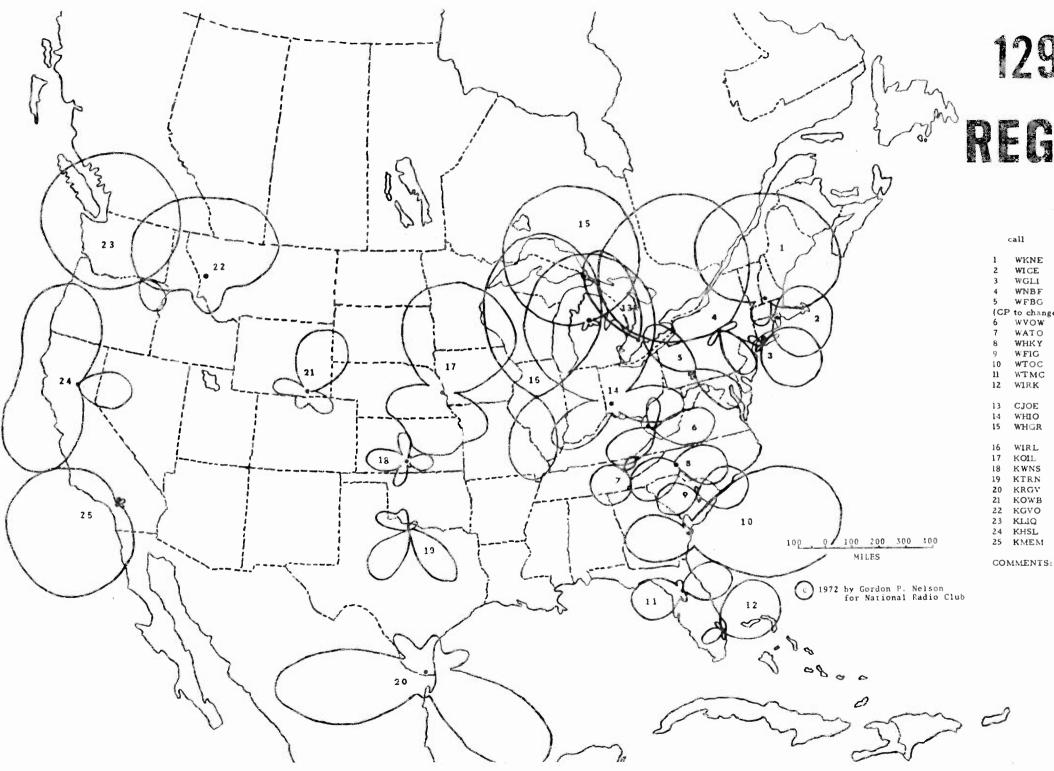


class location CKBL DA-N MATANE CBOF DA-1 OTTAWA WKBR DA-2 MANCHESTER 4 WARE DA-N WARE WTAE DA-N PITTSBURGH WDVA DA-N DANVILLE WTMA DA-N CHARLESTON WDAE DA-1 TAMPA CKJD DA-2 SARNIA CHWO DA-2 OAKVILLE WGL DA-2 FORT WAYNE 12 WEMP DA-2 MILWAUKEE 13 CHSM DA-2 STEINBACH 14 KBRF DA-N FERGUS FALLS 15 WREN DA-N TOPEKA (same facilities as KFKU, Lawrence). 16 KALO DA-N LITTLE ROCK 17 WHNY DA-N McCOMB 18 KPAC DA-N PORT ARTHUR 19 CFOM DA-N SASKATOON 20 KTW ND SEATTLE 21 KWSU ND PULLMAN (KTW & KWSU share time.) 22 KTMS DA-I SANTA BARBARA

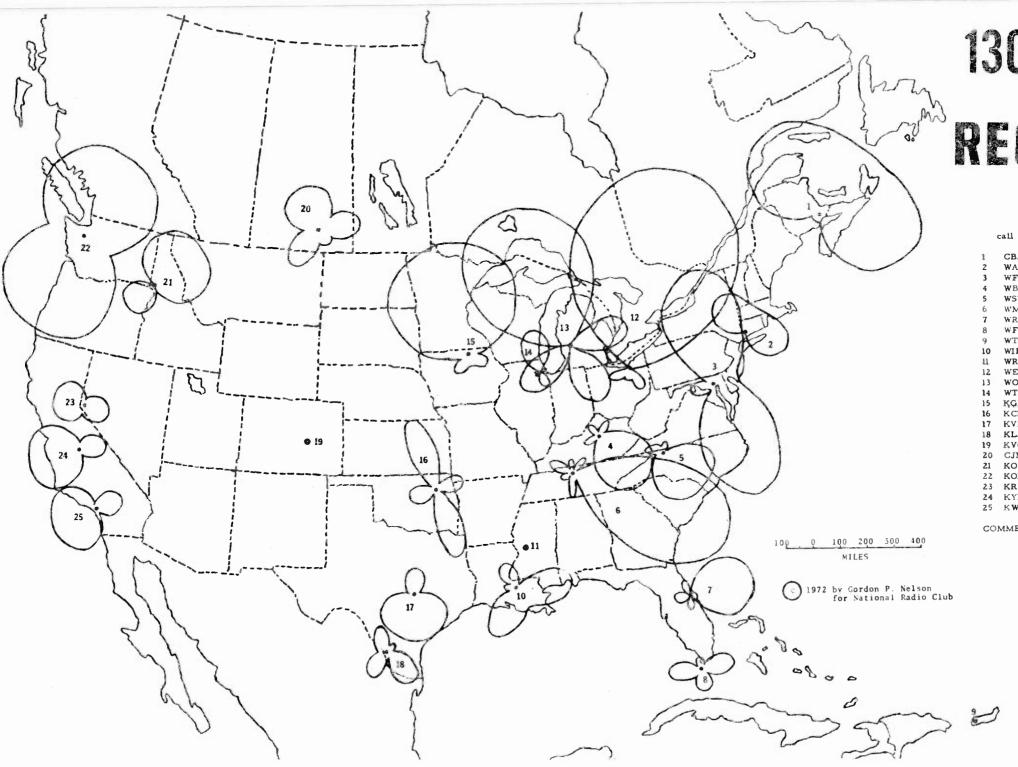






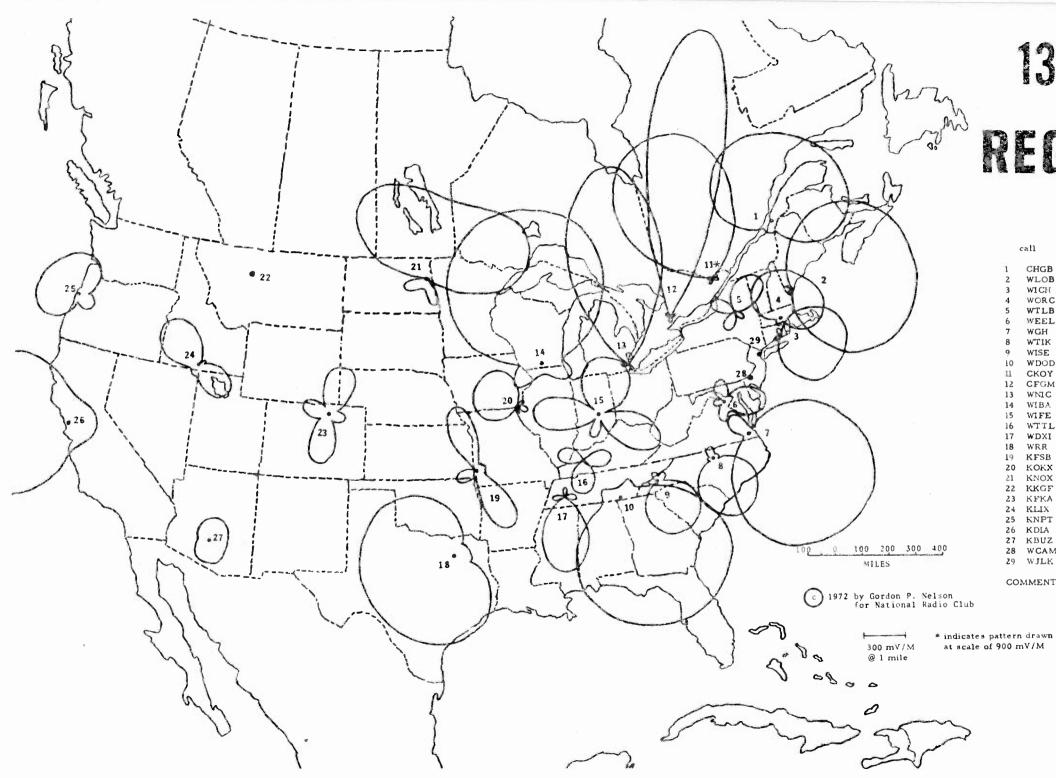


(ali	class	location
	WKNE	DA-1	KEENE
			PROVIDENCE
			BABYLON
			BINGHAMTON
			ALTOONA
	to chang-		
	WVOW		
7	WATO	DA -2	OAK RIDGE
			HICKORY
			SUMTER
			SAVANNAH
	WTMC		
12	WIRK	DA-N	WEST PALM
			BEACH
			LONDON
			DAYTON
15	WHGR	DA-N	HOUGHTON
			LAKE
			PEORIA
	KOIL		
	KWNS		
			WICHITA FALLS
			WESLACO
21	KOWB	DA-2	LARAMIE
22	KGVO	DA-I	MISSOULA
23	KLIQ	DA-N	PORTLAND
24	KHSL	DA-N	CH1CO
25	KMEM	DA -2	SAN BERNARDINO



1	CBAF	DA -1	MONCTON
2	WAVZ	DA-N	NEW HAVEN
3	WFBR	DA -1	BALTIMORE
4	WBLG	DA-N	LEXINGTON
5	WSYD	DA-N	MOUNT AIRY
6	WMAK	DA •N	NASHVILLE
7	WRKT	DA -2	COCOA BEACH
8	WFFG	DA -Z	MARATHON
9	WTIL	ND	MAYAGUEZ
10	WIBR	DA-Z	BATON ROUGE
11	WRBC	ND	JA CKSON
12	WERE	DA -1	CLEVELAND
13	WOOD	DA-N	GRAND RAPIDS
14	WTAQ	DA -2	LA GRANGE
15	KGLO	DA-N	MASON CITY
16	KCNW	DA -2	TULSA
17	KVET	DA -2	AUSTIN
18	KLAR	DA-N	LAREDO
19	KVOR	ND	COLORADO SPRINGS
20	CJME	DA-1	REGINA
21	KOZE	DA ~N	LEWISTON
22	KOL	DA-N	SEATTLE
23	KRWL	DA~N	CARSON CITY
			FRESNO
25	KWKW	DA-Z	PASADENA

class location



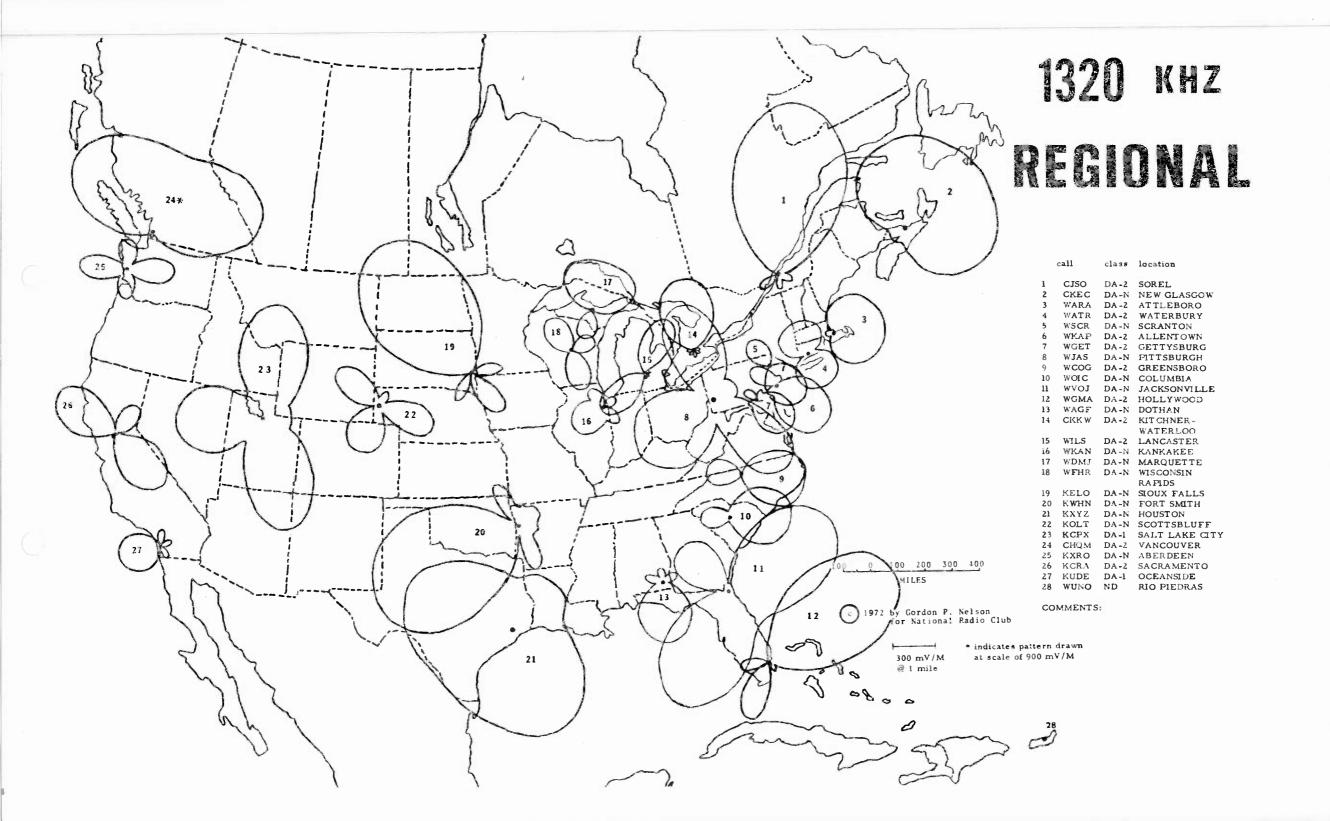
class location

DA-N LA POCATIERE WLOB DA-2 PORTLAND DA - 2 NOR WICH DA-2 WORCESTER WTLB DA-N UTICA DA-2 FAIRFAX DA-N NEWPORT NEWS DA-2 DURHAM DA-N ASHVILLE DA-N CHATTANOOGA DA-2 OTTAWA 12 CFGM DA-2 RICHMOND HILL 13 WNIC DA-2 DEARBORN 14 WIBA DA-N MADISON 15 WIFE DA-N INDIANAPOLIS 16 WTTL DA-N MADISONVILLE 17 WDXI DA-N JACKSON 18 WRR DA-N DALLAS 19 KFSB DA-2 JOPLIN 20 KOKX DA-N KEOKUK 21 KNOX DA-N GRAND FORK 22 KKGF ND GRAND FALLS 23 KFKA DA-N GREENLEY 24 KLIX DA-N TWIN FALLS 25 KNPT DA-N NEWPORT 26 KDIA DA-1 OAKLAND 27 KBUZ DA-N MESA 28 WCAM ND CAMDEN 29 WJLK ND ASBURY PARK

COMMENTS:

call

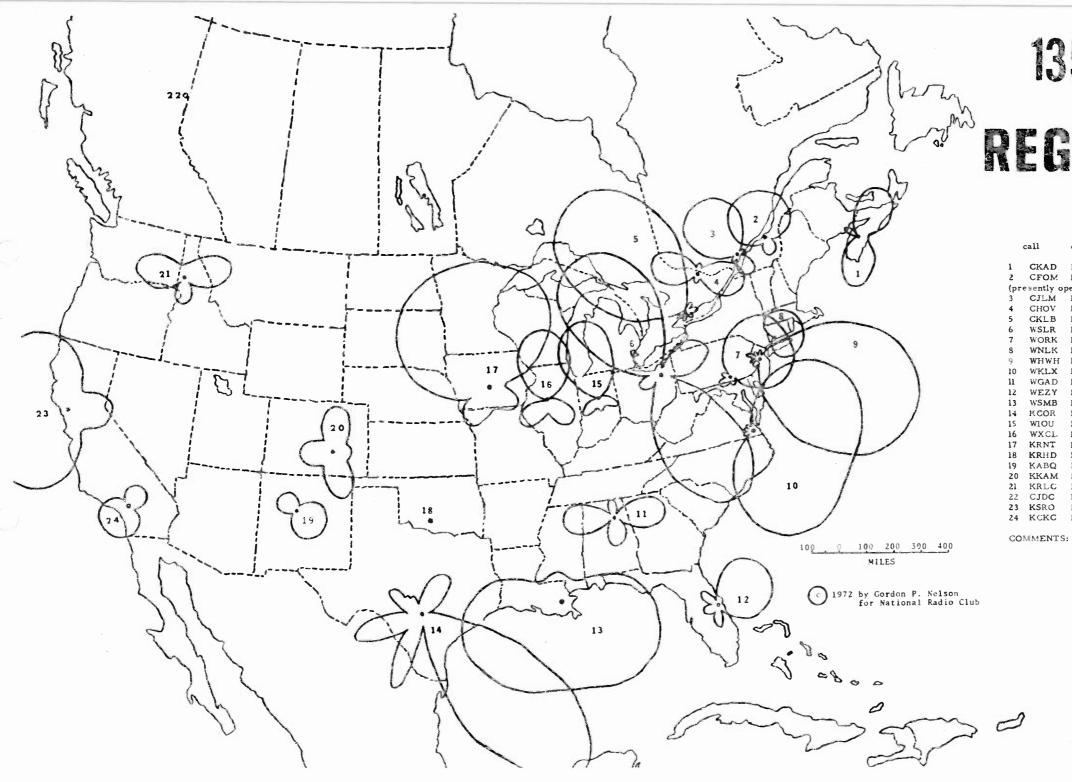
at scale of 900 mV/M



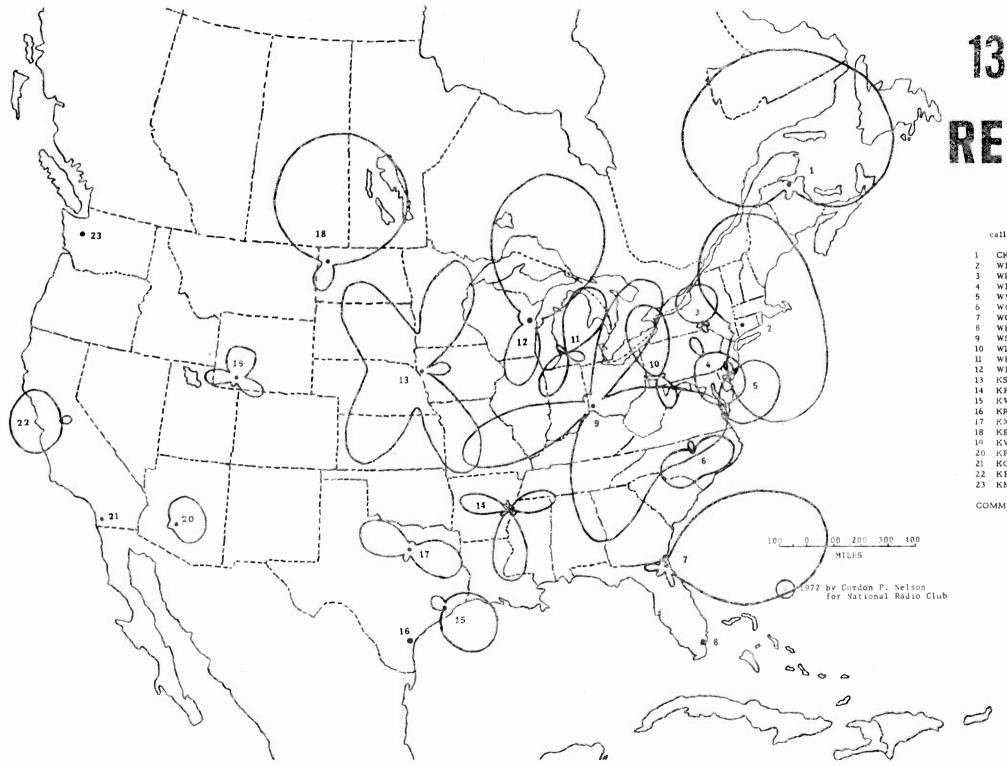
23 0 100 200 300 400 MILES 1972 by Gordon P. Nelson for National Radio Club

1330 KHZ REGIONAL

call		class	location
1	WCRB	DA-2	WALTHAM
2	WEVD	DA -2	NEW YORK
3	WPOW	DA-1	NEW YORK
4	WBTM	DA-N	DANVILLE
5	WLAT	DA-N	CONWAY
6	WFBC	DA-N	GREENVILLE
7	WMLT	DA-N	DUBLIN
8	WARN	DA-N	FORT PIERCE
9	KVOL	DA-N	LAFAYETTE
10	WJPR	DA-N	GREENVILLE
11	WJPS	DA-N	EVANSVILLE
12	WHOT	DA -2	CAMBELL
13	WREI	DA -2	ERIE
14	WTRX	DA -2	FLINT
15	KWWL	DA-2	WATERLOO
16	WHBL	DA -2	SHEBOYGAN
17	WLOL	DA -2	MINNEAPOLIS
18	KFH	DA-N	WICHITA
19	KVKM	DA-N	MONAHANS
20	KGAK	DA-N	GALLUP
21	KOVE	DA-N	LANDER
22	CKKR	DA -1	ROSETOWN
23	KPOK	DA -1	PORTLAND
24	KFAC	DA-N	LOS ANGELES



	call	class	location
1	CKAD	DA-1	MIDDLETON
2	CFOM:	DA-l	QUEBEC
(pr	esently o	perating	on 1340)
3	CJLM	DA -1	JOLIETTE
4	CHOV	DA -1	PEMBROOKE
5	CKLB	DA-1	OSHAWA
6	WSLR	DA-1	AKRON
7	WORK	DA-N	YORK
8	WNLK	DA-N	NORWALK
9	WHWH	DA -2	PRINCETON
10	WKLX	DA-2	PORTSMOUTH
11	WGAD	DA-N	GADSDEN
12	WEZY	DA -N	COCOA
13	WSMB	DA-N	NEW ORLEANS
14	MCOR	DA -N	SAN ANTONIO
15	WIOU	DA-2	кокомо
16	WXCL	DA -2	PEORIA
17	KRNT	DA-N	DES MOINES
18	KRHD	ND	DUNCAN
19	KABQ	DA-N	ALBUQUERQUE
20	KKAM	DA-N	PUEBLO
21	KRLC	DA-N	LEWISTON
22	CJDC	ND	DAWSON CREEK
23	KSRO	DA-N	SANTA ROSA
24	KCKC	DA-2	SAN BERNARDINO
		,	



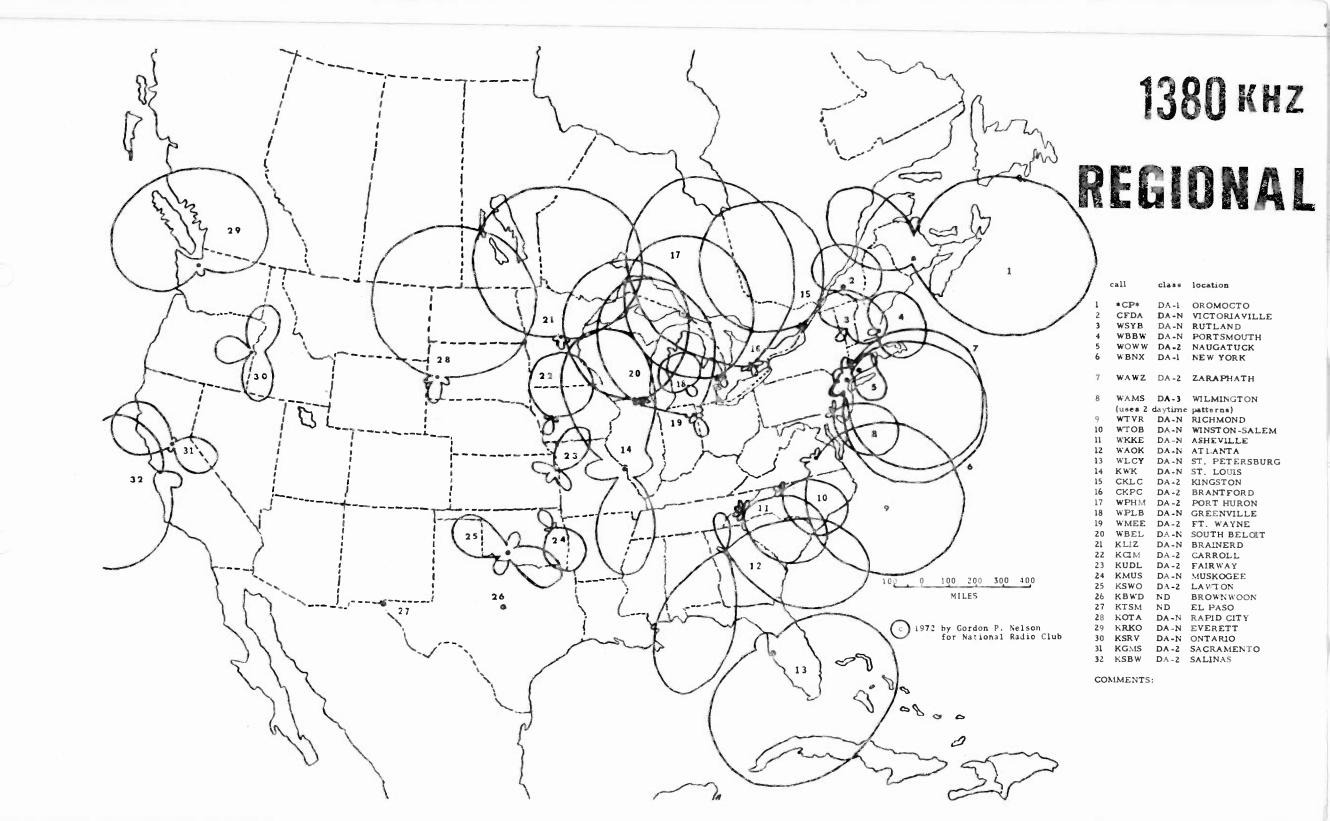
call		class	location
1	CKBC	DA-N	BATHURST
2	WDRC	DA-N	HARTFORD
3	WKOP	DA-2	BINGHAMTON
4	WPPA	DA -2	POTTSVILLE
5	WWBZ	DA - N	VINELAND
6	WCHL	DA-N	CHAPEL HILL
7	WOBS	DA-N	JACKSONVILLE
8	WKAT	ND	MIAMI BEACH
9	WSAI	DA - N	CINCINNATTI
10	WIXZ	DA-N	McKEESPORT
11	WKMI	DA-N	KALAMAZOO
12	WBAY	DA-N	GREEN BAY
13	KSCJ	DA-N	SIOUX CITY
14	KFFA	DA-N	HELENA
15	KWBA	DA -2	BAYTOWN
16	KRYS	ND	CORPUS CHRISTI
17	KXOL	DA-N	FORT WORTH
18	KEZY	DA-N	WILLISTON
19	KVRS	DA-N	ROCK SPRINGS
20	KRUX	DA-N	GLENDALE
21	KGB	ND	SAN DIEGO
22	KFIV	DA ~2	MODESTO
23	KMO	ND	TACOMA

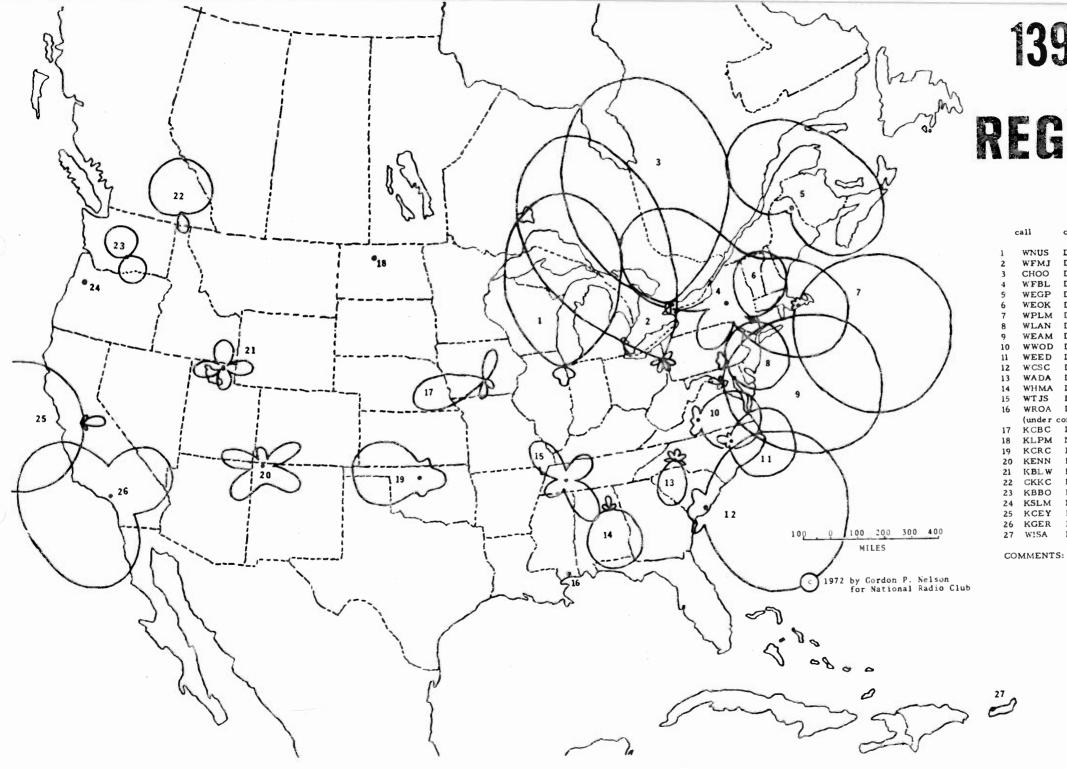
0 100 200 300 400 MILES 1972 by Gordon P. Nelson for National Radio Club

1370 KHZ REGIONAL

class location

1	WDEA	DA-2	ELLSWORTH
2	WFEA	DA -1	MANCHESTER
3	CFLV	DA-l	VALLEYFIELD
4	WSAY	DA-N	ROCHESTER
5	WOTR	DA-N	CORRY
6	WSPD	DA-N	TOLEDO
7	WDEF	DA-N	CHATTANOOGA
8	WCOA	DA-N	PENSA COLA
9	WIVV	ND	VIEQUES
10	WTTS	DA -2	BLOOMINGTON
11	WWAM	DA -2	CADILLAC
12	KDTH	DA-N	DUBUQUE
13	KSUM	DA-2	FAIRMOUNT
14	KFRO	DA-N	LONGVIEW
15	KGNO	DA-N	DODGE CITY
16	#CP*	DA -N	SASKATOON
17	KXLF	ND	BUTTE
18	KAST	DA-N	ASTORIA
19	KEEN	DA -2	SAN JOSE
20	KREL	DA -2	CORONA





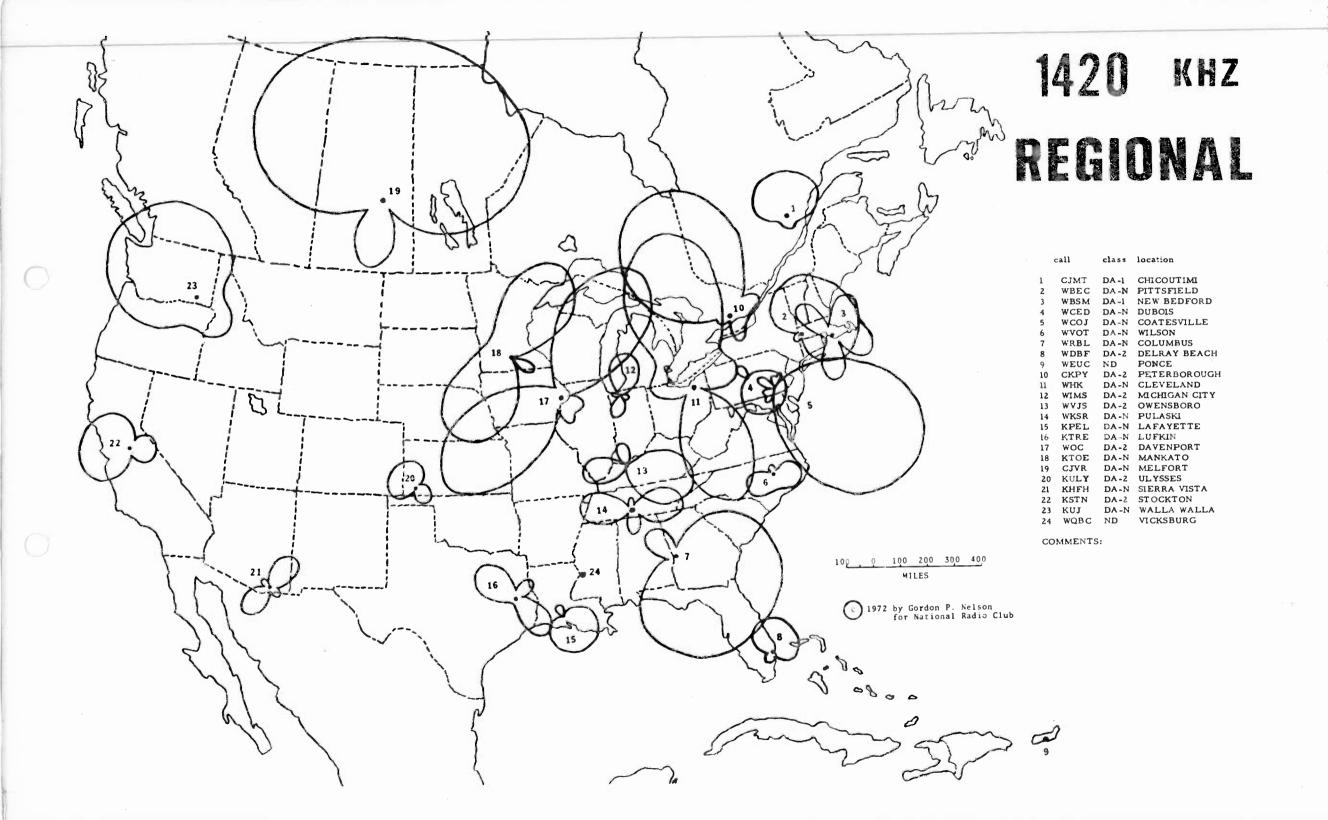
class location

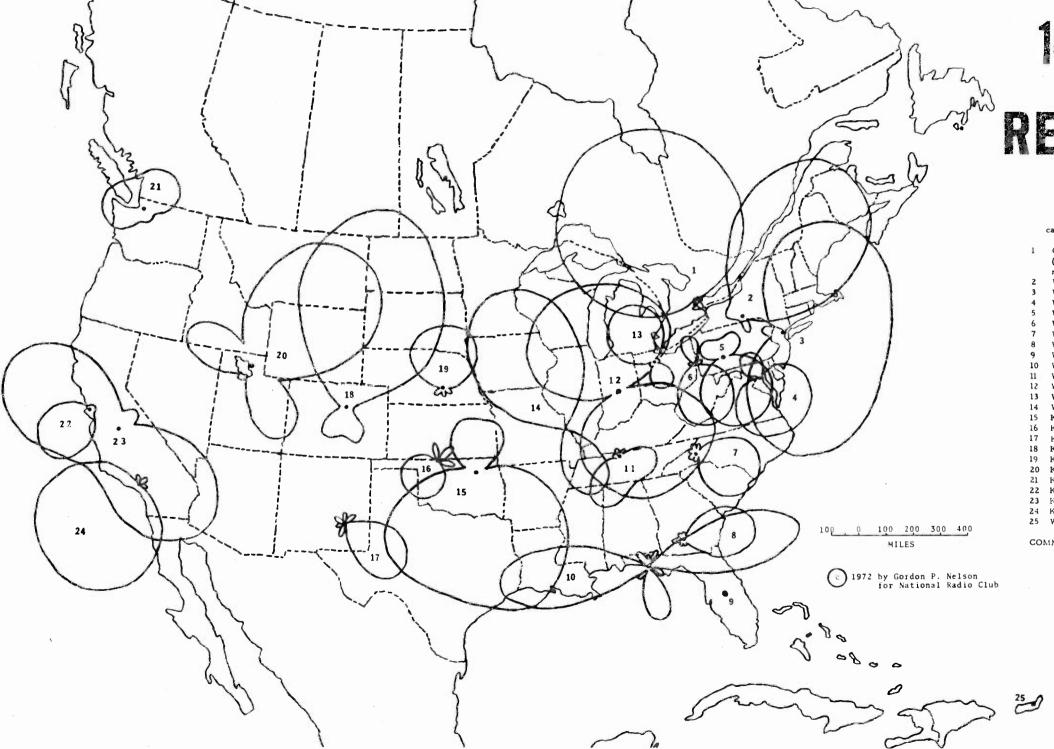
1	WNUS	DA-2	CHICAGO
2	WFMJ	DA-N	YOUNGSTOWN
3	CHOO	DA -1	AJAX
4	WFBL	DA-N	SYRACUSE
5	WEGP	DA-N	PRESQUE ISLE
6	WEOK	DA -2	POUGHKEEPSIE
7	WPLM	DA -2	PLYMOUTH
8	WLAN	DA -2	LANCASTER
9	WEAM	DA-2	ARLINGTON
10	WWOD	DA-N	LYNCHBURG
11	WEED	DA -N	ROCKY MOUNT
12	WCSC	DA-N	CHARLESTON
13	WADA	DA-N	SHELBY
14	WHMA	DA-N	ANNISTON
15	WT JS	DA-N	JACKSON
16	WROA	DA-N	GULFPORT
	(under o	construc	
17	KCBC	DA-l	DES MOINES
18	KLPM	ND	MINOT
19	KCRC	DA -1	ENID
20	KENN	DA-N	FARMINGTON
21	KBLW	DA-N	LOGAN
22	CKKC	DA -1	NELSON
23	KBBO	DA -N	YAKIMA
24	KSLM	ND	SALEM
25	KCEY	DA -2	TURLOCK
26	KGER	DA-N	LONG BEACH
27	WISA	ND	ISABELA

23 MILES COMMENTS: c 1972 by Gordon P. Nelson for National Radio Club

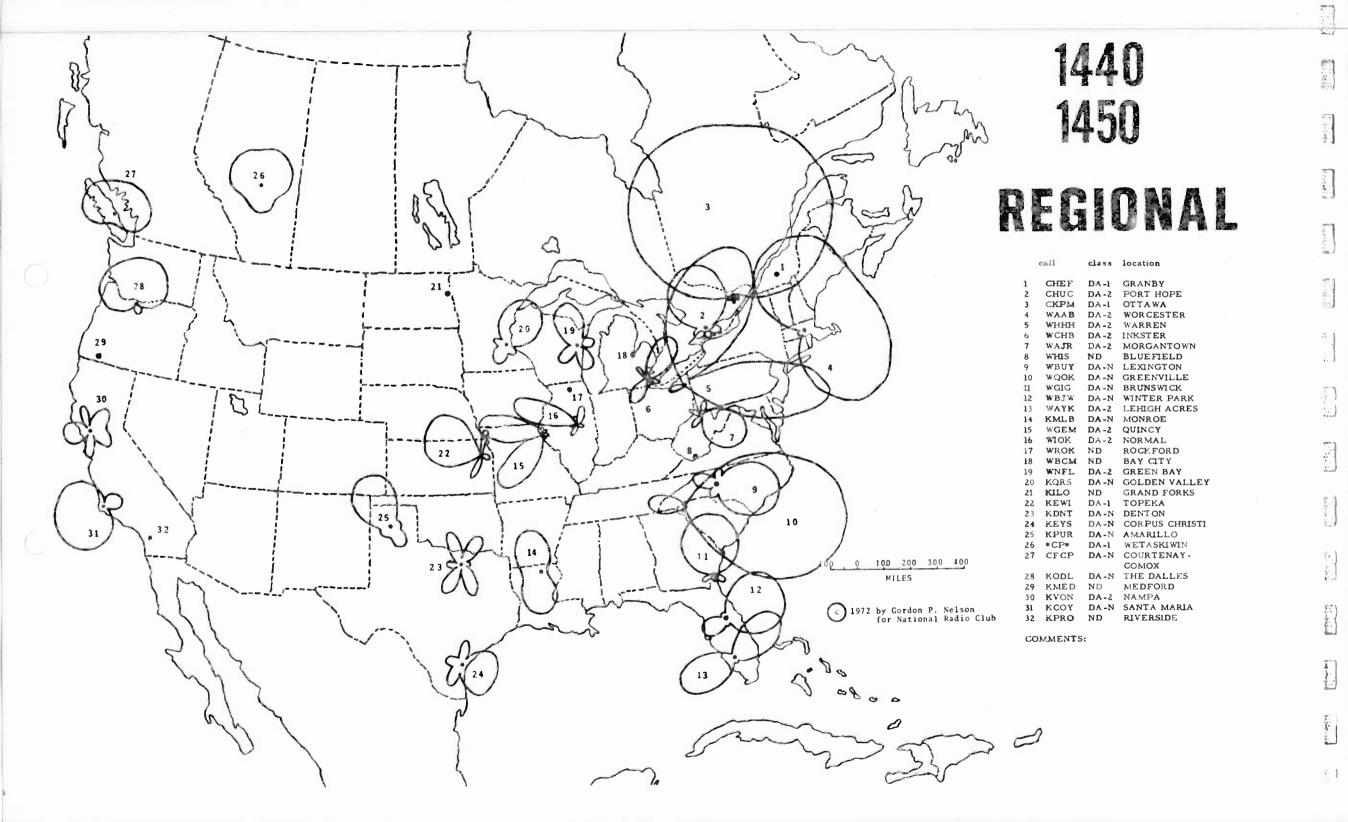
1410 KHZ REGIONAL

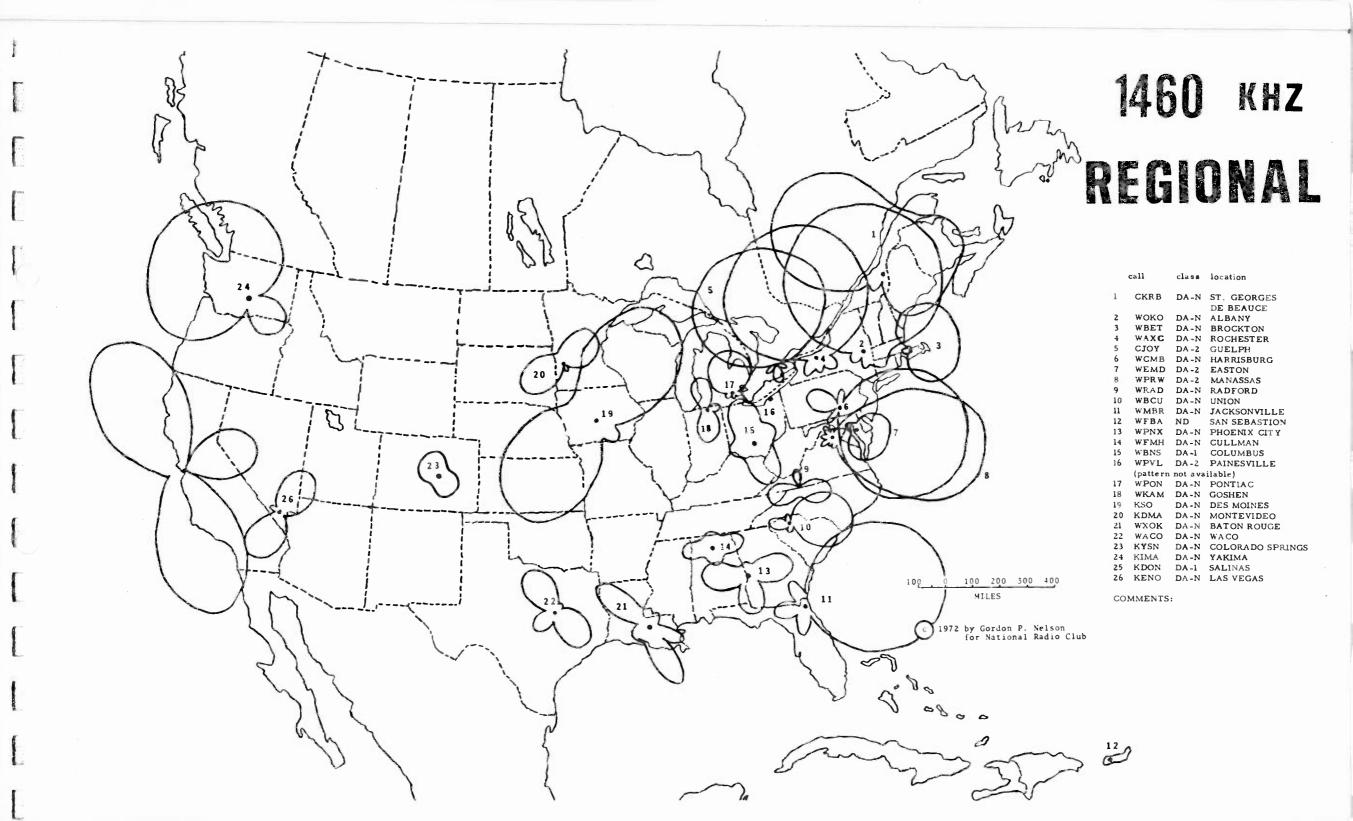
	call	class	location
1	CFMB	DA-1	MONTREAL
2	WOTT	DA -N	WATERTOWN
	(pattern	not av	
3	WPOP	DA -2	HARTFORD
4	WELM	DA -N	ELMIRA
5	WDOE	DA -N	DUNKIRK
6	KQV	DA -2	PITTSBURGH
7	CKSL	DA -2	LONDON
8	WING	DA -N	DAYTON
9	WLBJ	DA - N	BOWLING GREEN
10	WLAQ	DA-N	ROME
11	WPXC	DA-2	PRATTVILLE
12	WUNI	DA-N	MOBILE
13	WMYR	DA-N	FORT MYERS
14	WDOV	DA-N	DOVER
15	KRWB	DA - N	ROSEAU
16	WKBH	DA-N	LA CROSSE
17	KWBB	DA -2	WICHITA
18	KVLB	DA-2	CLEVELAND
19	KNAL	DA-N	VICTORIA
20	KRIG	DA-N	ODESSA
21	KNOP	DA-N	NORTH PLATTE
22	KCOL	DA-N	FORT COLLINS
23	KWYO	ND	SHERIDAN
24	CKVN	DA-2	VANCOUVER
25	KMYC	DA-2	MARYSVILLE
26	KCAL	DA -N	REDLANDS

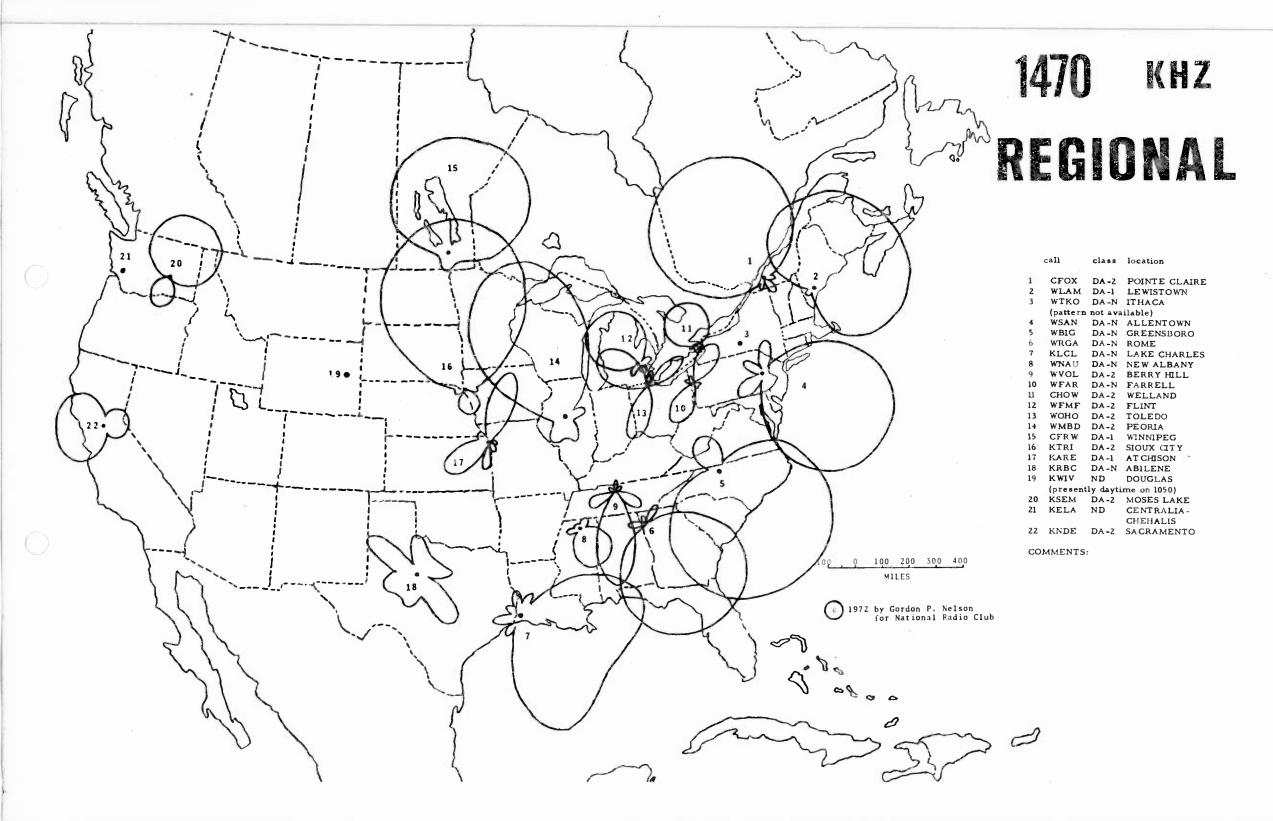


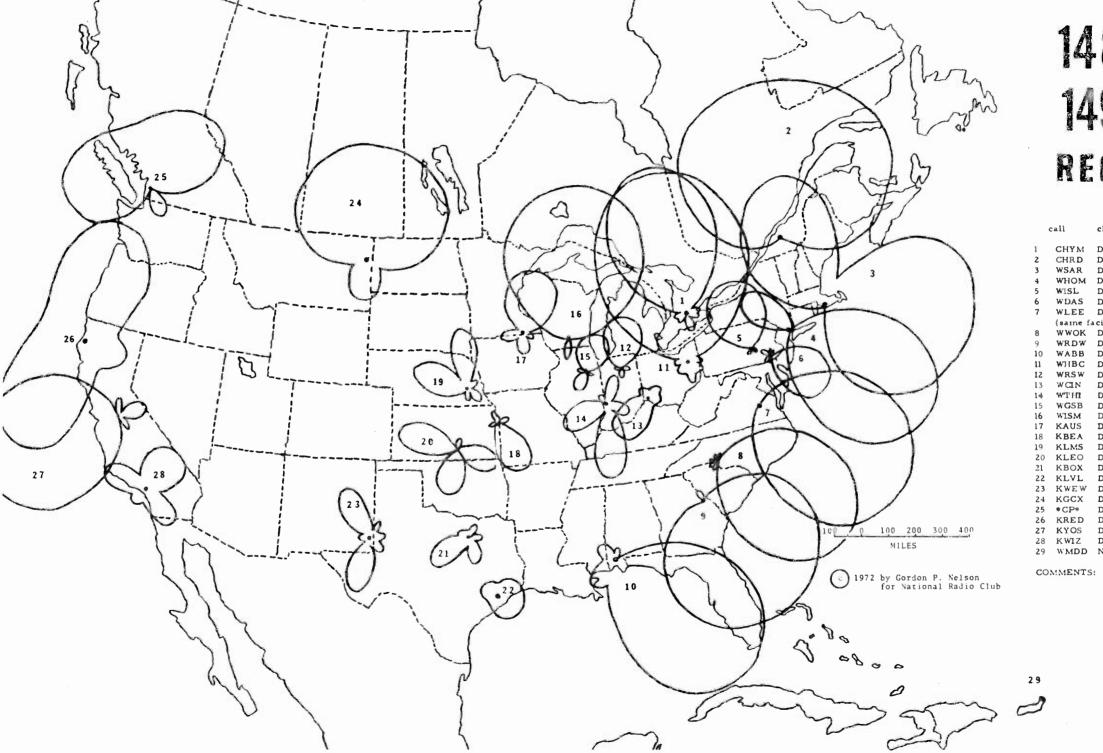


call class location 1 CKFH DA-2 TORONTO (old 10 kw pattern, 50 kw not available) WENE DA-N ENDICOTT WNJR DA-N NEWARK WNAV DA-N ANNAPOLIS WVAM DA-N ALTOONA WEIR DA-2 WEIRTON WMNC DA-N MORGANTOWN WWGS DA-N TIFTON WPQD ND LAKELAND 10 WPCF DA-2 PANAMA CITY 11 WENO DA-N MADISON 12 WIRE DA-N INDIANAPOLIS 13 WFOB DA-2 FOSTORIA DA-2 ST. LOUIS 15 KELI DA-N TULSA 16 KALV DA-1 ALVA 17 KKAT DA-N ROSWELL 18 KOSI DA-N AURORA 19 KGRI DA-N GRAND ISLAND 20 KLO DA-1 OGDEN 21 KBRC DA-N MOUNT VERNON 22 KGNU DA-1 SANTA CLARA 23 KARM DA-1 FRESNO 24 KALI DA-2 SAN GABRIEL 25 WNEL ND CAGUAS



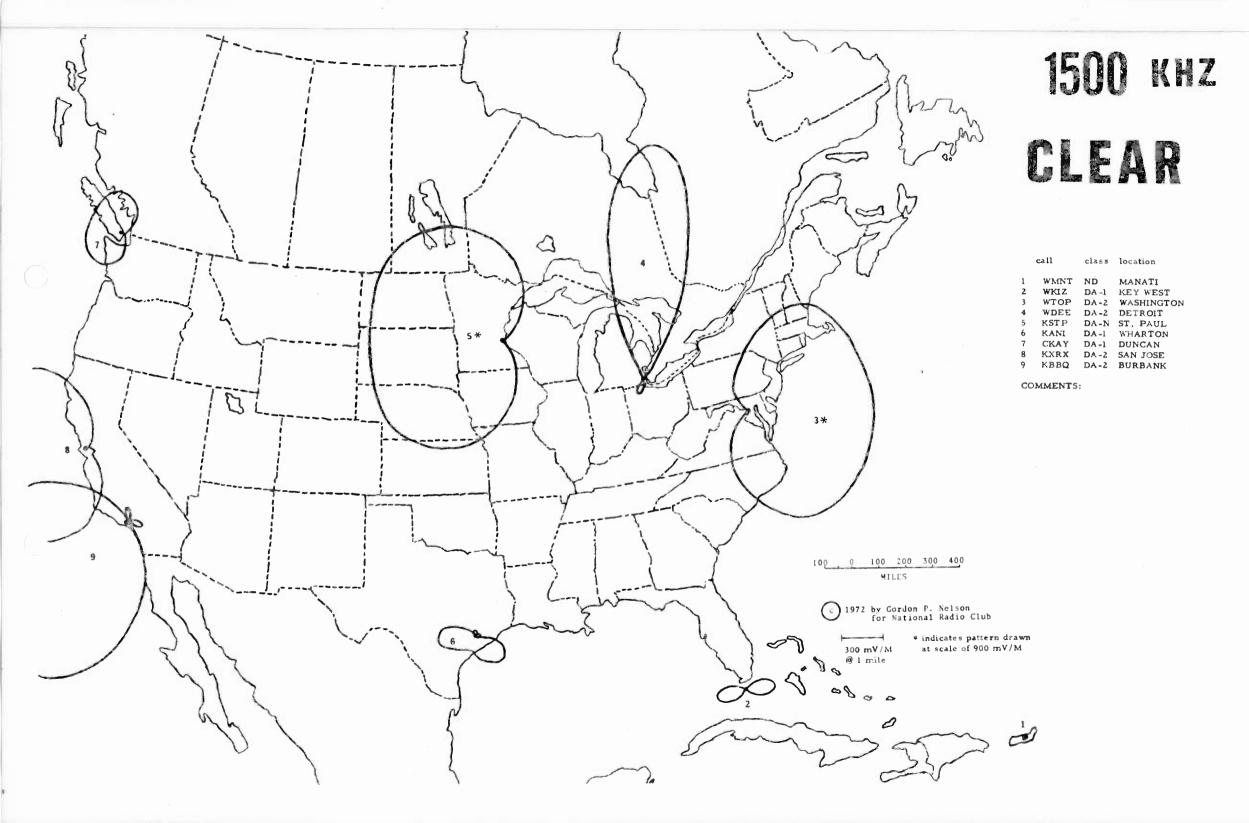






REGIONAL

call		class	location
1	СНҮМ	DA-2	KIT CHENER
2	CHRD	DA -2	DRUMMONDVILLE
3	WSAR	DA -2	FALL RIVER
4	WHOM	DA -2	NEW YORK
5	WISL	DA-N	SHAMOKIN
6	WDAS	DA -2	PHILADELPHIA
7	WLEE	DA -2	RICHMOND
	(same fa	cilities	for WBBL)
8	WWOK	DA -2	CHARLOTTE
9	WRDW	DA-N	AUGUSTA
10	WABB	DA-N	MOBILE
11	WHIBC	DA-N	CANTON
12	WRSW	DA-2	WARSAW
13	WCIN	DA -2	CINCINNATTI
14	WTIN	DA-2	TERRE HAUTE
15	WGSB		GENEVA
16	WISM	DA -2	MADISON
17	KAUS	DA -2	AUSTIN
18		DA-2	MISSION
19		_	LINCOLN
20	KLEO		WICHITA
21	KBOX	DA -2	DALLAS
22	KLVL	DA-N	PASADENA
23	KWEW		
24	KGCX	DA-I	
	CP	DA-l	
	KRED		EUREKA
27	KYOS		MERCED
		DA-2	
29	WMDD	ND	FAJARDO



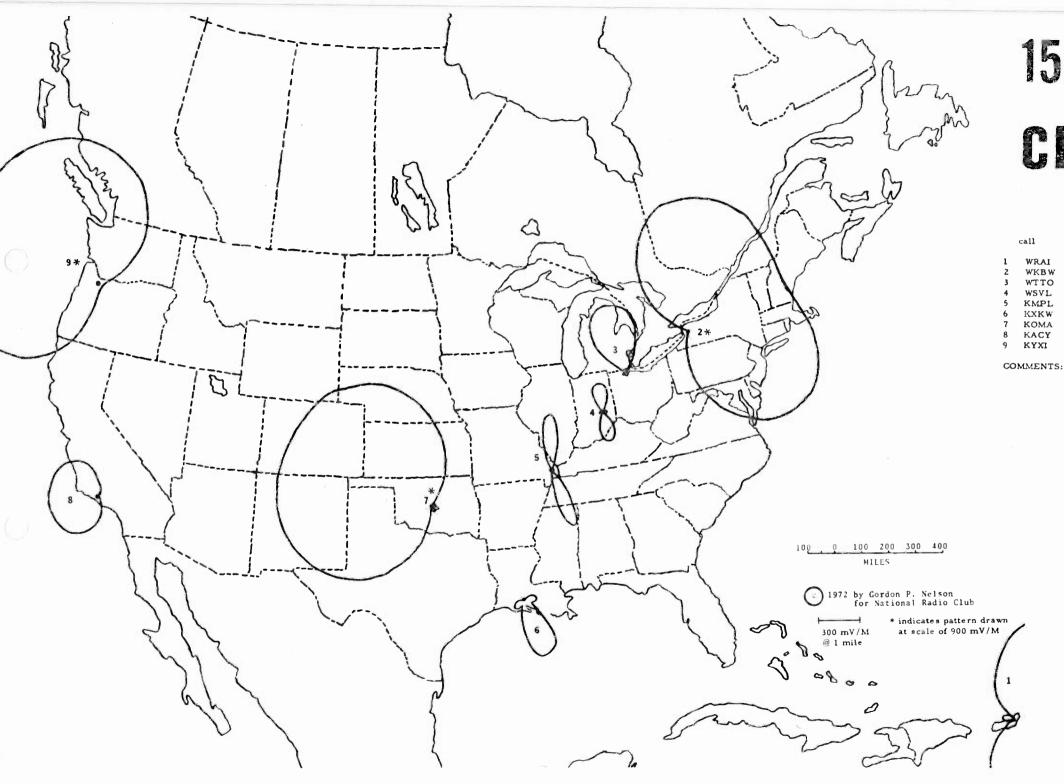
0 100 200 300 400 MILES 1972 by Gordon P. Nelson for National Radio Club * indicates pattern drawn at scale of 900 mV/M 300 mV/M @ 1 mile

The same of the sa

1510 KHZ CLEAR

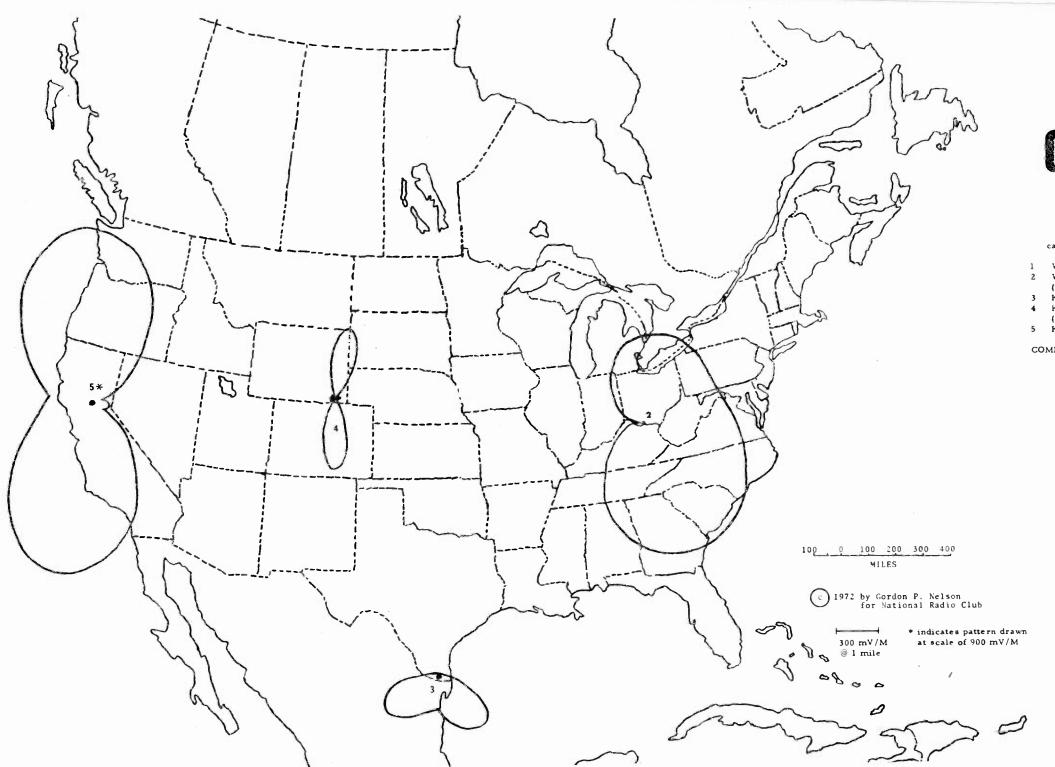
	call	class	location
1	CJRS	DA -Z	SHERBROOKE
2	WMEX	DA -Z	BOSTON
3	WNLC	DA -2	NEW LONDON
4	WRAN	DA-Z	DOVER
5	WLAC	DA -N	NASHVILLE
6	KDKO	DA -Z	LITTLETON
7	KSOM	DA -2	ONTARIO
8	KGA	DA-N	SPOKANE

COMMENTS:



1520 KHZ CLEAR

call		class	location
1 2 3 4 5	WRAI WKBW WTTO WSVL KMPL KXKW	DA -1 DA -1 DA -2 DA -2 DA -2 DA -2	SAN JUAN BUFFALO TOLEDO SHELBYVILLE SIKESTON LAFAYETTE
7	KOMA	DA-N	OKLAHOMA CITY
8	KACY	DA -2	PORT HUENEME
9	KYXI	DA -2	OREGON CITY



1530 KHZ CLEAR

class location call

WUPR ND UTUADO

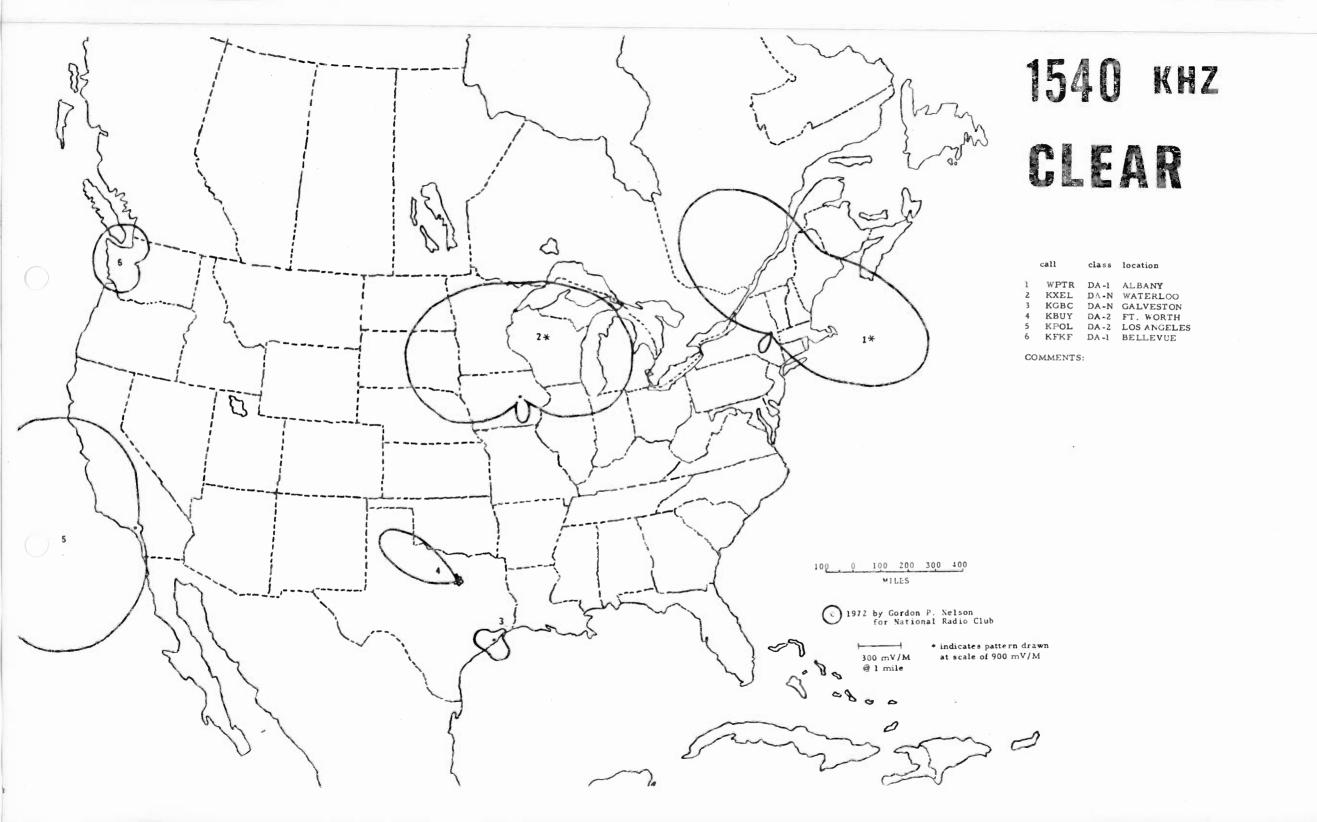
WCKY DA-N CINCINNATTI (DA after sunset at SACRAMENTO)

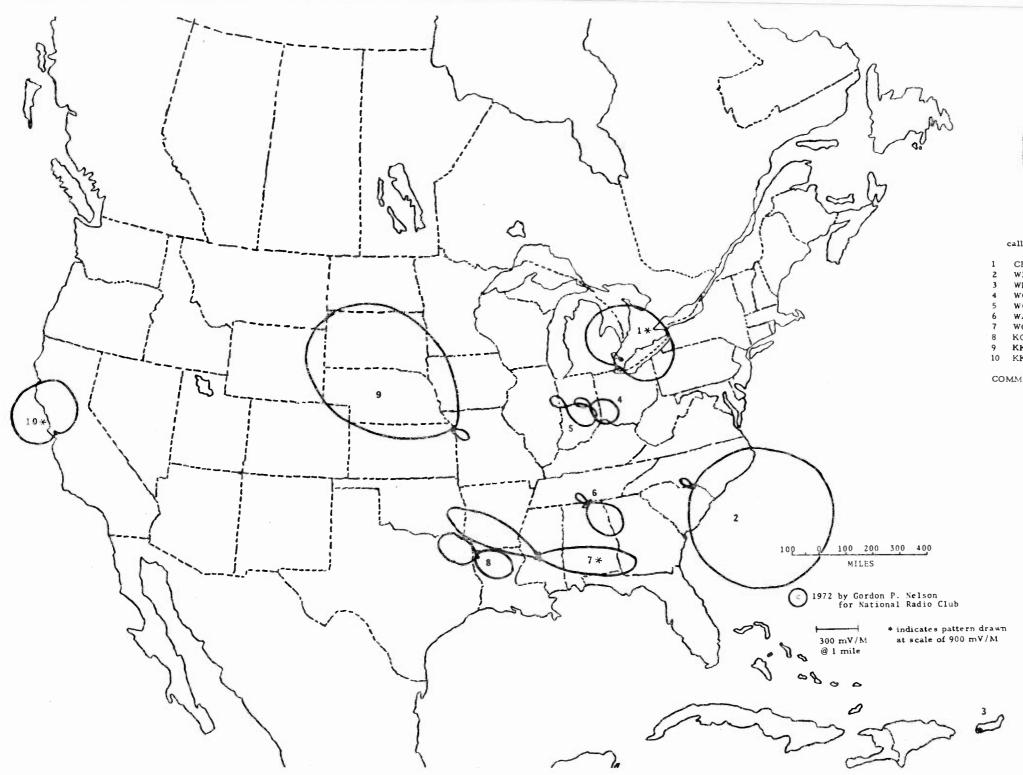
KGBT DA-N HARLINGEN

KGGO DA-2 CHEYENNE

(presently daytime on 1590)
5 KFBK DA-1 SACRAMENTO

COMMENTS:

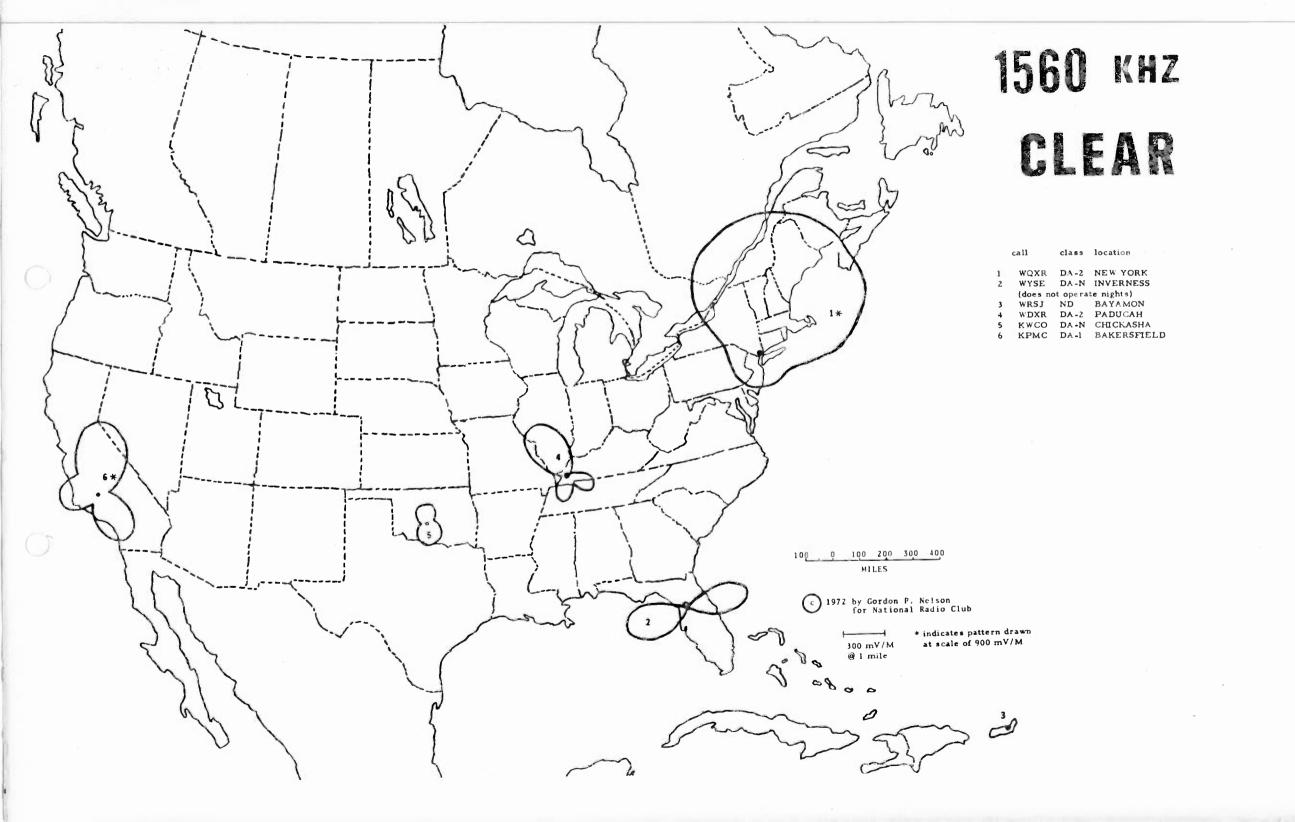


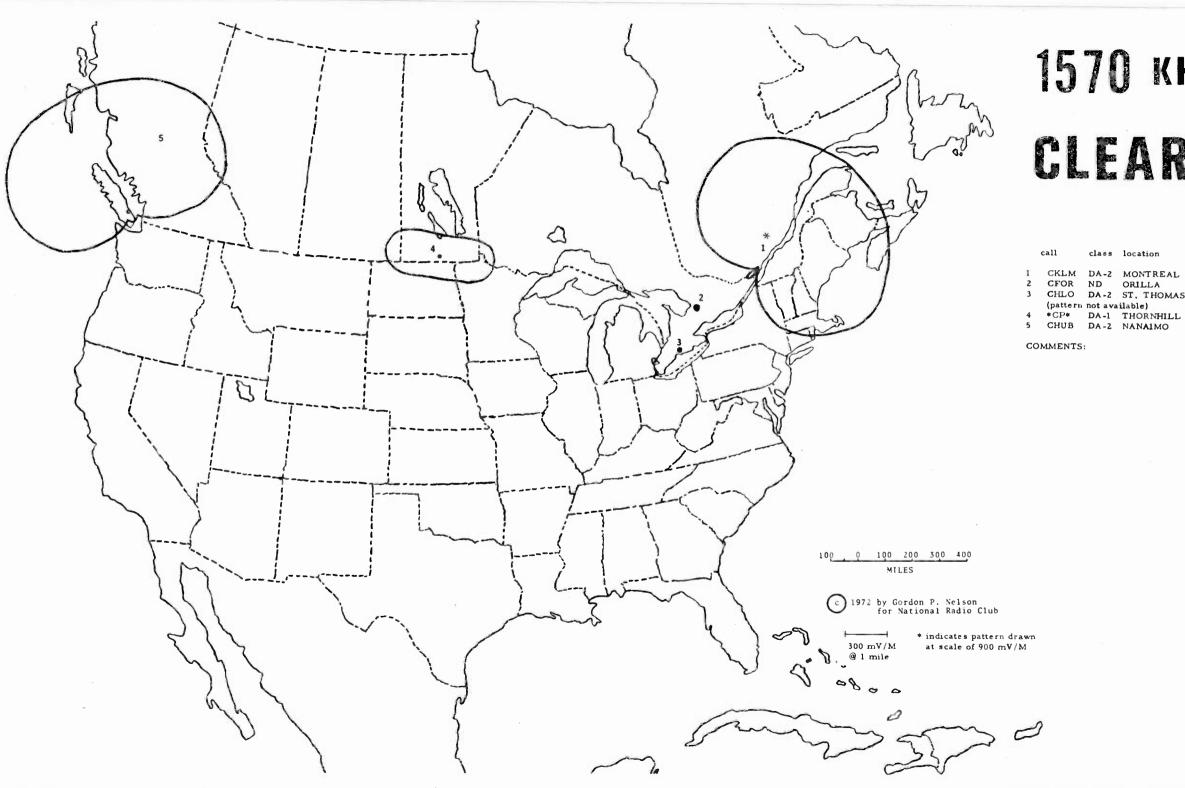


1550 KHZ CLEAR

call		class	location
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	CBE WBSC WKFE WCTW WCVL WAAY WOKJ KOKA KKJO KKHI	DA-I DA-N ND DA-Z DA-N DA-Z DA-N DA-Z DA-N DA-N	WINDSOR BENNETTSVILLE YAUCO NEW CASTLE CRAWFORDSVILLE HUNTSVILLE JACKSON SHREVEPORT ST. JOSEPH SAN FRANCISCO

COMMENTS:





1570 KHZ GLEAR

class location

1 CKLM DA-2 MONTREAL

2 CFOR ND ORILLA 3 CHLO DA-2 ST, THOMAS

